

AN ANALYSIS OF WEBSITE TRANSLATION PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES IN YOUTUBE INDONESIA

Like Raskova Octaberlina

Universitas Islam Negeri Malang, East Java, Indonesia
like_raskova@yahoo.com

Afif Ikhwanul Muslimin

Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram, NTB, Indonesia
afifikhwanulm@uinmataram.ac.id

Abstract

The research was aimed to analyze the website translation procedures and strategies in YouTube Indonesia that appeared in the level of word, phrase, and sentence as well as to examine the frequencies. The research employed descriptive qualitative by taking the data from <https://www.youtube.com>. The results showed that the frequency of translation procedures in level of word were synonymy (43%), couplet (29%), transference (11%), naturalization (11%), and functional equivalent (6%). In the level of phrase, the translation procedures were modulation (62%) and transposition (38%). Finally, paraphrase became the most used translation procedure with 37% occurrences and followed by subtraction (37%) and addition (18%). The translation was done by applying full translation strategy which reflected the tendency to the aim of being accepted by Indonesia society.

Keywords: translation procedure; translation strategy; YouTube; website; frequency

1 INTRODUCTION

Language has rapidly developed simultaneously with the growth of technology and people communication globally. We might think that English as the international language dominates computer and internet so that people who wish to use them must learn English first. However, the rate of internet users of English as the source language has dropped over years. According to 2000 statistics from Global Reach, the use of English on the internet was at 51.3% against 5.4% for Chinese and 11.3 % for other languages (Al-Salman, 2007:152).

According to the 2005 statistics drawn from Miniwatts International Ltd., English was at 32%, against 13% for Chinese, 20% for other, and 3% for Portuguese (Graddol, 2006:44). From those data, we can assume that non-English users as the new internet users has been growing up rapidly and within in the next few years the internet traffic in languages other than English will be bigger than English language traffic.

The web is a communication channel which always grows and changes. Web is a collection of electronic pages generally formatted in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) that contain text, graphic images, and multimedia effects such as sound files, video and/or animation files. It is designed to advertise products, services, or to

develop sales in many countries. In order to make a website be suitable for the target market and address the international audience effectively, therefore localization process is done.

Localization is part of a series concept that is steadily making their way into translation studies (Pym, 2006). According to the GILT (Globalization, Internationalization, Localization, and Translation) Industry, globalization addresses the business issues associated with taking a product global. It refers to the process of designing, developing, and adapting a product for distribution in multiple countries (Hariyanto, 2007). This process is carried out through the development of information technology such as computer and internet. In order to globalize, first, the products has to be made in some way general ('Internationalization'), then adapt ('localize') to specific target markets ('locales') (Pym, 2006).

In term of website, localization is more than adjustment of website component on the surface level by the reason that a full website localization process should explore the most appropriate content. Inside localization, there is translation process. Translation for website localization is defined as the conversion of the verbal component of the website, usually with necessary modification, from the source language to the target language and both of translation and localization need understanding of culture and may require adaptation (Hariyanto, 2007).

Translating a website plays pivotal role to the development of science and technology as it helps to share information and knowledge which have been printed and are formed as electronic sources (Zakrimal, 2019). Hence, the translation process needs huge process to shift the language in source website into website with target language (Munday, 2001). It means that in translating a website, the content must be adapted to the linguistic and cultural system of the target language, the communication tone must be suitable with technical standards and stylistic requirements in the target market, the graphical components and the page formatting are also adapted to harmonize with the resulting product. E-www, the use of computer system to transfer messages between users which takes up only a relatively small domain of internet 'space', by comparison with the billions of pages on the World Wide Web it far exceeds the Web in terms of the number of daily individual transactions made (Crystal, 2001).

The process of translation comprises two things; they are translation procedures and translation strategy. In terms of translation procedure, it is divided into three different levels namely word, phrase, and sentence. According to Newmark (1988), to translate words, translators may choose to employ Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Componential Analysis, Synonymy, Through Translation, Recognized Translation, Reduction and Expansion, and Couplets. When translators want to translate phrase, they can use Notes, Shifts or Transpositions, and Modulation procedure. While to translate sentence, someone can apply some procedures such as: Compensation, Paraphrasing, Omission or Deletion, Addition, and Subtraction.

Piarni (2007) states that to do website translations the localization strategies that are used by translators are: 1) Full translation. It means changing all source language website components into target language or sometimes still use few target language

words (Lockwood, 2000). 2) Modifications of small parts of the source text. This strategy can be applied by doing partial translation and do small modification that can be in the form of non-verbal and or verbal parts. 3) The rewritten of the verbal component. It is applied by translating all verbal source language into target language and leaving the non-verbal language in the source language, and 4) Modification of both verbal and non verbal components. This strategy shows that the translator shows similarity with radical localization as mentioned by Hoft (1995) in Sandrini (2020). Radical localization employs the difference of cultures which may influence the readers thinking, feeling, and behavior.

Previously, there were some researches that discussed the website translation strategies and procedures. First, Ardhan (2020) who discussed on content analysis of Indonesian information portal website, mentioned that the English translation in the website of Indonesia Information Portal can be considered to be adequately balanced and appropriate. The translator knows when to apply localization and when to apply globalization in translating several terminologies. Second, Jaya (2019) in a study entitled Translation Procedures Applied in Localized Websites explained that the website translations include some procedures like transference, literal, naturalization, synonymy, couplet, shift, componential analysis, reduction, and expansion. Third, Shams (2019) stated that in a website translation, the translation versions (target language website) contained many deficiencies in terms of norms and strategies. Consequently, the research proposed that professional work was needed to boost the quality of the tourism related websites in the studied areas. Fourth, a research that was done by Utami, et.al. (2016) described that there was transposition and modulation shifts of figurative senses in Lone Eagle in its Translation in Cinta Pertama. The research emphasized that it was unavoidable for the translation product to employ transposition and modulation as both source language and target language products are in different cultures. From all the above previous researches, it could be concluded that to translate text or websites, many things were existed including translation procedures, translation strategies, and consideration of target language cultures.

YouTube as one of the most visited website in the world has been localized into 83 languages YouTube for years for many different countries. YouTube web portal that is accessible in <https://www.youtube.com/> provides several features including the homepage, buttons to create video contents and profile of the YouTuber. The process of localization might involve some language translation procedures as well as language translation strategies. Regarding the pandemic covid-19 that has been attacking Indonesia since March 2020, the YouTube Indonesia contents have increased significantly as posted by Kompas.com (2/5/2020) that YouTube income raised 36% or 15.15 billion dollar US from 2019 into 2020. These phenomena interests the researcher to conduct a research entitled "An Analysis of Website Translation Procedures and Strategies in YouTube Indonesia" in order to investigate website translation procedures and the strategies that were applied at YouTube Indonesia.

2 RESEARCH METHOD

The writer uses descriptive qualitative design as her research method. Furthermore, the writer chooses textual analysis because according to Ary (2002), document analysis (or textual analysis) is a research method applied to written or visual material for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. The data in this study is in the form of document. The writer has a role as the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing data. Furthermore, the research is a descriptive research and data analysis is done inductively or analyzed continually without testing any hypothesis.

The data of this research are obtained from two texts. The first source is the original web pages YouTube retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/?gl=EN>. The second is its localization version at YouTube Indonesia retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/?gl=ID>.

In collecting the data of the study, the writer does the following steps:

- 1) Collecting web pages of <https://www.youtube.com/?gl=EN> and <https://www.youtube.com/?gl=ID>
- 2) Identifying each web page at YouTube (en) and YouTube (id)
- 3) Reading and comparing each webpage of YouTube (en) and YouTube (id)
- 4) Reading and comparing each source language words/phrases/clauses/sentences with their translation.
- 5) Finding and identifying source language words/phrases/clauses/sentences with their translation.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them to investigate the web translation procedures and to find the most frequent translation procedure. Steps for analyzing and interpreting web translation procedure and its frequency were as follows:

- 1) Comparing both website pages of YouTube (en) and YouTube (id)
- 2) Identifying web translation procedure and strategies to translate each web page.
- 3) Analyzing the translation results and discussing whether they were appropriate or inappropriate.
- 4) Discussing the web translation procedure and strategies to translate YouTube web pages.
- 5) Calculating the percentage of occurrences of web translation procedures that were found in YouTube (id)
- 6) Drawing conclusion about the web translation procedures and strategies as well as discussing the procedure frequencies as compared to another research from the data obtain in the study.

3 FINDINGS

YouTube is multimedia website that provides many videos and music which is available for operation in hand phone, notebook, and desktop computer. The followings were the findings of words, phrase, and sentences in both YouTube Web English (en) and Indonesia (in) versions.

3.1 YouTube Web English (en) Homepage

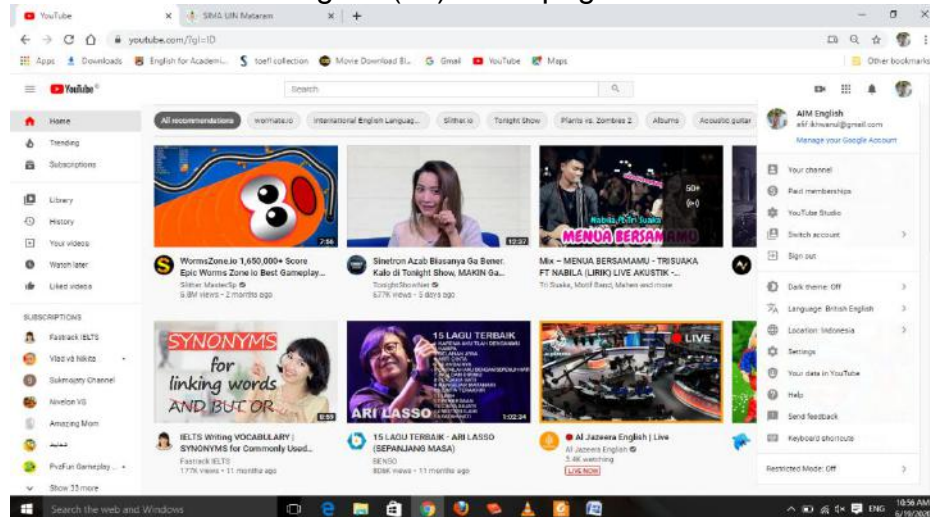


Figure 1. YouTube (en) Homepage

The words, phrases, and sentences that were situated in YouTube homepage are described as follows:

Table 1. English Words, Phrases, and Sentences in YouTube Website

Words	Phrase	Sentence
Home	All recommendations	Manage your Google Account
Trending	YouTube Apps	
Subscriptions	Your Videos	
Library	Watch Later	
History	Liked Videos	
off	Show 33 more	
Language	Your Channel	
Location	Paid Memberships	
Settings	YouTube Studio	
Search	Switch Account	
Create	Sign out	
Notification	Dark Theme	
Help	Your data in YouTube	
Gaming	Send Feedback	
Live	Keyboard Shortcuts	
	Restricted Mode	
	More from YouTube	
	YouTube Premium	
	Reports History	

There were 15 words, 19 phrases, and 1 sentence that were written in English that appeared in YouTube website homepage to guide the YouTube users.

3.2 YouTube Web English (en) Homepage Submenu

The YouTube website homepage menu also has some submenus that give more explanations and descriptions to guide the Youtube users. The followings were the words, phrases, and sentences that were identified in YouTube website submenu.

Table 2. English Words, Phrases, and Sentences in YouTube (en) Website Submenu

Words	Phrase	Sentence
Subscribers	Learn More	This account is managed by
Accounts	Add Account	Dark theme turns the light surfaces of the page dark, creating an experience ideal for night.
	Sign Out	Try it out!
	Dark Theme	Your dark theme setting will apply to this browser only.
	Switch Account	Choose your language
		Choose your location

The table explained that there were 2 words, 5 phrases, and 6 sentences that were written in English that appeared in YouTube website homepage submenu to guide the YouTube users.

3.3 YouTube Web English (id) Homepage

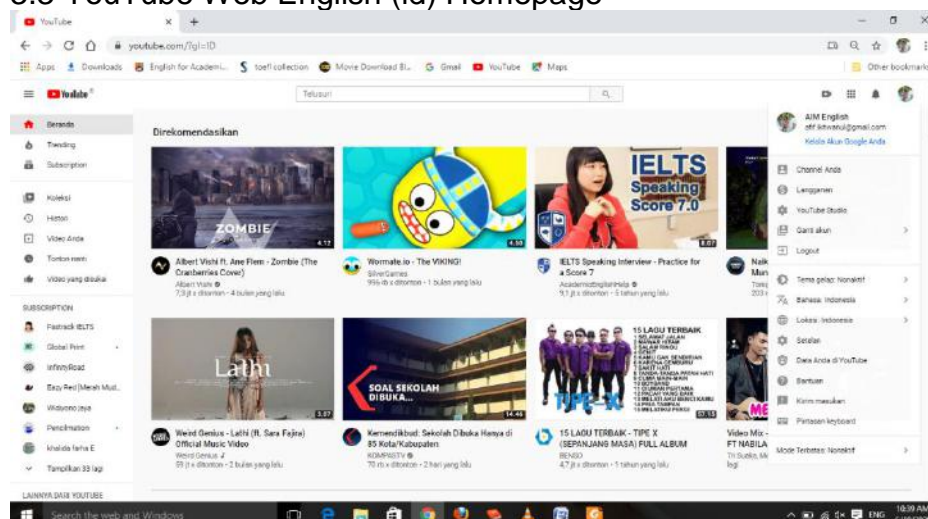


Figure 2. YouTube (id) Homepage

The words, phrases, and sentences that were situated in YouTube (id) homepage are described as follows:

Table 3. English Words, Phrases, and Sentences in YouTube (id) Website

Words	Phrase	Sentence
<i>Beranda</i>	<i>Video Anda</i>	<i>Video yang disukai</i>
<i>Trending</i>	<i>Tonton Nanti</i>	<i>Tampilkan 33 lagi</i>
<i>Subscription</i>	<i>Aplikasi YouTube</i>	<i>Kelola Akun Google Anda</i>
<i>Koleksi</i>	<i>Channel Anda</i>	
<i>Histori</i>	<i>YouTube Studio</i>	
<i>Direkomendasikan</i>	<i>Ganti Akun</i>	
<i>Telusuri</i>	<i>Tema Gelap</i>	
<i>Buat</i>	<i>Nonaktif</i>	
<i>Notifikasi</i>	<i>Data Anda di YouTube</i>	
<i>Langganan</i>	<i>Kirim Masukan</i>	
<i>Logout</i>	<i>Pintasan Keyboard</i>	
<i>Bantuan</i>	<i>Mode Terbatas</i>	
<i>Bahasa</i>	<i>Lainya dari YouTube</i>	
<i>Lokasi</i>	<i>YouTube Premium</i>	
<i>Setelan</i>	<i>Histori Laporan</i>	
<i>Game</i>		
<i>Live</i>		

The table depicted that 35 data were grabbed from the YouTube website (id) homepage. There were 17 words, 15 phrases, and 3 sentences that were written in English that appeared in YouTube website homepage to guide the YouTube users.

3.4 YouTube Web English (id) Homepage Submenu

Table 4. English Words, Phrases, and Sentences in YouTube (id) Website Submenu

Words	Phrase	Sentence
<i>Subscriber</i>	<i>Tambahkan akun</i>	<i>Akun ini dikelola oleh ...</i>
<i>Akun</i>	<i>Tema Gelap</i>	<i>Pelajari lebih lanjut</i>
<i>Logout</i>	<i>Coba sekarang!</i>	<i>Tema Gelap membuat pencahayaan halaman jadi gelap agar nyaman digunakan saat malam hari.</i>
	<i>Ganti Akun</i>	<i>Setelan Tema Gelap hanya akan diterapkan di browser ini.</i>
		<i>Pilih Bahasa Anda</i>
		<i>Pilih Lokasi Anda</i>

The table described that there were 13 data consisting of 3 words, 4 phrases, and 6 sentences that were written in English that appeared in YouTube website homepage submenu to guide the YouTube users.

4 DISCUSSIONS

The comparison of the data from both YouTube (en) and YouTube (id) websites had been the basis of the analysis and discussion in the present research. The researcher grouped the SL and TL words, phrases, and sentences in the same table and analyzed the translation procedures based on the theory that was proposed by Newmark (1988) and Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003).

The process of translating words from YouTube (en) to YouTube (in) employed some of translation procedures. According to the theory, there are 11 translation procedures that maybe used by translator to adjust the word from SL to TL. But, YouTube website translation only employed five translation procedures, they are: synonymy, transference, couplet, naturalization, and functional equivalent with the frequency of occurrence as depicted in the following table.

Table 5. Words Translation Procedures Frequency in YouTube Website

No	Process	Freq	%
1	Synonymy	7	43%
2	Transference	2	11%
3	Couplet	5	29%
4	Naturalization	2	11%
5	Functional Equivalent	1	6%
Total		17	100%

The procedures of translation in the level of words as well as the examples were explained below.

a. Synonymy. This is a process to translate word with the idea of ‘near equivalent’ (Newmark, 1988). The translation such as “home > beranda, language > bahasa, location > lokasi, search > telusuri, create > buat, help > bantuan, library > koleksi” were existed in the YouTube websites. Some of the words had very match or complete equivalent meaning between SL and TL. On the other hand, some of those had very close equivalent. Everybody understands that the word “search” means “mencari”. The translation in bahasa Indonesia had been made to match with the culture if Indonesia by mean to find more comfortable and polite word. Then, the translation was change from “mencari” into “telusuri”. The same process also happened to the synonymy process of the words “home and library”.

b. Transference is the process of taking SL words directly to be used in TL translation. The only two words that used this procedure were “trending” and “live”. The YouTube website (id) did not show any language change for those words. The two words had been considered familiar for Indonesian and commonly used for daily communication.

c. Couplet according to Newmark (1988) is a translation procedure that combines some procedures to translate word. The examples in the websites were

“Subscriptions > Subscription, Settings > Setelan, Gaming > Game, Subscribers > Subscriber, and Accounts > Akun.” Many different combination of translation procedures were appeared in the couplets. The word “Subscriptions > Subscription” employed both transference from subscription in SL into subscription in TL with reduction procedure by omitting suffix –s. The same couplet process happened to the translation of words like “Gaming > Game” and “Subscribers > Subscriber”. The word “Settings > Setelan” combined near equivalent translation and reduction procedure by omitting suffix –s. While, the couplet procedure as combination of naturalization and reduction processes appeared in the word “Accounts > Akun.” “akun” as TL translation showed very close pronunciation as the “account” word in SL. The translation was made to inhibit the word to the local accent and to make the people in TL comfortable to use the word (Newmark, 1988).

d. Naturalization as a procedure that has been explained in couplet procedure above also had some words that applied this procedure. The examples were the translations of “Notification” into “Notifikasi” and “History” into “Histori”.

e. Functional equivalent. This procedure tries to translate word from SL by using culture free translation because of finding more understandable equivalent (Newmark, 1988). The example of this procedure was the word “nonaktif” as the translation of “off”. The word “off” according to English dictionary means: “mati, berhenti, busuk, basi, habis, menyerah, ada”. In YouTube website (id), it was translated with the word “nonaktif” that was actually naturalization from the word “non active or inactive”. This showed that the translation tried to make the user understand the website was not active or not functioning.

The translation procedures were also existed in the level of phrase. The translation procedures that were applied to translate phrases from YouTube website (en) into YouTube website (id) were modulation and transposition. There were 24 phrases that were divided into 9 phrases applied transposition procedure and 15 used modulation procedure.

Table 6. Phrases Translation Procedures Frequency in YouTube Website

No	Process	Freq	%
1	Transposition	9	38%
2	Modulation	15	62%
Total		24	100%

Modulation procedure as the most frequent process in translating phrases from YouTube website in SL to YouTube website in TL was characterized by the attempts of the translator to produce translation that bring comfort to the target language norms and culture which the target language may have different perspective from the source language (Newmark, 1988). The some examples of this process appeared in the following examples:

1. “Paid Memberships” was translated into “Langganan”. The translator tried to adjust the translation to be more understandable and match with the culture of Indonesian. The word “langganan” in *bahasa* Indonesia has occupy the meaning of paying some money. This example showed that the translation in the level of words also applied omission by not translating the word paid in TL. Hence, the modulation of meaning had been made by considering the Indonesia culture.

2. “Watch Later” was translated into “Tonton Nanti”. The translation was made by considering the conformity of YouTube users by not using the word “menonton kemudian” although there was possibility to do it. The translation version “tonton nanti” made easier understanding that promote familiarity and simplification of grabbing the meaning in the website.

3. “More from YouTube” was transferred into “Lainya dari YouTube”. This process indicated that the translator considering the language use in Indonesia culture. The literal translation of “more” is actually “lebih”. Otherwise, the translator chose different diction for its translation by mentioning “lainya” that represent another thing in YouTube.

4. The last example was “All recommendations” that was translated into the word “Direkomendasikan”. There were reduction of the word “all”, “suffix –s”, and also adjustment of words formation from noun phrase into passive verb phrase. The consideration was made by considering the reading comfort and the simplification. On the other hand, the different word formation brought different point of view that made the users of YouTube felt directly impacted by the word (TL).

In the level of sentence in both YouTube (en) and YouTube (in) websites, the translations procedures were also existed. There were 11 processes including paraphrase, subtraction, and addition. There were no omission and compensation procedures operation. The detail frequency is tabulated in the following table:

Table 7. Sentence Translation Procedures Frequency in YouTube Website

No	Process	Freq	%
1	Subtraction	4	37%
2	Addition	2	18%
3	Paraphrase	5	45%
Total		11	100%

The table clearly explains that the most dominant translation procedure in the website was paraphrase with 5 occurrences or 45% and followed in order by subtraction and addition. There were some examples of the existence of those procedures.

Paraphrase is a translation method by mentioning similar meaning of SL sentence with different form in TL (Newmark, 1988). One of the paraphrase in the website was “Manage your Google Account” translated into “Kelola Akun Google Anda”. The

translator found the best match or equivalent meaning of the SL sentence to make the translation in TL sentence.

The second sentence translation procedure in the YouTube website was subtraction. Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) says that subtraction procedure is characterized by reducing the size of the source language sentence which becomes shorter after being translated into target language. It means that the structural elements of the TL sentence are fewer than the SL sentence. The sample that appeared in the website was “This account is managed by...” translated into “Akun ini dikelola oleh ...”. To be “is” was reduced and did not appear in the TL website though the other words still appeared after being translated.

The third procedure is addition. Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) highlight that this procedure is characterized by the adding of word to the target language sentence in order to make structural acceptance. The addition appeared in the example “Dark theme turns the light surfaces of the page dark, creating an experience ideal for night” that was translated into “Tema Gelap membuat pencahayaan halaman jadi gelap agar nyaman digunakan saat malam hari”. The word “agar” in TL sentence actually did not exist in SL sentence. This word was added to make the TL sentence more understandable and as link between clauses in TL sentence.

The above analyses has shown that omission was not the dominant translation procedure in translating sentences as mentioned by Shams & Gholami (2019) in the article entitled “Reflection of translation strategies and translation norms in the translation Persian into English tourism-related websites”. Moreover, no omission procedure was implemented and the dominant translation procedure was paraphrase. However, a research that was finished by Handoyo (2017) about the analysis of techniques and quality of news translation on BBC Indonesia website, show similarities in terms of procedure to translate the sentence. He said that BBC Indonesia Website applied reduction procedure more than others that it corresponded to the present research analysis. YouTube website translation also employed subtraction that showed similar translation process with 37% occurrence or the second most frequent procedure in sentence translation level.

In term of creating localization process of YouTube (en) into YouTube (id), the translation showed only 11% implementation of transference translation procedure in the level of word explained that full translation was applied to bring most Indonesia language in the YouTube (id) from YouTube (en). Lockwood (2000) as quoted in Sandrini (2005) calls full translation strategy as the monarchist approach which means the whole website are translated and few are not. Some words like “trending” and “live” were still the same as in the original YouTube website. The small portion of transference procedure indicated that the YouTube (en) website translation is aimed to match with the culture and condition of the target language society. The YouTube (id) was designed to be accepted and to provide easy understanding information to Indonesia YouTube users.

5 CONCLUSION

This research aimed to analyze the translation procedures that were used to transfer word, phrase, and sentence from YouTube website (en) into YouTube website (in).

The result of the research described that the frequency of translation procedures in level of word were synonymy (43%), couplet (29%), transference (11%), naturalization (11%), and functional equivalent (6%). In the level of phrase, the translation procedures were modulation (62%) and transposition (38%). Finally, paraphrase became the most used translation procedure with 37% occurrences and followed by subtraction (37%) and addition (18%). The translation strategy that was used to translate was full translation strategy. This was used by YouTube (id) in order to be accepted by Indonesia society.

REFERENCES

- [1] _____, <https://www.youtube.com/?gl=EN>
- [2] _____, <https://www.youtube.com/?gl=ID>
- [3] Al-Salman. 2007. Multilingual Communication in the Global Network Economy. *Internet Journal of e-Language Learning & Teaching*. 1(2), July 2007: 125-159. <http://ijllet.com/Internet/Web/Site/Translation.html>
- [4] Ardhan, D. T., 2020. Translation and Culture: A Content Analysis of Indonesia Information Portal Website. *Journal BASIS*, 7(1), 25-32.
- [5] Ary, D. Jacobs, L. C., Razavieh, A. 2002. *Introduction to Research in Education*.
- [6] Crystal, D. 2001. *Language and the Internet*. Cambridge: University Press.
- [7] Esselink, B. 2001. *A Practical Guide to Software Localization*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- [8] Graddol, C. 2006. Written Text in E-Commerce Websites. *Internet Journal of e-Language Learning & Teaching*. 1(3), August 2006: 40-62. <http://ijllet.com/Internet/Web/Site/Translation.html>
- [9] Handoyo, R. P., 2017. Analysis on the Techniques and Quality of News Translation on BBC Indonesia Website. *Thesis*. Jenderal Sudirman University
- [10] Hariyanto, S. 2007. *Globalization and Website Localization*. Unpublished paper presented at National Seminar Translation in the Globalized World, State Polytechnic of Malang, Malang.
- [11] Jaya, I. P. A., 2019. Translation Procedures Applied in Localized Websites. *LINGUISTIKA*, 26(2), 138-147.
- [12] Kompas.com. 2 Mei 2020. *Pendapatan YouTube Menanjak di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19*.
- [13] Lockwood, R. 2000. "Have Brand, Will Travel". *In Language International Bd. Nr*, 12(2), 14-16
- [14] Munday, J. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. London and New York: Routledge.
- [15] Newmark, P. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. UK: Prentice Hall.
- [16] Pierini, P. 2007. Quality in Web Translation: An Investigation into UK and Italian Tourism Web Sites. *The Journal of Specialised Translation*, 8, 85103. http://www.jostrans.org/issue08/art_pierini.pdf
- [17] Pym, A. 2002. *Localization: On Its Nature, Virtue, and Danger*. Tarragona: Intercultural Studies Group.

- [18] Sandrini, P. 2020. *Website Localization and Translation*. University of Innsbruck. Accessed from www.petersandrini.net
- [19] Shams, S., Gholami, R. 2019. Norms in the Translation of Persian into English Tourism-related Websites. *JELTL*, 4(2), 157-179
- [20] Suryawinata, Z., Hariyanto, S. 2003. *Translation: Bahasan Teori dan Praktek*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius USA: Stamford Wordsworth/Thomson Learning.
- [21] Utami, C. M. D., Yadnya, I. D. P., Darmasetiyawan, I. M. S., 2016. Transposition and Modulation Shifts of Figurative Senses in Lone Eagle and its Translation in Cinta Pertama. *Jurnal Humanis*, 16(1), 26-32.
- [22] Zakrimal. 2019. A Comparative Study : Genetic Structuralism on Jane Eyre and the Great Gatsby Proposes that Comparative Literature Engages. *Jurnal Basis*, 6(1), 95-104. <https://doi.org/10.33884/basisu.pb.v6i1>