

**ANALYSIS ON SHIFT IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN  
SUBTITLING OF *FREEDOM WRITERS* FILM**



**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the  
Requirement for Getting Bachelor Degree of  
Education in English Department**

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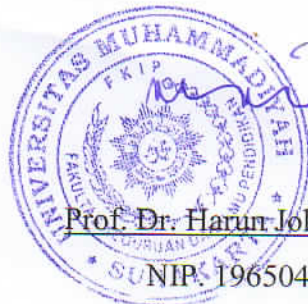
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**ANALYSIS ON SHIFT IN ENGLISH - INDONESIAN SUBTITLING OF  
FREEDOM WRITERS FILM  
ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini membahas tentang pergeseran makna (*Translation shifts*) pada ungkapan dalam penerjemahan bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dalam film Penulis yang Merdeka (*Freedom Writers*). Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mengidentifikasi pergeseran makna yang ada dalam film Penulis yang Merdeka (*Freedom Writers*) dan menjelaskan kualitas terjemahan yang ada dalam film tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini ialah semua ungkapan atau kalimat yang mengandung pergeseran (*shifts*) dalam film (*Freedom Writers*). Sumber data dalam penelitian ini merupakan film (*Freedom Writers*) dari produksi Paramount. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode dari Catford dan Nababan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada empat pergeseran makna yang ada dalam film *Freedom Writers*, yaitu *class shift*, *intra system shift*, *unit shift* dan *structure shift*. Dari 893 data peneliti menemukan 22 ungkapan atau 2,46% yang termasuk *class shift*, 178 ungkapan atau 19,93% yang termasuk *intra system shift*, 312 ungkapan atau 34,94% termasuk *unit shift* and 381 ungkapan atau 42,67% termasuk *structure shift*. Pergeseran (*shifts*) yang paling dominan dalam penelitian ini ialah *structure shift* dimana mendapatkan 42,67% dari 100%. Yang kedua, tentang kualitas terjemahan yang dibagi menjadi tingkat keakuratan, keberterimaan, dan keterbacaan. Film *Freedom Writers* memiliki 1466 ungkapan atau 99,32% termasuk kedalam terjemahan yang akurat, 10 ungkapan atau 0,68% termasuk terjemahan yang kurang akurat, tidak ada data tidak akurat dalam penelitian ini, itu dalam tingkatan keakuratan terjemahan. Dalam tingkat keberterimaan 1367 ungkapan atau 92,61% termasuk terjemahan yang diterima, 107 ungkapan atau 7,25% termasuk kedalam terjemahan yang kurang berterima dan ada 2 data atau 0,14% yang termasuk dalam terjemahan yang tidak diterima. Sedangkan dalam tingkatan keterbacaan, ada 1473 ungkapan atau 99,8% yang mempunyai tingkat keterbacaan paling tinggi, 3 ungkapan atau 0,2% mempunyai tingkat keterbacaan sedang dan dalam data penelitian ini tidak ada terjemahan yang tidak dapat dibaca. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terjemahan dalam film *Freedom Writers* akurat, diterima dan terbaca oleh para pembaca atau penonton yang menyimak film tersebut.

**Kata Kunci:** film freedom writers, pergeseran terjemahan, kualitas terjemahan.

**ABSTRACT**

This research studies the translation shift of the utterance in English-Indonesian translation of *Freedom Writers* film. The objectives of the study are to identify the translation shift that found in *Freedom Writers* film and to describe the quality of translation in it.

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data are utterances or sentences contains of shifts in *Freedom Writers* film. The data source is *Freedom*

*Writers* film by paramount production. The data are analyzed by describing method using Catford's and Nababan's theory.

The result of the study shows that, there are four translation shifts that found in *Freedom Writers* film, namely: class shift, intra system shift, unit shift and structure shift. From 893 data the researcher finds 22 utterances or 2,46% belongs to class shift, 178 utterance or 19,93% belongs to intra system shift, 312 utterance or 34,94% belongs to unit shift and 381 utterance or 42,67% belongs to structure shift. The dominant shift in this research is structure shift which get 42,67% from 100%. Secondly, the translation quality divided into accuracy, acceptability, and readability level. *Freedom Writers* film has 1466 utterance or 99,32% belongs to accurate translation, 10 utterance or 0,68% belongs to less accurate translation, and none data belongs to inaccurate, they are in accuracy level. In acceptability level 1367 utterance or 92,61% belongs to acceptable, 107 utterance or 7,25% belongs to less acceptable and 2 utterances or 0,14% belongs to unacceptable utterance in this data. While in readability level, it has 1473 utterance or 99,8% belongs to high readability, 3 utterances or 0,2% belongs to medium readability and there is no low readability utterance in this data. It can be concluded that the translation shift in *Freedom Writers* film is an accurate, an acceptable, and a readable translation for the reader.

**Keywords:** freedom writers film, translation shifts, translation quality

## 1. INTRODUCTION

People in this world need interaction to share their feeling or story. The difference language in the world has own characteristic. From it, we can see that language is important for us as human in this world. Due to the reason before, we need translation and interpreting to know something based on our language. Catford (on Sang and Zhang, 2008:229) stated that "Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of producing one language based on the knowledge of another language." According to Newmark (2001:7) "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language." It looks like delivering message from one language to another language.

Dubbing and subtitling are the appropriate method used to make foreign language television programs available to a domestic market. Cf. Bartoll (cited by Bitterney, 2011:78) stated that "subtitling is not just referring intralingua subtitle but

it's referred as transcription rather than translation.” Subtitling is translation that worked on the screen of the film or movie.

The purpose of translation is delivering message for the readers or listeners in other language. Sometimes we find translating word by word it doesn't match each other, so we may know or analyze the shift of it. According to Catford (1965:73) “shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL, two major types occur; level shift and category shift.”

The translation shifts is interesting to be analyzed because it explores changing between class of word in part of speech, plural to singular, changing of tenses and more others. The previous studies about translation shifts done by many researchers, such as: study of translation shifts by Safitri (2013), Herman (2014), and Widarwati's research (2015). Most of the researchers above analyzed the translation shifts especially in novel, movie, and cookbook. Therefore the researcher takes *Freedom Writers* film by Paramount production as the data source.

*Freedom Writers* is a film written by Erin Gruwel. It firstly published by paramount production in 2007. It is a good film, due to the topic is about teacher fighting in bringing her students to be the writers which express their feeling. After reading script of the film, the researcher finds the variation of translation shift. Because of the reason before and many shifts occur in the utterance in that film, the researcher interests to analyze deeply about kind of translation shift in *Freedom Writers* film.

In this paper, the researcher will make the research of translation from source language (in English) into target language (in Indonesia). The objectives of this research are the translation shifts that found in the subtitling of *Freedom Writers* film and the quality of subtitling in it. Subtitle is created as the tool of interaction on display screen in the film, so it must have good translation in order to understanding the audience. Shifting is needed to get the good translation and make translation natural then the translator done it. For that reason a researcher makes further analysis through shifts in subtitling, and hoped this research will be useful for students and other

researchers. Based on the research observation in previous study, the researcher finds some similar researches which have conducted in order to prove this research.

The first research was investigated by Safitri (2013) entitled *Translation Shift on Verb and Verb Phrases on Novel Jodi Picoult: My Sister's Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku*. In analyzing her research, she used Translation shifts by Catford's (1965). The data of her research is text containing sentences which is found translation shift. Her data source is novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*. The result of the study shows From 150 data found there are 6 translations belongs to category shift and 5 translation shifts belong to level shifts.

The second research, Herman (2014) attempted the research entitled *Category Shifts In the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study)*. The data of his research is taken from movie subtitle of Harry Potter from English to Indonesia by Togap. His research design was combination between descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach. The data collected by choosing the best subtitle then analyzed them based on shifts. The result of his study show that all of kinds of category shifts found in the subtitle from English to Indonesia and the dominant category shifts that found in it is unit shifts.

The third research was studied by Widarwati (2015) entitled *An Analysis of Rank-Shift of Compound Complex Sentence Translation*. The aims of her study are to analyze the rank shifts on compound complex sentence translation and describe the accuracy in Harry Potter and the Orde of the phoenix novel by Listiana Srisanti. Her research conducted descriptive qualitative and the data source is informants and document. The result of the study as follow: The rank shifts in translation of compound complex sentence are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound complex sentence. While the accuracy of translation classified into three: 31 sentences belong to very accurate, 16 sentences belong to accurate, and 3 sentences belong to inaccurate translation.

The researcher needs many references to gain more understanding in translation shifts. The difference between this research and the other research is the subject of the



study, this research focused on translation shifts while the other research focused on sub of translation shifts that is category shifts and the object of the study is manuscript of the film whereas the other researches take the object from the sentences from difference sources.

Several theories of translation also presented in order to give more understanding about the research, such as: notion of translation, translation shifts, translation quality, linguistics form, and notion of subtitling.

Notion of translation will obtain different interpretation based on certain approach. Some approach have presented about translation. Catford's (1965:1) stated "Translation is a process on languages: a process of replacing a text in one language for a text in another language." It's transferring meaning to the listener or the reader from one language to other language. The expression of source language to another language including the meaning or message and the equivalency is called translation (Bell, 1991:5). On other hand Newmark (1988:5) stated that "translation is transferring words from source language to target language based on dialect and culture of the target language if possible." It means translation is transferring message from source language to another language including the culture and equivalence.

Translation shifts as the limitation of the study focus on Catford's theory Catford's (1965:73) divides the shifts into two major shifts. There are level shifts and category shifts. Level shift is shift of level in source language has difference equivalent level in target language. Category shifts are comes from formal correspondence in translation. In category shift will discuss four shifts, are: class shift, unit shift, structure shift, and intra system shift.

According to Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012:44) on linguistic journal "Pengembangan Model Kualitas Terjemahan", there are three aspects in translation quality such as: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The accuracy is to identify the translation whether the message is equal or not between source language and target language, Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012:44). Whether acceptability refers to translation that transferred based on rules, norms, and prevailing

culture in target language, either in micro or macro level. In the context of translation the term readability was not only concerned on the readability of the text but also in source language text and the target language.

Relating to the study, there are two linguistics forms, English linguistics form and Indonesian linguistic form. Firstly, English linguistics forms. According to Catford's (1965:5) the fundamental linguistic theories are level of grammar, phonology and graphology; are unit, structure, class and system. It means unit is kind of language activity which is the carrier of pattern of a particular kind. In English grammar we have unit such as *sentence, clause and group*; each of these carrier a particular meaningful grammatical pattern. Morley (2010:23) in his book "Syntax in Functional Grammar" tells about synthetic structure in grammar is based on five formal unit, there are: sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. Secondly, Indonesian linguistics forms. Every language has system and concept of its own. Alwi (2003:312) in his book "Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia" describes that in bahasawe recognize five hierarchy of language, there are: sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme.

The data source is the script taken from subtitling. In foreign movie or film the subtitling is needed to be on the screen to give more understandable for the audience. Cf. Bartoll (cited by Bitterney, 2011:78) stated that "subtitling is not just referring intralingua subtitle but it's referred as transcription rather than translation." It means subtitling is transferring meaning from one language to another language works on film or movie. According to Gottlieb (2001:41):

The visual channels in TV program transmit two semiotically difference soundtrack, the dialogue track and the music or effect track. Subtitles is not limited to identify speak sound and all the dialogue in the screen. Not every spoken need to be put down on writing.

The statement from Gottlieb means in the visual channels there are many effects of the track. The long dialogue in the film or movie doesn't need to be put at the subtitle at all.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research to investigate the problem. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data from the text in the script and the progress of the research is doesn't showed by digit as statistic but in description. The object of this research is utterances and sentence contains of shifts in that film. The writer takes the *freedom writers* film by Erin Gruwell.

This study uses observation and documentation in the technique of collecting data. The researcher finds 893 utterances occurs translation shift. In analyzing data, the researcher uses Catford's classification of translation shift and comparison method that compares the data of English script and its translations in Indonesia to answer the first research question. Moreover, the researcher refers to translation quality by Nababan's theory to answer the second research problem. The methods which are used by the researcher are: Classifying the object to the content of translation shifts, describing the types of translation shifts, drawing conclusion of the shift and translation quality in it.

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing data by using Catford's classification in translation shift, the writer finds 893 utterances occurs the shift in this research and 1476 data to be analyzed those translation quality. The distribution table of data findings can be seen as follow:

**Table 1. Data findings of Translation Shifts that Fond in *Freedom Writers* film**

| No | Translation Shifts      | Number of Data | Percentage % |
|----|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1  | Category / Class shift  | 22             | 2,46%        |
| 2  | Intra system shift      | 178            | 19,93%       |
| 3  | Level shift/ Unit shift | 312            | 34,94%       |

|   |                 |            |             |
|---|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| 4 | Structure shift | 381        | 42,67%      |
|   | <b>Total</b>    | <b>893</b> | <b>100%</b> |

**Table 2. Percentage of Accuracy Level in *Freedom Writers* film**

| No | Scale         | Number of Data | Percentage % |
|----|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1  | Accurate      | 1466           | 99,32%       |
| 2  | Less accurate | 10             | 0,68%        |
| 3  | Inaccurate    | 0              | 0,00%        |
|    | <b>Total</b>  | <b>1476</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |

**Table 3. Percentage of Acceptability Level in *Freedom Writers* film**

| No | Scale           | Number of Data | Percentage % |
|----|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1  | Acceptable      | 1367           | 92,61%       |
| 2  | Less acceptable | 107            | 7,25%        |
| 3  | Unacceptable    | 2              | 0,14%        |
|    | <b>Total</b>    | <b>1476</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |

**Table 4. Percentage of Readability Level in *Freedom Writers* film**

| No | Scale              | Number of Data | Percentage % |
|----|--------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1  | High Readability   | 1473           | 99,8%        |
| 2  | Medium Readability | 3              | 0,2%         |
| 3  | Low Readability    | 0              | 0,0%         |
|    | <b>Total</b>       | <b>1476</b>    | <b>100%</b>  |

### 3.1 Translation Shift

There are four translation shifts found in the data based on analysis will be discuss deeply in this section. Those are as follow:

The class shifts occurs when Source Language translated to Target Language at different level in part of speech. For the example:

### **Verb to Adjective**

SL: And because they were just like animals it didn't really **matter** whether they lived or died.

TL: Dan karena mereka hanya seperti binatang itu tak terlalu **penting** apa mereka hidup atau mati.

The sentence above is complex sentence. The source language “it didn't really **matter**” is translated into target language “itu tak terlalu **penting**”. The class shifts occur in it. Seen from the word *matter* has the function as a verb in source language and translated into target language *penting* as an adjective, it refers to *tak terlalu*. The translation is changing especially in class shift, but delivered the same message into target language due to the word *matter* has same meaning as *be of importance* as a verb.

### **Preposition to Conjunction**

SL: I apologize **for** asking.

TL: Aku minta maaf **karna** bertanya.

The sentence is simple sentence. Source language “I apologize **for** asking” is translated into target language “Aku minta maaf **karna** bertanya.” The class shifts occur from source language *for* functioned as preposition to target language *karna* (as conjunction) in Indonesian. The word class is changing, but understandable for the reader. Both of them have the same message as to convey a sense of the sadness and there is no loss of information in this translation.

Intra system shift influences by expression and the context like past and present or singular and plural. The example of intra system shift in the data as follow:

### **Plural to Singular**

SL: See, they'd print pictures like this in the **newspapers**.

TL: Lihat, mereka akan cetak gambar seperti ini di **koran**.

The sentence in source language formed from noun (news) + noun (papers) and has the function as the complement of the sentence. The target language is translated

becomes noun (*koran*). Viewed from the word in both languages, there were linguistics factors causing intra system shift to occur. It can be seen from the changing in compound noun to noun and plural to singular. The word *newspapers* is a plural noun, but it translated into target language as singular form *Koran*. Usually the plural forms in Indonesia using repetition word as “buku-buku”, but this translation that is deleted and avoid the repetition.

Unit shift is rank shift, changing from word to phrase or clause it called upward rank shift and from phrase or clause translated to word it called downward rank shift.

Example:

### **Word to Phrase**

(1) SL: As head of this department, I have to be **confident**, you're capable of dealing with what we have to face here.

TL: Sebagai kepala departemen ini, Aku harus **percaya diri**, anda mampu menangani apa yang kami hadapi di sini.

The sentence above is complex sentence. The word “confident” has the function as adjective. It can be seen, that the target language is translated become noun phrase. The word *confident* was translated into *percaya diri*. The target language noun phrase constitutes into verb (*percaya*) and noun (*diri*). So, it be categorized as unit shift as upward rank shift. There is no changing of the message, both of them telling about belief.

Structure shift is total translation. Structure shift is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of the structure. It not only occurs in the sentence but in clause or phrase situation. Here is the example of structure shift as follow:

### **Modifier + Head (MH) to Head + Modifier (HM)**

SL: I want **my money** back!

TL: Aku mau **uangku** kembali!

Source language has sentence structure of phrase *my* (Modifier) + *money* (Head). “my money” has the function as the object of the sentence. Its translation has

different structure in target language that is *uang* (Head) + *ku* (Modifier). From the translation it can be seen that structure shift occur from *my money* (Modifier + Head) pattern to *uangku* (Head + Modifier) pattern. The message is he asked the owner of the shop to give his money back because of his failed in a game.

### 3.2 Translation Quality

In translation quality there are three aspects to be analyzed, such as: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

The accuracy is to identify whether the message of translation is equal or not between source language and target language. Seen from the meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence had deletion or addition or not.

#### Accurate Translation

SL: But an Aztec princess is chosen for her blood...

TL: Tapi seorang putri Aztec dipilih untuk darahnya...

The source language “an Aztec princess is chosen for her blood” is translated into target language “Tapi seorang putri Aztec dipilih untuk darahnya.” There is no deletion or addition and distortion meaning doesn’t occur in this translation. Then the writer gives 3 scores, it can be the sentence in translation above is accurate.

#### Less Accurate Translation

SL: I wish I could make that sound **less awful**.

TL: Kuharap aku bisa buat yang terdengar **kurang mengerikan**.

After reading the sentences above, the writer gives 2 scores for the translation. Due to the phrase *less awful* is translated into *kurang mengerikan* in target language. The situation in the film is the wife and his husband is debating something like “divorce”. It is better if the phrase *less awful* is translated into *sedikit mengerikan* in target language, in order to more understanding the message.

Acceptability refers to translation that transferred based on rules, norms, and culture in target language. The acceptability is important due to the translation can be rejected by the reader or listener whether the transferring meaning contrary with the rules, norms, or culture of target language.

### **Acceptable Translation**

SL: Sit down, homeboy. Back up, I'm not gonna tell you again.

TL: Duduklah, anak rumahan. Diamlah, Aku tak kan memberitahumu lagi.

The writer gives 3 scores for the translation, it belongs to acceptable translation. Although there is shifting from phrase to word in target language but it used appropriate principle in target language. The rules, norms, and culture are acceptable in target language. The technical term in the translation is familiar for the reader.

### **Less Acceptable Translation**

SL: So, what's everybody gonna eat?

TL: Jadi, apa yang setiap orang ingin santap?

No shift occurs in this translation. The target language likes literal translation, the translation less natural. The writer gives 2 scores for this translation, due to the reason before. The sentence *Jadi, apa yang setiap orang ingin santap?* It would be better if translate that sentence by “Jadi apa yang ingin kalian makan?” and it appropriates with the structure in target language.

### **Unacceptable Translation**

SL: She asked us to come up with a title, something to call ourselves.

TL: Dia meminta kami dengan judul sesuatu untuk menyebut diri kami sendiri.

The writer gives 1 score for the translation above, due to the technical term in the sentence in target language is unusual and unfamiliar. It makes the reader not understandable with the message in the sentence. The principle not appropriate in target language and the translation sounds like literal translation or artistic translation. It is better whether the translation in target language changes to be “dia meminta judul sebagai sebutan diri kami”.

In the context of translation, the term readability was not only concerned on the readability of the target language but also in source language or both languages.

### **High Readability**

SL: If you look at my smile, you'll see nothing wrong.

TL: Jika kau lihat senyumku, kau akan lihat tak ada yang salah.



The reader gives 3 scores for the translation. The target language above belongs to high readability. Seen from the word, technical term, phrase and clause are easy to understand by the reader. There is no deletion or addition in both languages.

### **Medium Readability**

SL: Anti-Jewish decrees followed in quick succession.

TL: Anti-Yahudi diputuskan dengan ditindak-lanjuti kelanjutan secara cepat.

The reader gives 2 scores for the translation. In order to the translation above needs to be read more than once. The source language *decrees followed in quick succession* is translated into target language as *diputuskan dengan ditindak-lanjuti kelanjutan secara cepat*. The words, used in target language are ambiguous and made the reader less understandable with the message. So, it belongs to medium readability.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

Based on the result there are four translation shifts found in the data, such as: class shift (2,46%), intra system shift (19,93%), unit shift (34,94%), and structure shift (42,67%). The dominant shift in this research is structure shift which get 42,67%. Using Nababan's (2012) theory in translation quality, the data which taken from Freedom Writers film has 99,32% belongs to accurate translation, 0,68% belongs to less accurate translation, there is no utterance belongs to inaccurate, they are in accuracy level. In acceptability level 92,61% belongs to acceptable, 7,25% belongs to less acceptable and 0,14% belongs to unacceptable utterance. While in readability level, 99,8% belongs to high readability, 0,2% belongs to medium readability and there is no low readability utterance in the data source. Due to the quality in *Freedom Writers* subtitling are dominate by accurate, acceptable and readable the subtitling belongs to good level. The researcher suggests for the next researchers who would like to analyze translation shift, it's good to use specific data in order to easier and faster in the research.

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