

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADVERBIAL PHRASE
IN *ANGELS AND DEMONS* NOVEL
BY INGRID DWIJANI NIMPOENO**



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LINDA DWI PUSPITASARI
A320110075

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UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jl. A. Yani TromolPos 1 – Pabelan, Kartasura Telp. (0271) 71417, Fax : 715448 Surakarta – 57102
Website: <http://www.ums.ac.id> Email: ums@ums.ac.id

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Nama : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum

NIK : 477

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NIK : 409

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Nama : Linda Dwi Puspitasari

NIM : A320110075

Program studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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Pembimbing I

(Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum)
NIK. 477

Pembimbing II

(Dra. Malikatul Laila, M. Hum)
NIK. 409

ABSTRACT

Linda Dwi Puspitasari. A 3201100075. A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADVERBIAL PHRASE IN *ANGELS AND DEMONS* NOVEL BY INGRID DWIJANI NIMPOENO. Research Paper. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. 2015.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi pergeseran terjemahan frase adverbial di *Angels and Demons* Novel oleh Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, dan untuk menjelaskan akurasi terjemahan dari *Angels and Demons* Novel. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Objek penelitian ini adalah frase Adverbial yang ditemukan di *Angels and Demons* Novel oleh Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Data dari penelitian ini adalah klausa dan kalimat yang mengandung frase adverbial ditemukan di *Angels and Demons* Novel oleh Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Penulis menggunakan metode dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 25 pergeseran terjemahan frase adverbial ditemukan di *Angels and Demons* Novel. Dari 106 data frase adverbial, ada AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke VP terdiri dari 11 data atau 10,4%, AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke dalam NP terdiri dari 31 data atau 29,2%, AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke Adv terdiri dari 10 data atau 9,4% , AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke Adjective terdiri dari 4 data atau 3,8%, AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke N terdiri dari 13 data atau 12,3%, AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke V terdiri dari 2 data atau 1,9%, AdvP1 diterjemahkan ke dalam Kalimat terdiri dari 2 data atau 1,9%, AdvP2 diterjemahkan ke Adv terdiri dari 3 data atau 2,8%, AdvP4 diterjemahkan ke VP terdiri dari 2 data atau 1,9%, AdvP4 diterjemahkan ke Adjective terdiri dari 2 data atau 1,9%, AdvP5 diterjemahkan ke dalam N terdiri dari 1 data atau 0,9%, AdvP6 diterjemahkan ke Adjective terdiri dari 2 data atau 1,9, AdvP7 diterjemahkan ke VP terdiri dari 1 data atau 0,9%, AdvP7 diterjemahkan ke V terdiri dari 1 atau 0 Data , 9%, AdvP7 diterjemahkan ke dalam kalimat terdiri dari 1 data atau 0,9%, AdvP9 diterjemahkan ke dalam NP terdiri dari 3 data atau 2,8%, AdvP9 diterjemahkan ke Adv terdiri dari 5 data atau 4,7%, AdvP10 diterjemahkan ke AdvPe terdiri dari 10 data atau 9,4%, dan penghapusan terdiri dari 2 data atau 1,9%. Akurasi ada 3 nilai. Tingkatan akurat, kurang akurat, dan tidak akurat. Dari tabel di atas, peneliti mendapat persentase akurasi terjemahan. Pertama, ada 1.493 data atau 91,5% dari terjemahan yang akurat, 111 data atau 6,8% kurang akurat, dan 27 data atau 1,7% data tidak akurat. Berdasarkan persentase dari kategori kualitas terjemahan di atas, mayoritas kualitas terjemahan adalah tingkat akurat tinggi.

Kata kunci: translation, adverbial phrase, and accuracy.

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ADVERBIAL PHRASE
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BY INGRID DWIJANI NIMPOENO**

Linda Dwi Puspitasari
Email: Lindadwi885@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The Objectives of the research are to identify the translation shifts of adverbial phrases in the *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, and to explain the translation accuracy of *Angels and Demons* Novel. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The objects of the study are Adverbial phrase found in *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The data of this research are clauses and sentences containing adverbial phrases found in *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The writer uses the methods documentation to collect the data. The result of this research shows that are 25 translation shift of adverbial phrases found in *Angels and Demons* Novel. From 106 data of adverbial phrase, there are AdvP₁ translated into VP consists of 11 data or 10,4%, AdvP₁ translated into NP consists of 31 data or 29,2%, AdvP₁ translated into Adv consists of 10 data or 9,4%, AdvP₁ translated into Adj consists of 4 data or 3,8%, AdvP₁ translated into N consists of 13 data or 12,3%, AdvP₁ translated into V consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₁ translated into Sentence consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₂ translated into Adv consists of 3 data or 2,8%, AdvP₄ translated into VP consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₄ translated into Adj consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₅ translated into N consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₆ translated into Adj consists of 2 data or 1,9, AdvP₇ translated into VP consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₇ translated into V consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₇ translated into Sentence consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₉ translated into NP consists of 3 data or 2,8%, AdvP₉ translated into Adv consists of 5 data or 4,7%, AdvP₁₀ translated into AdvP_e consists of 10 data or 9,4%, and deletion consists of 2 data or 1,9%. In accuracy there are 3 grades. The grades are accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. From the table above, the researcher gets the percentage of translation accuracy. First, there are 1493 data or 91,5% of accurate translation, 111 data or 6,8% data of less accurate, and 27 data or 1,7% data of not accurate. Based on the percentage of category of translation quality above, the majority of translation quality is high accurate level.

Keywords: translation, adverbial phrase, and accuracy.

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is important, because it helps people to understand the other language. Usually translation is used to translate literature, such as books, novels and scripts of film. Translation is not easy; translators need to be able to adapt the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), in order to the reader will be easier to understand, and also more interesting when reading. But, the translator should not change the message of the text. Sometimes in the adaptation process changes the word and phrase. So, this phenomenon makes translation very interesting to study.

For example:

- SL : Without warning, Kohler spun **in his wheelchair** and accelerated out of the living room, leaving a wake of swirling mist as he disappeared down a hallway.
- TL : *Mendadak Kohler memutar **kursi roda** dan cepat-cepat keluar dari ruang tamu, meninggalkan kabut yang berpusar-pusar di belakangnya ketika dia menghilang di koridor.*

‘In his wheelchair’ belongs to **adverbial phrase** and translated into **noun phrase** *kursi roda*. Adverbial phrase ‘in his wheelchair’ consists of preposition (in) and the noun phrase (his wheelchair). But, in Target language consists of noun *kursi* and noun *roda*. The translation shift can be concluded from prep (in) + noun phrase (his wheelchair) translated into noun (*kursi*)+ noun (*roda*). Those structure shift occurs due to different linguistics system between SL and TL. In his wheelchair is classified into place adverbial (Leech, 1994: 225). The meaning in sentence above is harmonious with its translation.

- SL : Vetra cried out **in agony**.
- TL : *Vetra berteriak **kesakitan**.*

Adverbial phrase (in agony) is translated into **adverb** *kesakitan*. Adverbial phrase (in agony) consists of (in) as preposition and (agony) as the noun. Meanwhile, the Indonesian is adverb *kesakitan*. The translation shift can be concluded from in + noun (agony) translated into Adverb (*kesakitan*). Those structure shift occurs due to different linguistics system

between SL and TL. In agony belongs to adverbial phrase, especially manner adverbial (Leech, 1994: 225). Besides, it is structure shift, but the core of the sentence is suitable.

The adverbial phrase is explained by Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 29) “Adverbials are optional elements in sentence structure. However, some elements that convey the same information as adverbials are obligatory because the main verb is not complete without them”.

The Objectives of the research are to identify the translation shifts of adverbial phrases in the *Angels and Demons* Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, and to explain the translation accuracy of *Angels and Demons* Novel.

The previous study is Janatiah (UMS, 2013) entitled *A Translation Shift Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi Subtitling*. Objective of the study of Janatiah research is 1) to classify the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi*, 2) to explain the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi*. From the data, the researchers finds 453 data of verbs and verb phrase that are not included as the translation shift (66,81%), and finds 225 data of verbs and verbs phrase that are included as the translation shift, there are 14 kinds of shift of verb and verbs phrases in *Life of Pi* subtitling and its translation subtitling *Kehidupan Pi*. These kinds are *verb into noun*, *verb into adverb*, *linking verb into adverb*, *active verb into passive verb and vice versa*, *intranslated verb*, *verb into noun phrase*, *verb into verb phrase*, *verb phrase into noun phrase*, *active verb phrase into passive verb phrase and vice versa*, *verb phrase into verb*, *verb phrase into noun*, *verb phrase into adverb*, *verb phrase into adjective*, and *grammatical (verb phrase) into lexical*. And, There are 224 data from 225 data (99,56%) that belongs to equivalent translation, and there is only one datum (0,44%) that belongs to non-equivalent translation.

The similarity of the previous research with this research is research about translation. And, the differences of the fourth research with this

research are the Subject of the research, object of the research, the data source.

Robinson (1997: 50) states that “Translation is a highly complicated process requiring rapid multilayered analyses of semantic fields, syntactic structures, the sociology and psychology of reader-or listener- and cultural difference”.

Catford (1965: 20) states that “Translation, as a process, is always un-directional: it is always performed in a given direction. ‘from’ a *Source Language* ‘into’ a *Target Language*. So, Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

According to Quirk (1985:729) “The adverbial is normally an adverb phrase, prepositional phrase or adverbial clause, it may also be noun phrase, and in general, the adverbial is capable of occurring in more than one position in the clause”.

The translation has many shift when we compare source language with target language. Not only changes in paragraph, sentence or word. But also changes in some phrases such as verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, and noun phrase. “The kind shifts are structure shift, class shift, level shift, and intrasystem shift Cartford” (1965: 73). In this research the researcher will analyze the adverbial phrase’s translation in *Angels and Demons* Novel by Dan Brown.

Cartford (1965: 73) defines the concept of shift in “term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL”.

There are types of translation shift:

- 1) Level shifts. By a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

Example: from grammar to lexis.

- 2) Category Shift: are departures from formal correspondence in translation.

- a) Structure shift. These are among the most frequent category shift at all ranks translation; they occur in *phonological* and *graphological* translation as well as in *total translation*.
- b) Class-shifts are grouping of members of a given unit which is defined by opera-grouping of members of a given unit which is defines by operation in the structure of the unit next above. Class-shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.
- c) Unit-shift is departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.
- d) Intra-system shift. This could only mean a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different-non-corresponding-system in the TL. We use the term intra-system shift for those cases where SL and TL process systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

According to Nababan (2004: 130) in order to determine the accuracy level of the translation at the setential level, a comparison between contents of source language sentences and contents of their counterparts in Indonesian needs to be made. For an easier comparison; the total number of source sentences will be used as basis for quantification regardless of the variation in the total number of sentences across the target text.

The total number of source sentences will be used as basis for quantification regardless of the variation in the total number of sentences across the target text (Nababan, 2004: 130).

The adverbial phrase is explained by Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 29) “Adverbials are optional elements in sentence structure. However, some elements that convey the same information as adverbials are obligatory because the main verb is not complete without them”.

From the explanation above, the researcher will analyze about “A *Translation Analysis of Adverbial Phrases in Angels and Demons Novel by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno*”.

A. RESEARCH METHOD

Type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong (1983:3) Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which has a result of descriptive data in form of written or oral form observing people or behavior. The Data gathering by collect and record the data in the written documents. Then, the data are analyzed with comparing technique, comparing is used to compare English adverbial with Indonesian adverbial. The objects of the study are Adverbial phrase found in *Angels and Demons Novel* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The data are clauses and sentences containing adverbial phrases found in *Angels and Demons Novel* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. In collecting data, the writer uses the methods of observation and documentation. The techniques are follows: transcribing the source of data in *Angels and Demons Novel* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, reading and underlying the adverbial phrase in the *Angels and Demons Novel* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, giving the codes of the data. The writer analyzes the data by comparing the English Novel (SL) and its Indonesian translation (TL). The steps are identify the translation shift of Adverbial phrase in *Angels and Demons Novel* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno, the writer analyzed the data using Translation Shift Theory written by Cartford (1965) and grammatical category by Allsop (1989), and describing the translation accuracy of adverbial phrase in *Angels and Demons Novel* and its translation, the writer analyzed the data using Accuracy of the Translation written by Nababan (2012).

Table 2.1
Translation Accurateness Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	Meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into accurate target language.
Less Accurate	2	Almost all of the Meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language changed into accurate to target language. But, still has two meanings of translation or deletion that disturbed the totality of message.
Not Accurate	1	Meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into not accurate target language or even deleted.

B. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion which is used to answer the problem statements in Chapter I. From 106 data of adverbial phrases, English adverbial phrase is classified into 8 types and Indonesian

adverbial phrase is classified into 11 types. Some examples of translation variations are elaborated in data below:

a. Structure Shift

From the 106 data, the researcher found 58 data or 54,7 % belongs to structure shift.

The example analysis are below:

SL : Instead, to her wonder, he lay down beside her, soaking his robes **in a puddle.**

TL : *Yang mengherankannya, pastor itu berbaring di sampingnya, membuat jubahnya **terendam genangan air.***

There is translation shift 'in a puddle' belongs to **Adverbial phrase** and translated into *terendam genangan air* belongs to **Verb phrase**. Adverbial phrase 'in a puddle' consists of (in) as preposition and (a puddle) as the noun phrase. Meanwhile, the Indonesian adverbial phrase consists of Verb *terendam* and noun *genangan air*. The translation shift can be concluded from preposition (in) + noun phrase (a puddle) translated into verb (*terendam*)+ noun phrase (*genangan air*). Those structure shift occurs due to different linguistics system between SL and TL. In a puddle belongs to adverbial phrase, especially place adverbial (Leech, 1994: 225). The structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English Adverbial phrase and Indonesian. The meaning of SL and TL is parallel.

b. Level Shift

From the 106 data, the researcher found 48 data or 45,3% belongs to level shift.

The example analysis are below:

SL : Vetra cried out **in agony.**

TL : *Vetra berteriak **kesakitan.***

Adverbial phrase (in agony) is translated into **adverb** *kesakitan*. Adverbial phrase (in agony) consists of (in) as preposition and (agony)

as the noun. Meanwhile, the Indonesian is adverb *kesaitan*. The translation shift can be concluded from in + noun (angony) translated into Adverb (*kesaitan*). Those structure shift occurs due to different linguistics system between SL and TL. In angony belongs to adverbial phrase, especially manner adverbial (Leech, 1994: 225). Besides, it is structure shift, but the core of the sentence is suitable.

According to Nababan (2012: 50), the translation accuracy cassified into three category. First, Accurate, the score is 3, the parameter of this category is meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into accurate target language. Second, Less Accurate, the score is 2, the parameter of this category is almost all of the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language changed into accurate to target language. But, still has two meanings of translation or deletion that disturbed the totality of message. Third, Not accurate, the parameter is meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into not accurate target language or even deleted.

a. Accurate

The data is accurate if the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into not accurate target language or even deleted. The researcher found 1499 data or 91,5% data from 1631 data of sentence in *Angels and Demons* Novel by Dan Drown from chapter 1 until chapter 25 which belong to accurate.

The researcher shows the example of the data belong to accurate:

SL : Physicist Leonardo Vetra smelled burning flesh, and he knew it was his own.
 TL : Fisikawan Leonardo Vetra mencium bau daging terbakar, dan dia tahu itu dagingnya.

The sentence above is classified into accurate translation, because the TL from the sentence is not different from SL. The meaning of the

sentence also similar because it's tell that Physicist Leonardo Vetra burned, and he can smell his own burning fresh. The structure of this sentence is also same, the subject is **Physicist Leonardo Vetra**, and predicate is **smelled**, and object is **burning flesh**, and in target language is not different from that SL, and there is no deletion of the meaning in TL, and the meaning is easy to understand. The sentence called accurate and equivalence because in the SL and TL is not different.

b. Less Accurate

Data is less accurate if almost all of the Meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language changed into accurate to target language. But, still has two meanings of translation or deletion that disturbed the totality of message. The researcher found 111 data or 6,8% data belong to less accurate. The examples data are below:

SL : Langdon swallowed hard and waited.

TL : Langdon menelan ludah dengan susah payah dan menunggu.

The data above belongs to less accurate, because the SL and TL is different. The structure of this sentence also different. In SL, Langdon as subject and swallowed hard and waited as predicate. But in TL, Langdon as subject, *menelan* as predicate, ludah as object, menunggu also as predicate. So, the reater give point 2 because the meaning of the source language is changed into accurate target language, but it is easy to understand by the reader.

c. Not Accurate

The data is not accurate if the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into not accurate target language or even deleted. The researcher found 27 data or 1,7% data belong to less accurate. The examples analysis are below:

SL : *Well I'll be damned*,Langdon thought, reading the text.*This guy wasn't kidding* .

TL : *Astaga*, pikir Langdon ketika membaca tulisan itu. *Lelaki itu tidak bergurau.*

The comparison from SL and TL above, we can see that the sentence **well I'll be damned** is translated into *Astaga*. There is translation shift of this datum, because the meaning of the datum is changed into not accurate. So, this sentence belongs to not accurate although it is still rather than to understand.

C. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis above, the researcher concludes that are 25 translation shift of adverbial phrases found in *Angels and Demons* Novel. From 106 data of adverbial phrase, there are AdvP₁ translated into VP consists of 11 data or 10,4%, AdvP₁ translated into NP consists of 31 data or 29,2%, AdvP₁ translated into Adv consists of 10 data or 9,4%, AdvP₁ translated into Adj consists of 4 data or 3,8%, AdvP₁ translated into N consists of 13 data or 12,3%, AdvP₁ translated into V consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₁ translated into Sentence consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₂ translated into Adv consists of 3 data or 2,8%, AdvP₄ translated into VP consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₄ translated into Adj consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₅ translated into N consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₆ translated into Adj consists of 2 data or 1,9%, AdvP₇ translated into VP consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₇ translated into V consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₇ translated into Sentence consists of 1 data or 0,9%, AdvP₉ translated into NP consists of 3 data or 2,8%, AdvP₉ translated into Adv consists of 5 data or 4,7%, AdvP₁₀ translated into AdvP_e consists of 10 data or 9,4%, and deletion consists of 2 data or 1,9%.

In accuracy there are 3 grades. The grades are accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. From the table above, the researcher gets the percentage of translation accuracy. First, there are 1493 data or 91,5% of accurate translation, 111 data or 6,8% data of less accurate, and 27 data or 1,7% data of not accurate. Based on the percentage of category of translation quality above, the majority of translation quality is high accurate level

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