

## STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN TRANSLATION AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE MEANING TRANSFER

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**Abstract.** This article discusses the effect of structural change in translation of English text into Indonesian. Data are selected from some bilingual (English-Indonesian) literary works. The result of the study shows that structural changes in the translation affect the accuracy of meaning transfer. On the other hand, structural change may be done for ease of reading, while the complete meaning is expected to be derived from the context or co-text of the structural items. The finding gives some insights of the dynamics of translation, and particularly of the effect of strategy choice on the meaning transfer.

**Keywords:** *translation, non-equivalence, structural change at phrase and clause levels*

### INTRODUCTION

A translation that involves the transfer of information from one language (source language) to another (target language) has become an inevitable part of both the need for international communication in areas such as science, technology, economics, and business, as well as the need for reading for pleasure and experience. The need for reading for pleasure is mainly filled by reading materials such as magazines, hobby books, and even creative fiction works such as novels whose original texts are written in a first language or a foreign language. For the latter category, translation services are needed to bridge the reader's limitations in understanding the text in the original language.

Translation mainly includes the act of preserving the meaning of a text in another language as intended by the

author of the text (Newmark 1988:4). Thus, professional translators are required to have a thorough understanding of the source language and target language in order to achieve the message or meaning of the text in the source language as a whole to the readers in the target language. On the other hand, the close relationship between language and the culture of the language-speaking community, which varies from one culture to another, of course, has an influence on the differences in how language becomes a means of expressing a point of view in a particular culture and then on the structure of the language (Sapir and Whorf, in Bassnett and McGuire, 1991:14).

A very important idea in translation work is equivalence. The main goal of each translation is to achieve a commensurate effect, that is, to produce the same effect (or as close as possible) to the reader as obtained by the reader of the manuscript

in the source language (Newmark, 1995:48). Finding a match is not always easy. Many languages have equivalents for general words such as verbs of speech in English say and speak but do not necessarily have equivalents for more specific words (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003). Non-equivalence occurs when the message or meaning in the source language is not transferred parallel to the target language. According to Mona Baker (1992:20) non-equivalence at the word level, for example, means that the target language has no direct equivalence for a word in the source language

According to Venuti (200:5), equivalence means "accuracy, adequacy, correctness, correspondence, fidelity, or identity" which shows how translation relates to texts in foreign languages. Furthermore, equivalence can be achieved by using different means in describing the same situation (Vinay and Darbelnet, in Munday, 2008:58). That is, when a translator does not find the equivalence of a language item in the target language, he will try to find other words or expressions that are as close in meaning to the source language as possible. The problems of non-equivalence range from differences in form and meaning at the word level to, complexity of meaning and absence of terms in the target language (Baker, 1992). When the non-equivalence problem can be identified, a translator will look for suitable strategies to provide the closest meaning of the source language text in the target language. This strategy can be in the form of providing more general or specific

words, even explanations for words containing cultural values.

The translation of more complex texts, such as literary works, requires more than just knowledge of the denotative meaning of language elements because the translation of literary works involves the transfer of both linguistic, socio-cultural, and moral aspects implied in literary works (Newmark 1988; Setiadi, 2005). The problem of non-equivalence in various levels of linguistic structure is a challenge for translators to produce texts in the target language with the closest possible equivalence. The translation process involves at least several processes, namely analysis, transfer, restructuring, evaluation, and revision (cf. Nida and Taber, in Suryawinata, 2003)

This article discusses one of the phenomena in translation that has so far received little attention, namely changes in the structure of the source language. The approach to structural change has been discussed by several researchers (Catford, 1965; Cyrus, 2006; Djamila, 2010; and Sanguinetti, Bosco, and Lesmo, 2013), which mainly discusses the 'translation shift' which includes grammatical shift and semantic shift. They discussed shifts (or changes) either including grammatical changes in word class (for example from adjectives to nouns), structural changes, including changes from phrases to clauses, and changes due to mood (active-passive) and changes from specific meaning to general and vice versa. This means that the discussion is focused on changes in the data that are equivalent, and has not

discussed changes in the structure of the data that may result in non-equivalence.

## METHOD

The research uses a qualitative descriptive approach, which is an inductive process in which generalizations are obtained from specific situations in descriptive analysis, and the analysis and results of the data analysis are presented in the form of descriptions (Wiersma, 2000:12; Wilkinson, 2000:7). The data are bilingual texts from four literary works in the form of novels, namely *Metamorphosis* (Franz Kafka, 1925 and the Indonesian edition, *Metamorfosis*, 2004), *Only a Girl* (Liam Gouw, 2009 and the Indonesian edition, *Only a Girl-Menantang Phoenix*, 2010), *The Pale Horse* (Agatha Christie, 1961, and Indonesian edition, *Misteri Penginapan Tua*, 2003) and *First Term at Malory Towers* (Enyd Blyton, 1946, and Indonesian edition, *Semester Pertama di Malory Towers*, 2010).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, bilingual texts that have undergone structural changes and their effects on translation are discussed. The structural changes found include changes in the level of structure, phrases into clauses, subordinate clauses into independent clauses, changes in voice (active-passive), simplification of structure, deletion of text parts, even different translations and translations considering cultural sensitivity in the target language.

### A. The Structural Change from Phrases to Clauses

The change from phrase to clause occurs when a noun phrase, for example, is translated into target language to be a subordinate clause structure. The non-equivalence occurs apparently because of the addition of verbs as grammatical demands of the clause in the target language, as illustrated in data (1) and (2) below:

- (1) *the sudden happenings with much interest and surprise...* (FTMTE-2.11)  
kejadian yang begitu mengguncang hati mereka itu... (FTMTI-29)
- (2) *a few things about some of them...* (FTMTE-3.1)  
*banyak yang didengarnya tentang anak-anak yang lebih besar itu ...* (FTMTI-20)

In data (1), the prepositional phrase *with much interest and surprise* is translated into a subordinate clause *yang begitu mengguncang hati mereka itu* (*that shook their hearts*). The non-equivalence in meaning occurs because the nuances of positive meaning in the noun phrase *interest and surprise* in the source language (SL) is changed to negative in the verb phrase *mengguncang hati* in the target language (TL). Meanwhile in data (2), the meaning of *a few things* is changed to *banyak* (many) and there is an additional explanation in TL (*yang didengarnya tentang anak-anak yang lebih besar itu* meaning which he heard about the older children). This addition seems to help readers understand in more detail, so it has

a positive effect on reading comprehension in TL. It seems that the translation strategy with explanation is carried out in order to achieve the effect of facilitating information processing by the reader. On the other hand, changes in the phrase structure can give the impression of a less condensed TL text, as illustrated in data (3) below:

- (3) *a great circle of green grass...*  
(FTMTE-1.2)  
*sebuah tempat dengan rumput hijau dan berbentuk lingkaran...* (FTMTE-8)

In data (3) above, the core of the noun phrase *circle* in SL is translated with the general word *tempat* (place). Thus, this word must be repeated in the TL, and the density of phrase structures in the SL which is possibly found in the TL (for example, *lingkaran rumput hijau yang besar* meaning a great circle of green grass) is described one by one by placing *berbentuk lingkaran* (a circle) after postmodifier *rumput hijau* (green grass).

#### **B. The Structural Change from Subordinate Clauses to Independent Sentences**

The structural changes in the following data include an increase from a subordinate clause in SL to a main clause in TL.

- (4) Above the table, *on which an unpacked collection of sample cloth goods was spread out* (Samsa was a traveling salesman) ... (TME 3:13)

*Koleksi contoh jenis kain tersebar di atas meja – Samsa adalah seorang pedagang keliling...* (TMI 4:1)

Data (4) shows a change in the structure of the subordinate clause in SL to a single sentence in TL. A change in the level of structure in this data has no effect on the transfer of meaning in the clause. The only effect is that the change from a clause in SL to a single sentence in TL is the closing of the opportunity to add new information to the translation because the single sentence is already complete, while the clause in SL requires a main sentence to be complete.

In the following data (5) and (6), the change from a subordinate clause to an independent clause causes a complex sentence to become two independent sentences with a coordinating relationship:

- (5) *There he remained the entire night, which he spent partly in a state of semi-sleep...* (TME 29:25)  
*la menghabiskan malam di sana, sebagian waktu ia lewatkan dengan tidur...* (TMI 59:1)
- (6) *... and as she dumped everything quickly into a bucket, which she closed with a wooden lid...* (TME 32:12)  
*Adiknya segera membuang apa yg telah disapunya ke tempat sampah, dan menutupnya dengan penutup kayu...* (TMI 62:2)

In data (5) the subordinate clause *which he spent partly in a state of semi-sleep* becomes an independent clause *sebagian waktu ia lewatkan dengan tidur* from *he spent partly in a state of semi-sleep* and is connected coordinatively with a comma. In

data (6), the coordinating relationship is indicated by the conjunction *and*. This change reduces the density of the structure which has an effect on the ease of processing information.

In data (7) the following changes occurred at once:

(7) *...and had run into the next room, which the lodgers, pressured by the father, were already approaching more rapidly.* (TME 66:18)

*...dan berlari ke ruang sebelah Gregor, ketiga pria itu secara cepat melangkah maju di bawah tekanan ayahnya.* (TMI 131:8)

The data shows that there is a change in the function of the subordinate clause in the SL into a coordinating clause which has a parallel structure with another clause in the sentence. This change affects the TL sentence structure. In SL, the subordinate clause has an embedded sub-clause (*pressured by the father*) which is placed between the commas. While the subordinate clause "*which the lodgers, ..., were already approaching more rapidly*" becomes a coordinating clause in the TL (*ketiga pria itu secara cepat melangkah maju*, meaning the three men quickly stepped forward). The positive effect of this structure change is the ease of processing information by the reader about several events that occur simultaneously.

A change in the structure of the subordinate clause into a separate single sentence can be seen in the following data (8).

(8) *And so she did not let herself be dissuaded from her decision by her mother, who in this room seemed uncertain of herself in her sheer agitation and soon kept quiet...* (TME 45:9)

*Grete menolak ketika ibunya melarang dirinya. Ibu Gregor telah terlihat lelah di kamar Gregor, segera ia berhenti berbicara...* (TMI 89:1)

In this data, the relative pronoun *who* is not translated, and its meaning is replaced by the noun phrase (*Ibu Gregor* meaning Mrs. Gregor) which serves as the subject of the new single sentence. Although there is no fundamental difference in meaning in the SL and TL texts, perhaps one of the missing elements of the SL is the writing style, where the SL text uses more words and has a more complex structure than the TL, while the TL text is simpler.

The following structure change in data (9) is even more complicated because it involves restructuring the whole sentence.

(9) *...but unfortunately there was little confident cheer to be had from a glance at the morning mist, which concealed even the other side of the narrow street.* (TME 9:19)

*...bahkan sisi lain dari jalan sempit dibungkus kabut pagi dan pemandangan tersebut tidak memberikan kepercayaan atau keceriaan kepadanya.* (TMI 18:5)

In data (9) above, the sentence structure in SL is changed so that the subordinate clause becomes the beginning of the first

single sentence while the main sentence becomes the second single sentence. This change causes the entire sentence to be changed and becomes a coordinating structure. From the lexical point of view, TL text looks simpler than SL. Overall, the change from complex sentence to compound sentences gives the effect of simplifying the structure, which then has a positive effect on the ease of processing information by the readers.

### C. The Structural Change in The Active-Passive Structure and Person

Changes in structure from active to passive and vice versa also seem to be common in translation. In the following data (10), the change from active to passive causes a change in the orientation of the subject of the sentence.

(10) Little boys are told not to annoy her, and she's given presents of eggs and a home-baked cake now and again. (PHE 59:10)

Semua anak laki-laki diberitahu agar tidak mengganggunya, dan sekali-sekali kita harus memberikan hadiah telur dan kue buatan sendiri padanya. (PHI 63:24)

In the data (10) above, the SL text uses the object of the verb annoy (her) as the subject (she) in the second singular sentence in its compound sentence structure. In the TL text, this second singular sentence is subject to first person plural (us) by changing the orientation the third person plural in the first singular subject (all boys) becomes first person plural (us). The result of this subject change

is the passive structure becomes active, and the effect on the reader is perhaps a feeling of greater involvement compared to the use of the third person on SL text.

The change of the first person to the third person is found in the data (11). This change is not followed by an active-passive change.

(11) *I'll just leave the meals to her, except for Sundays when she goes out to play mah yong* (OGE 23:8)  
*Ocho boleh menangani semua urusan makan, kecuali pada hari Minggu ketika dia keluar bermain mahyong* (OGI 19:9)

In data (11), the pronoun in the phrase with the preposition *to her* in SL becomes the subject with the identity of the noun self-name (Ocho) in TL replacing the singular first person (I), and this change has a positive effect on the continuity of the subject with the subject (*she-dia*) in adverbial clause behind it and of course the ease of processing information by the reader.

### D. The Simplification of Structure: Omission of Subordinate Clause

A change in the form of simplification of the structure occurs due to the omission of some structural elements, especially the subordinating clauses, as shown in data (12).

(12) *She had jewelry and several socks filled with guilders that she had saved and hidden in her mattress.* (OGE 37:9)

*Dia memiliki perhiasan dan beberapa kaus kaki berisi uang logam perak. (OGI 38:24)*

- (13) ... *it struck Mr. and Mrs. Samsa almost at the same moment how their daughter, who was getting more animated all the time, had blossomed recently...* (OGE 77:8)  
...*mereka bersandar hampir bersamaan bahwa putri mereka telah tumbuh menjadi gadis muda yang cantik. (OGI 153:6)*

The omission of subordinate clauses *that she had saved and hidden in her mattress* (data 12) and *who was getting more animated all the time* (data 13) in TL does not seem to have any real reason, except that the effect is the loss of more detailed description of the item storage or young girl mentioned in the previous part of the sentence.

In addition to reducing the details of the description, the removal of the subordinating clause element affects the nuances of meaning, as illustrated in the data (14).

- (14) *Once his mother had undertaken a major cleaning of Gregor's room, which she had only completed successfully after using a few buckets of water. (TME 58:12)*  
*Ibunya pernah sekali membersihkan kamar Gregor besar-besaran, yang membutuhkan beberapa ember air untuk melakukannya...* (TM114:5)

In data (14), the part of the clause "*which she had only completed successfully*" in the coordinating clause "*which she had only*

*completed successfully after using a few buckets of water*" seems to be translated into the verb "*membutuhkan or requires.*" Here, the meaning of hard work and completion of work is translated into a neutral verb which does not imply the meaning of completion of the work. In this case, the TL text loses the nuances of meaning that are clearly discussed in the SL.

Structural changes involving SL text not being translated into TL obviously result in loss of information in TL. Data (15) shows a change in information because one part of the SL is omitted.

- (15) ...*some raisins and almonds, cheese, which Gregor had declared inedible two days earlier...* (TME 31:5)  
...*beberapa kismis dan almond, beberapa keju sisa makanan dua hari yang lalu, kue kering dan beberapa roti yang diolesi dengan mentega dan garam. (TMI 61:15)*

In the above data, the subordinate clause is not translated, except for the time reference *two days earlier (dua hari yang lalu)*. The rest of the sentence is loosely translated and his proper name (*Gregor*) and his statement about the state of the food mentioned in the text are not mentioned at all. The change in meaning that seems real is the condition of leftover food that is declared inedible and turns into just leftover food two days earlier. In this case, the accuracy of the translation is at stake.

The accuracy of the translation seems to be at stake when the translator

performs a loose structure translation, as shown in the data (16).

(16)...*she thanked them for the dismissal with tears in her eyes, as if she was receiving the greatest favour which people had shown her there...* (TME 34/4)

...*dengan berurai air mata sembari berterima kasih kepada ibunya Gregor karena telah membebaskannya, seolah ia telah menyelesaikan pekerjaan yg luar biasa* (TMI 67/11).

In this data, the subordinate clause “which people had shown her there” is not translated. Even the entire subordinate clause is translated concisely and freely as “*seolah ia telah menyelesaikan pekerjaan yg luar biasa*” or as if he had completed an extraordinary job.

The following data (17) shows a change in structure followed by deletion that results in a change in the order of information.

(17)*He was a psychologist in his way, this **beady-eyed** little lawyer.* (OGE 214:10)  
*Bradley, dengan matanya yang kecil seperti manik-manik, bagaikan psikolog, dengan gayanya sendiri.* (OGI 219:10)

In data (17), the word lawyer is not translated, so the information about Bradley as a legal expert is not known. Meanwhile, the explanatory part of the phrase (*beady-eyed*) is inserted as an explanation for Bradley's character which has acquired a predicative element

*bagaikan psikolog* or like a psychologist. Although information about Bradley as a lawyer can be obtained from the co-text of this sentence, the expected contrast between the characteristics of a psychologist and a lawyer is not apparent in the TL text.

#### E. The Structural Change from A Complex Sentence into A Compound Sentence

A change in structure that involves changing the structure of a complex sentence into a compound sentence structure results in a change in the function of sentence elements, as illustrated in the data (18).

(18)*The task of cleaning his room, which she now always carried out in the evening, could not be done any more quickly.* (TME 57:28)  
*Adiknya tetap membersihkan kamar Gregor di malam hari, tetapi sekarang adiknya tidak dapat mengerjakan hal itu dengan cepat.* (TMI113:10)

In this data, there is a change in the function of the subordinate clause in SL to become the main sentence in TL. This change involves changing the subject of the sentence, from *the task of cleaning his room* in SL to *adiknya* or his sister in TL. The motivation for this change seems to have to refer to the translator's concept of paragraph development and consistency in paragraphs. What is clear is that as a result of this structural change, there is a second change, namely the main predicate of the sentence *could not be done any more*



quickly turning into a second independent sentence, which is connected to the first sentence with the contrastive conjunction *but*. The third change is the repetition of the subject *adiknya* (his sister) and the use of a temporal adverb *sekarang* (now) to express time contrast. Interestingly, the TL text uses a habit adverb *tetap* that does not appear in the SL text. The translator turns the contrasting idea of cleaning the room in the past and now into a routine habit as if it has been done like that every night. Thus, the issue of aspectuality is not maintained in the translation of the above data.

#### F. The Structural Change from A Cleft Sentence to A Coordinating Structure

The following data (19) shows the change in the cleft-sentence structure of the SL to a coordinative structure.

(19)...*it was not only childish defiance and her recent very unexpected and hard won self-confidence which led her to this demand.* (OGE 44/25)  
*Anak perempuan seumur itu menjadi lebih semangat tentang beberapa hal dan merasa bahwa mereka harus mendapatkannya dengan cara mereka sebisa mereka.* (OGI 88/8)

Here, the split structure which emphasizes the causal relationship between the main clause and the subordinate clause in SL is changed to a coordinating structure in TL. Overall, the SL text seems to be loosely translated into TL. In this case, the nuances of contrasting meanings that are to be

emphasized in the SL become neutral and flat in the TL.

#### G. The Same Structure with Unrelated Words

The following data shows the tendency of different translation of the SL text:

(20)...*and they were now loosening the writing desk which was fixed tight to the floor...* (TME 46:13)  
*...sekarang mereka berencana untuk memindahkan meja tulis yang digunakannya untuk mengerjakan tugas...* (TMI 91:3)

This data shows that the subordinate clause “which was fixed tight to the floor,” which indicates that the desk cannot be moved without removing it from the floor is translated differently in TL to *yang digunakannya untuk mengerjakan tugas* (which he uses to do the work.) It can be seen that there is a change in information from a description of the state of the writing desk that is stuck on the floor to a description of the function of the table. Here, the translator removes and even changes the content of the information of the text.

#### H. The Structural Change Due to Cultural Sensitivity

The following data illustrates the change in translation due to consideration of the cultural sensitivity of the TL text reader. This change involves replacing a culturally sensitive phrase with a more neutral linguistic item as translators may consider the impact on TL readers. In this

case, substitutions were made to make the TL text more neutral, natural, easy to understand and familiar to TL readers.

(21) *As the young voices of her nephew and nieces drifted through the door along with a faint aroma of caramelized onion in slow cooked pork stew (OGE 10:30).*

*Suara keponakan-keponakannya terdengar dari sela pintu dan samar-samar aromanya masakan makan malam merebak masuk (OGI 3:13).*

The noun phrase *caramelized onion in slow cooked pork stew* translates more neutrally into *masakan makan malam* dinner. In fact, these two phrases have very different meanings. Here it seems that the translator is trying to adapt to the culture of the Indonesian readers (most of whom are Muslim) where pork is not a daily menu. The literal translation of the SL text (for example, *daging babi rebus dengan bawang caramel* or boiled pork with caramelized onions), may make the reader wonder what kind of food he is reading. Therefore, the translator seems to use *masakan makan malam* or food for dinner, so that readers get a general concept that is easy for them to recognize. Although very rare, the translation by considering the cultural sensitivity factor shows changes that are deliberately made in order to provide convenience and ease of processing information for readers.

## CONCLUSION

The discussion of structural changes in translation and their effects on meaning

transfer provides an overview of the dynamics of translation and the important role of translators as agents of information transfer from the source language to the target language. From the discussion, some conclusions can be drawn as follows. First, the structural changes found in the data include changes due to the increase or decrease in the level of the grammatical structure of the text, from phrases, clauses to sentences, which result in the simplification of the TL text. Changes also occur due to parts of the text that are not translated, changes in voice (active-passive), changes in person orientation, to changes in structure with emphasis (split structure) to a more neutral structure. Second, the effects or consequences of these structural changes include changes in nuances of meaning (positive to negative), changes in aspect meaning (completion becomes a habit), continuity of the subject of the sentence, changes in the density of structure and writing style, and lack of accuracy and even loss of detailed information. However, the practical benefit of changing the structure seems to be the ease of processing information by the reader due to the simplification of the structure carried out by the translator. This last choice seems to have been deliberately made by the translators, especially to the texts of the literary works studied in this study, in order to give the reader the effect of "reading enjoyment" because the TL text is relatively light and easy to process.

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