

**THE TRANSLATION OF THE WORD *LEBIH* IN ZARA ZETTIRA'S
NOVEL *CERITA DALAM KEHENINGAN***

(EVERY SILENCE HAS STORY)

A GRADUATING PAPER

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By:

Umi Mar'afiah

09150067

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA

YOGYAKARTA

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinion or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, January 2014

Writer,



Umi Mar'afiah
09150067



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
Jl. Marsda Adi sucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274)513949
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal : Skripsi
a.n. Umi Mar'afiah

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

Assalamua'alaikum wr. wb.

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : UMI MAR'AFIAH
NIM : 09150067
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul : THE TRANSLATION OF THE WORD *LEBIH* IN ZARA ZETTIRA'S NOVEL *CERITA DALAM KEHENINGAN* (EVERY SILENCE HAS STORY)

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Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, Januari 2014
Pembimbing

Bambang Hariyanto, SS.,M.A.
NIP.19800411 200912 003



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : fadib@uin-suka.ac.id

PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI/TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor: UIN.02/DA/PP.009/ 307e /2014

Skripsi / Tugas Akhir dengan judul:

THE TRANSLATION OF THE WORD *LEBIH* IN ZARA ZETIRA'S NOVEL
CERITA DALAM KEHENINGAN (EVERY SILENCE HAS STORY)

Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

Nama : Umi Mar'afiah
NIM : 0915 0067
Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada : Rabu, 29 Januari 2014
Nilai Munaqosyah : A/B

Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

TIM MUNAQOSYAH

Ketua Sidang

Bambang Hariyanto, M.A
NIP 19800411 200912 1 003

Penguji I

Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd., M.Hum
NIP 19720928 199903 1 002

Penguji II

Arif Budiman, MA
NIP 19780309 201101 1 003

Yogyakarta, 19 Februari 2014

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya



Dr. Hj. Siti Maryam, M.Ag
NIP. 19580117 198503 2 001

DEDICATION

- Beloved father and mother;
- Big family of the writer;
- Mr. Bambang Hariyanto M.A.,;
- All lecturers of English Department;
- All of my beloved friends in English Department, especially B class 2009;
- UIN Sunan Kalijaga University and English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta;
- Readers and all parties needing this research paper.

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MOTTO

“Maafkan dan lupakan, itulah maaf yang sesungguhnya” **(Uje)**

Barang siapa tidak menyayangi manusia, maka Allah tidak akan menyayanginya **(HR. Muslim)**

You have to endure caterpillar if you want to see butterfly **(Antonie De Saint)**

To be silent is the biggest art in conversation

Things do not happen. Things are made to happen. **(John F. Kennedy)**

We can't solve our problem with the same thinking we used when we created them. **(Albert Einstein)**

It is possible that ye dislike a thing which is good for you, and that ye love a thing which is bad for you. But Allah knoweth, and ye know not. **(QS. Al-Baqarah (2): 216)**

Cintamu kepada sesuatu menjadikan kamu buta dan tuli **(HR. Abu Dawud dan Ahmad)**

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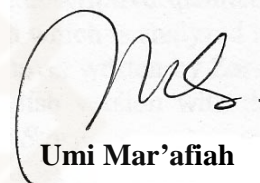
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Hopefully this thesis will give benefits for the development of this university and especially for English Department. Particularly in translation study and generally to those who intend to enrich their knowledge in linguistic study.

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Umi Mar'afiah

09150067

ABSTRACT

This paper analyses about shifting that happen in source language into target language with Indonesia novel which is translated into English as the object of this research. This paper which is the title is “*The Translation of Word ‘lebih’ in Zara Zettira’s Novel Cerita Dalam Keheningan and Its English Version*“ that uses Catford’s theories unit shift and literal, as theories which are used to analyze the data which is consisted to comparison degree sentences from the novel to answer the problem statement in this research. The problem statement is about translation of words *lebih* that do not follow the formula of comparative sentence in English and the reason why the translator translates word *lebih* in comparative sentence in that way. For the method, descriptive qualitative is a way which is used to explain the result of this research which is analyzed by those theories. Data of this research comes from Indonesia novel written by Zara Zettira under title *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* and it is English version with the same novel which is translated by herself *Every Silence Has Story*.

The result of data analysis shows that there are 149 word *lebih* found in novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan*. Then from those word *lebih*, they are classified into two parts literally translated and non-literally translated. The literally translated there are 116 of word *lebih*, then from those data they are classified again into level shift which is 114 word *lebih* and category shift are 35 of word *lebih*, then there are some word *lebih* which are analyzed into two theories level shift and category shift. Meanwhile in the non-literally translated, there are 35 of word *lebih*. From the data, it is classified into two parts 24 of word *lebih* are unit shift and the last one is 30 of word *lebih* for structure shift.

In this research, data which shift from source language (SL) into target language (TL) have some important goals. One of them is for reaching the important point that the author wants to deliver to the readers pass through a natural translation as if like the original text by selecting the appropriate words and the effectiveness.

Keywords: *Translation, Shift, Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL).*

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini menganalisis tentang pergeseran yang terjadi pada Bahasa Sumber (BSU) ke dalam Bahasa Sasaran (BSA) dengan novel yang berasal dari bahasa Indonesia kemudian diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggris sebagai objek dari penelitian ini. Skripsi yang diberi judul “ *Penerjemahan Kata ‘Lebih’ di dalam Zara Zettira novel yang berjudul Cerita Dalam Keheningan dan didalam Versi Bahasa Inggrisnya*” menggunakan teori Catford tentang pergeseran (Unit Shift) dan literal sebagai teori-teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data-data yang termasuk ke dalam kalimat tingkat perbandingan yang telah dikumpulkan dari novel tersebut untuk menjawab rumusan masalah di dalam penelitian ini. Rumusan masalah tersebut berupa penerjemahan dari kata ‘lebih’ yang tidak mengikuti rumus kalimat perbandingan di dalam bahasa Indonesia serta alasan penerjemah menerjemahkan ke dalam bentuk yang seperti itu. Sedangkan untuk metode, deskriptif kualitatif adalah suatu cara yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan hasil penelitian yang telah dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori-teori tersebut. Untuk sumber dari data-data yang dianalisis didalam skripsi ini berasal dari sebuah novel berbahasa Indonesia yang ditulis oleh Zara Zettira dengan judul *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* dan novel dalam versi bahasa Inggris dengan novel yang sama yang diterjemahkan oleh Zara sendiri berupa *Every Silence Has Story*.

Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa ada 149 kata ‘lebih’ yang ditemukan di dalam novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan*. Kemudian dari data yang bergeser tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi dua bagian yaitu terjemahan literally yang diterjemahkan ke dalam *-er/more* atau susunan kata lain yang terdapat di dalam gramatikal bahasa Inggris dan memiliki arti yang sama dengan kata *lebih* dan terjemahan non-literal atau penerjemahan yang diterjemahkan pada susunan kata lain yang tidak terdapat pada terjemahan literally. Penerjemahan literally dari kata ‘lebih’ di dalam skripsi ini berjumlah 116. Sedangkan untuk non-literally translated berjumlah 35. Kemudian dari kata-kata ‘lebih’ di dalam literally translated tersebut diklasifikasikan kembali ke dalam level pergeseran 114 (level shift) dan 35 kata merupakan pergeseran kategori (category shift). Di dalam penerjemahan kata *lebih* ada yang dianalisis menggunakan level dan kategori. Di dalam data yang non-literally ada 35 kata ‘lebih’ yang dianalisis menggunakan category shift, kemudian dari analisis tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi dua bagian. 24 kata ‘lebih’ adalah unit shift dan yang terakhir adalah 30 kata ‘lebih’ yang termasuk ke dalam struktur pergeseran.

Di dalam penelitian ini, data-data yang mengalami pergeseran dari bahasa sasaran ke dalam bahasa target mempunyai beberapa tujuan penting. Diantaranya adalah demi tercapainya poin penting yang ingin disampaikan penulis kepada pembaca melalui sebuah penerjemahan yang alami seolah-olah seperti aslinya dengan pemilihan kata yang tepat dan efektif.

Kata kunci: *Penerjemahan, Pergeseran, Bahasa Sumber, Bahasa Sasaran.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

In human's life, communication is a very important thing that can't be left. Even though this factor is not like others need, it has so many impacts if people do not use it well when they have interaction with others. In creating a communication, people must have what it is called "language". According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, language is the system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings. A purpose of communication will be easier to be reached and a work will look more interesting and more impressive to be enjoyed if the communication contains a language which has esthetic values (Yuni, 2009: 1). In the hadist of Muslim, Islam also suggests about the beautifulness for human's life. Al-Qornain in his blog has stated that Prophet Muhammad SAW ever said:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ جَمِيلٌ يُحِبُّ الْجَمَالَ

"Indeed, God is beautiful and He likes the beautifulness."(HR. Muslim)

From the hadist above, God is beautiful and He likes to something beautiful too. So, indirectly the hadist suggests people for loving the beautifulness in every side of human's life. It is because something beautiful can be looked more precious than not.

Creating a beauty in a work is not easy especially in communication. That people know one of some forms of communication itself is served in translation. In that case a translator must strive to search and arrange some words, phrases, clauses and sentences from a language to another language to be a unity of a work which is easy to be understood, not ambiguous, beauty, available to the grammar etc. They are done in order the main point of the translation can be reached well in a work. As we know that people in this world have so many kinds of language. They are English, Japanese, Indonesia, Arabic etc. As human being, the writer believes that not all the people are able to understand and master those languages but some of them can master them. So that is why a translation is one way for people if they want to communicate with the foreigners. Moreover, all people in the world can not leave what is called “work relations” with foreigners. That is from economy, health, social, sports, technology etc that relate to the human’s life. So, a good communication is the best way for people in having relationship with foreigners. In order their relationship can be going well and they get the best goal on it. It is like what has stated in Qoran that people should have a good communication and interaction for a good living : at surah al-Baqarah: 263

قَوْلٌ مَّعْرُوفٌ وَمَغْفِرَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ صَدَقَةٍ يَتَّبِعُهَا أَذَى ۗ وَاللَّهُ غَنِيٌّ حَلِيمٌ

A kind word [with the needy] and forgiveness are better than charity that is followed by annoying; [and we should know:] Verily, Allah is the Forbearing Rich [Who bestows bounty with consent to His creatures and Who Does not expect any return from them]; (al-Baqarah (2): 263).

But, a misunderstanding problem is a common thing that can be found in a communication. They appear on spoken or written communication. Especially it is found in written source. It is like novel, movies, poetry, short stories and so on. From those works, novel is one of some famous works in Indonesia. According to a book “How to Write and Market a Novel”:

“Eventhough Indonesian today is prevented by the low of reading habit and the high of illiteracy a long with the descending of people’s purchasing power, from the past and present time, novel still hold out, even it’s getting growing” (Putra and Hardiwidjaja, 2007: 2).

From that condition, it gives rise for many novel seekers in national market of Indonesia. The novel can be Indonesian or foreign novel which has translated. As the result, novel still exists and there must be a misunderstanding in the translation of the novels from source language into target language. It is because not all people can master on both.

Besides of the reason above, novel is comfortable to be read. Eventhough today technology is growing up and there are many kinds of the products which are born recently. But the existance of the novel is still shining until now. Even it gets growing. One reason that makes it gets growing is because of that factor. If readers spend a long of time in front of a book, it may not give a bad impact for the readers. In contrary, if readers takes a long of time in front of computer, notebook or gadgets. Some people may feel uncomfortable because of some

factors. They are like eyes irritation, the readers can not use any position that they want etc.

Today, there are so many novels which are translated from Indonesia into English. Some of them have got appreciation from national and international. In this case, translation is an important position in this part. Because without translation, novel may not be spread out to all of the world. Then, translation gets a special place in entertainment field. It is because a translation is made not only to help the people in understanding about another language but also it gives a chance for Indonesian people to promote Indonesia language to abroad and then it will help foreigners who are interested in the novel but they are prevented on the language. A novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan*, and in its English version *Every Silence Has Story* by Zara Zettira is one of some novel which is translated from Indonesia into English. According to the author, this novel is the most special one, it is because the story has been inspired from herself and many readers who are interested on it. It can be seen from the cover of the novel that the novel is best seller. Besides that, novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* is the first novel that she published after ten years she did not exist in writing because of some reasons. Then the novel is a unique novel because according to the writer's perception the story of this novel is about Zara's silence that can solve her problems. Meanwhile, as far as people know in human's life, silence or doing nothing will not give anything or solving our problem in our life. But in Zara's novel, she can prove that by doing nothing she can make her problems is going out. For the next reason

is because of in a book it is consisted of two language versions Indonesia and English.

In *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* there are some interesting things that can be analyzed especially in linguistics point of view. The translation of word *lebih* in comparative sentences from Indonesia which is translated into English is the most interesting topic that the writer wants to focus on. It is because that form is often found in the novel and the word *lebih* in the comparative sentence of the source language (SL), it is translated into various forms in the English version as the Target Language (TL).

In Indonesia, according to Moeliono defines that comparative level is word classes which are able to be compared. So, one thing shows that it has meaning 'sama', 'lebih', 'kurang' or 'paling' if it is compared with other thing. It means that a comparative sentence is a sentence where there are two or more things which are compared with others. Then there are three kinds of comparison in Indonesia. They are *tingkat ekuatif*, *komparatif*, and *superlatif* (Moeliono, 1988: 213).

a. *Tingkat ekuatif*

Tingkat ekuatif is a comparison which has equal level. This level shows that all things which compared are equal. In Indonesia, this level can be created by using two formulas below:

1. Se- + adjective

For example: *Rumahnya sebesar rumahku.*

2. Sama + adjective + -nya + dengan.

For example: *Kucingnya sama manisnya dengan kucingku.*

b. *Tingkat komparatif*

Tingkat komparatif is a comparison which has meaning **more** or **less** from other thing. This *tingkat komparatif* can be formed by using a formula:

lebih/kurang + adjective + daripada.

For example: *segala sesuatu lebih baik dipelajari sendiri daripada diberitahu oleh orang lain.*

c. *Tingkat superlatif.*

Perbandingan tingkat superlatif is a comparison which has meaning “most”. It can be formulated:

1. Ter- + adjective

For example: *waktu yang teramai di terminal adalah siang hari.*

2. **Paling + adjective**

For example: *bagiku terminal ini adalah terminal yang paling tertib di Indonesia.*

From those kinds of comparative levels, *tingkat komparatif* is a formula which is the researcher focuses on. Then, the data which is used in this research is sentence which has *tingkat komparatif*. The source of the data which has formula of *tingkat komparatif* is translated into different forms which are not same with the form or formula in Indonesia that should use word *lebih*. Meanwhile in English, adjective comparison degree shows how two things are different. In regular comparison, the form of the comparative degree depends on how many syllables that a word has. Then, in irregular comparison, adjectives and adverbs are made irregularly by learning with heart the vocabulary. It is because the adjective does not add *-er/more* like the regular comparison above.

For example:

Good → better

Bali is a better place than any other.

In the novel, there are so many forms of word *lebih* as a characteristic in a comparative degree in Indonesia which is translated into English that can be found, but they do not follow the formula of comparative sentence level in English.

For example:

SL: *Rata-rata mereka memiliki kulit yang **lebih terang** dibandingkan dengan kulit orang yang berasal dari bagian timur Indonesia.*

TL: They mostly have **fair** skin compared to those from the eastern side of Indonesia.

According to the example above, the translation of word *lebih* in Indonesia which is translated into English grammatically uses word “more”. But, here the translator uses another words to translate word *lebih*. If some readers do not know about the source language of the novel, they may will translate it with another words which is not same with what the author means in the source of the language. If it is really happened, it will be different with what it should be in understanding the work. According to the example above, words *lebih putih* is an adjective phrase, but in the target language the translator translates it by using an adjective only without adding word *more* but the meaning is same with the source of language. in this research the researcher analyze this phenomenon which is often found in the novel. If we see the basic formula of comparative sentence in Indonesia and English the result is different with what the translator translates into English as the target language. So, that is why the writer feels that it is important to be analyzed in this research for avoiding a misunderstanding in the translation of this novel.

It is interesting to be analyzed the translation in comparative sentence exactly on the word *lebih* in Indonesia into English which is various. Then, it is

important to know what method which is used by the translator in translating in different way from the source language. So that, the different meaning will happen between source language and target language.

1.2. Scope of Study

This research focuses on the comparative degree sentences in the translation of word *lebih* from Indonesia into English and the analysis of the translation which is translated differently between SL and TL. This research takes a novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan*, and it is English version *Every Silence has Story* by Zarra Zetira.

1.3. Problem Statements

Based on the background of study above, the researcher intends to analyze about:

1. How is word *lebih* translated in novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan*?
2. What are the procedures used by the translator in translating the word *lebih* in the novel?

1.4. Objectives of Study

According to the research problems above, this research tries to explain the translation of word *lebih* in comparatives degree sentence in Zarra Zetira's novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* which are translated into English version. Specifically, the objectives of the present study are:

1. To find out the translation of the word *lebih* in the novel translated into English.
2. To describe the procedures that the translator uses in the translation of the word *lebih* in Zarra Zetira's novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* in English version.

1.5. Significances of study

This research provides two significances which hopefully can be useful for the readers who use this research as their reference in translation study. The significances of this research are theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, this research can be used for people who focus on the translation as one of some references in translating Indonesia as the SL into English as TL especially in word *lebih* into English. Then, hopefully, this research will help students in understanding translation theory especially the theory that the researcher uses in this research.

Practically, this research hopefully is able to be used by people for their reference in applying translation in their daily life especially, in translating word

lebih into English. So that is, this research may give some contributions in translating from Indonesia as the SL into English as the TL well. In order the message from SL can be delivered into TL well by making a translation is understood by the readers. And the way is by knowing how a translator uses a good way in translating the SL into TL. It is available with the central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence. (Catford, 1978: 21) Then, this research may add collections of university library especially in linguistics field graduating paper.

1.6. Literature Review

In using some references which the researcher uses in this research, the researcher found some analysis which is related to this research.

Firstly, a graduating paper of Winda Ratna Wulandari from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in the 2013, with the title “Passive Constructions of Andrea Hirata’s *Laskar Pelangi* Translated into Its English Version”. According to her research, she analyzed passive construction with prefix *-di* in Andrea Hirata’s novel which is translated in English. In her research she found that there are 85 data that 40 passive constructions with prefix *di-* in the SL translated into active constructions in the TL, and there are 45 passive constructions with prefix *di-* in SL translated into passive constructions in TL. The general classification of translation procedures used is based on the passive – passive translation and passive – active translation. Passive – passive translations

in the novel undergo two translation procedures. They are expansion and literal procedure.

From the explanation above this research indeed different with Winda's graduating paper. It is because the researcher analyzes the word *lebih* in Zara Zettira's novel *Cerite Dalam Keheningan*.

For the second prior research is from Yulia Arfanti from Sumatra Utara University. The titled is "The Equivalence and the Shift Meaning in the translation of Indonesian into English in the Cover Stories of Tempo Magazines". In her research, she took 120 samples as data from three 4 issues of TEMPO magazine in both Indonesian and English versions. Based on her data, she found some forms and meanings of equivalence and shift. In the equivalence she finds the forms of equivalence in the stages of word level, above word level, and grammatical equivalence, while in the form of shift she finds shifts including level shifts and category shifts. From the analyses, the researcher finds more forms of equivalence than forms of shift. In the level of the equivalence itself, the types of the equivalence at word level takes the highest position, followed by above-word level and the grammatical equivalence takes the lowest position. If it is seen from the shift, the type of shift found in Tempo magazines being analyzed takes the lowest position compared with the equivalence. In this case the category shift is more dominant than the level shift.

Meanwhile if the researcher compares between Arfanti's research and this research, this research will analyze word *lebih* by using shift theory and

grammatical equivalence for knowing why the word *lebih* is translated in different forms in TL meanwhile in SL it has same forms.

The last prior research is a thesis of Husni Mubarak from State Islamic University of Malang in 2009. The title is “The Translation of Gerund in *Carolin Plaisted* Novel E-Love and Its Translation by Sutanti Lesmana”. In his research he focused on the translation of gerund into Indonesian in *Carolin Plaisted* novel.

In his research, he found that the procedure in translating gerund is divided into two. They are a shift which consists of class shift and unit shift and non shift which consists of non-class shift and omission. In his research, Mubarak found the translation of gerund into Indonesian in class of shift gerund as an object of preposition consist of some parts.

In translating gerund, the translator may try to maintain the form of a gerund which is a noun by adding affixes such as *pe- an, ke-an, ke-* and *-an*. This is one of the procedures in translating the gerund into Indonesian language. However, in practice, a translator has to use other procedures to achieve a dynamic equivalence where the meaning is the most important factor to transfer and not the form. The translator may use a class shift by adding affixes such as *be-, me-, me- -kan, di-* and *ter-* because he or she finds that using affixes such as *pe- an, ke-an, pe-* and *-an* is not possible or it makes the translation sounds unnatural. This is because there is not a noun that has a verbal meaning in Indonesian. Gerund has a noun form but it may have a verbal meaning. In fact, mostly gerund has a verbal meaning.

From those prior researches, the researcher intends to use them as reference in making this research is better. The researcher uses them because there are some similar sides with this research. They are: The analysis focuses on translation and some theories which are used in the researches.

1.7. Theoretical Approach

According to the problem statements above, the researcher uses some theories to explain and answer the questions of this research. Furthermore in analyzing the translation of a novel *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* as Indonesia version and its English version “Every Silence Has Story” focuses on the translating word *lebih* into English. In addition to relate the title, this research discusses the word *lebih* only in the comparative forms of the novel. The theories used in this research are comparative construction in Indonesia and English, literal and shift translation.

Comparative forms in Indonesia is divided into three parts that each of them explains about one thing which is *sama*, *lebih*, *kurang*, or *paling* than other. In this research, the researcher only focuses on comparative level forms. Where in this level shows how two things are compared and one of them has meaning *lebih* or *kurang* than other.

The formula of this level is:

Lebih/kurang + adjective + daripada

Words placed behind of *daripada* or preposition generally has function as center in prepositional phrase. Word *kurang* is used when there is no antonym parable of the adjective such as, *manusiawi* and *ilmiah*. Those words have no any antonym parable, so that is why *kurang* can be used in a sentence. For example: *penelitian ini kurang ilmiah*.

But, if the adjective has antonym parable, word *lebih* inclined to be used in a sentence. It is like, *besar, cantik, pintar* etc. As we know, each of those words has antonymous parable. Such as, *Besar >< Kecil, Cantik >< Jelek, Pintar >< Bodoh*. (Moeliono dkk: 215-216)

Meanwhile, comparative sentence in English uses modifiers adjectives and adverbs. They use for comparing two or more things. There are three levels of comparison of modifiers: positive, comparative, and superlative.

Table 1. example of degree comparison of modifiers.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Weak	Weaker	Weakest
Ancient	More ancient	Most ancient
Loudly	More loudly	Most loudly

The table above is the example of positive, comparative and superlative. Positive is a degree which has no any function on the word itself, except the meaning of the word itself. Comparative is a degree which has function to

compare two things. Meanwhile, superlative is a degree which compares two things or more.

But there are only two regular ways to compare modifier. To form the comparative degree, the letters *-er* and *more* may be added to the word. To form the superlative, the letters *-est* and *most* may be added to the word. It is called regular comparison.

The differences of using letters *-er* or *more* and *-est* or *most* are:

1. Most one-syllable modifiers form their comparative degrees by adding *-er* and *-est*.

Example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Near	Nearer	Nearest
Meek	Meeker	Meekest

2. Some two-syllable modifiers form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding *-er* and *-est*, but most two-syllable modifiers form their comparative and superlative degrees by means of *more* and *most*.

(Warriner, 1982:203).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Simple	More simple	Most simple
Modern	More modern	Most modern

3. Modifiers of three or more syllables form their comparative and superlative degrees by means of *more* and *most*.

Example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Ignorant	More ignorant	Most ignorant
Happily	More happily	Most happily

As the researcher focuses on, comparative degree can be identified from the characteristics. Those are by knowing the letter *-er* in the end of a word or modifier and letter *more* may precede a word or modifier. Besides of regular comparison, there is also irregular comparison. Irregular comparison is when adjectives and adverbs do not follow the regular methods of forming their comparative degrees, they are said to be compared irregularly. (Warriner, 1982: 191)

For example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	Worse	Worst
Good	Better	Best

Grammar is organized from two elements, they are morphology and syntax. Morphology covers structure of words and syntax covers the grammatical

structure of groups clause, sentence, classes words and functional elements (Baker, 2001: 83). From the explanation above, grammar is a type of structure which factors. Because grammatical is closed set of option, it has some characteristic. They are full up of rules to arrange a unity in a language. Meanwhile, grammatical equivalent is a closed system theory that is no choice of option in this theory. So that is why it can be said that this theory rather forces. It can be marked by the change of the verb, auxiliary verb, noun, clause, etc. according to the condition of those: (a) obligatory, and (b) rules out other choices from the same system by default. Grammatical is resistance to change to any other forms (Baker, 2001:84). The forms of verb which has this type usually consists of time relations and aspectual differences. Time relations have to do with locating an event in time. The usual distinction is between past, present, and future. Aspectual differences have to do with the temporal distribution of an event, for instance its completion or non-completion, continuation, or momentariness (Baker, 2001: 86).

1.8. Method of Research

1.8.1. Type of Research

Based on the data, this research applies qualitative descriptive research. Qualitative research is a method to explore and understand meaning which is known by some groups of people come from social problems or humanity (Cresswell, 2010: 4). Meanwhile according to Kenneth D. Bailey, descriptive research is a research that has a purpose for giving an illustration of something

completely. In this research, in analyzing data the researcher uses library research. Library research itself is doing in the library that the researcher is using many kinds of literature and book relate to the purpose and problem which are searched. (Wirartha, 2006: 149)

1.8.2. Data Sources

The source of the main data in this research is taken from Zarra Zetira's novel in Indonesian version with the title *Cerita Dalam Kesunyian* and its English version titled *Every Silence Has Story* translated by Zarra Zetira.

In this novel, there are many comparative sentences that have various forms and uncommon construction from general formula in translating word *lebih* into English. So that is why the researcher is interested in choosing this book as the main source of data.

1.8.3. Data Collection Technique

There are many ways in collecting data. According to Hikmat, there are four ways in collecting data. They are interview, observation, documentation and questioner (Hikmat, 2011: 72). Because of the data which are analyzed in this research is text, and the researcher focuses on the sentences in the novel, so the researcher uses observation method in collecting the data.

The steps of collecting the data are:

1. The writer reads both of the novels from English and Indonesian versions.
2. The writer identifies the sentences in the novel which are parts of comparative forms.
3. The writer puts and compares the comparative level degree sentences in Indonesia version novel with the English version novel.
4. The writer classifies the comparative sentence in English version which the word *lebih* is translated in various forms in the same form.

1.8.4. Data Analysis Technique

The method of analyzing the data in this research is descriptive qualitative (subjective method). Descriptive qualitative assume that knowledge is interpretive not objective (Hikmat, 2011: 32). This method is used because the data that will be analyzes is text data which is related to comparative forms, in a translated novel from Indonesia into English.

There are some steps in analyzing the data. They are:

1. Find the data which is the word *lebih* is translated into English uncommonly.
2. Learn the data carefully.
3. Classifying and analyzing the data based on the translation procedures.
4. Make a conclusion of the analyzing of the data.

1.9. Paper Organization

The writer has arranged the research outline of this report research to help the readers in understanding the contents of this research. The thesis of this paper systematically consists of four chapters.

Chapter one is introduction that contains background of study that explains about the reason related to this research, scope of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, research data analysis, and thesis organization.

Chapter two is theoretical background which describes the analysis that the researcher focuses on. This part also explains about how the researcher uses the theories which are applied in this research.

Chapter three is discussion. In this chapter, the research applies the theories in analyzing the comparative forms in word *lebih* into English.

Chapter four is conclusion. All the discussions in this research conclude in this part briefly and the writer also adds suggestion to this research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter about Indonesian modifier; *lebih* in comparative degree sentence which is translated into modifier *more/-er* in the novel titled *Cerita Dalam Keheningan* by Zara Zettira, the writer concludes that in this analysis there are some points that should be known. The points are below:

1. In Zara's novel, the writer divides the translation of word *lebih* into two parts. They are literally and non-literally. Literally translated is some data in the TL of the novel which are marked by modifier *more/-er* and some formulas that can result a meaning of modifier *lebih* in Indonesia. In contrary, non-literally translated is some data in TL which have no some markers of comparative degree sentence but by using different sentence structures.
2. According to Newmark, the translation procedure which is used in this research is shift procedure. There are 120 of word *lebih* which are literally translated that can be analyzed by shift. Shift is divided into two parts. They are level shift and category shift. In the level shift there are 114 of word *lebih*. Meanwhile in the category shift of the literally translated, there is one data which can be analyzed by structure shift. Then in the unit

shift there are 34 of word *lebih* that change the unit in the SL into TL. So there 35 word *lebih* which are analyzed by category shift. Meanwhile in the non-literally translated, the word *lebih* is analyzed by shift theory and literal theory. In this analysis there are 39 of word *lebih*. From the word *lebih*, 24 of word *lebih* are unit shift and the last is 35 of word *lebih* are structure shift. Besides of shift theory, in the non-literally data the writer also uses literal translation to analyze the word *lebih*.

4.2 Suggestion

In achieving the best translation that a translator is able, a translator should have large knowledge about language in SL and TL. It may come from many sides of the language. It is like from the grammar, dialect, culture etc. In knowing about those things it absolutely will give a good translation in the TL. It is because the translator can match the translation as close as text in the SL and he knows what should she do in translating process. Besides of that thing, a translator should know about the knowledge about the topic that she/he translates about. A translator cannot leave this thing. It is because this the important point in translating a text. How a translation can achieve the message of the author if the translator does not know what the text is about. It may cause something which is useless. It is because the point of the text can be received by the readers. The last point that should have by the translator is the knowledge of the theory that will be

applied in the translation. By using the theory that will be used in translating data, the data which are analyzed will produce a sharp and clearer results.



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APPENDICES

A. LITERALLY TRANSLATED

A.1 Level Shift

1. SL: Mereka yang **lebih percaya** pada biro jodoh untuk mencari pasangan kembali terjun ke medan asmara mencari jodohnya.(12)
TL: And they manage to squeeze tears out of those skeptics who would **rather believe** in the dating service to find love.(8)
2. SL: Pernikahan ibu yang protestan dan ayah yang muslim membuktikan **lebih jauh** lagi.(16)
TL: And the marriage between my protestan mother and muslim father proved it even **further**.(11)
3. SL: Dan dari ratusan cabang itu tumbuh lagi rentetan cabang-cabang lainnya yang **lebih kecil**.(18)
TL: And from those hundreds of branches come out **smaller** branches.(12)
4. SL: Aku belum dapat mengerti maksud perkataan ayah waktu itu, tapi semuanya terlihat **lebih jernih** dengan berjalannya waktu, seiring dengan pertumbuhan usia, banyak belajar dan bersosialisasi.(24)
TL: I did not understand it back then, but in time I did. As I grew older, as I learned more, as I socialized more and more, everthing seemed **clearer**.(16)
5. SL: Hal itu **lebih penting** daripada mempelajari bahasa inggris. Walaupun sebenarnya bahasa inggris akan lebih membantu mereka hidup didalam masyarakat yang lebih modern.(28)

TL: They consider it **more important** than learning English is the language that most likely will help you survive in the global world.(19)

6. SL: mereka **lebih suka** percaya dengan apa yang ingin mereka percayai (42)

TL: they would **rather** go blind believing just what they wanted to believe (27)

7. SL: tapi, mungkin para pemilik kasino **lebih pintar** lagi dan

TL: or maybe they knew but the casino owner knew **better**.

8. SL: punya ilmu yang **lebih kuat** lagi untuk menangkal para penjudi 'tangan emas' agar tidak merugikan mereka (46)

TL: They probably had a **stronger** black magic back up to prevent these 'golden hand' gamblers from robbing their account (30)

9. SL: berikanlah umur yang panjang kepada ayahku padaku umur yang setahun **lebih pendek** darinya (62)

TL: please give my father the longest life possible and make mine just a year **shorter** than his (42)

10. SL: tapi, sejak adikku lahir, ibu menjadi **lebih sering** dirumah (63)

TL: after my sister was born, my mother stayed home **more** (43)

11. SL: kelahiran adikku bagaikan sebuah pertanda dari Tuhan agar ibu **lebih memperhatikan** putrinya. (63)

TL: it's like a warning sign from God that she had to pay more attention and give **more time** to-her daughter (43)

12. SL: *Dan orang yang menemukan jawaban lewat pencarian dan pembelajaran, atau **lebih baik** lagi, lewat pengalaman, kemungkinan besar dia yang akan sukses nantinya. (68)*
TL: And those who find something through searching and learning, or even **better** experiencing, will mostly become the successful one” (47)
13. SL: *Dan yang **lebih buruk** lagi, mereka memperlakukan kami seolah kami memiliki penyakit menular yang berbahaya (75)*
TL: And **worse**, they almost treated us like a contagious diseases or something (52)
14. SL: *Halaman itu **lebih mirip** taman kota (76)*
TL: The house with a long driveway and fruit trees in the center courtyard, which **looks more** like a town’s [ark because of it’s size (53)
15. SL: *Jika kita sebenarnya tahu tapi mengabaikannya, penyesalannya bisa **lebih parah** lagi (78)*
TL: When you have been told and you neglected it and something bad really happened to you, wouldn’t you feel **worse**? (55)
16. SL: *Aku cenderung suka berada didepan panggung menjadi sorotan, sedangkan ayah **lebih memilih** duduk di kursi belakang menjadi penonton pasif (82)*
TL: I love the center stage, he would **rather** remain behind the stage (57)
17. SL: *Ibu harus mencintai ayah dan aku bukanlah hasil dari ‘kecelakaan’ dalam percintaan mereka atau produk cinta semala, atau yang **lebih buruk** lagi.. benih nafsu dua orang yang sedang mabuk (91)*
TL: Mother had better love my father and I had better not be a product of some ‘accidental romance’ or a one night stand, or even **worse** ... two drunk people (64)

18. SL: *Tentu saja, kepala sekolah itu **lebih baik** melepaskanku (102)*
TL: Of course she would **better** lose me (72)
19. SL: *Ternyata apa yang telah membuatku kesal telah membuat ayah **lebih kesal** lagi (102)*
TL: What upsets me eventually **upsets** my father even **more** (72)
20. SL: *Kecintaanku terhadap ayah semakin besar, besar dan bertambah besar. **Lebih besar** dari diriku sendiri. Maksudnya, **lebih besar** dari kecintaanku pada diriku sendiri (106)*
TL: My love to father was growing bigger, and bigger. **Bigger** than myself perhaps **bigger** than I love myself. (75)
21. SL: *Ambisinya selalu mengatakan ia bisa mendapatkan **lebih banyak** lagi, lagi dan lagi. (110)*
TL: Mother's ambitions will keep teeling her that she could've made **more**(78)
22. SL: *“Kalau ibu menikah sama si Tommy, mungkin ibu bisa **lebih bahagia** dan **lebih sehat** karena Tommy bukan perokok! Tidak penyakitan”. (110)*
TL: She keep going: “Maybe I would be **happier** and **healthier** since Tommy is not a smoker” (78)
23. SL: *Ia yakin kalau aku akan **lebih sukses** jika aku pindah dan memulai hidupku sendiri (114)*
TL: Maybe he knew that I would become **more succesful** if I moved out and lived my own life (81)
24. SL: *Bagaimana mungkin sebuah Negara ketiga kelihatan **lebih modern** daripada kota-kota maju dunia? (119)*

SL: How can a third world country look **better** than the major big cities in the world?(85)

25. SL: Aku **lebih suka** menyebut mereka sebagai pahlawan karena mereka rela berkorban untuk keluarga mereka. (123)

TL: I would **rather** call them heroines since they kind of sacrificed themselves for their family (87)

26. SL: Adik kecilku yang selalu dipuji-puji oleh ibuku karena **lebih cantik, lebih manis, dan lebih baik** dariku dalam segala hal (126)

TL: My little sister had always been **prettier, cuter** and **nicer** than me in every way. (89)

27. SL: Mereka memindahkan ayah dari satu rumah sakit ke rumah sakit lainnya dengan alasan mereka memiliki peralatan yang **lebih canggih** (136)

TL: They moved him from one hospital to another hospital that supposedly had **better** state of the art equipments (96)

28. SL: Tak ada hal berarti yang benar-benar mereka lakukan untuk ayahku, ayah kami, merasa **lebih baik** (137)

TL: Because, really, there was not much they did in the effort to make father feel **better** (96)

29. SL: Tangisan mereka itu hanya membuatku **lebih marah** lagi (137)

TL: It's hard to believe, but they made me even **more angry** (96)

30. SL: **Lebih baik** aku membiarkan mereka mencari sendiri cara yang terbaik untuk menyelamatkan nyawanya(139)

TL: I would **rather** let the doctors be (98)

31. SL: *Mungkin ia ingin aku hidup **lebih mandiri** (145)*
TL: Maybe he wanted me to be **more independent** (102)
32. SL: *Mungkin juga ia meninggalkan aku karena ia ingin aku **lebih dekat dengan ibu.** (145)*
TL: Or maybe he wanted me to get **closer** to my mother (102)
33. SL: *Aku **lebih baik** mati bersamanya daripada hidup tanpa cintanya (146)*
TL: I would **rather** die with him than to love without him (103)
34. SL: *Apakah aku akan cengeng atau menjadi **lebih kuat** dari sebelumnya?(149)*
TL: Will I be a crying baby or will this make me an even **stronger** person?(106)
35. SL: *Setelah itu mendorongku kembali kedalam kesedihan yang **lebih dalam** (150)*
TL: Only to be pushed back to an even **deeper** hole of sorrow (106)
36. SL: *Aku menarik nafas panjang dan memejamkan mataku **lebih erat** (157)*
TL: I took a deep breath and closed my eyes even **tighter** (112)
37. SL: *Gaya rambut itu hanya membuat wajahnya kelihatan **lebih bulat lagi**(174)*
SL: It made her face look even **rounder** (126)
38. SL: *semakin cepat memulainya, kau akan menjadi pengusaha yang **lebih baik** (185)*
TL: the sooner you learn, the younger you start the **better** businessman you will be (135)

39. SL: *lebih baik* aku tidur dan bermimpi (201)
TL: I would **rather** sleep and not be aware (148)
40. SL: menurutku Jody *lebih mirip* dengan ibunya daripada ayahnya (217)
TL: I have to say Jody **looks more** like his mother than his father (159)
41. SL: yang *lebih mirip* dengan sebuah kota kecil (218)
TL: which feels and **looks more** a small town, really (160)
42. SL: asalkan aku bisa menikmati masa kini, *lebih baik* tidak memikirkan apa yang akan terjadi kemudian (230)
TL: as long as I can enjoy the 'now', I would **rather** not think about what will happen next (169)
43. SL: Aku *lebih suka* menyebut hubungan kami sebagai kisah cinta (233)
TL: I **prefer** to call it a love story (172)
44. SL: Aku tidak bisa *lebih spesifik* lagi (233)
TL: I couldn't be **more specific** (172)
45. SL: Kadang kala, cara ini dapat membuat masalah menjadi *lebih mudah* untuk dipecahkan (135)
TL: Sometimes, this would make things flow smoother and **easier** (174)
46. SL: Terlebih pada budaya Cina yang cenderung menikah pada usia yang *lebih muda* dibandingkan pada budaya barat. (236)
TL: Especially in Chinese culture where people tend to get married **younger** than they do in the west (174).
47. SL: Kami lapar akan kemajuan, akan kesempatan untuk berkembang *lebih hebat* dari sebelumnya (238)

- TL: We are hungry to be better, to be **more** than we were before (176)
48. SL: *Untuk **lebih sederhana**nya tak ada yang berlaku seratus persen (239)*
TL: Nothing will be a hundred percent, to put it in an **easier** way (177)
49. SL: *Ia seharusnya bersikap **lebih bijaksana** (244)*
TL: He could've known **better** (181)
50. SL: *Aku telah berubah **lebih buruk** daripada zombie (248)*
TL: I had become **worse** than a zombie (184)
51. SL: *Aku butuh sesuatu **lebih** dari sekedar tamasya ke toko buku (252)*
TL: I need **more** than a trip to a bookstore (187)
52. SL: *Mungkin ia mengenal diriku **lebih baik** daripada diriku sendiri (252)*
TL: He knows me **better** than I know myself, I guess (188)
53. SL: *Kata-kata bekerja **lebih mujarab** daripada obat apapun bagimu (253)*
TL: Words will work **better** than any medicine for you (188)
54. SL: *Tapi cinta yang kedua ini justru membuatku **lebih gila** daripada sebelumnya (254)*
TL: But that second one drove me even **crazier** than I was before (190)
55. SL: *Kemudian ia memperkenalkan dengan dunia spiritualnya dan aku merasa **lebih cocok** oleh ajarannya daripada agama. (261)*
TL: He later introduced me to the spiritual world and I have found that it **suits** me **more** than religion (195)
56. SL: *Sama seperti orang yang **lebih suka** bepergian dengan kapal laut daripada dengan pesawat terbang (261)*

TL: Just like some people **prefer** to cruise on the sea rather than flying (195)

57. SL: *Linn terlihat **lebih langsing*** (270)

TL: linn looked **slimmer**(202)

58. SL: *Uangku di bank saja jauh **lebih banyak** dari itu.* (273)

TL: I had **more** than that sitting in my bank account doing nothing but making my bank happy (205)

59. SL: *Tapi aku tidak merasa **lebih baik*** (282)

TL: But, I still didn't feel **better** (212)

60. SL: *Computer hanyalah sebuah mesin, sedangkan cabang-cabang dipikiranku ini **lebih membutuhkan** media pembuangan yang lebih alami* (282)

TL: A computer is a machine while my branches of thought **need** a more natural exhaust (212)

61. SL: *Biasanya, aku akan meminta jawaban yang **lebih memuaskan** hati* (286)

TL: Usually, I would wish him back again, asking for a **more satisfying** answer to satisfy my mind (215)

62. SL: *Kadangkala aku membuka mata, tapi aku **lebih suka** memejamkannya*

TL: Sometimes with opened eyes, but I **prefer** to close them,

63. SL: *Entah bagaimana, pendengaranku **lebih tajam** bila mata tertutup* (287)

TL: Somehow, my sense of hearing became **sharper** if I shut it (216)

64. SL: *Itu justru **lebih baik*** (288)
TL: That would be **better**(217)
65. SL: *Sungguh ajaib memang bagaimana aku bisa belajar **lebih banyak** hanya dengan mendengar* (298)
TL: It's funny how I could learn **more** while doing nothing but listen (224)
66. SL: *Mungkin aku akan **lebih cepat** memahami betapa penting dirinya dalam hidupku*(300)
TL: Maybe I would realize **sooner** how much he meant to me (226)
67. SL: *“Oke, aku akan lakukan! Kau mestinya menelponku **lebih dini**, tahu!”*(306)
TL: Okay, I will! You should've called me **earlier** you know!” (231)
68. SL: *Sepertinya, ia takut ibu akan mendengar dan memarahinya **lebih hebat** lagi*(306)
TL: Afraid that my mother will hear him that will get him into a **deeper** trouble (231)
69. SL: *Zaira akan **lebih mudah** hidupnya* (308)
TL: She will still be **better** off without it (233)
70. SL: *Semua tampak jelas dan **lebih terang*** (309)
TL: Everything starts opening up, getting clearer and **brighter** (233)
71. SL: *Sesuatu yang **lebih besar** daripada kekuatan gaib dan sihir* (313)
TL: Something that must have been **more powerful** than human magic and mystics (237)

72. SL: Mereka **lebih suka** menyebutnya dengan hindu bali (323)
TL: They **prefer** to call it Balinese Hindu (243)
73. SL: Jika memilih makanan kaleng, kau menghabiskan **lebih banyak** uang (328)
TL: You will spend **a lot more** if you choose a canned imported food (247)
74. SL: Makanan yang sudah diproses dari pabrik justru harganya **lebih mahal**....(328)
TL: Anything made in a factory will cost **more** (247)
75. SL: Aku juga mengerti dirinya, **lebih** dari dirinya sendiri (345)
TL: Sometimes, I knew about him **more** than he knew about himself (260)
76. SL: Ia mengetahui segalanya tentangku, **lebih** dari orang lain (345)
TL: He knew everthing about me **more** than anybody else (260)
77. SL: Sekarang wajahnya terlihat **lebih bingung** daripada sedih (347)
TL: He looks **more confused** than sad now (262)
78. SL: Rupanya terlalu banyak berpikir tidak membuat seseorang **lebih pintar** dari orang lain.(22)
TL: I guess thinking too much doesn't make you any **smarter** after all.(14)
79. SL: Dilain pihak ibu malah terlihat **lebih tua** dari usia sebenarnya (307)
TL: My mother on the other hand, looks so much **older** than her age (232)
80. SL: Sungguh hebat bagaimana keheningan bisa **lebih ampuh** daripada bertanya secara langsung (309)

TL: It's amazing how silence works so much **better** than actively asking and forcing (233)

81. SL: *Jika ingin makan yang **lebih mewah**....* (327)

TL: If I want a little **fancier** meals (246)

82. SL: *Niscaya hidup akan terasa jauh **lebih ringan** mudah jika berserah diri* (353)

TL: And life will be so much **easier** if only we can all surrender in the present (267)

83. SL: *Memang bukan sebuah perang sesungguhnya mungkin **lebih mirip** konflik yang terjadi didalam Negara Indonesia saat itu.* (31)

TL: Well, not a real war, it was **more like** an inside conflict...(21)

84. SL: *kadang, sungai yang tenang bisa **lebih berbahaya** daripada sungai yang beriak-riak permukaanya* (35)

TL: sometimes a still surface of water can be **more dangerous** (23)

85. SL: *Aku **lebih takut** kalau aku akan berhenti mencintai diriku sendiri* (92)

TL: I was **more scared** that I would stop loving my self (64)

86. SL: *Kini Jakarta malah sudah jauh **lebih modern** dibandingkan kota Toronto* (119)

TL: Today, Jakarta is far **more modern** looking than down town Toronto. (85)

87. SL: *Sakit yang aku rasakan mungkin **lebih buruk** dari yang ayah rasakan* (138)

TL: It was probably even **more painful** to me than it was to him (97)

88. SL: *Apakah studinya **lebih penting** daripada ayah? (141)*
TL: Was studying **more important** than father? (99)
89. SL: *Gerakannya **lebih bersifat** naluriah (220)*
TL: it's **more like** natural reaction (161)
90. SL: *dengan begitu hidup akan **lebih menggemirakan** (230)*
TL: that way, life is **more beautiful** to me (170)
91. SL: *Bahkan, atraksi pesulap ilusionis, Chris Angel, tampak **lebih nyata** bagiku (259)*
TL: Even Chris Angel's magic is **more real** to me (193)
92. SL: *Aku bias sedikit **lebih jujur** sehingga tidak harus diam setiap saat.(26)*
TL: I could be a little bit **more honest** and didn't have to be quite all the time.(18)
93. SL: *Pikiran manusia mungkin **lebih rumit** dari pada setangkai bunga (239)*
TL: A human mind is much **more complex** than a mere flower. (177)
94. SL: *Perasaanku selama ayah sakit jauh **lebih menyakitkan** ketimbang saat menghadiri pemakaman ayah (138)*
TL: Even finally father passed away, the pain I had in the funeral was not **as hurtful as** the pain I felt a long the time he was sick (97)
95. SL: *Sama seperti langkah kerja buku-buku resep makanan, mudah diikuti dan tingkat kegagalannya **lebih rendah**. (235)*
TL: Just like a step by step cook book much easy to follow and **less** risk of failure. (174)

96. SL: *Dan kasih sayang mereka membuatku merasa **lebih nyaman** tinggal disana (116-117)*

TL: And their love made me feel **so comfortable** living in their house (82-83)

97. SL: *memang kelihatannya ayah lebih banyak menghabiskan waktunya bersamaku. Tapi itu semata karena adikku **lebih banyak** menghabiskan waktu dengan ibu. (67)*

TL: if he happened more to share more time with me it was simply because my sister spent **most** of her time with my mother(46)

98. SL: *tapi kalau dipikir-pikir semua orang punya gaya mereka masing-masing bukan? Mungkin lebih tepat mengatakan bahwa hubunganku dengan ibu sedikit **lebih berbeda** karena perilaku dan harapan ibu terhadapku tidak sama dengan harapan dan perlakuan ayah terhadapku (63)*

TL: but, then again everybody plays their game in different styles, right? So, I'd rather say that my relationship with my mother is **different** because she acts differently and she has different expectations towards me than my father has for me. (43)

99. SL: *Aku sangat sayang pada ibu, walaupun aku merasa **lebih dekat** dengan Ayah.(4)*

TL: I love my mother eventhough I was **closer** to my father.(3)

100. SL: *Dari pengalamanku, aku tahu bahwa diantara satu pasangan homoseks ada yang berperan sebagai si wanita, sementara pasangannya **lebih berperan** seperti laki-laki.(15-16)*

TL: From what I know, in one gay couple there was one who acted as female and the other was **more** of a male version.

101. SL: *Apa itu berarti Ali **lebih pintar** dariku?*(22)
TL: Does that mean he was **smarter** than me?(14)
102. SL: ***Lebih mengerikan** daripada saat melawan Belanda.*(32)
TL: The situation was **scarier** than it.(21)
103. SL: *tidak mengetahui nasib ayah rasanya **lebih menyiksa** daripada ditodong senapan mesin (35)*
TL: sometimes not knowing anything is **worse** than having a gun pointed on your nose(23)
104. SL: *“segala sesuatu **lebih baik** dipelajari sendiri daripada diberitahu oleh orang lain”, kata ayah suatu hari. (68)*
TL: “Things are **better** learned than being told”. He once said to me (47)
105. SL: *Tak ada cinta yang **lebih besar** daripada cintaku pada ayah (156)*
TL: There is no **greater** love than my love to my father (111)
106. SL: *pembaca media juga **lebih suka** menunggu dan menebak daripada mendengar kebenaran yang sesungguhnya (229)*
TL: it seems like we are **happier** to wait and guess rather than to hear and find the truth (169)
107. SL: *Membangun rumah tangga dan memiliki anak adalah sesuatu yang **lebih besar** lagi (239)*
TL: Building a family is even **bigger** (177)
108. SL: *Perasaanya **lebih dalam** dari itu, tapi aku tidak dapat menemukan kata yang tepat untuk menggambarkannya (300)*
TL: He was more than just words and has given me **more** than just good feelings (226)

109. SL: *Hubungan kami mungkin **lebih tepat** seperti hubungan sahabat dekat atau kakak-adik. (345)*

TL: We are **more** best friends – brother and sister type of relationship (260)

110. SL: *Masing-masing menganggap suku mereka yang **lebih baik dan lebih tinggi** derajatnya dibandingkan suku lainnya.(8)*

TL: They all think their race is **superior** and **higher** than the others.(7)

111. SL: *Karenanya, generasiku **lebih beruntung** dibandingkan generasi ayahku.(26)*

TL: I was a **happier** generation than was my father was because I did enjoy a little bit of freedom.(18)

112. SL: *hanya warna kulitku yang sedikit **lebih putih** dibandingkan kebanyakan orang Indonesia (66)*

TL: only my complexion is slightly **lighter** than most Indonesians (45)

113. SL: *Hal itu **lebih baik** daripada yang selama ini kita lakukan (320)*

TL: it's far **better** than what we mostly do (241)

114. SL: *Kau bisakaya akan cinta. itu lebih penting lagi. (69)*

TL: You can be rich in love and that's **most important** (47)

A.2 CATEGORY SHIFT

A.2.1 Structure Shift

1. SL: *Memang kelihatannya ayah lebih banyak menghabiskan waktunya bersamaku. Tapi itu semata karena adikku **lebih banyak** menghabiskan waktu dengan ibu. (P. 67)*

TL: If he happened to share more time with me it was simply because my sister spent **most** of her time with my mother (P. 46)

A.2.2 UNIT SHIFT

1. SL: *Aku sangat sayang pada ibu, walaupun aku merasa **lebih dekat** dengan Ayah.*(4)

TL: I love my mother eventhough I was **closer** to my father.(3)

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TL: The situation was **scarier** than it.(21)

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TL: sometimes not knowing anything is **worse** than having a gun pointed on your nose(23)

6. SL: *“segala sesuatu **lebih baik** dipelajari sendiri daripada diberitahu oleh orang lain”, kata ayah suatu hari.* (68)

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7. SL: *Tak ada cinta yang **lebih besar** daripada cintaku pada ayah* (156)
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11. SL: *Hubungan kami mungkin **lebih tepat** seperti hubungan sahabat dekat atau kakak-adik.* (345)
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TL: If I want a little **fancier** meals (246)
20. *Niscaya hidup akan terasa jauh **lebih ringan** mudah jika berserah diri (353)*
And life will be so much **easier** if only we can all surrender in the present (267)
21. SL: *Mereka **lebih suka** menyebutnya dengan hindu bali (323)*
TL: They **prefer** to call it Balinese Hindu (243)

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TL: Sometimes with opened eyes, but I **prefer** to close them,(216)
25. SL: *Entah bagaimana, pendengaranku **lebih tajam** bila mata tertutup*
(287)
TL: Somehow, my sense of hearing became **sharper** if I shut it (216)
26. SL: *Itu justru **lebih baik*** (288)
TL: That would be **better**(217)
27. SL: *Sungguh ajaib memang bagaimana aku bisa belajar **lebih banyak** hanya dengan mendengar* (298)
TL: It's funny how I could learn **more** while doing nothing but listen
(224)
28. SL: *Mungkin aku akan **lebih cepat** memahami betapa penting dirinya dalam hidupku*(300)
TL: Maybe I would realize **sooner** how much he meant to me (226)
29. SL: *“Oke, aku akan lakukan! Kau mestinya menelponku **lebih dini**, tahu!”*(306)

TL: Okay, I will! You should've called me **earlier** you know!" (231)

30. SL: *Sepertinya, ia takut ibu akan mendengar dan memarahinya **lebih hebat** lagi(306)*

TL: Afraid that my mother will hear him that will get him into a **deeper** trouble (231)

31. SL: *Zaira akan **lebih mudah** hidupnya (308)*

TL: She will still be **better** of without it (233)

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TL: A computer is a machine while my branches of thought **need** a more natural exhaust (212)
38. SL: *Mungkin ia mengenal diriku **lebih baik** daripada diriku sendiri* (252)
TL: He knows me **better** than I know myself, I guess (188)
39. SL: *Kata-kata bekerja **lebih mujarab** daripada obat apapun bagimu* (253)
TL: Words will work **better** than any medicine for you (188)
40. SL: *Tapi cinta yang kedua ini justru membuatku **lebih gila** daripada sebelumnya* (254)
TL: But that second one drove me even **crazier** than I was before (190)
41. SL: *Kadang kala, cara ini dapat membuat masalah menjadi **lebih mudah** untuk dipecahkan* (135)
TL: Sometimes, this would make things flow smoother and **easier** (174)
42. SL: *Terlebih pada budaya Cina yang cenderung menikah pada usia yang **lebih muda** dibandingkan pada budaya barat.* (236)
TL: Especially in Chinese culture where people tend to get married **younger** than they do in the west (174).
43. SL: *Kami lapar akan kemajuan, akan kesempatan untuk berkembang **lebih hebat** dari sebelumnya* (238)
TL: We are hungry to be better, to be **more** than we were before (176)
44. SL: *Untuk **lebih sederhananya** tak ada yang berlaku seratus persen* (239)
TL: Nothing will be a hundred percent, to put it in an **easier** way (177)

45. SL: *Ia seharusnya bersikap **lebih bijaksana*** (244)
TL: He could've known **better** (181)
46. SL: *Aku telah berubah **lebih buruk** daripada zombie* (248)
TL: I had become **worse** than a zombie (184)
47. SL: *asalkan aku bisa menikmati masa kini, **lebih baik** tidak memikirkan apa yang akan terjadi kemudian* (230)
TL: as long as I can enjoy the 'now', I would **rather** not think about what will happen next (169)
48. SL: *Aku **lebih suka** menyebut hubungan kami sebagai kisah cinta* (233)
TL: I **prefer** to call it a love story (172)
49. SL: *Mungkin juga ia meninggalkan aku karena ia ingin aku **lebih dekat** dengan ibu.* (145)
TL: Or maybe he wanted me to get **closer** to my mother (102)
50. SL: *Aku **lebih baik** mati bersamanya daripada hidup tanpa cintanya* (146)
TL: I would **rather** die with him than to love without him (103)
51. SL: *Apakah aku akan cengeng atau menjadi **lebih kuat** dari sebelumnya?*(149)
TL: Will I be a crying baby or will this make me an even **stronger** person?(106)
52. SL: *Setelah itu mendorongku kembali kedalam kesedihan yang **lebih dalam*** (150)
TL: Only to be pushed back to an even **deeper** hole of sorrow (106)

53. SL: *Aku menarik nafas panjang dan memejamkan mataku **lebih erat** (157)*
TL: I took a deep breath and closed my eyes even **tighter** (112)
54. SL: *Gaya rambut itu hanya membuat wajahnya kelihatan **lebih bulat lagi**(174)*
TL: It made her face look even **rounder** (126)
55. SL: *semakin cepat memulainya, kau akan menjadi pengusaha yang **lebih baik** (185)*
TL: the sooner you learn, the younger you start the **better** businessman you will be (135)
56. SL: ***lebih baik** aku tidur dan bermimpi (201)*
TL: I would **rather** sleep and not be aware (148)
57. SL: ***Lebih baik** aku membiarkan mereka mencari sendiri cara yang terbaik untuk menyelamatkan nyawanya(139)*
TL: I would **rather** let the doctors be (98)
58. SL: *Bagaimana mungkin sebuah Negara ketiga kelihatan **lebih modern** daripada kota-kota maju dunia? (119)*
TL: How can a third world country look **better** than the major big cities in the world?(85)
59. SL: *Aku **lebih suka** menyebut mereka sebagai pahlawan karena mereka rela berkorban untuk keluarga mereka. (123)*
TL: I would **rather** call them heroines since they kind of sacrificed themselves for their family (87)

60. SL: *Adik kecilku yang selalu dipuji-puji oleh ibuku karena **lebih cantik, lebih manis, dan lebih baik** dariku dalam segala hal (126)*

TL: My little sister had always been **prettier, cuter** and **nicer** than me in every way. (89)

61. SL: *Mereka memindahkan ayah dari satu rumah sakit ke rumah sakit lainnya dengan alasan mereka memiliki peralatan yang **lebih canggih** (136)*

TL: They moved him from one hospital to another hospital that supposedly had **better state** of the art equipments (96)

62. SL: *Tak ada hal berarti yang benar-benar mereka lakukan untuk ayahku, ayah kami, merasa **lebih baik** (137)*

TL: Because, really, there was not much they did in the effort to make father feel **better** (96)

63. SL: *Kecintaanku terhadap ayah semakin besar, besar dan bertambah besar. **Lebih besar** dari diriku sendiri. Maksudnya, **lebih besar** dari kecintaanku pada diriku sendiri (106)*

TL: My love to father was growing bigger, and bigger. **Bigger** than myself perhaps **bigger** than I love myself. (75)

64. SL: *Ambisinya selalu mengatakan ia bisa mendapatkan **lebih banyak** lagi, lagi dan lagi. (110)*

TL: Mother's ambitions will keep telling her that she could've made **more**(78)

65. SL: *"Kalau ibu menikah sama si Tommy, mungkin ibu bisa **lebih bahagia** dan **lebih sehat** karena Tommy bukan perokok! Tidak penyakitan". (110)*

TL: She keep going: "Maybe I would be **happier** and **healthier** since Tommy is not a smoker" (78)

66. SL: *Jika kita sebenarnya tahu tapi mengabaikannya, penyesalannya bisa **lebih parah** lagi (78)*

TL: When you have been told and you neglected it and something bad really happened to you, wouldn't you feel **worse**? (55)

67. SL: *Aku cenderung suka berada didepan panggung menjadi sorotan, sedangkan ayah **lebih memilih** duduk di kursi belakang menjadi penonton pasif (82)*

TL: I love the center stage, he would **rather** remain behind the stage (57)

68. SL: *Ibu harus mencintai ayah dan aku bukanlah hasil dari 'kecelakaan' dalam percintaan mereka atau produk cinta semala, atau yang **lebih buruk** lagi.. benih nafsu dua orang yang sedang mabuk (91)*

TL: Mother had better love my father and I had better not be a product of some 'accidental romance' or a one night stand, or even **worse** ... two drunk people (64)

69. SL: *Tentu saja, kepala sekolah itu **lebih baik** melepaskanku (102)*

TL: Of course she would **better** lose me (72)

70. SL: *Ternyata apa yang telah membuatku kesal telah membuat ayah **lebih kesal** lagi (102)*

TL: What upsets me eventually **upsets** my father even **more** (72)

71. SL: *Dan orang yang menemukan jawaban lewat pencarian dan pembelajaran, atau **lebih baik** lagi, lewat pengalaman, kemungkinan besar dia yang akan sukses nantinya. (68)*

TL: And those who find something through searching and learning, or even **better** experiencing, will mostly become the successful one" (47)

72. SL: Dan yang **lebih buruk** lagi, mereka memperlakukan kami seolah kami memiliki penyakit menular yang berbahaya (75)

TL: And **worse**, they almost treated us like a contagious diseases or something (52)

73. SL: mereka **lebih suka** percaya dengan apa yang ingin mereka percayai (42)

TL: they would **rather** go blind believing just what they wanted to believe (27)

74. SL: tapi, mungkin para pemilik kasino **lebih pintar** lagi

TL: or maybe they knew but the casino owner knew **better**.

75. SL: punya ilmu yang **lebih kuat** lagi untuk menangkal para penjudi 'tangan emas' agar tidak merugikan mereka (46)

TL: They probably had a **stronger** black magic back up to prevent these 'golden hand' gamblers from robbing their account (30)

76. SL: berikanlah umur yang panjang kepada ayahku padaku umur yang setahun **lebih pendek** darinya (62)

TL: please give my father the longest life possible and make mine just a year **shorter** than his (42)

77. SL: tapi, sejak adikku lahir, ibu menjadi **lebih sering** dirumah (63)

TL: after my sister was born, my mother stayed home **more** (43)

78. SL: Pernikahan ibu yang protestan dan ayah yang muslim membuktikan **lebih jauh** lagi.(16)

TL: And the marriage between my protestan mother and muslim father proved it even **further**.(11)

79. SL: *Dan dari ratusan cabang itu tumbuh lagi rentetan cabang-cabang lainnya yang **lebih kecil**.*(18)
TL: And from those hundreds of branches come out **smaller** branches.(12)
80. SL: *Aku belum dapat mengerti maksud perkataan ayah waktu itu, tapi semuanya terlihat **lebih jernih** dengan berjalannya waktu, seiring dengan pertumbuhan usia, banyak belajar dan bersosialisasi.*(24)
TL: I did not understand it back then, but in time I did. As I grew older, as I learned more, as I socialized more and more, everthing seemed **clearer**.(16)
81. SL: *Perasaanku selama ayah sakit jauh **lebih menyakitkan** ketimbang saat menghadiri pemakaman ayah* (138)
TL: Even finally father passed away, the pain I had in the funeral was not **as hurtful as** the pain I felt a long the time he was sick (97)
82. SL: *Sama seperti langkah kerja buku-buku resep makanan, mudah diikuti dan tingkat kegagalannya **lebih rendah**.* (235)
TL: Just like a step by step cook book much easy to follow and **less** risk of failure. (174)
83. SL: *memang kelihatannya ayah lebih banyak menghabiskan waktunya bersamaku. Tapi itu semata karena adikku **lebih banyak** menghabiskan waktu dengan ibu.* (67)
TL: if he happened more to share more time with me it was simply because my sister spent **most** of her time with my mother(46)

84. SL: *tapi kalau dipikir-pikir semua orang punya gaya mereka masing-masing bukan? Mungkin lebih tepat mengatakan bahwa hubunganku dengan ibu sedikit **lebih berbeda** karena prilaku dan harapan ibu terhadapku tidak sama dengan harapan dan perlakuan ayah terhadapku* (63)

TL: but, then again everybody plays their game in different styles, right?

So, I'd rather say that my relationship with my mother is **different** because she acts differently and she has different expectations towards me than my father has for me. (43)

B. NON-LITERALLY TRANSLATED

1. SL: *Keluarga nenekku **lebih menganut** islam sufi.*(6)

TL: My grandma's family is **a true believer** of the Arabic muslim.(5)

2. SL: *Bahkan menurut pengalamanku, cinta maknanya **lebih erat** dengan perpisahan dan kehilangan. Lebih bisa dirasakan saat kita kehilangan sesuatu.*(30)

TL: In my experience, love has **a lot to do** with separations and losses(20).

3. SL: *dan itu membuatku merasa lebih tenang* (36)

TL: so, I was **a little bit fine** then (24)

4. SL: *tapi Yaya.... Hmm.... Aku tidak yakin dari keturunan mana ia lebih mirip?* (65)

TL: but Yaya.....hmmm.... I am not sure which side of the family she **resembles** (45)

5. SL: *ia seperti anak 'indo' lebih mirip anak-anak orang 'bule'* (66)

TL: she **would pass as a half** western or Caucasian baby (45)

6. SL: *setidaknya, kemungkinan itu membuat perasaanku menjadi lebih baik (66-67)*
TL: at least thinking about that possibility made me feel **less hurt** (46)
7. SL: *Ia lebih mementingkan para pendukungnya (71)*
TL: He **put** his people **first** (49)
8. SL: *Ia lebih membela negaranya daripada keluarganya sendiri (71)*
TL: He **fought and worked** his butt off for his people and his country (49)
9. SL: *Ilmu psikologi seharusnya lebih manjur dalam memperbaiki hubungan antar manusia (80)*
TL: To prove that psychology **can work** to fix a personality conflict. (56)
10. SL: *Ayah lebih banyak diam sedangkan aku lebih suka bicara (82)*
TL: He is **quiet**, I am much more talkative.(57)
11. SL: *ia lebih mirip dengan iblis yang diutus dari neraka (100)*
TL: He **kind of looked like** the devil sent from hell (70)
12. SL: *Atau mungkin Ayah tahu bahwa ia tidak dapat lagi memberikan hidup yang lebih baik untukku (114)*
TL: Or maybe he knew that he couldn't give me the life **I wanted** (81)
13. SL: *Daripada aku menghabiskan uangku menyewa kamar dan apartemen dikota, lebih baik aku membeli rumah saja sekalian (154)*
TL: Of all the money I spent in renting a room and an apartement in the city, I might **as well** get a mortgage to buy a house (110)

14. SL: *Aku mencintai nenekku tapi aku lebih membutuhkan ayahku (156)*
TL: I love my grandma, but **all I need is my father** (111)
15. SL: *Aku mungkin sudah lebih siap menerima kenyataan (169)*
TL: I **have come to my senses** a little bit, I guess (122)
16. SL: *Aku lebih percaya bahwa seseorang dapat mempelajari bisnis dengan melakukannya (185)*
TL: I **tend to believe** that one must learn business by doing it.(135)
17. SL: *aku merasa berbeda, tapi dalam arti yang lebih baik dan aku tidak dapat menjelaskannya dalam kata-kata (204-205)*
TL: it makes me feel different in **a good, odd way**. I can't even explain it in words. (150)
18. SL: *bukan hanya kenikmatan fisik, tapi jauh lebih hebat dari itu (222)*
TL: not physically, but **overall** (163)
19. SL: *Keduanya membuat hidupku lebih berarti.(231)*
TL: they both give my life **a meaning** (171)
20. SL: *Melihat wajahnya yang begitu tenang, aku menjadi sedikit lebih santai (249)*
TL: Seeing his face so calm somehow **brought ease** to myself. (185)
21. SL: *Banyak orang yang lebih membutuhkan bantuan Tuhan daripada diriku.(254)*
TL: There are more people who are **genuinely in need** of help out there (189)

22. SL: *Mungkin buku itu bias lebih membantunya, karena, paling tidak, Jana masih percaya pada cinta (268)*

TL: I know that Jana still believes in love, so maybe this book **will help** her (201)

23. SL: *Permainan cinta ini terlalu rumit untuk pikiranku yang jauh lebih sederhana dari itu (280)*

TL: It's a way too complicated game for **a simple mind** like mine (210)

24. SL: *Mungkin ia kelihatan lebih kurus (307)*

TL: Maybe she **lost some weight** (232)

25. SL: *Sementara itu yang kedua lebih dangkal dan dibuat untuk anak-anak... (327)*

TL: While the other is **the shallow end** for kids (246)

26. SL: *Sekarang, setelah hamil, aku lebih suka memasak sendiri (327)*

TL: Now, that I am pregnant I **choose** to prepare my own food as much as possible (246)

27. SL: *Aku berharap suatu hari nanti aku dapat menemukan kata-kata yang lebih tepat untuk menjelaskan pengalaman yang kurasakan ini.(333)*

TL: I wish I could one day find **the correct words** to describe it (250)

28. SL: *Dengan mendengar aku lebih siap menjalani hidup (335)*

TL: By listening, **it's kind of fulfilling itself** (252)

29. SL: *Rata-rata mereka memiliki kulit yang **lebih terang** dibandingkan dengan dengan kulit orang yang berasal dari bagian timur Indonesia.(6)*

TL: They mostly have **fair skin** compared to those from the eastern side of Indonesia(5)

30. SL: *Kakek dan kawan-kawannya **lebih sering** berbicara tentang perang dan politik.*(31)
TL: **Mostly** about war, though.(21)
31. SL: *Aku menulis lebih dari 12 buku novel selama kehidupan remajaku* (113)
TL: I wrote **over** 12 novels during my teenage career life (81)
32. SL: *buah-buahan tropis lebih tepatnya* (207)
TL: tropical fruit **to be exact** (152)
33. SL: *perbedaanya kami saling mencintai lebih dalam lagi* (229)
TL: the only different is that now, we are loving each other **frequently** (168)
34. SL: *Tentang kearah mana hubungan kita ini, lebih tepatnya*(235)
TL: About where our relationship is going **to be exact** (173)
35. SL: *Aku merasa seperti anak kecil lagi, tapi kali ini dengan bekal ilmu yang lebih memadai* (298)
TL: It was almost like being a kid again but, at the same time, I had **already** know lots of things (224)

B.1 CATEGORY SHIFT

B.1.1 Unit Shift

1. SL: *Keluarga nenekku **lebih menganut** islam sufi.*(6)
TL: My grandma's family is **a true believer** of the Arabic muslim.(5)

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Curriculum Vitae



Name : Umi Mar'afiah

Adress : Mlangi, Nogotirto, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Mobile Phone : 085-229-796-428

Email : Fieahmar39a@yahoo.com

Place of Birth : Bengkulu

Date of Birth : 20 April 1991.

EDUCATION:

1997 – 2003 : SD Negeri 3 Penarik, Muko-muko, Bengkulu

2003 – 2006 : SMP Negeri 1 Penarik, Mukomuko, Bengkulu

2006 – 2009 : MA Miftahul Ulum, Wonosobo, Mukomuko, Bengkulu

2009 – 2014 : UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

INTERESTS:

Travelling, reading, cooking and watching movie.