

Transposition in Translation of Kim Yu Jeong's Novel *Ttaengbyeot to Sengat Matahari*

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ABSTRACT

This research primarily focuses on analyzing the transposition that occurred in translation of Kim Yu Jeong's novel *Ttaengbyeot to Sengat Matahari* and the effects of the transposition. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data used are the transpositions contained in the novel *Ttaengbyeot* by Kim Yu Jeong and its translation, *Sengat Matahari*. Framing within Catford theory, the data were analyzed from collecting the data, classifying the data according to its type, reducing the data, and providing explanations. The results found 179 data transpositions consisting of five shifts namely: level shift, structure shift, class shift, and unit shift. From the five shifts, the structure shift was the most frequent one with 81 occurrences. The analysis of the structure shift indicates the different structure of Indonesian language and Korean language which explains why transposition is needed during translation. The effects of transposition in this translation of the novel are to simplify the translation process, to resolve the different structure of Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL), and to clarify linguistic terms unknown in TL.

Keywords: Shift in form, translation, transposition.

1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of various languages globally causes the need for translation from one language to another. According to Toer (2003), translating both literary and non-literary written works from one language to another is a job that does not merely translate a work. Therefore, a proper translation is needed so that the translated work is natural and can be understood easily. For example, in the translation of Korean sentence "*Yeobosipsyo! I chaemi hana japswo bosipsyo!*" in the novel *Ttaengbyeot* by Kim Yu Jeong is translated into "Chamoe melon! Delicious chamoe melon!" while from the literal translation, it should be "Hello! Try eating one of these chamoe melons!". This happens because the translator is both translating and adjusting the word to the target language so that it can be understood easily.

According to Nida and Taber (2003), translating is the process of producing the closest equivalent word of the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL), which has a relationship with meaning and style. Furthermore, Catford (1978) said, translation is an approach of replacing SL text material with equivalent TL text material. Then Larson (1984) added that

translation is a meaning passed from the SL to TL. Hence, it is concluded that translation is a language replacement to find a more suitable equivalent and then transferred from SL to TL according to the correct structure.

According to Hartono (2017), there are kinds of difficulties that translators usually face, namely linguistic aspects, cultural aspects, and literary aspects. In his book, Hartono (2014) says that the difficulties in the linguistic aspect are when the translator is unable to understand the sentence structure and long paragraphs with complicated grammar. He also mentions difficulties in cultural aspects, namely when the translator has problems in finding the equivalent terms related to material culture, cultural events, customs, and sociocultural understanding in the story. Last is difficulties in literary aspect, namely when translating idiomatic expressions, language styles, word series containing alliteration or assonance, terms related to the setting and atmosphere in the story, and the names of the character owners (Hartono, 2014). Hoed (in Machali, 2000) states that making a shift, whether shift in form or meaning is one way to overcome the problem of equivalence.

Nurmala and Alfitriana (2017) say that in the translation results, the most frequent shifts are in the form order and semantics. Simatupang (1999) divides shifts in translation into two types, namely transposition and modulation. Transposition usually occurs because of differences in grammatical structures between languages (Nurmala & Alfitriana, 2017). According to Newmark (1988), transposition or form shift is a translation process that relates changes in grammatical form from SL to TL. Meanwhile, Simatupang (1999) says the meaning shifts occur due to differences in point of view and culture of speakers of different languages. From two types of shift above, transposition is the shift that will be discussed in this study.

Catford (1978) mentions there are two types of transposition, level shifts and category shifts. The level shift is a shift that occurs between grammatical level and lexical level, while the category shift is the translation at a different linguistic position in the target text e.g. a word in SL is translated into a phrase in TL (Catford, 1978). For example, in English, the word Proficient becomes a phrase; *Sangat mahir melakukan sesuatu*, when translated into Indonesian (Hartono, 2017).

The translation of a novel requires accuracy, clarity, and fairness because the translator must be able to transfer the text from SL into TL. According to Hartono (2017), in translating novels, it is necessary to not only observe the accuracy of meanings or messages contained in the form of connotative language but also all the meanings in the symbols or cultural and social forms in the stories told. Then Hoed in (Hartono, 2017) explains, translating a novel must be like retelling the narrative contents to others so that the translation feels more like a natural fairy tale and pleasant to read or hear.

Studies on transposition have been around recently. Most studies on this aspect (Kusuma, 2013; Soemargo, 2017; Septiani, 2018; Fitria, 2020; Maasoum & Shahbaiki, 2013; Mobarakeh & Sardareh, 2016) are about transposition in English movies and novels. The shifts found in this study are transpositions in the form of level and category shifts consisting of structural, unit, class, and intrasystem shifts. Then the meaning shift that is found, is in the form of a specific meaning shift to generic or contrariwise, and a meaning shift due to differences in cultural points of view.

In contrast to the previous research, which mostly took the object in movie subtitles, this research takes a classic Korean novel. Kim Yu Jeong's novel *Ttaengbyeot* used the ancient Korean style. It possibly holds many transpositions because the translator has to choose the correct word equivalence with the current language style.

Therefore, the objectives of this study are (1) to find out what types of transposition in the translation of the novel *Ttaengbyeot* into *Sengat Matahari* by Kim Yu Jeong, according to the terms of level; (2) to find out what

types of transposition are contained in the translation Kim Yu Jeong's novel *Ttaengbyeot* into *Sengat Matahari* according to the category; and (3) to find out how the effect of transposition on the translation of the novel *Ttaengbyeot* into *Sengat Matahari*.

2. METHOD

The research employed a qualitative descriptive method since it was carried out under natural conditions, directly to the data source and the researcher as the instrument. The results obtained from this study are also in the form of descriptions and analysis of the translation transposition in the novel *Sengat Matahari*. So, the qualitative descriptive method is considered the most suitable and possible to be applied in this study.

First of all, the data were collected from the novel *Sengat Matahari*, which is the Indonesian translation of *Ttaengbyeot*. After that, the retrieved data were sorted by type, between level shifts or category shifts. After being sorted by type, the data were evaluated to find out what transposition occurred and then classified according to the transposition data card. The data were then reduced before being explained so that there was no repetition of explanation if there is the same data. Furthermore, the data cards were explained by the researcher to arrive at a conclusion.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, 179 shift data were consisting of level, structure, class, unit, and intrasystem shift taken from Kim Yu Jeong's novel, *Ttaengbyeot* and its translation "*Sengat Matahari*".

3.1 Transposition Types in Terms of Level

This study found as many as 7 data level shifts. In LS.1 data on Table 1, there is a shift in level, that is, "*hago*" in SL translated into "*jawabnya*" (answered her) in TL. In Korean, to explain a direct quote, it is marked by partake "*hago*" use, that allocated after a quoted word or sentence. Whereas in Indonesian, direct quotations are usually indicated by the word "*jawabnya*" or "*katanya*" (it is said), that is placed after the quotation word or sentence. So, this shows a shift where the direct quotations in the form of particles or grammatical elements in Korean changed to ordinary words that explain the quote in Indonesian.

In LS.2 data on Table 2, there is a level shift, namely, "*mot deureosseo*" in SL translated into "*tidak mendengar*" (doesn't hear) in TL. In Korean, the negation word is marked with the use of the "*mot*" or "*an*" particle, which precedes an adjective or verb. While in Indonesian, the negation word is marked with the use of the word "*tidak*" (no) accompanied by an adjective or the verb or the word "*bukan*" (not) accompanied by a

Table 1. Level Shift 1 data

Data Number	SL	TL
LS.1	<p>“Gwaenchanayo!” <i>hago</i> geojin jugeo ganeun sangeuro geulsseonggeulsseon g nummuri gwen anaega ttakayeotta</p>	<p>“Aku baik-baik saja!” <i>jawabnya</i>, tapi dia sebenarnya dalam keadaan yang menyedilkan. Dia tampak seperti sosok perempuan sekarat dan matanya penuh air mata. (“I am fine!” answered her, but she was actually in a miserable state. She looked like a dying woman and her eyes full of tears)</p>

Table 2. Level Shift 2 data

Data Number	SL	TL
LS.2	<p>“wae giyeongji harabeojie malsseum <i>mot</i> deureosseo?”.</p>	<p>"Apa kau <i>tidak</i> mendengar omongan kakek Giyeong?" (“Didn’t you hear grandpa Giyeong?”</p>

noun or adverb after the negation word. So, this indicates a shift where the word negation in the form of a particle or grammatical element in Korean turns into a general negation word in Indonesian.

Based on the data collected, the researcher concludes that the level shift from SL to TL on average occurs in the use of negation or prohibition sentence structures which in Korean, the negation sentence structure is a grammatical element or pre final suffix. While in Indonesian, the negation sentence structure is a word. Then the level shift from SL to TL also occurs in the direct quotations use and adverbs of time which in Korean is marked by the grammatical elements use, while in Indonesian indicated by the addition of words.

3.2 Transposition Types in Terms of Categories

Catford (1978) divides category shifts into 4, namely structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intrasystem shifts.

3.2.1 Structure Shift

Yellow = S, Green = P, Blue = O, Purple = E, Red = Com, Grey = Prenoun

Table 3. Structure Shift 16 data

Data Number	SL	TL
SS.16	<p><i>deoksunineun</i> <i>anaereul</i> <i>ieuki</i> <i>noryeobonda</i></p>	<p><i>Deoksun</i> <i>menatapnya tajam</i>. (Deoksun looked at her sharply)</p>

In the study of structure shift category, there were 81 data structure shifts found. In SS.16 data on Table 3, there is a structural shift, namely, “*Deoksunineun anaereul ieuki noryeobonda*” in SL translated into “*Deoksun menatapnya tajam*” (Deoksun looked at her sharply) in TL. Sentences in SL have an S-O-K-P sentence structure, whereas when SL sentences being translate into Indonesian, the structure changes to S-P-O-Pel. That indicates a shift, that in Korean, the predicate position which originally placed at the end of the sentence changes its location to after the subject after being translated into Indonesian. Then in Korean, there is an adverb that explains the predicate, while when translated into Indonesian there is no adverb, but there is a complement located after the object. Changes in structure occur because Korean and Indonesian have different sentence structures. In Korean, the predicate position is preceded by the object, or at the end of the sentence. While in Indonesian, the predicate position usually precedes the object or after the subject. Then another thing that distinguishes the sentence structure of Korean and Indonesian is that in Korean, there is a prenoun, which is a word that stands before a noun, while in Indonesian, there is no prenoun.

In SS.38 data on Table 4, there is a structural shift, namely, “*ireoke hayo geudeureun heomuhido du siganeul bonaetta*” in SL translated into “*Mereka pasti sudah menyaniyakan waktu dua jam dengan menunggu seperti itu*” (They must have wasted two hours waiting like that) in TL. Sentences in SL have a K-S-K-O-P sentence structure, while when SL sentences being translate into Indonesian, the structure changes to S-P-O-K. That indicates a shift, that in Korean, the predicate position which originally placed at the end of the sentence changes its location to after the subject after being translated into Indonesian. Then in Korean, the adverb cannot be placed at the end of the sentence because a predicate occupies the end of the sentence. While in Indonesian, an adverb can be placed at the end of the sentence.

Based on Table 4, the researcher concludes that the difference in sentence structure between Korean and Indonesian, causes the translation results to shift as happened in the examined data. The structural differences that occur are mostly due to the different predicate positions between Korean and Indonesian. In Korean, the predicate is at the end of the sentence.

Table 4. Structure Shift 38 data

Data Number	SL	TL
SS.38	<p><i>ireoke hayo</i> <i>geudeureun</i> <i>heomuhido du</i> <i>siganeul bonaetta</i></p>	<p><i>Mereka</i> <i>pasti</i> <i>sudah</i> <i>menyaniyakan</i> <i>waktu</i> <i>dua jam</i> <i>dengan</i> <i>menunggu seperti itu</i>. (They must have wasted two hours waiting like that)</p>

While in Indonesian, the predicate is after the subject. Then what distinguishes it again is the presence of pre nouns in Korean, while in Indonesian, there are no pre nouns. The word structures that change the most or shift positions when SL being translated to TL are predicates and adverbs, while the word structures that are mostly lost when SL is translated to TL are objects.

3.2.2 Class Shift

This study found as many as 17 class shift data. In CS.1 data on Table 5, there is a class shift, namely, “sabang” in SL translated to “sekeliling” (around) in TL. In Korean, the word “sabang” is a noun that means “empat arah” (the compass) or “segala penjuru” (all over direction) in Indonesian. Then in TL, the word “sabang” is translated into “sekeliling” (around) which is an adverb. This causes a class shift from nouns to adverbs. That means there are differences in the form of word-class between the word “sabang” and its translation, “sekeliling” (around) even though the two words have the same meaning or purpose.

As seen in Table 6, for CS.2 data, there is a class shift, namely, “gongsonhi” in SL translated to “dengan sopan” (politely) in TL. In Korean, the word “gongsonhi” is an adverb while in Indonesian, the word “gongsonhi” is translated into “dengan sopan” (politely) which is an adjective. That causes a class shift from adverbs to adjectives. So, this means that there is a difference in the form of word-class between the word “gongsonhi” and its translation, “dengan sopan” (politely) even though both words have the same meaning or purpose.

So based on the data collected, the researcher concludes that there are several words in Korean which when translated into Indonesian, have different word

Table 5. Class Shift 1 data

Data Number	SL	TL
CS.1	dowie igeo eolguri beolgeoni sabangeul (N) dulreobonda	Dengan wajah merah terpanggang matahari, beberapa saat lamanya ia melihat ke sekeliling (Adv). (With his sunburnt face, he looked around for some time)

Table 6. Class Shift 2 data

Data Number	SL	TL
CS.2	ttaemachim yeopeuro jinaneun eorin kkakjaengiege gongsonhi (Adv) sonjiseul handa	Kemudian, seorang pemuda yang tampak terpelajar kebetulan lewat. Deoksun melambai kepadanya dengan sopan (Adj). (Then, an educated-looking young man happened to pass by. Deoksun waved to him politely)

classes even though the two words have the same meaning or intent. Then the class shift in the data that the researcher has examined also occurs because words in SL are being translated into other words in TL, which have similar meanings or intentions to SL but cause differences in word classes.

3.2.3 Unit Shift

This study found as many as 70 unit shift data. In US.2 data on Table 7, there is a unit shift, namely, “jige” in SL translated into “bingkai kayu” (wooden frame) in TL. In Korean, the word “jige” means a traditional Korean transportation tool made of wood to transport goods, but because there is no such term in Indonesian, in the TL sentences, the word “jige” is translated into the phrase “bingkai kayu” (wooden frame) so that there is a change from a lower unit; a word, to a higher unit; a phrase.

According to Table 8, in the US.39 data, there is a unit shift, namely, “han geureut” in SL is translated into “semangkuk” (a bowl) in TL which means there is a change in units from the higher unit; the phrase, to the lower unit; namely the word.

So based on the data collected, the researcher concludes that there is a unit shift, from phrases to words and contrariwise. That is because there are words in

Table 7. Unit Shift 2 data

Data Number	SL	TL
US.2	naedinneun han baljjangmada mugeoun jigeneun eokkaee baegigo deungjulgieseo ssodajyeo naerineun jinttame gungdungineun sseuraril manchi mulreotta	Dalam setiap langkah, bingkai kayu di punggungnya seakan menancap sangat dalam di bahu Deoksun dan keringat yang bercucuran di punggungnya membuat luka lecetnya terasa perih. (In every step, the wooden frame in his back seemed to stick deeply on Deoksun’s shoulders and the sweat was overflowing on his back, causing painful blisters)

Table 8. Unit Shift 39 data

Data Number	SL	TL
US.39	nampyeoni hanpun deo botaeo dambaereul saryeodon geu doneuro eoreunnaeng sureul han geureut sadaga ibe meogyeokkaji juni anaedo hwangsongha yeo hansume deurikyeyonda	Deoksun mengeluarkan uang yang sudah dikumpulkannya untuk membeli tembakau dan membawa semangkuk air es untuk istrinya. (Deoksun pulled out the collected money to buy the tobacco and to take a bowl of ice water for his wife) Ketika Deoksun mendekati mangkuk itu ke bibir istrinya supaya bisa minum, dia tampak sangat senang dan menenggaknya dalam sekali teguk. (When Deoksun took the bowl closer to his wife’s lips so that she could drink, she looked happy and drank it in one gulp)

Korean that cannot be explained with just one word when translated into Indonesian, so it is necessary to add more words, so they become phrases. Likewise, phrases in Korean are turned into words because there are words that describe the phrases in Korean.

3.2.4 Intrasystem Shift

In this study, 4 unit shift data were found. In IS.2 data on Table 9, there is an intrasystem shift, namely, “gigye” in SL translated into “alat-alat” (devices) in TL. The word “gigye” is a singular form that means “alat-alat” (devices) in Indonesian. However, in the TL sentence, “gigye” is translated into the repeated word “alat-alat” (devices) which has a plural form so that there is an intra system shift where the singular form changes to the plural. This means that there is a difference between the forms of the singular and plural word systems in Korean and Indonesian.

In IS.4 data presented in Table 10, there is an intrasystem shift, namely, “dudeuryeo” in SL translated into “menepuk-nepuk” (patting) in TL. The word “dudeuryeo” is a singular form of the word that comes from the word “dudeurida” that means “memukul-mukul” (beating) in Indonesian. However, in the SL sentence, “gigye” is translated into the repeated word “menepuk-nepuk” (patting) which has a plural form so

Table 9. Intrasystem Shift 2 data

Data Number	SL	TL
IS.2	koreul jjireuneun mudeoun yangnae soreumi kkichigido haryeonwiwa hanjjoge beonjjokbeonjjo k neulryo noin gigyega deougi maeumeul joige haneun geosida	Bau menyengat dari pengawas medis, menusuk hidung nyaris membuat mereka merinding, tapi hal yang sungguh menakutkan adalah perangkat alat-alat medis yang berkilauan tertata di salah satu sisi ruangan. (A stinky smell from the medical supervisor caught their nose, almost causing them to feel creepy, but a more terrifying thing is the shiny medical devices arranged in the corner of the room)

Table 10. Intrasystem Shift 4 data

Data Number	SL	TL
IS.4	myeot beoneul geodeup jumulreo bogo dudeuryeo bogo deureo bogo ireogireul eolma han daem sidapji anke jeojjogeuro ga daeyae soneul ssiseo gamyeo ganhobureul tonghayeo haneun mari	Dia hanya menekan perut istri Deoksun di sana-sini, menepuk-nepuk perutnya, dan menempelkan telinganya ke perut itu beberapa kali sebelum ia pergi ke wastafel mencuci tangannya. Tampaknya tidak terlalu terkesan, dokter itu berbicara kepada perawat. (He only squeezed Deoksun’s wife’s stomach here and there, and he put his ears several times before going to the sink to wash his hands. Looking unimpressive, the doctor talked to the nurse)

that there is an intrasystem shift where the singular form of the word changed to the plural form.

So, based on those data, the researcher concludes that the intrasystem shift occurs due to changes in the translation from SL that was originally a single word into a plural word to TL. Plural words in TL are indicated by the repetition of a word such as, “pasien-pasien” (patients) or “alat-alat” (devices). Then, most words in Korean do not have the form of repetition, even though they have repetition meaning. While in Indonesian, the form is repetition.

In this study, the shift most commonly found was structural shifts. These results are in line with previous research conducted by Kusuma (2013), Soemargo (2017), Septiani (2018), Fitria (2020), and Mobarakeh and Sardareh (2016). However, in a study conducted by Maasoum and Shahbaiki (2013), the most common shift found was in the unit shift.

3.3 Effect of Transposition in Translation

The existence of transposition as one of the techniques in translation is to match the results of the translation from SL to TL, which will be heavy to understand because of the different grammatical structures in each language so that the translation results become easier to understand and apprehend by the reader. The effect of transposition on the translation of the novel Ttaengbyeot into “Sengat Matahari” by Kim Yu Jeong is as follows:

3.3.1 Simplify the Translation Process

The existence of transposition as a technique in translation can make it easier for translators to carry out the translation process because the translator can know the details of each word and sentence structure in SL and TL so that the translator can determine and choose the more appropriate words so that the translation results can be more accurate, better, and easier to understand.

For example, the researcher takes the data from the novel Ttaengbyeot to Sengat Matahari by Kim Yu Jeong, namely in the SL sentence, “iriru gotjang (Adv) gaseyo!” which is translated to TL as “Jalan lurus (Adj) saja ke sana!” (Just go straight ahead!). The word “gotjang” when translated directly means “langsung” (ahead) or “segera” (immediately). If the translator takes the literal meaning of the word, the results will be strange, and the context will not match the intended purpose, so transposition used to find other words that are suitable even though they have to change the word class so that the meaning in the SL sentence, can be delivered properly and correctly into TL.

3.3.2 Resolve the Structural Differences Between SL and TL

One of the substantial effects of transposition is that it can resolve the differences in structure in each language. As is the case in Korean and Indonesian, if in Indonesian the sentence structure is S-P-O-K, it is different in Korean the sentence structure is S-K-O-P so that transposition used to adjust the translation results from Korean into Indonesian sentence structure.

For example, the researchers took data from the novel *Ttaengbyeot into Sengat Matahari* by Kim Yu Jeong. The sentence “*ganhobuga tungtungghan uisae mareul tongbyonhandanda*”, when translated without using transposition so that it does not adjust to the Indonesian sentence structure, the result will be “*perawat dokter yang bertubuh gemuk kata-kata menerjemahkan*” (the nurse of the fat doctor words translating). The result of that translation would be strange and incomprehensible to the reader. So, the translator needs to transpose and adjust the structure in Korean with the structure in Indonesian.

3.3.3 Clarify Linguistic Terms or Words in SL and TL

Another effect of translation transposition, apart from adjusting the structure of each different language, according to the researcher, is to help clarify a term or word that is in SL but not in TL. For example, the researcher took back from the novel that the researcher studied, in Korean, there is the term “*jige*” which does not exist in Indonesian because “*jige*” means the traditional transportation Korean used to transport goods, so the word “*jige*” is translated into the phrase “*bingkai kayu*” (wooden frame) into Indonesian so that readers can understand it.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion of research on the transposition of translation in Kim Yu Jeong’s *Ttaengbyeot to Sengat Matahari*, it was found that there were 7 level shifts data from grammatical to lexical level caused by grammatical differences between Korean and Indonesian so that there is a transposition in the translation.

Then there were also 172 category shift data, including 81 structure shift data, 17 class shift data, 70 unit shift data, and 4 intrasystem shift data. The structural shift found due to differences in sentence structure in Korean and Indonesian so that transposition occurs in the translation results. The structural differences that occur, mostly due to the different predicate positions between Korean and Indonesian.

Class shifts that occur in the form of shifts from nouns to adverbs, adverbs to adjectives, interjection to nouns, nouns to verbs, nouns to adjectives, adverbs to nouns, and adjectives to verbs. In the unit shift, there is a difference between phrase unit to a word or from word to phrase unit so that transposition occurs in the translation result. This is because there are words in Korean that cannot be explained with just one word when translated into Indonesian, and it is necessary to add additional words, so they become phrases. The intrasystem shift found is in the form of a change in the single word system into plural words. The intrasystem shift occurs due to a change in the translation from SL, which was originally a singular word, to a plural word to TL.

The effect of the existence of transposition in translation is, first, to simplify the translation process because the translator can find out the details of each word and sentence structure in SL and TL so the translator can determine and choose more appropriate words so that the translation results can be better and easier to understand. Second, resolve the differences in the structure of SL and TL because the sentence structure in each language is different, so, with the transposition in the translation, results can be conveyed from Korean into the form of Indonesian sentence structure. The last is to clarify linguistic terms or words in SL and TL because it helps clarify a term or word that exists in SL but not in TL

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