

CATEGORY SHIFT USED IN NOUN PHRASE AND ITS QUALITY IN THE NOVEL DIVERGENT

Septi Dwi Alfani¹

Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia
septidwialfani00@gmail.com

Evert Haryanto Hilman²

Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia
evhilman@yahoo.com

Nico Harared³

Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia
nico.hrd@gmail.com

Abstract

The aims of this research were to find the type of category shift, and quality assessment of noun phrase translation in the novel Divergent. Based on theory Catford (1965). Also, theory Nababan (2012) for quality assessment. This research used a descriptive-qualitative method. To achieve the aims of this study, the researcher used some techniques to analyze the data such as reading and collecting data, underlining the type of category shift in the text of the novel, categorizing types of translation shift, assessing translation accuracy, assessing translation readability and acceptability. Based on the data analysis, it was found that 92% of the data were accurate because the category shift of noun phrase in the target language has equivalent meaning with the source language; 6% of the data were less accurate because the category shift of noun phrase had no equal meaning with the source language and the equivalence seemed less natural, and 2% of the data were not accurate. Meanwhile, 93% of the data were readable because the translation was very easy to understand; 5% of the data were less readable because the translation was not very easy to understand, and 2% of the data were unreadable because the translation was difficult to understand. Furthermore, 92% of the data were acceptable because the translation sounds natural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the source text, 6% of data were less acceptable, and 2% of data were not acceptable. The dominant data of category shift are the structure shift which got the percentage of 56%, followed by intra-system shift 32%, class shift 8%, and unit shift 4 %.

Keywords: translation shift, quality assessment, noun phrase

1. INTRODUCTION

Novels have become one of the popular literary works or are in great demand. Novel is a literary work that is in great demand because many people make novels as a hobby. Novels are quite famous because it can be proven with some translators who translate some novels into other languages, in this case is Indonesia as the target language. According to Nida and Taber (1982) states that translation consists of

reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Frequently, the author of a novel writes sentences that can make readers imagine through their sentences or utterances by using descriptive clauses and phrases. As its stated before, Noun phrases are often used to describe something that can make the reader

imagine what they read. A noun phrase is a combination of nouns, pronouns, or numbers. And can also be used when a noun is less specific in describing a noun.

However, there is a shift in the translation which is called shifting. Shifting is a shift between the source language to the target language at the time of translation. And also occur in the noun phrase. The replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford 1969:20). Based on the experts that translation require two languages source language and target language.

In this research the researcher focused on some chapter in the novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth. The novel tells the story of a girl named Beatrice who lives in the city of Chicago. At that time the population was divided into five groups or factions. The five factions have different names and meanings, Dauntless a faction that thinks about courage, Erudite a faction that loves science, Abnegation a faction that always devotes itself to others, Amity a faction that always loves peace, Candor a faction that always tells the truth. However, this girl belongs to the divergent group where a person does not have a match with only one faction. This novel also describes the future world, where humans are separated from various factions.

The purpose of this research because Noun phrases from the source language if translated into the target language will experience changes in the phrase itself or its structure, sometimes even from its meaning. The researcher found type of category shift and quality of noun phrase in the novel of *Divergent* by Veronica Roth. The writer would like to use qualitative method

and the type of my research is descriptive.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Category shift (Catford)

Catford (1965) stated category shift means a change from the formal correspondence in translation. Furthermore, it is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra shift.

Structure-shifts, But, sequence is relevant in English and we therefore count it as a feature of the structure, and say that, in this respect, too,...

Class-shifts, the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.

Unit-shifts, by unit shift we mean changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit in one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

Intra-system shifts, in each language, the system operates in nominal groups. The system is one of two terms, they are *singular* and *plural*.

2. Quality assessment of translation

Nababan (2012) stated that there are three aspects of translation quality consisting of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each aspect has score, the higher score the better the translations are, conversely.

Scale for Scoring Accuracy (Adapted from Nababan, 2012; p.50). in 3 score is accurate its mean Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into target text; no meaning distortion occurs. In 2 score less accurate Most word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into target text. Yet, meaning distortion still occurs or double meaning translation (taksa) or

meaning omission that breaks intact message. In 1 score Inaccurate Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated inaccurately into target text or deleted.

Scale for Scoring Acceptability (Adapted from Nababan, 2012; p.51). in 3 score of Acceptable The translation sounds natural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences of the source text are appropriate with the Indonesian language principles. In 2 score of less Acceptable The translation sounds natural; but there are still problems with the dictions or grammar. In 1 score Inacceptable The translation sounds unnatural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used are inappropriate with the Indonesian language principles.

Scale for Scoring Readability (Adapted from Nababan, 2012; p.51). in 3 score of Readable Word, technical term, phrase, clause, and sentence or translation text is easily understood by the reader. In 2 score of less readable the translations are commonly understood by readers; yet some parts have to be read more than once to understand the translation. In 1 score of not readable translation is difficult to understand by readers.

3. PREVIOUS STUDIES

- 3.1 the first from Edy Sunarto (2015) described about identify the translation shifts of noun phrase based on theory Catford (1965) Ice Age 4 movie subtitle as the source of data.
- 3.2 Fitri Wulandari (2014) talk about translation-shifts of the English noun phrase based on theory Catford (1974) the source of data in this research used "Takes Up Space" Comic.
- 3.3 I Made Juliarti (2021) this researcher represents the form of the noun phrase and its translation

shift based on theory Catford (1978) and Quirk et all (1985) google translate as the source of data.

- 3.4 Zakrimal (2019) this research describes type of translation shift that occur in the translation. The source of data from Google Translate" in translating online daily Kompas in Desember 2018.
- 3.5 However, this research to describe the category shift and its quality of noun phrase based on theory Catford (1965) and Nababan (2012) the different between the previous study and this research is source of data. This research used novel Divergent by Veronica Roth as the source of data.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze category shift and the quality of noun phrase in the novel of Divergent by Veronica Roth.

the data had been collected used several steps, those are: 1. Looking for the novel in e-book/from pdf of the novel is Divergent by Veronica Roth. 2. Collecting the sentence, word, or phrase from Novel Divergent by Veronica Roth. 3. Reading and observing the sentence. And read the novel not only once, for the purpose of understanding about the novel. 4. Identifying out the sentence containing category shift of noun phrase 5. Underlining and Noting down the data.

Thereafter the data had collected the researcher classified the data based on the type of category shift and analyzed how the sentence from the SL translated into the TL process of the novel classified by using theory Catford (1965) is talked about the category shift from the SL translated into TL such as structure shift, unit shift, class shift,

intra-system shift. And for the quality of translation by using theory Nababan (2012) which talks about accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

5. RESULT AND DISSCUSION

5.1. Result

Eventually analyzing the type of category shift used in the novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth, the researcher has found 102 data. All of the data are categorized based on category shift theory by Catford (1965). As the result, there are 4 process in category shift there are 57 data of structure shift (56%), 33 data intra-system shift (32%), 8 data class shift (8%), and 4 data unit shift (4%).

Thereafter, 3 aspect quality assessment translation rates show 6 data les accurate, 6 data les acceptable, 5 data les readable, also 2 data not accurate, not acceptable, not readable, overall, other data represents a high-level accuracy, readability, acceptability

5.2. Discussion

1. Intra-system Shift

01/D/ENG/P6:	“She has... long eyelashes ,...”
01/D/IND/P6:	“... bulu mata panjang melentik ,...”

A phrase in the SL “... **long eyelashes ...**” is translated into TL “... **bulu mata panjang melentik ...**”. It can be found that there are departures from the SL into TL. Convenient plural form for *eyelashes* took place. In the TL system shows it in a singular form *bulu mata*. Here there is **intra system shift**, According to Catford (1978) “in each language, the system operates in nominal groups. The system is one of two terms, they are *singular* and *plural*...” (p.80) To support the theory, a plural noun phrase SL “... **long eyelashes ...**” is translated into a

singular noun phrase in TL “... **bulu mata panjang melentik ...**” therefore, there is transpositions according to (Newmark, 1988) “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural.” (p.85)

The implicit “**long eyelashes**” in the SL is translated explicitly into “**bulu mata panjang melentik**” in the TL. *Tesaurus Bahasa indonesia* (Nasional, 2008) the word ‘*berpanjang-panjang*’ is the synonymous with ‘*bertele-tele*’, ‘*bertele-tele*’ also means ‘*tele*’, and ‘*tele*’ can mean ‘*berliku-liku*’ other, synonym for ‘*berliku-liku*’ is ‘*liku*’. The word ‘*liku*’ could mean ‘*bengkok*’, ‘*bengkok*’ is the synonymous with ‘*lentik*’, ‘*lentik*’ also means ‘*melentik*’. According to *KBBI* (2016), ‘*lentik*’ from ‘*melentik*’ means, “1 *lengkung ke atas atau ke belakang*”.

According to Nababan (2012) in three aspects of translation quality assessment. In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

02/D/ENG/P6:	“She has high cheekbones ...”
02/D/IND/P6:	“ Tulang pipinya tinggi ...”

In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. In the SL “...**high cheekbones ...**” translated into TL “**tulang pipinya tinggi...**” It can be found that there are departures from the

SL into TL. There is a corresponding plural form for *cheekbones*. In the TL system shows it in a singular form *tulang pipinya*. Here there is **intra system shift**, According to Catford (1978) “in each language, the system operates in nominal groups. The system is one of two terms, they are *singular* and *plural*...” (p.80) To support the theory, a plural noun phrase SL “...**high cheekbones**...” is translated into a singular noun phrase in the TL “*tulang pipinya tinggi* ...” therefore, there is transpositions according to (Newmark, 1988) “a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural.” (p.85)

The suffix *-nya* in the TL, according to *KBBI* (2018), suffix *-nya* means “*varian pronominal persona ia/dia dan pronominal benda yang menyatakan milik, pelaku, atau penerima.*” (p.1157). According to Nababan (2012) in three aspects of translation quality assessment. In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

2. Structure shift

03/D/ENG/P6:	“...I see a narrow face , wide, round eyes, and a long, thin nose.”
03/D/IND/P4:	“... <i>kulihat wajah lonjong dengan mata bulat dan hidung</i> ”

	<i>kecil yang memanjang.”</i>
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In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. In the SL “...**narrow face**...” (adjective + noun) is translated into TL “...*wajah lonjong*...” (noun + adjective), which means there is a shifting in the structure. This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between SL and TL. According to Catford (1965), “But sequence is relevant in English and we therefore count it as a feature of the structure, and say that, in this respect, too, structure-shift occurs in the translation.” (p.77). And the supporting theory according to Newmark (1988) “Certain transpositions appear to go beyond linguistic differences and can be regarded as general options available for stylistic consideration.” (87)

According to Oxford Thesaurus (1997) ‘narrow’ is synonymous with ‘thin’ (p.300) ‘thin’ in *KII* ‘kurus’ (p.587) According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* (2008) the word ‘ceking’ can mean ‘kurus’ other, synonym for ‘kurus’ is ‘lancip’, ‘lancip also means ‘lonjong’. (p.415) According to Nababan (2012) in three aspects of translation quality assessment. In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

04/D/ENG/P36:	Mom used to say that politeness is deception in pretty packaging .
04/D/IND/P95:	ibuku pernah bilang sopan santun adalah kepalsuan yang dikemas dengan cantik .

In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. In the SL “...**pretty packaging**...” show as a active translated into TL “...**dikemas dengan cantik**...” become passive it occurs translation shift as **structure shift** in this data. There is a different class from the original item in the SL the word of **packaging** work as noun in the TL the word **dikemas** show as verb. A shift of class can happen from a noun into adjective, verbs into adjectives etc. according to Catford (1965) “the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.” (p.78) To support the theory, noun phrase in SL “...**pretty packaging** ...” translated into TL “...**dikemas dengan cantik** ...” therefore, there is transpositions according to chesterman (2016) “Under this heading I group changes that have to do with the structure of the clause in terms of its constituent phrases active vs. passive voice.” (p.94)

The word “**dikemas**” has a prefix *di-* according to *tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia Hasan Alwi et al.* (2017) “*verba berprefiks di-, paparan tentang verba transitif dengan prefiks infleksi ter- berikut ini dikemukakan berdasarkan ciri makna*

'ketaksengajaan' dan 'ketaksanggupan' atau 'ketakmampuan'.” (p.132) There are 3 aspect of translation quality assessment according to Nababan (2012) In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

3. Class shift

05/D/ENG/P7:	“Then an Erudite boy in a blue sweater shoves me.”
05/D/IND/P10:	“ <i>Seorang anak laki-laki Erudite bersweter biru mendorongku.</i> ”

A phrase in SL “... **in a blue sweater** ...” is translated into TL “...**bersweter biru**...”. There is a different class from the original item in the SL the word of **sweater** work as noun in the TL the word **bersweter** show as verb. A shift of class can happen from a noun into adjective, verbs into adjectives etc. according to Catford (1965) “the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.” (p.78) To support the theory, noun phrase in SL “... **in a blue sweater** ...” translated into a verb TL “...**bersweter biru**...” therefore, there is transpositions according to Newmark (1988) “The shift grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the target language.”

(p.86) In the SL “... **in a blue sweater ...**” translated into TL “... **bersweter biru ...**” has a prefix in the TL “... **bersweter biru ...**” According to *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017) “prefiks ber- dengan pangkal nomina berfitur alat atau sarana mempunyai arti 'memakai, menggunakan, naik'.” (p.150)

According to Nababan (2012) in three aspects of translation quality assessment. In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

06/D/ENG/P16:	“It has a gray band and a glass face.”
06/D/IND/P33:	“ <i>Jamku bertali abu-abu dan memiliki tutup kaca.</i> ”

In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. In the SL “...**gray band...**” translated into TL “...**bertali abu-abu...**” it occurs translation shift as unit shift in this data. There is a different class from the original item in the SL the word of **band** work as noun in the TL the word **bertali** show as verb. A shift of class can happen from a noun into adjective, verbs into adjectives etc. according to Catford (1965) “the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.” (p.78) To support the theory, noun phrase in SL “...**gray band...**” translated into TL “...**bertali abu-abu...**” therefore, there is transpositions according to Newmark (1988) “The shift grammatically

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4. Unit shift

07/D/ENG/P27:	“He is older than the others, with deep creases in his dark skin and gray hair at his temples.”
07/D/IND/P66:	“ <i>Ia lebih tua dari yang lain, ada guratan di kulit gelapnya dan uban di pelipirnya.</i> ”

In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The phrase in the SL “...**gray hair...**” translated into a noun in the TL “...**uban...**” it occurs translation shift as unit shift in this data. The translation shift occurs in this data because in the SL “...**gray hair...**” as a

noun phrase in the TL becomes “...uban...” as a word. This translation of unit shift in higher rank. According to Catford (1965), “by unit shift...changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit in one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p.79). And the supporting theory according to Chesterman (2016) “the units are: are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a SL unit is translated as a different unit in the TL this happens very frequently.” (p.93)

In th SL “...gray hair...” According to *KII* (2000) “gray haired ks. Beruban” (p.279) according to Nababan (2012) in three aspects of translation quality assessment. In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

08/D/ENG/P10:	“I can see my reflection from all angles: the gray fabric obscuring the shape of my back, my long neck, my knobby-knuckled hands. ”
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08/D/IND/P16:	“Aku bisa melihat bayanganku dari sudut; jubah abu-abu ini menutupi punggungku, leher jenjangku, jemariku yang gemeteran. ”
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A phrase in the SL “...**knobby-knuckled hands...**” is translated into a clause in the TL “...**jemariku yang gemeteran ...**” Therefore, **unit shift** occurs in this data. According to Catford (1965), “by unit shift...changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit in one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p.79). And the supporting theory according to Chesterman (2016) “the units are: are morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a SL unit is translated as a different unit in the TL this happens very frequently.” (p.93)

The implicit “...**knobby-knuckled hands...**” in the SL is translated explicitly into “...**jemariku yang gemeteran ...**” in the TL. According to *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary* (2008) the definition of finger is, “1 any of the five parts at the end of each hand” (p.166) according to *KII* (2000) hand means “1 tangan” (p.287) According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* (2008) “ujung tangan” that is synonymous with “jari”, the word “jari” also means “jemari”. (p.215) according to Nababan (2012) in three aspects of translation quality assessment. In accuracy aspect has 3 scores in accurate level, because in the SL are translated into TL in accurately and there is distortion meaning. In acceptability aspect has 3 scores in acceptable level because translation is natural, the technical terms used are commonly and intimate to the reader. In

readability aspect has 3 scores in readable level because the meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentence, or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.

5. CONCLUSION

Eventually analyzing the type of category shift used in the novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth, the researcher has found 102 data. All of the data are categorized based on category shift theory by Catford (1965). As the result, there are 4 process in category shift there are 57 data of structure shift (56%), 33 data intra-system shift (32%), 8 data class shift (8%), and 4 data unit shift (4%)

Thereafter, 3 aspect quality assessment translation rates show 6 data les accurate, 6 data les acceptable, 5 data les readable, also 2 data not accurate, not acceptable, not readable, overall, other data represents a high-level accuracy, readability, acceptability.

the researcher hopes this study will provide the knowledge in the field of Translation shift and be useful for the next other authors who want to take this topic. In order to develop this research, the researcher hopes further author could analyze the process of translation shift using different data sources. The author also suggests that the reader could learn this topic to improve their knowledge in translation shift.

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