ANALYSIS GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE OF THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF NARRATIVE THE SECRET GARDEN 56 MINUTES THROUGH YOUTUBE

[1]Hisasmaria dan [2]Pratiwi Samad

[1,2] Universitas Pohuwato

Jl. Trans Sulawesi No 147 Kab. Pohuwato, Gorontalo

E-mail : [1]hisasmaria@gmail.com, [2]pratiwisamad@unipo.ac.id

Abstract

The study aims to identify grammatical equivalence which covers number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice, to find out whether the translated sentence can be accepted in Indonesian structure and translation problems in English-Indonesian sentences. The data were taken from the film script "The Secret Garden 56 Minutes" in English and its Indonesian subtitles. This study was conducted based on qualitative research methods with the descriptive analysis. The results of this analysis show that there is grammatical equivalence which is found in the subtitles. They are categorized into number, person, gender, tense and aspect, and voice. The first, the grammatical equivalence in number included the singular or plural nouns in the source language (SL) can be translated into the singular or plural nouns in the target language (TL). Second, with regard to person and gender, source language (SL) personal pronouns can be translated into their respective pairs in the target language (TL), Third, tense and aspects, source language (SL) can be translated lexically or understood from the context. The four, voices the active form in the source language (SL) can be translated into the target language (TL) in an active or passive form, and the passive form is translated into a passive form. In translation, when a message or information is omitted by changing the form of the sentence, it will cause problems as in the film the secret garden 56 minutes.

Keywords: Grammatical Equivalence, Translation, Narrative, Youtube.

Introduction

Translation cannot be separated from the era of globalization where information comes from various countries. One of them is English translation as a communicator language among countries, especially in the field of science and technology. Every country has a different language and culture. This gives a very important influence in communication relations between other countries, so it is not surprising that translation is very crucial and is a compulsory subject in several universities in other countries including Indonesia. In addition to have a significant role in teaching and learning process, especially the teaching of foreign languages which uses translation to make it easier to understand the meaning of the language conveyed. Translation is also becoming increasingly important for multicultural and multilingual societies which currently demand an effective and efficient communication.

Xian (2008) suggests that translation is a process of transferring meaning from the original language to another language. Catford (1965:20) stated that the source language when transferred to the target language must be compatible. Thus, translation can be interpreted as the process of transferring an intention contained in one language into another language while still paying attention to various aspects so that the meaning can be transferred in its entirety into the target language. The translation process includes the stage of understanding the lexical meaning, grammatical structure, situation and cultural context of the source language (SL); the stage of analyzing the text to determine its meaning, and the stage of reconstructing the meaning using grammatical structure in accordance with the target language (TL), to produce an appropriate and acceptable translation according to the meaning contained in the source language.

This study is narrative the Secret Garden 56 Minutes through YouTube as the source language and Indonesian translation as the target language. In this study the the researcher will identify the grammatical equivalence of the translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) at the stages of observing, identifying, classifying and evaluating in analyzing the grammatical equivalence of the Indonesian translation from the secret garden 56 minutes through youtube that

covers five grammatical categories of Number, Gender, Person, Tense and Aspect, and Voice.

2. Review of Literature

2.1. *Translation*

Translation experts put forward different definitions of translation equivalence. Eppert (1982: 193) states that the main function of translation theory is to define the nature and conditions of translation equivalence, the concept of equivalence has been discussed in various dichotomous ways such as formal vs dynamic equivalence by Nida, semantic equivalence vs. communicative by Newmark semantic vs functional equivalence by Bell. Tommy, A. (2014 March). Stated that the success of a translation can be defined by how close the level of accuracy, the original formation of the recipient's language is the type of text being translated, while Newmark (1988:5) states that one of the factors that need to be considered in translation is the equivalence and shift in meaning between the source language (SL) with the target language (TL). Nida and Taber (1964: 166) describe the closest natural equivalence as follows: (1) equivalent, which refers to the message meaning of the source language; (2) natural, which refers to the language

of the recipient; (3) closest, which binds two orientations together based on the highest degree of approximation.

2.2. *Grammatical Equivalence*

Grammatical equivalence refers to all aspects of language related to the similarity of grammatical concepts in different languages. However, not all languages have the same grammatical rules in this world and not all languages have the same morphological sources for expressing certain grammatical categories because they have their own different rules in grammatical concepts. As Baker stated (1992) that the different grammatical structures between the source language and the target language can changes in the message and information conveyed and cause the translator to add or remove information in the target language because of the lack of certain grammatical symbols in the target language itself. Nord (1997) defines equivalence as a static and result-oriented concept that describes the relationship of equal communication values between two texts, words, phrases, sentences, syntactic structures. Machali (1992) explains that grammatical rules can vary between languages, this can cause some problems. Similar to the explanation of Chaer

(1994:62) that grammatical equivalence is the meaning that is present as a result of grammatical processes such as affixation processes, reduplication processes, and composition processes.

2.3. Grammatical Categories in English and Indonesian

It can be seen that not all languages have the same grammatical rules or categories in this world, including English and Indonesian. However, there are five grammatical categories that usually describe the translator's challenges in translating source language (SL) to target language (TL). They are number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice (Baker, 1992).

a. Number

Relating to the number of one (singularity) and more than one (plurality) (Azar, 1989). It is a property of nouns, pronouns, verbs, and denoting quantities. Generally, the singular form of English is the unsigned form of the word or preceded by an article a/an before countable nouns, and the plural form is stated implicitly or obtained by changing the singular form with –s/-es. It is sometimes expressed by changing the form of an irregular verb, such as

"children" to the plural of the singular "child".

b. Gender

Gender in the grammatical structure means the differentiation of nouns or pronouns classified into gender (Wagner in Kortmann, 2005). Usually used in the form of a pronoun, both subject and object. It may appear as "she", "he", "her", or "him". It is sometimes used to distinguish between brothers and sisters; and "actors and actresses" aims to distinguish male and female professions.

c. person

According to Baker (1992:94), "person relates to the understanding of someone who acts as a participant." In this case, it is related to personal pronouns. Usually to replace noun phrases and to simplify grammatical structures in clauses.

d. Tense and Aspect

Generally, this form indicates whether an action occurs in the present, past, or future. Specifically, this section shows two main categories. They are the relationship of time and aspect difference. Tense is a grammatical category that refers to time indicating the present or past tense of a verb.

Greenbaum & Nelson, (2013). Meanwhile, Comrie (1976) states that aspects are not related to time but to the internal temporal of certain situations. It refers to the time an event is seen by the speaker or writer.

e. Voice

The voice form refers to the use of the verb in the active and passive forms. The grammatical category describes the relationship between the verb and the subject. Active sentences are used to express direct statements of action, usually categorized into transitive and intransitive. Meanwhile, the passive voice is used to indicate an action that emphasizes the 'action' instead of the 'actor' so that the actor is usually unknown. The active verb to be converted into passive voice must have an object, and subject, in active voice it must be changed to an object in passive voice, passive verb must be in the form of "past participle" and preceded by "tobe". and if the active sentence uses a modal auxiliary verb, the passive voice must be followed by "tobe" and "past participle", Frank (1972).

2.5. Youtube

Learning English through youtube is a modern and more effective way of learning. Learning uses films through Youtube will be efficient, the learning process will be much more fun and can understand the material faster as stated by Brown (1995) that through films and streaming media can provide a positive context in learning in addition to improving students' writing skills, and provide different learning strategies without getting bored. Hanafiah (2015). So it can be concluded that films have a good appeal for students learning English. Using the Youtube is very easy, just choose the YouTube application available on Android, when the YouTube page opens, various types of films will appear as needed.

3. Research Design

This study was conducted using descriptive qualitative method which analyzes and describes how the grammatical categories in the original text are translated into Indonesian. It aims to present more comprehensive data, especially with regard to the grammatical equivalence of English to Indonesian. This study is oriented towards film transcripts and translation results related to subtitles as a data source, therefore this study focuses on the written text (subtitles) in the film as a translation product to analyze

grammatical equivalence in sentences based on five grammatical categories which covers number, gender, person , tense and aspect and voice.

3.1 Data Analysis & Result

The result will deal with the discussion of the translation of film the secret garden 56 minutes, in terms of grammatical categories of number, gender, person, tense and aspect and voice.

3.1.1. Number

The number categories found in grammatical equivalence are singular and plural nouns. Single nouns in English are translated into Indonesian in singular and plural forms and plural nouns in English are translated into plural and singular nouns in Indonesian.

a. SL Singular – TL Singular

Singular nouns in English are preceded by a/an for countable nouns and adverb of measure is used for non-countable nouns. In Indonesian, singular nouns are marked by the use of the words: satu, suatu, atau esa and non-countable nouns are marked with adverb of measure.

(1) a. Mary jumped out of bed as <u>a soldier</u> came into her room.

(00:04:39 → 00:04:43)

b. Mary melompat dari tempat tidur ketika <u>seorang tentara</u> masuk kekamarnya. (00:04:39 → 00:04:43)

'Soldier' is a countable noun in English and Indonesian. Since the word 'soldier' begins with consonant(s), the article 'a' is used to denote one or singular. Translated to 'seorang', where 'se-', as the Indonesian singular marker that has the same meaning 'satu'.

(2) a. Mary flew into <u>a rage</u> and beat and kicked the servant.

(00:01:55 → 00:02:00)

b. Mary menjadi <u>marah</u> dan memukul dan menendang pelayan itu.

(00:01:55 → 00:02:00)

'Rage' is a countable noun. The word rage is a noun that starts with the consonant 'R' so the article 'a' is used to indicate singular or one. Sometimes a singular noun is not followed by any adverb to indicate that the word is a singular noun, as in the word 'marah'.

Some nouns in English have different singular and plural forms. An example is in the sentence below:

(3) a. The woman looked frightened, "she cannot came".

(00:1:52 → 00:01:55)

b. Wanita itu tampak ketakutan, "dia tidak bisa datang".

(00:1:52 → 00:01:55)

the noun 'woman' in number (3) indicates a singular noun. the singular 'woman' has the plural form of 'women'.

b. SL Singular – TL Plural

Some singular nouns in English are sometimes translated into plural nouns in Indonesian, but do not change the meaning or message because these inequalities are made to achieve a higher level of equivalence, as in the following sentences:

(4) a. Every one said she was the most disagreeable looking child ever

seen. (00:0:22 → 00:0:26)

b. Semua orang mengatakan dia adalah

anak yang tampak paling tidak

menyenangkan yang pernah dilihat. (00:0:22 → 00:0:26)

'Every' is an expression denoting quantity used only with countable nouns to indicate a singularity. Every is followed by a singular noun and requires a singular verb (s/es). 'Every' is usually translated into 'setiap' in Indonesian. Here, 'Every' refers to a singular noun but is translated in Indonesian into 'semua' which refers to a plural noun. But the translation is acceptable because the word 'Every' is usually used when the speaker means 'all'.

c. SL Plural – TL Singular

Some nouns in Indonesian are singular when used to show general things or refer to non-specific things or people from a group. This shows that equivalence can be achieved through non-equivalence. This kind of equivalence is a higher degree of equivalence.

(5) a. The nanny had strict instructions keep the baby out of sight as much as

Possible. (00:01:02 → 00:01:07)

b. Pengasuh memiliki <u>instruksi</u> ketat untuk menjauhkan bayi dari pandangan

sejauh mungkin. (00:01:02 → 00:01:07))

The words 'instructions' ending in –s/es indicate plurality. We can see in the sentences above, they are translated into Indonesian in the singular, 'instruksi'. Although the form is different, it is acceptable because it still refers to plurality

d. *SL Plural – TL Plural*

The addition of –s or –es in English is used to change singular nouns to plural. There are a number of noun phrases that have different plural forms. Indonesian has a plural form which is characterized by repetition of nouns, duplicating them when related word is singular as a group, Although the plural forms of English and Indonesian are different, the sentence structure has the same meaning. In other words, equivalence is achieved. Here is an example:

(6) a. Mary alternately cried and slept through the <u>hours.</u>

(00:04:11 → 00:04:15)

b. Mary secara bergantian menangis dan tidur selama <u>berjam-</u>

<u>jam</u>   (00:04:11   → 00:04:15)

'Hours' is the plural form of the singular noun 'Hour' which is added by 's'. The noun is translated into Indonesian by repeating 'Berjam-jam' which has a plural meaning.

(7) a. She was disagreeable to the <u>children</u> that, after the first day or two, nobody

Would play with her. (00:06:16 → 00:06:22)

b. Dia sangat tidak menyenankan bagi <u>anak-anak</u> sehingga setelah satu,

atau dua hari tidak ada yang akan bermain bersamanya.

(00:06:16 → 00:06:22)

Some nouns in English have a plural form without adding -s or -es, are called irregular verbs, as in the word 'children' is the plural form of 'child'. The translation of the word 'children' shows that plural means more than one person.

(8) a. Though there are plenty of <u>people</u> who like it, especially when the heather

Is in bloom (00:14:40 → 00:14:45)

b. Meskipun ada<u> banyak orang</u> yang menyukainya, terutama ketika

heather

sedang mekar (00:14:40 →
00:14:45)

The noun phrase 'people' always means plural. 'People' has another form 'person' which means singular. The noun 'person' plus -s has the same meaning as 'people', which is a plural meaning. In Indonesian, in sentence (10) without repetition still shows plural, indicated by the placement of the quantifiers 'plenty' in front of the noun.

(9) a. You did not tell me, it had broken out among your <u>servants.</u>

(00:03:31 → 00:03:34)

b. Kamu tidak memberitahuku, itu terjadi diantara <u>para pelayanmu</u>.

(00:03:31 → 00:03:34)

In addition, repetition and multiplication of nouns, plural nouns in Indonesian can be shown by using the quantifiers 'para' in front of the noun, as in number (11) the quantifiers 'para'.

(10) a. who was taking her <u>children</u> to boarding school. (00:07:57 → 00:07:59)

b. siapa yang membawa <u>anak-anaknya</u> ke sekolah. (00:07:57 → 00:07:59)

'Children' is plural form of noun 'child' with suffix –en. It is one of the plural forms of English noun which is called an irregular verb. In Indonesia translated by repeating the word 'children' into 'anak-anak' to indicate plurality

3.1.2. Gender

In gender, nouns and pronouns are classified in masculine and feminine forms. Nouns in English are not regularly inflected to distinguish between feminine and masculine. In Indonesian, there is no gender dimension. However, there are some deflationary nouns that refer to both feminine and masculine forms.

a. Masculine SL – Masculine TL

The following sentences show how masculine references are translated into masculine equivalents in Indonesian

(11) a. He was <u>a soar young man</u> and did nothing good with his money and big

House until he married. (00:09:48 → 00:09:56)

b. Dia adalah <u>seorang pemuda masam</u> dan tidak melakukan apa-apa dengan

uang dan rumahnya yang besar sampai dia menikah.

(00:09:48 → 00:09:56)

'A' and 'Man' denote a singular person masculine. In Indonesian, the word 'man' which means 'pemuda' indicates masculine. And indefinite article 'A' which means 'one' is used to show that there is only one noun and it is human.

b. SL Maskulin – TL General

Gender category in Indonesian Sometimes refers to things that are general in nature. This indicates a discrepancy, but generalizations are usually made to achieve a degree of equivalence.

(12) a. He lives in a big old house, called Misselthwaite Manor.

(00:07:18 → 00:07:22)

b. Dia tinggal disebuah rumah tua besar bernama Misselthwaite Manor.

(00:07:18 → 00:07:22)

'He' denotes the third singular person masculine in English. Translated into Indonesian 'Dia' which refers to the third person singular in general, masculine or feminine.

c. SL Feminin – TL General

Like masculine, feminine is also sometimes used to show general things. This will not create a distortion of

meaning because it reaches a higher level of equivalence.

(13) a. When she awoke the house was perfectly quiet.

(00:04:16 → 00:04:18)

b. Ketika dia sudah bangun rumah itu sangat sunyi.

(00:04:16 → 00:04:18)

English has a difference between the third singular person feminine and masculine. The word 'she' refers to the third singular person 'feminin'. Indonesian does not distinguish between feminine and masculine in the third singular person. Both use 'dia' in Indonesian.

. SL Feminine – TL Feminine

Equivalence can be achieved through the closest meaning. And to get the closest meaning, the feminine form must be translated into feminine, as follows:

(14) a. The woman who was the housekeeper at Misselthwaite Manor.

(00:08:10 → 00:0 8:12)

b. Wanita itu yang menjadi pengurus rumah tangga di Misselthwaite Manor.

(00:08:10 → 00:08:12)

The word 'The woman' means an adult woman which refers to the feminine gender. The word 'wanita itu' is used to translate 'The woman' which has the same meaning. The translation shows the same concept because both English and Indonesian provide specific information about feminine gender.

3.1.3. Person

English and Indonesian have difference in person. Indonesian has a dimension of formality/politeness in terms of the person system based on three parameters, namely age, social status and intimacy which are not found in English. English has classified persons into several groups, namely personal pronouns, possessive adjectives, indefinite pronouns, and reflexive pronouns.

a. Personal Pronoun

(16) a. And we heard her mother was a beauty. (00:08:18 → 00:08:20)

b. Dan kami mendengar ibunya cantik. (00:08:18 → 00:08:20)

'We' is the first plural person in English. 'We' is a personal pronoun as subject, which translates to 'kami'. The word 'kami' is not aimed at the interlocutor, but represents the speaker himself. They are separating or not

including the interlocutor so that the translation is exclusive.

b. Possessive Adjective

Possessive adjective is a determiner (special adjective) to express possession of noun. English has possessive pronouns, namely my, your, our, his, her, and its. Possessive adjectives in Indonesian are the same in form of pronouns by using enclitics, such as –ku, -mu, and –nya. The following are examples of how possessive adjectives are used:

(17) a. I will not let you stay, send my nanny to me. (00:01:47 → 00:01:52)

b. Saya tidak akan membiarkanmu tinggal, kirim pengasuhku kepadaku.

(00:01:47 → 00:01:52)

The speaker is Mary using the personal pronoun 'I' as the subject and the adjective pronoun 'my'. In translating the possessive adjective 'my' uses the enclitic –ku to show possession.

c. Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns do not refer to a specific but in general person, place or thing. In English there are several indefinite pronouns that are formed with

quantifiers, beginning with the words any, some, every, other and no.

(18) a. She heard <u>something</u> rustling on the floor. (00:04:24 → 00:04:26)

b. Dia mendengar <u>sesuatu</u> gemerisik dilantai. (00:04:24 → 00:04:26)

'Something', in the sentence above is indefinite pronouns that do not refer to specific but in general persons, things and places. Indefinite pronouns something is translated in Indonesian into 'sesuatu'.

 d. *Reflexive Pronoun*

Reflexive pronouns are self-pronouns in English sentences. Reflexive pronouns have the addition of 'self' or 'selves' to the subject used in a sentence. In Indonesian reflexive pronouns are usually translated as 'diri', 'sendiri' or 'diri sendiri'.

(19) a. There is a mistery in the air this morning 'said Mary to <u>herself</u> after

The servant went away. (00:02:05 → 00:02:11)

b. Ada misteri di udara pagi ini kata mary pada <u>dirinya sendiri</u>, setelah pelayan

pergi. (00:02:05 → 00:02:11)

The reflexive pronoun 'herself' in the above sentence refers to the third singular person 'feminin' and it is translated into 'dirinya sendiri' in Indonesian sentence.

3.1.4. Tense and Aspect

Tense and Aspect is found in most languages. Tense deals with time while aspect describes how an action occurs. Both tense and aspect have many types of forms related to the time of occurrence. In this discussion, tenses and aspects are divided into two groups, namely: past and non-past

 a. *Past*

Past tense refers to an activity or situation that started and ended at a certain time in the past. Past tense of English is characterized by the use of the second form of the verb and the use of adverb of past time. Meanwhile, the past tense of Indonesian is only marked by adverb of past time. Sometimes, the English past tense is translated into Indonesian without a past tense following it. However, it still shows equivalence, namely equivalence at a high level.

(20) a. Then they <u>went</u> up a borad staircase and a long corridor.

(00:16:24 → 00:16:27)

b. Kemudian mereka <u>naik</u> tangga lebar menuruni koridor panjang

(00:16:24 → 00:16:27)

The verb 'Went' is the past form of the present verb 'go'. For English sentences using the second form of the verb indicates past. In Indonesian, the past tense does not use adverbs, but the two sentences are still equivalent.

b. Non Past

Non past refers to current and future activities. Present tenses express events that occur in the present or that occur every day or activities that have been scheduled. The non past uses the first form of the verb and when it follows a singular subject, the ending –s / -es is added.

(21) a. If you <u>look</u> out the window in about ten minutes, you <u>will</u> see one

(00:13:27 → 00:13:29)

b. Jika anda <u>melihat</u> keluar jendela dalam waktu sekitar 10 menit, anda <u>akan</u>

melihat sesuatu. (00:13:27 → 00:13:29)

The subject 'you' is a plural noun, so the verb used is verb1 'look' indicates that the sentence is in the present tense. Verb 'Will' is an English modal auxiliary which is used to indicate the future. the verb 'akan' is used as the equivalent of 'will'.

3.1.5. Voice

The most important thing in voice is the relationship between the verb and the subject. Voice has two types of forms, namely active voice and passive voice. There are four subtitles in the discussion of voice, namely SL active - TL active, SL active - TL passive, SL passive - TL active, SL passive - TL passive.

a. SL Active- TL Active

(22) a. She <u>stuck</u> big red hibiscus blossoms into little leaps of earth.

(00:02:29 → 00:02:34)

b. Dia <u>menancapkan</u> bunga kembang sepatu merah besar ke tumpukan kecil

tanah. (00:02:29 → 00:02:34)

The sentence above is a transitive active sentence. It is indicated by the object following the verb. The word 'stuck' is an active verb which translates to 'menancapkan'. The word

'menancapkan' itself is an active verb that uses the prefix me-kan.

b. SL Active – TL Passive

Some active sentences in English are converted into passive sentences in Indonesian through the translation process. This does not mean that equivalence is not achieved but that it reaches a higher equivalence.

(23) a. I <u>fell asleep</u> when everyone had cholera and I just woke up.

(00:04:52 → 00:04:58)

b.Saya <u>tertidur</u> ketika semua menderita kolera dan saya baru saja bangun.

(00:04:52 → 00:04:58)

The word 'fell asleep' is an active verb. The translation is 'tertidur', in Indonesian the prefix ter- indicates that the sentence is passive. However, the translation is acceptable because it does not change the message.

c. SL Passive – TL Active

Sometimes, translators have to translate English passive sentences into Indonesian active sentences so that they sound natural in the target language. This does not create structural equivalence but provides equivalence at a higher level

(24) a. After they <u>were seated</u>, He climbed up next to the driver and they set off.

(00:13:02 → 00:13:06)

b.Setelah mereka <u>duduk</u>, Dia naik diseblah pengemudi dan mereka berangkat.

(00:13:02 → 00:13:06)

The English sentence above shows the passive voice with the passive formula 'be (were) plus past participle (seated)' 'were seated'. It can be accepted in Indonesian sentences because it sounds natural and does not change the meaning

d. SL Passive – TL Passive

Passive sentences only use a transitive verb followed by an object. In the passive clause, the subject is the affected entity, and the agent may or may not be specified, depending on the structure of each language.

(25) a. I suppose, You <u>should be told</u> something to prepare yourself.

(00:09:07 → 00:09:10)

b.Saya kira, Anda <u>harus diberitahu</u> sesuatu untuk persiapkan diri.

(00:09:07 → 00:09:10)

The use of modal auxiliary verb 'should with be and past participle (verb3) told' indicates that both sentences are passive. Agent, 'something' and 'You' as affected subject or entity. The prefix di- is used to indicate passive in Indonesian. The conclusion is that equivalence is achieved in these sentences.

4. Conclusion

Having discussed the grammatical equivalence of number, gender, person, tense and aspect, and voice of the translation of film "The Secret Garden 56 Minutes", it could be concluded that In translating, the translator can achieve equivalence in various ways, as in the grammatical equivalence above as long as it does not change the message or information to be expressed to the reader. When one form of English is replaced to another in Indonesian which signify a discrepancy, it gives an equivalent at a higher level.

References

Azar, B.S. 1989. *Understanding and Using English Grammar Second Edition*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Baker, M.(1992). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation*. London New York: Routledge.

Brown. G.S (1995). *A Practical Guide for Translators*. UK: Frankrut Lodge.

Catford,J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University press.

Chaer, A. (2000). *Tata Bahasa Praktis Bahasa Indonesia*, Edisi Revisi. Jakarta Bineka Cipta.

Comrie. Bernard. (1976). *Aspect and Related Problems*. Melbourne University Press.

Eppert, F. (1982). *Transfer and Translation in Language Learning and Teaching*

Frank, M. 1972. *Modern English; Exercises for Non-Native Speakers*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.Inc.

Greenbaum.S & Nelson. G (2013). *An Introduction to English Grammar* (Third Edition). New York: Routledge.

Hanafiah, N. (2014). *Konsep Strategy Pembelajaran. Bandung*: Refika Aditama.

Kortman, et, al. (2005). *A Comparative Grammar of British English Dialects: Agreement*, Gender, Relative Clauses. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co. KG.

Machali, R. (2000). *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah* (J. D. Herfan Ed.). Jakarta: Penerbit PT Grasindo.

Newmark, P. (1991). *About Translation. Great Britain*: Multilingual Matters Ltd.

Nida & Taber. C. (1982). *The theory and Practice of Translation* Leiden. E.J. Brill.

Quirk, R. et al. (1992). *A Grammar of Contemporary English*. Singapore: Longman Singapore Publisher Pte Ltd.

Singapore: Singapore University Press.

Tommy, A. (2014, March). *Klasifikasi Ragam Penerjemahan Berdasarkan Metode Penerjemahan dalam diagram V Peter Newmarka: Kajian teoritis Aplikatif*. In Prosiding seminar hasil Penelitian Semester Ganjil 2013/2014(No.1.pp.45-66). Unsada.

Xian, H. (2008). *Lost in Translation? Language, Culture, and the Roles of Translator in Cross-Cultural Manegement Research*. Qualitative Research in Organizations and Management An International Journal 3(3): 231-245. 10.1108/17465640810920304.