CATEGORY SHIFTS AND ITS QUALITY IN "TO ALL THE BOYS: ALWAYS AND FOREVER" MOVIE SUBTITLES

Renna Riskita[1]
Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia
rennaelf@gmail.com[1]

Zuhron[2]
Universitas Nasional, Jakarta, Indonesia
zuhron@civitas.unas.ac.id[2]

Abstract
This research aimed to analyze Category shifts; Structure-shift, Class-shift, Unit shift, and Intra-system by Catford (1965) in female-lead utterances in To All The Boys: Always and Forever (2021) movie subtitles, to identify the most dominant shift and the quality of translation used quality assessment of translation theory by Nababan (2012). The descriptive-qualitative method is applied to analyze the data. The data was obtained by the English and Indonesian subtitles. The analysis identified 317 shifts in the data which were then divided according to 4 types of Category shifts. The results showed all of the Category shits were found in the data with the unit shift as the most dominant category shift with a total of 165 data (52%), structure shift with 64 data (20%), intra-system shift with 51 (16%), and the less dominant data is class shift with 37 data (12%). The quality assessment of translations pointed out that 7 data were scored as less accurate. and 1 data each for inaccurate, inacceptable, and unreadable. The data remains were high-scale accuracy, acceptancy, and readability. These results indicated that the occurrence of category shifts is important to achieve naturalness in translation.

Keywords: translation shift, category shift, quality of translation, movie subtitles

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans need language to understand things, but there are many languages in this world. Specifically, Indonesian and English. The rapid development of technology makes it easier for humans to reach things from other countries, for example, films. English-language films are scattered in Indonesia. The number of movie streaming platforms that are easily accessible today makes films in foreign languages easy to enter. However, due to language differences, not everyone can understand the storyline of a film, for which they need subtitles. Subtitles help viewers grasp the meaning of the source language once it has been translated into the target language.

Having the decent, natural, and equivalence meaning of subtitles needs a good translation. According to Catford, (1965) "The translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)."(p.20) Thus, it is a bad idea for translations to translate from word to word because the sentence will become messy and not get meaning equivalent to the source sentence. This can confuse the reader with the target language to understand the meaning of the text. Therefore, when conducting

translations, it is inseparable from the shift of sentence structures. This is done to improve the translation of the source language sentence into the target language, making it easier for the reader to understand later. Every translation process from the source language to the target language, there will inevitably be a shift in meaning. According to Catford (1965), "by 'shifts' we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL." The translation shifts are divided into two major types, level shift, and category shift. Then category shifts are divided into 4 parts: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

The purpose of this study is to find and analyze the category shifts; structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts in the English and Indonesian movie subtitles with the data limitation collected from female lead utterances, using Translation theory by Catford and it using the descriptive-qualitative method, and to find the most dominant category shifts used in the data. In addition, to be able to determine whether a translation is a good quality, and is understandable to readers of the target language, it is necessary to assess the quality of the translation which will also be examined in this study, using the theory of Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, (2012)

The subject of this research is a movie titled "To All The Boys: Always and Forever" 2021, which is the third movie from the To All The Boys movies, it is also adapted from the novel by Jenny Han with the same title. The film recounts the love story of Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky in their final year of school and the new challenges that confront their relationship, where they must choose between their love

relationship or their dream as human beings.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 Category Shift (Catford)
Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. Category shifts are divided into 4 types: Structure-shift, Class-shift, Unit-shifts (rank shift), and Intra-system shift (Catford, 1965:76).

A. Structure-shifts
Structure shift happens once the grammatical structure of the text in TL changes.

B. Class-shifts
Class shift, is a shift in the word class in the TL translation, but the meaning remains the same.

C. Unit-shifts
A unit shift occurs when there is a change in rank in the translation in TL, yet this unit still has the same meaning as a sentence in SL.

D. Intra-system shifts
Intra-system shifts occur when changes of the term in TL is non-corresponding to the term in SL. The terms are singular and plural. However, this change may also be considered as formally corresponding.

2.2 Quality Assessment of Translation
In order to assess translation quality, a translator must focus on three things: 1) the accuracy of transferring the message, 2) the accuracy of expressing the message to the target language, and 3) the language naturalness of the translation. (Nababan et al., 2012:44)

The translation quality assessment instrument is divided into three sections: 1) an instrument for assessing message accuracy, 2) an instrument for assessing translation acceptance, and 3) an instrument for assessing translation acceptance and readability. (p50)

Table 2.1. Accuracy Scoring Scale (Based on Nababan et al., 2012:50)

Score	Translation Category	Qualitative Parameter
3	Accurate	The target text accurately conveys the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text. There are no ambiguities in the meaning.
2	Less Accurate	The target text typically accurately conveys the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text. Furthermore, there are some linguistic distortions, such as ambiguity or erasure that distracts the meaning.
1	Inaccurate	The target text does not accurately convey the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text.

Table 2.2. Acceptability Scoring Scale (Based on Nababan et al., 2012:50)

Score	Translation Category	Qualitative Parameter
3	Acceptable	The translation sounds natural; the source text's words, phrases, clauses, and sentences are consistent with Indonesian language principles.
2	Less Acceptable	Although there are some diction and grammar errors, the translation seems natural.
1	Inacceptable	The translation sounds unnatural; the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used are not in conformance with Indonesian linguistic principles.

Table 2.3. Readability Scoring Scale (Based on Nababan et al., 2012:50)

Score	Translation Category	Qualitative Parameter
3	Readable	The reader can readily understand words, grammatical structures, phrases, clauses, and sentence or translation contents.
2	Less Readable	In general, the reader can understand the translation; but, there is one passage that must be read repeatedly in order to be complete.
1	Not Readable	The translation is complicated for the reader to comprehend.

2.3 Previous Studies

In this research, the writer takes 3 previous studies that have related to the study of the writer's research. The first study by Andriyaniy & Widiyantari (2020). A titled 'Category Shifts And Impact Of Translation "The Secret Of Unicorn" Movie Texts', used Catford theory to analyze the data. The second study was written by Lamere, (2020) with the title 'Category Shift and Readability in Two Versions of the Indonesian Translation of Poe's "The Tell-Tale Heart." Analyzed category shifts using Catford theory and examine the readability level of translations. Next, the study titled 'Shifts in the English-Indonesia Translation of Captain America: Civil War Subtitle' by Ginting (2018) analyzed the translation shifts used Catford theory. The last one, the study titled 'Exploring Indonesian-English Translation Shift in Jokowi's IMF World Bank 2018 Speech' by Nisya' (2020) analyzed translation shifts occurs in the speech by using Catford theory.

To differentiate from the studies above, the writer wants to analyze Category shifts and quality of translation in the English and Indonesian movie subtitles *To All The Boys: Always and Forever* focusing on female main lead utterances.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a descriptive-qualitative approach. This method will focus on describing and analyzing non-numerical data. The writer wants to analyze the Category shifts: structure shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, or intra-system shifts. The data for this research is taken from the main female's utterances, Lara Jean, in the movie *To All The Boys: Always and Forever* (2021). The sources of data for this research are To All The Boys: Always and Forever's movie subtitles' transcript from subdl. English subtitle transcript is written by TTEOKBOKKIsubs, and the Indonesian subtitle transcript is written by Putra14.

The steps for collecting the data are; 1. Watching the movie, *To All The Boys: Always and Forever*. 2. Collecting English and Indonesian subtitles of main female lead utterances from the subtitle's transcripts. 3. Selecting the English and Indonesian subtitles of main female lead utterances that contain Category shifts. 4. Highlighting the words, clauses, phrases, or sentences that contain Category shifts. 5. Classifying the data into Category Shifts: structure shifts, class shift, unit shifts, or intra-system shifts. 6. Analyzing the selected data using translation shifts theory by Catford (1965).

After finishing collecting the data, here are the steps to writer analyze the data; 1. Analyzing the Category shifts: Structure shift, Unit shift, Class shift, or Intra-system shift. 2. Explaining a reason why the data can be a part of the chosen category shift types using Catford's theory (1965). 3. Counting the most dominant shifts found in the data. 4. Analyzing the quality of the translation of Indonesian subtitles.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
4.1 RESULT

Table 4.1 Category Shift

NO.	Category Shift	Total	Percentage
1.	Structure Shift	64	20%
2.	Class Shift	37	12%
3.	Unit Shift	165	52%
4.	Intra-system Shift	50	16%

From a total of 317 data of category shifts found in the female-lead utterances in To All the Boys: Always and Forever (2021) movie subtitles. It can be seen from table 1 above, unit shift is the most dominant data with a total of 165 (52%), structure shift with 64 data (20%), intra-system shift with 51 (16%), and the less dominant data class shift with 37 data (12%).

Table 4.2 Translation Accuracy

No.	Scale	Total	Percentage
1.	Accurate	308	97,50%
2.	Less Accurate	7	2,20%
3.	Inaccurate	1	0,3%

From a total of 317 category shifts data found, using the translation quality assessment theory from (Nababan et al., 2012), it can be stated that the scale of accuracy in the data is 97,43% accurate, less accurate is 2,25% and inaccurate is 0.32%.

Table 4.3 Translation Acceptability

No.	Scale	Total	Percentage
1.	Acceptable	315	99,68%
2.	Unacceptable	0	0%
3.	Inacceptable	1	0,32%

The table 3 above states about the translation acceptability of Nababan et al.,'s theory (2012). The acceptable scale is the highest one with 99,68%. It concluded that most of the data found in this research are acceptable because most of the data are translated accurately and have no distortion in meaning.

Table 4.4 Translation Readability

No.	Scale	Total	Percentage
1.	Readable	315	99,68%
2.	Less Readable	0	0%
3.	Unreadable	1	0,32%

For the translation readability in 317 data found. The highest scale is readable with 99,68% and the unreadable data with only 0,32%. From the percentage above, it concludes that the data can be easily understood by the reader.

4.2 DISCUSSION
1. Structure-shift
85/TATBAAF/ 00:13:22,468 --> 00:13:27,264

SL	"But he'd give you his **disappointed face**, which somehow is much worse."
TL	*"Namun, dia akan memberimu **wajah kecewa** yang akan jauh lebih buruk."*

A structure shift involves a change in grammatical structure between the source text (SL) and the target text (TL), (Catford, 1965:77). The structure shift in this data occurs because of the change of the structure of Modifier – Head into Head – Modifier. As explained by Catford (1965), "For instance, there is often a shift from M H (modifier + head) to (M)HQ, (modifier +) head + qualifier)." (p78). The phrase in SL **"…disappointed face…"** (**Modifier+ Head**) is translated into TL as **"…wajah kecewa…"**(**Head+Modifier**).

The Indonesian language (TL) structure always puts a word function as a head in the front, then followed by its modifier. While the English Language (SL) structure put a modifier on the beginning of the phrase, then followed by its head.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, **"…disapointed…"** means *'[a] sad at not getting what was hoped for.'* (2008, p126). And **"…face…"** means *'[n] expression shown on sb's face'* (2008, p157). For the TL, according to *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*, (2008) **"…wajah…"** means *'[n] roman muka; muka;'* (p1613). Meanwhile, the word **"…kecewa…"** means *'[a] tidak puas (krn tidak terkabul keinginannya, harapannya);'* (p658). The meaning of the phrase in TL is equivalent as the phrase in

SL, even though the structure has been shifted.

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012). The accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

27/TATBAAF/ 00:02:57,594 --> 00:03:00,346/	
SL	"Well, Peter's **going** for lacrosse. It's a great school, and it's perfect."
TL	*"Peter **diterima** karena lacrosse. Kampusnya hebat."*

The SL word *"…going…"* is an active voice while it is translated into passive voice *"…diterima…"*. According to Newmark (1988), "A 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL."(p55)

The structure shift occurs as the word *"…going…"* (verb+ing) is an active form, then it is shifted in the TL as *"…diterima…"* (di+verb) is a passive form of structure. As explained by Moeliono & *Indonesia. Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa* (2017), *'Pemasifan dalam bahasa Indonesia dilakukan dengan dua cara: (1) menggunakan verba berprefiks di- dan (2) menggunakan verba tanpa prefiks -di.'* (p.469). The existence of the affix '-di' in the TL word *"…diterima…"* makes the word become passive. Affix according to *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*, (2008) means, '[n] *Ling bentuk terikat yg ditambahkan pd kata dasar (awalan, sisipan, akhiran); imbuhan;'* (p16).

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012), The accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

2. Class Shift

53/TATBAAF/00:05:19,360 --> 00:05:20,903/	
SL	"Because **of** college"
TL	*"Karena **masalah** kuliah"*

The SL word "…**of**…" is translated into "…**masalah**…" in TL. The class shift occurs in this data because the class of the SL word "…**of**…" is a preposition, while the class of the TL word "…**masalah**…" is a noun. Class shift, a shift in the word class in the TL translation, but the meaning remains the same (Catford, 1965:78). Based on Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, the word "**of**" means *'[prep] belonging to sb; relating to sb'* (p302). And the TL word "…**masalah**…" according to *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*, (2008) means, '[n] *sesuatu yg harus diselesaikan atau harus dicarikan jalan keluarnya; persoalan'* (p922).

The translator uses the word "…**masalah**…" because it can represent the SL context pretty well. If the SL word is translated literally, the TL becomes "*karena dari kuliah*" and it does not have equivalence meaning with the SL. It can be conclude that an class in source language is having the formal equivalent of an class in target language because the category in the issue operates in the structure of higher rank units in both

languages in similar manner. (Cartford, 1965:32)

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012), The accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

179/TATBAAF/00:42:10,861 --> 00:42:12,571
SL — "**Live** a little, Chrissy."
TL — *"Santai sedikit, Chrissy."*

Class shift found in this data is the shift from a verb into an adjective. Class shift, a shift in the word class in the TL translation, but the meaning remains the same (Catford, 1965:78). The SL word "…**live**…" is a verb, while it is translated into the TL word *"…santai…"*, an adjective. Both of the words have equivalence meaning even though the class is different. As a supporting theory, Chesterman (2016), quoted a term from (Vinay and Darbelnet) "to mean any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to the adverb. Normally, this strategy obviously involves structural changes as well, but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being of interest in itself." (p95). According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, "…**live**…" means, '[*v*] *3 spend your life in a particular way; 4 enjoy life fully.* (2008, p258). Then, the TL word *"…santai…"* means, '[*a*] *bebas dr rasa ketegangan; dl keadaan bebas dan senggang:'* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*, 2008:1265).

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan (2012), The

accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

3. Unit-Shift

13/TATBAAF/00:01:25,752 --> 00:01:28,838
SL — "and eat all the things before **spring** break is over."
TL — *"dan memakan apa pun sebelum liburan **musim semi** berakhir."*

The SL word **"…spring…"** is translated into the phrase **"…musim semi…"** in TL. The unit shift occurs as the word is changed or shifted into the phrase. A unit shift occurs when there is a change in rank in the translation in TL, yet this unit still has the same meaning with a sentence in SL. (Catford, 1965:79)

The SL word **"…spring…"** means *'[n] season of the year between winter and summer, when plants begin to grow.'* Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008, p430). In *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*, (2008), **"…musim…"** means, *'[n] 1 waktu yg tertentu yg bertalian dng keadaan iklim:'* (p988), and **"…semi…"** means, *'[n] 1 tunas; taruk; 2 bertunas;'* (p1308). So, it can conclude that **"…musim semi…"** means a certain time related to the climate to sprout. The translation word **"…musim semi…"** has an equivalence meaning with the SL word **"…spring…"**. The up-rank shift occurs in this data since the change of phrase into word in the translation text. As stated by Larson (1998), "Units are grouped into increasingly large units in a hierarchy of grammatical structures. Morphemes (roots and affixes) unite to

form words, words unite to form phrases, phrases unite into clauses, clauses into a sentence, sentence into a paragraph, paragraphs into discourse units of various kinds." (p33)

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012), The accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

10/TATBAAF/00:01:22,290 --> 00:01:24,042/	
SL	"We've been **running around** nonstop,"
TL	*"Kami **berkeliling** tanpa henti,"*

The phrase **"…running around…"** is translated into TL as the word, **"…berkeliling…"**. The unit shift occurs since the phrase in SL is shifted into a word in TL. A unit shift occurs when there is a change in rank in the translation in TL, yet this unit still has the same meaning with a sentence in SL. (Catford, 1965:79)

The text in TL **"…berkeliling…"** *'v bepergian, berdarmawisata, berekreasi, berkeliling (kota), berpelesir, berpesiar, berpiknik, bertamasya, berwisata,..'* (*Thesaurus Bahasa Indonesia*, p212) has the equivalent meaning with the SL and delivered the same meaning of the word as what is said in SL. As supporting theory, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) explained about transposition, "The method called transposition involves replacing one-word class with another without changing the meaning of the message" (p36).

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012), The

accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

4. Intra-system Shift

121/TATBAAF/00:24:25,589 --> 00:24:26,882/	
SL	"Uh, just two **forks.**"
TL	*"Dengan dua **garpu**."*

The SL plural word **"…forks…"** is translated into the TL singular word **"…garpu…"**. As Catford's theory, the change from a plural form into a singular form is defined as intra-system shifts. The intra-system shift is when the word in TL is translated in different terms with the one in SL, the terms —singular and plural— and these terms may also be considered as formally equivalent. (Catford, 1965:80). The SL word **"…forks…"** is added by suffix 's' to emphasized the plural form. It Is because the word 'two' before **"…forks…".** As explained by Catford (1965), 'the Nominal plural morpheme expounded, most frequently, by a suffixed graphological -s, or phonological / -s, -z, -'z/.' (p19).

The meaning of both the SL word and TL word is equivalent. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, **"…forks…"** means, *'n [c] tool with sharp points, used for lifting food to the mouth'* and TL word **"…garpu…"** means, *'n sendok yg bentuk ujungnya spt jari tangan, runcing, dan tajam untuk mencocok daging, sayuran, dsb;'* (*Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*, 2008:441).

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012), The

accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

97/TATBAAF/00:16:46,755 --> 00:16:48,215/

SL	"We have to go to Levain in New York. They have the **cookies** to beat."
TL	*"Kita harus ke Levain di New York. **Kukisnya** enak."*

The plural word ***"cookies"*** is translated into the singular form word ***"kukisnya"*** in the TL. The intra-system shift occurs in this data as the change or shift of a plural form into a singular form. If it translated into plural, too. The translated word becomes *Kukis-kukisnya.* According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (2008) the word in SL, ***"cookies"*** means *'[c] biscuit' (*p96). While the borrowing method is used here by the translator to translate the SL word ***"cookies"*** into ***"kukisnya"***. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation procedures for filling a gap, usually a metalinguistic one. Foreign phrases, for example, may be employed to infuse the essence of the SL culture into a translation. (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995:31-32).

The translated word ***"kukisnya"*** is added with the suffix *-nya.* According to *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia* (2008)**,** **'***sufiks n afiks yg ditambahkan pd bagian belakang kata dasar, msl -an, -kan, dan -i; akhiran.'* (p1382).

By using the quality assessment of translation by Nababan et al., (2012), The accuracy score of the translation is 3, the target text accurately conveys the meaning and there are no ambiguities in

the meaning. Next, the acceptability score is 3, 'The translation sounds natural, although there are still diction and grammar issues.' (p51), Last, the readability score is 3 because the words and grammatical structures can be easily understood by the reader.

5. CONCLUSION

The Category shifts found in the female-lead utterances in To All the Boys: Always and Forever (2021) movie subtitles are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. total of the data found is 317 data. It is divided into its classification, then the results showed structure shift with 64 data (20%), class shift with 37 data (12%), unit shift with a total of 165 data (52%), and intra-system shift with 51 (16%). From the results, it can be seen that the most dominant data is unit shift with 165 data. For the quality assessment of translations, it is shown that 7 data were scored less accurate and 1 data each for inaccurate, inacceptable, and unreadable. The data remains were high-scale accuracy, acceptancy, and readability.

In conclusion, the presence of category shifts in a translation is inevitable and essential because it is intended to achieve structural and culturally appropriate translation results in the target language. In this study, the translator applied the translation shift very well to achieve an equivalent meaning, all of this is shown in the study's data analysis results. In future research, it is hoped that researchers will go deeper in looking for category shifts in data sources because category shifts will very often be found in translation.

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