

The Translation Quality of Humour in *Do Revenge* Movie Subtitle

I Gede Sandi Haris Saskara¹, Ni Luh Sutjiati Beratha², Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini³

^{1,2,3}(Master of Linguistic, Udayana University, Indonesia)

ABSTRACT: Translation is a work of art that requires accuracy and diligence in order to produce high-quality translations. However, there are certain difficulties faced by translators in carrying out translation activities, one of which is translating humour. This research focuses on the assessment of humour translation quality contains on *Do Revenge* Movie Subtitle. Using translation quality assessment proposes by Nababan et.al (2012), this qualitative research was found that the translation of humour in *Do Revenge* movie is at the level of accurate, acceptable, and high readability with the score of 2,62 that means the humour from source language (English) is well-delivered into the target language (Indonesian) however, there are several translations that must be adjusted with the humour of target language.

KEYWORDS – Humour, Subtitle, Translation, Translation Quality Assessment

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the linguistics branches, an applied linguistics that applies linguistic aspects to it. The main point of translation is to transferring the information from source language (SL) into target language (TL). According to Ghazala (1995), Translation is generally used to refer to all the processes and means used to convey meaning from the source language into the target language. In addition, Catford in his book entitled *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (1965), proposes that Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) with equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Newmark (1988) also proposes the meaning of translation. He proposes that translation is the transfer of the meaning of a text from one language to another in accordance with the author's intention. It can be concluded from the definitions above that translation is the activity of transferring the information from source language into the target language without changing the meaning of the information.

Hence, based from the definitions before, it can be described that work of translation cannot be understood as a simple work. It requires accuracy and qualified knowledge in the field to do translation work. On the other hand, some people said that the translation itself is an art, the art that mentioned here refers to when the translator (person who doing the translation work) have to choose the correct diction in TL. The ability to think and the process of turning those thoughts into effective words and expressions, both of which have some basic rules, are the most fundamental aspects of translation. Duff (1989) stated there are several translation principles that translators must adhere to, including: 1) The translation should accurately reflect the meaning of the original text; 2) The order of words and ideas in the translation should be as similar as possible to the original; 3) Language often differs greatly in its level of formality in a given context; 4) Many translations do not sound natural; 5) Translators should not change the style of the original as much as possible; and finally 6) idiomatic expressions.

If the translator follows the translation principles, it will make it easier for the translator to deal with the issues encountered when conducting translation. Sometimes, there are still some issues faced by the translator

even they followed the translation principles. problem on translation is not merely the equivalence between the source text and target text, but in translation activities, a translator should also consider the problems on linguistics and non-linguistics problems (Sriyono, 2011, p. 2). One of example the translator mostly faces is when it became to translate the humour.

Humour is one of a thing that everyone knows widely. It is something abstract that can be felt by a person and creates a feeling of joy. Humour is what causes amusement, mirth, a spontaneous smile and laughter. And humour, it seems, is a distinctly human phenomenon “*pour ce que rire est le propre de l'homme*” [because to laugh is proper to man], in François Rabelais' phrase (Vandaele, 2010, p. 147).

Humour also can be found in translation text. When the translator translates the text with humour in it, there are several issues that could be faces. It is in line with Diot's statement in 2010, when it comes to translating humour, the operation proves to be as desperate as that of translating poetry. When it became to translating humour, the particular problem is humour depends on implicit understanding. Additionally, communities may come to various understandings about what or who can be the target of social play. Humour also has its own laws and taboos for targeting (telling what or whom may be laughed at), depending on implicit cultural patterns (to be violated for dishonourable reasons; to be known for the purpose of hilarious "solution") (Vandaele, 2010, p. 150).

Humour in translation is interesting to discuss. Especially when humour in translation is examining in *Do Revenge* (2022). This American movie contains many humour that could be examines. The movie's plot centres on the popular student, Drea who wants revenge on her boyfriend for publishing her sex tape, and exchange student Eleanor is haunted by a rumour. The two teenagers team up to take action against their tormentors. It is interesting to discuss, considering that there are significant cultural differences between the source language (SL), American English, and the target language (TL), Indonesian. This research focused on the quality of humour translation of *Do Revenge* movie subtitle

Several research regarding the quality of translation have been conducted. In this research, previous research regarding the translation quality assessment were reviewed in order to show the research gap. The review of the research could be seen as follows.

First research comes from Rizky (2021) entitled *Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan Arbeitsanweisung pada Aplikasi Bilik Bahasa*. This research focus to describe the translation quality of Arbeitsanweisung from Indonesian to German on the Bilik Bahasa app. The assessment of translation quality in this study uses Nababan's theory (2012) which consists of 3 aspects of assessment; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. To assess the translation, this study involved expert informants in their respective fields, namely expert German translators, expert German textbook writers and native German speakers. The results of the informants' assessment were then described in depth and the percentage was calculated. The result of this research reveals that of the three aspects, the one that needs to be improved is the accuracy aspect; while the acceptability and readability aspects are already high, although improvements must still be made. The used of Nababan's Translation Quality Assessment on Rizky's research contributes to this research in order to identify how the translation affect the humour sense from SL to TL. Moreover, Rizky's research only focused on the quality assessment of translation, while in this research, the quality assessment of translation use for identify the effect of translation into humour sense from SL to TL.

The second review comes from Luke (2022) entitled *Humour Translation Accuracy in Indonesian Subtitle of Kung-Fu School Movie*. This research examined on the accuracy of the translation of humour in Indonesian subtitles from the film *Kung-Fu School*. The objectives of this study were to: 1) identify the categories of humour in the film *KungFu School*, 2) establish the approach for translating humour into the Indonesian movie subtitle, and 3) assess the accuracy of the comedy translation in the Indonesian subtitle of the film *Kung-Fu School*. the results of the research described only seventy percent of the humour translation found in Indonesian subtitle were accurate because of word-choices errors and grammatical mistakes. There are similarities found in Luke's research where Luke discusses the accuracy of humour translation in Indonesian subtitles, however this research only focused on the accuracy of the translation. In this research, besides of the accuracy, other two aspects such as acceptability, and readability of the translation product will be discussed.

II. METHOD AND RESEARCH THEORY

Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the significance which individuals or groups attach to a social or human situation. This research is a kind of content or document research that going to analyse document material. Ary et al.,(2010, p. 29) propose that content research refers to the research that analyses recorded material such as public record, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, and other documents. The object analysis for this research is the subtitle of *Do Revenge* movie.

The main instrument of this research is the researcher itself. In this research, the researcher plays several roles, beginning with data collection, analysis, and presentation. In addition, this research was applied the documentation method on collecting data process. Another instrument was used in this research was notes. This instrument is important in order to taking the note of the data that has been analysed.

The data was collected through documentation and observation method as well as note-taking technique. The first step is watching the movie by applying observation method. The application of this method aims to observe scenes in the movie and identify scenes that contain humorous utterances. Data collection was done using note-taking technique by transcribing the English subtitles as well as the Indonesian subtitles. Sampling technique was used in this research is purposive sampling. The data that has been selected was the data represented the need of research based on certain consideration. The next step is data identification. In this step, observation method was applied as well as close-reading technique and note-taking technique. On the other hand, the researcher's knowledge of humour types is needed to identify scenes in the data that contain humour.

Following the steps above, the translation quality assessment theory proposes by Nababan et al. (2012) is applied in order to validate the data. The translations are collected and subjected to source data reduction in order to make the assessment of translation quality more efficient. The data are selected from each humour category contained in the translation data. The results of the data analysis assessed by the informants. After the informants fill in the assessment questionnaire, the researcher analysed the results of the informants' assessment on each aspect of the assessment. The questionnaire contains the assessment results of the translations containing humour elements in the *Do Revenge* movie, the results of the assessment questionnaire are the data of this research. The purpose of giving the questionnaire is as the initial data to assess the quality of translation containing humour in *Do Revenge* movie through the assessment criteria of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In accordance with Nababan et.al in 2012, the quality of translation could be called as a good translation if the range of the result reach the average score of 3 for maximum, less good if the result reaches the average score of 2 for maximum, and bad translation if the result reaches the average score of 1 for maximum and less.

Accuracy

This aspect describes how accurately the content of the language is transferred into the language. In understanding the content of the source text, a translator must also understand the context because the meaning of a certain word or phrase can change depending on the context (Sofie & Ayuningtias, 2023, p. 93). The description of accuracy assessment could be described as follows.

Accuracy Aspect	Data	Score	Average Score
-----------------	------	-------	---------------

Accurate	<p>SL: [4 – 7] Eleanor: I begged go to Dalton or Spence, but as much as I like to believe I’m the arbiter of my own social calendar, my parents still call the shots, and they think that Rosehill is the best path into an Ivy. Drea: They’re not wrong. Eleanor: I’m dreading it. Drea: Same [sigh] [“Milionaria” by Rosalia plays] [crowd] Climate change is not a lie! Please don’t let our planet die!</p>	9	3,0
Less Accurate	<p>TL: [4 – 7] Eleanor: <i>Aku memohon agar sekolah di Dalton atau Spence, tapi meski kupikir aku penentu kehidupanku, orang tuaku yang memutuskan. Mereka pikir Rosehill jalan terbaik menuju kampus Ivy League.</i> Drea: <i>Mereka tak salah.</i> Eleanor: <i>Aku benci itu.</i> Drea: <i>Aku juga.</i> <i>Perubahan iklim bukan dusta! Jangan biarkan planet kita mati!</i></p>	7	2,33
Inaccurate	<p>SL: [4 – 9] Gabbi: The horny theater kids. Last year, they tried to mount a mostly white production of Hamilton. Lin-Manuel Miranda sent a cease and desist. TL: [4 – 7] Gabbi: <i>Anggota teater terangsang. Tahun lalu, mereka membuat drama Hamilton bertokoh kulit putih. Lin-Manuel Miranda menghentikannya.</i></p> <p>SL: [4 – 24] Drea: I think it’s pretty obvious. We put these mushrooms in whatever bougie foodie bullshit Carissa’s cooking for the senior class ring dinner, dosing the entire class and exposing her for the fraud that she is. Then while everyone’s tripping balls, you steal Max’s phone and get us those texts. Eleanor: That was not obvious</p> <p>TL: [4 – 24] Drea: <i>Kurasa sudah jelas. Kita campur jamur ini ke makanan mewah sampah yang Carissa buat untuk makan malam cincin senior, bius seluruh angkatan, dan mengekspos tipuannya. Lalu, saat semua orang teler, kau curi ponsel Max dan dapatkan pesan itu.</i> Eleanor: <i>Itu tidak jelas.</i></p>	5	1,67

The above table reveals the representative of each level of accuracy level based on the assessment that has conducted. On above table, it could be described that the data with score 9 and the average score 3,0 is data that categorize as accurate. It is in accordance with the concept of accurate, the meaning of source language words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts is accurately transferred into the target language; no distortion of meaning occurs at all. The concept of accurate level is reflected on the data, even in the Indonesian translation, there is the additional information in the sentence **I begged go to Dalton or Spence** translated into Indonesian as **Aku memohon agar sekolah di Dalton atau Spence**. The additional information could be seen on Indonesian translation in the phrase **agar sekolah** that has the literal meaning in English, **to study at**, however in English, it is simplified as **go to** instead of **to study at**.

Second data categorizes as less accurate with the total score of 7 and the average score of 2,33. It is in accordance with less accurate concept, most of the meanings of source language words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are still distortions of meaning or double-meaning translations (*taksa*) or omitted meanings, which disrupt the integrity of the message. It is intended in the sentence **Last year, they tried to mount a mostly white production of Hamilton** that translated into Indonesian as **Tahun lalu, mereka membuat drama Hamilton bertokoh kulit putih**. The word **mostly** is omitted in Indonesian translation that has the meaning *sebagian besar*. It makes the crucial information from English is missing in Indonesian. Other thing that makes this translation is less accurate could be seen on the sentence **Lin-Manuel Miranda sent a cease and desist** that translated into Indonesian as **Lin-Manuel Miranda menghentikannya**. The Indonesian translation seems simple, while the true meaning of this sentence is complex, such as *Lin-Manuel Miranda melayangkan somasi*.

The last data is the inaccurate translation that got the score of 5 with the average score of 1,67. This data is suitable with the concept of inaccurate translation, which is the meaning of source language words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts is inaccurately transferred into the target language or deleted. The representative data is in accordance with this concept, it could be seen on the sentence **We put these mushrooms in whatever bougie foodie bullshit Carissa's cooking for the senior class ring dinner** that translated into Indonesian as **Kita campur jamur ini ke makanan mewah sampah yang Carissa buat untuk makan malam cincin senior**. In Indonesian translation, there is the mistake on the phrase structure *makanan mewah sampah*. It should be *makanan sampah mewah* because the highlight of this sentence is how Carrisa make the food looks like a trash but she called it fancy, that is what Drea thinks about Carrisa's food. Therefore, the right translation for the sentence mentioned above is *makanan sampah mewah*. On the other hand, the phrase **senior class ring dinner** is translated literally into Indonesian as *makan malam cincin senior* which eliminates the meaning from English into Indonesian. This phrase could be translated into Indonesian as *Acara Pemberian Cincin Kelulusan, Malam Penganugerahan Cincin Kelas, or Perayaan Pemberian Cincin Kelas*. These phrases immediately imply the point of the event, which is the awarding of the class ring. In addition, these phrases are easier to understand as the terms "graduation" or "conferment" are more familiar and commonly used in the context of school events. The last reason is that it is more in keeping with the festive feel. This could be explained by the word "*perayaan*" emphasizing the joyful and celebratory aspect attached to this event.

This assessment is resulting the final result of accuracy aspect of the translation of humour in *Do Revenge* movie. The total of calculation of this aspect is presenting on the following table.

Level of Accuracy	Total	Percentage
Accurate	22	73,33%
Less Accurate	6	20%
Inaccurate	2	6,67%

The above table indicates that the translation of humour in *Do Revenge* movie is mostly accurate with total of 22 data following with the percentage of 73,33%. It is also following with the less accurate level with total of 6 data and the percentage of 20%. For the last level is inaccurate with total of 2 data following with its percentage 6,67%.

Acceptability

This aspect refers to whether a translation has been expressed in accordance with the rules, norms and culture prevailing in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level (Nababan et al., 2012: 44–45). The following table is the representation of acceptability assessment result as well as its description.

Acceptability Aspect	Data	Score	Average Score
Acceptable	<p>SL: [4 – 10] Eleanor: I wish that we could, like, hire people to take them down. Drea: What? Like a fucked-up TaskRabbit? Eleanor: Yeah. Someone completely unconnected to us. A high school hit man... or woman or Enby.</p>	9	3,0
	<p>TL: [4 – 10] Eleanor: <i>Andai kita bisa sewa orang untuk menjatuhkan mereka.</i> Drea: <i>Apa? Seperti orang suruhan?</i> Eleanor: <i>Ya. Orang yang tak berkaitan dengan kita. Pria pembunuh bayaran SMA, atau wanita, atau nonbiner.</i></p>		
Less Acceptable	<p>SL: [4 – 17] from Eleanor What do I do if he talks to me? from Drea you can only say cool and you can only say it 3 times</p>	6	2,0
	<p>TL: [4 – 17] <i>Dari Eleanor</i> <i>Harus apa jika dia bicara padaku?</i> <i>dari Drea</i> <i>Katakan saja "keren" dan hanya katakan itu tiga kali</i></p>		
Inacceptable	<p>SL: [4 – 19] Drea: Why are you wiggling around like your tampon's sliding out?</p>	5	1,67
	<p>TL: [4 – 19] Drea: <i>Kenapa tak mau diam seperti tamponmu lepas?</i></p>		

The assessment result above reveal that the data contains the acceptable aspect is in accordance with the aspect of acceptability, the data with score of 9 and the average score of 3,0 shows that the meaning of source language words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts is accurately transferred into the target language; no distortion of meaning occurs at all (Nababan et al., 2012). Besides, there is a correction for the Indonesian sentence to use the proper word for *andai* become *seandainya* and the word *sewa* become *menyewa*.

Second data with the score of 6 and the average score of 2,0 categorises as the less acceptable. In accordance with Nababan's theory, less acceptable refers to the translation felt natural; however, there were a few problems with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors (Nababan et al., 2012). It could be seen from the Indonesian translation seems less natural. The sentence *harus apa jika dia bicara padaku?* could be more naturalize become *apa yang harus aku lakukan jika dia berbicara kepada ku?* Other sentence is *katakan saja*

“keren” dan hanya katakan itu tiga kali could be naturalize become bilang saja “keren” dan bilang itu hanya tiga kali.

The last data is the data contains the unacceptable aspect. According to Nababan, unacceptable refers to the translation is not natural or feels like a translation; the technical terms used are not commonly used and not familiar to the reader; the phrases, clauses and sentences used are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language (Nababan et al., 2012). It reveals on the assessment result with the score of 5 and the average score of 1,67. The data with result mentioned before categories as unacceptable because the sentence is stilted and takes time to digest its meaning. The alternative translation could be use is *kenapa kau blingsatan? Tamponmu lepas?* After conducting the assessment of acceptability aspect, it is found the total of each level of acceptability aspect data following with the percentage of each level of acceptability aspect on the table below.

Level of Acceptability	Total	Percentage
Acceptable	20	66,67%
Less Acceptable	9	30%
Inacceptable	1	3,33%

From the table above, it could be described that the quality of the translation of this research is mostly acceptable with the total score of acceptable hits the number of 20 with percentage of 66,67%, following with the less acceptable with the total of 9 data and the percentage of 30%, and the last is unacceptable with the total of 1 data following by the percentage of 3,33%.

Readability

This aspect is basically concerning not only the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the target language text (Nababan et al., 2012). The description of this aspect assessment could be described as follows.

Readability Aspect	Data	Score	Average Score
High Readability	<p>SL: [4 – 2] Max: Who am I gonna play with? Drea: You could play with yourself Max: Oh? (Drea laugh)</p>	9	3,0
Medium Readability	<p>TL: [4 – 2] Max: Nanti aku bermain dengan siapa? Drea: Kau bisa bermain sendiri.</p> <hr/> <p>SL: [4 – 6] Eleanor: What’s happened to him? Your ex? Drea: Oh, you know? What happens to every guy. Nothing. I’m the slut on probation and he and his tiny little dick get away scot-free</p>	7	2,33
	<p>TL: [4 – 6] Eleanor: Apa yang terjadi padanya? Mantanmu? Drea: Kau tahu, yang terjadi pada setiap pria. Tidak ada. Aku dalam masa percobaan dan dia dengan penis kecilnya lolos tanpa hukuman.</p>		

Low Readability	<p>SL: [4 – 3] (Woman): <i>Eleanor, I am so delighted you wanted to go to tennis camp this summer. Dare I say you might finally make some real friends?</i> Eleanor: Oh, Mama, that’s very rude. What about Oscar Winner Olivia Colman? (Mom): Your pet lizard is not a friend....</p>	5	1,67
	<p>TL: [4 – 3] Ibu Eleanor: <i>Eleanor, Ibu senang kau ke kamp tenis musim panas ini. Kau mungkin mendapat teman sungguhan.</i> Eleanor: <i>Ibu, itu lancang. Pemenang Oscar Olivia Colman bagaimana?</i> Ibu: <i>Kadal peliharaanmu bukan teman.</i></p>		

The table above reveals the result of assessment for the readability aspect. It shows the representative for the high readability level, medium readability level, and low readability level. According to Nababan et. al. (2012), High readability refers to the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated text can be easily understood by the reader. From the result above, it is revealed that score of high readability is 9 with the average score is 3,0. It could be seen from the data that the translation result is readable and it is in accordance with the source language, therefore this translation result gets the high score of readability to be categorise as high readability.

The next data categorises as medium level of readability with the score of 7 and the average score of 2,33. As cited from Nababan in 2012, medium readability refers to the translations that can be understood by the reader; however, there are certain parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation. Data above shows that the translation result need to be read more than once, especially on the metaphor part **I’m the slut on probation** translated as *Aku dalam masa percobaan*. This metaphor could be translated in as *Aku adalah jalang dalam masa percobaan* to emphasize the word **slut** in English as *jalang* in Indonesian therefore, the meaning from SL do not get ellipsis in TL. As the result, the data mentioned before categorizes as medium readability.

Last data is categorized as low readability with the score of 5 and the average score of 1,67. It is in accordance with Nababan et. al (2012) state that the low readability is the translation result that is difficult for the reader to understand. The above data that categorized as low readability because it is not easy to understand who the lizard is referring to and the reason of the nickname was chosen. Besides, “**Kau**” is used on the data which seems less common in Indonesian conversation. Other reason of this data categorizes as low readability is the use of the phrase *kamp tenis* that is also uncommon in Indonesian. This phrase could be replaced with *perkemahan tenis* to make it more natural.

This assessment generates the final results in the form of the final results of the calculation of the readability aspects as well as the percentage of each level of readability. The final results can be seen in the table below.

Final Result of Translation Quality Assessment of *Do Revenge* Movie

In order to know the result of the overall translation quality of *Do Revenge* movie subtitle, the last calculation is conducted with the following weighting in Nababan et.al. theory of translation quality assessment. The formula could be described as follows.

$$\frac{(AoAcu \times 3) + (AoAce \times 2) + (AoR \times 1)}{WSoEA}$$

Description:

AoAcu	: Average of Accuracy
AoAce	: Average of Acceptability
AoR	: Average of Readability
WSoEA	: Weighted Score of Each Aspect

The calculation of the translation quality of *Do Revenge* movie could be seen at the description below.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(2,71 \times 3) + (2,60 \times 2) + (2,36 \times 1)}{3+2+1} \\ = & \frac{8,13 + 5,20 + 2,36}{6} \\ = & \mathbf{2,62} \end{aligned}$$

The final calculation of this assessment is 2,62 where the lowest score is 1 and the highest is 3 indicates that in general the translation categorizes at the level of accurate, acceptable, and high readability, despite there are several translations need to be adjusted in order to get the higher score and perfect translation to be more accurate, acceptable and high readability.

IV. CONCLUSION

Translation quality assessment was conducted in order to find out the quality of translation and its effect to the humour sense from SL to TL. The result of this assessment reveals that the translation of humour in *Do Revenge* movie in general the translation at the level of accurate, acceptable, and high readability with the score of 2,62, almost reach the perfect score which is 3. It means the humour from source language (English) is well-delivered into the target language (Indonesian) however, there are several translations that must be adjusted with the humour of target language.

V. Acknowledgements

The author would like to express the gratitude to Udayana University, especially to the Master of Linguistics, Faculty of Humanities for facilitating this research. In addition, the author would like to express the gratitude to the Association of Indonesian Translators, Regional Commissariat of Bali for helping to facilitate in organizing the assessment of research data to allow this research to be completed and published in this journal.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ary, D., Jacobs, L. C., Sorensen, C., & Razavieh, A. (2010). *Introduction to Research in Education* (8th ed.). Wadsworth, Cengage Learning.
- [2] Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford University Press.
- [3] Duff, A. (1989). *Translation*. Oxford University Press.
- [4] Ghazala, H. (1995). *Translation as Problems and Solutions*. DAR EL-ILM LILMALAYIN.
- [5] Luke, J. Y. (2022). *Humor Translation Accuracy in Indonesian Subtitle of Kung-Fu School Movie*. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Universitas Ma Chung, 99–102.
- [6] Nababan, M., Nuraeni, A., & Sumardiono. (2012). *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. *Kajian Linguistik Dan Sastra*, 24(1), 39–57.
- [7] Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Prentice HaH International vUIO Ltd.
- [8] Rizky, B. T. (2021). *Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan Arbeitsanweisung pada Aplikasi Bilik Bahasa*. *Brila: Journal of Foreign Language Education*, 1(1), 9–17.
- [9] Sofie, & Ayuningtias, N. (2023). *Analisis Kualitas Terjemahan pada Laman Web KBRI Beijing*. *BAHTERA: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 22(1), 90–101.
- [10] Sriyono. (2011). *Textual Competence as One of Translator Competences*. *Prosodi: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa Dan Sastra*, V(1).
- [11] Vandaele, J. (2010). *Handbook of Translation Studies*. In Y. Gambier & L. van Doorslaer (Eds.), *Handbook of Translation Studies* (Vol. 1). John Benjamins Publishing Company.