

## An Analysis of Category Shift in *Me Before You* Novel by Jojo Moyes

Mutiarani Pubas<sup>1</sup>✉, Evert H. Hilman<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>English Literature, Universitas Nasional, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia,

<sup>2</sup>English Literature, Universitas Nasional, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

✉ email: mpuras22@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

This research used a qualitative approach with descriptive design in order to find the translation shifting utilized by the translator from English to Indonesia and the translation quality assessment. The data were taken from the novel entitled *Me Before You* written by Jojo Moyes (2012) and from Indonesian-translated novel by Tanti Lesmana published in 2013. Furthermore, this research used Catford's theory and Nababan et al., with the other theories, to find out the answer in the analyzing process. Catford divided translation shift into two, level shift and category shift. There are four types of category shift; structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The result showed that there were category shift that found in the data, which consist 28 unit shifts (57%), 12 intra-system shifts (23%) and 10 class shifts (20%). Translation quality assessment in three data shows less accuracy level dan the overall data indicates high accuracy level, high acceptability level, dan high readability level. As the implication, the result of this research has provided several new insights regarding the category shift in a written work which can be such a reference for other researchers in doing the similar focus of research.

**Keywords:** *Category Shift; Class Shift; Intra-system Shift; Translation Assessment; Unit Shift.*

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### INTRODUCTION

Translation is a written communication in a target language that has the same meaning as the source language, but only change the language. (Widowati et al., 2021) state that translation requires a mastery of two different languages in which a translator must possess adequate knowledge of the source language because in order to translate a particular language into a certain language setting and situation. Furthermore, (Idami et al., 2022) mention that to determine the equality of meaning between the two languages is considered difficult due to cultural differences, text structure, and the translation process in English into Indonesian and vice versa. The difficulty in translation works needs to notice the existence of cultural differences between the source and target languages (Amalia et al., 2021). In line with this, (Catford, 1965) stated translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Newmark, 1988) stated, "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in other language." (1988) (p.7). Catford divided translation shift into two; they are level shift and category

shift. Category shift itself is divided into four: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

In the process of translation, shifts may occur. When the form in source language has a new form of different form in the target language, it is called shift. This can happen because the languages of the world have their own grammatical structures. Translation shifts which often happen are about changes from singular to plural, changes from word class, etc. it has high frequency in a translation process. Some translators have purposes in changing the original text to the translation text, that is to make readers are easier in understanding the content of the text. Translators also apply translation shifts to get the equivalence of source language, included in culture equivalence.

This study aims to examine the category shift limited to three shifts; unit shift, class shift and intra-system shift approaches using (Catford, 1965) as the main theory and the other theories to help along with Newmark and Chesterman. Then, the translation quality assessment in terms of accuracy acceptability, and readability using theory by (Nababan, M., & Nuraeni, 2012).

## 1. Translation Shift

Shift in translation is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source text to the target text (Catford, 1965). To support this idea, (Herman, 2017) states that translation shifts have been investigated by many linguists and theorists like Catford who said that the process of translation itself may be regarded as a transformation when a system of certain code is substituted with another by preserving identical communication function, reporting the same message and its functional dominance. Furthermore, Catford divides translation shift into level and category shift. Level shift happens when the target text has a different level to that of source text. The second categorization is category shift, it departs from formal correspondence in translation. Further, Catford classifies category shift into four terms; unit shift, class shift, structure shift and intra-system shift.

### a. Structure Shift

According to (Catford, 1965), a structure shift involves a change in grammatical between the source text (ST) and the target text (TT).

### b. Class shift

Class shift is a shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Meaning that source language has a different class from target language.

### c. Unit Shift

(Catford, 1965) defined unit shift as a change of the rank that departs from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language, it can be in the form of a word to phrase shift, phrase to word shift, etc.

### d. Intra-system Shift

Shifts in translation refer to the movement or shifting of formal correspondence throughout the process of transferring text from the source language to the target language.

## 2. Quality Assessment of Translation

Translation quality is related to translation techniques applied by translator. The techniques applied affect the translation quality in terms of the level of accuracy, readability and acceptability (Nababan, M., & Nuraeni, 2012).

**Table 1. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument**

No	Translation Category	Indication	Score
1.	<b>Accurate</b>	The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the Bsu were accurately modified into the Bsa. There is no distortion of meaning in the translation	3
2.	<b>Less Accurate</b>	Mostly, the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and technical terms in Bsu are modified accurately into Bsa. However, there is a double distortion of the meaning or omitted, so that the message is interrupted.	2
3.	<b>Inaccurate</b>	The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences in Bsu it was inaccurately redirected into Bsa	1

**Table 2. Translation Readability Assessment Instrument**

No	Translation Category	Indication	Score
1.	<b>High-Readable</b>	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences in the translation text is easily understood to the reader.	3
2.	<b>Less Readable</b>	The translation are generally can be understood, but there is some partial have to be read more than once.	2
3.	<b>Unreadable</b>	The translation text is difficult for readers to understand.	1

**Table 3. Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument**

No	Translation Category	Indication	Score
1.	<b>High-Readable</b>	A translation seems natural; a term that used generally familiar to the reader. The phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in	3

	accordance with Indonesian language rules.	
<b>2. Less Acceptable</b>	In general, the translation seems natural, but there is a problem with the use of technical terms and grammatical errors.	2
<b>3. Inacceptable</b>	The translation is unnatural. The phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian language rules.	1

Regarding to this research, there are several previous researches have been conducted. For instance, research from (Rini, 2015) entitled "Analysis of The Category Shift of Noun Phrase in Translation of The Queen Swallow's Gift" which found the category shift of noun phrase in a literary work. Next a research is also conducted by (Setyo, 2022) on category shift in *And Then There Were None* a novel by Agatha Christie. The author found several category shifts in the novel such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. In addition, (Sholekhah, 2019) also conducted a research to figure out category shifts on a comic translation from English to Indonesian. This research took place in a class of Visual Translation subject in Tidar University. In addition, (Dahlan & Latif, 2020) administered a qualitative research in Khairun University in Ternate to find and to classify the shifts in English to Indonesian translation.

The similarity of this study to previous ones is the focus of the study which is on the category shifts used in those literary works. Meanwhile the subject, location, the theories used, and the findings, then become the differences among these researches.

## METHOD

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method, the chosen method can be used to gather in-depth insights inside the problem, generate new ideas, and to get better understanding of the phenomenon. Hedrick et al as cited by (Suhery, et al., 2022) mention that descriptive design as essentially exploratory, or relationship between variables. The translation analysis of this novel based on the translation theory by Catford is the variable, meanwhile, the data are taken from the novel entitled *Me Before You* written by (Moyes, 2013) and data also taken from Indonesian-translated novel by Tanti Lesmana published in 2013. In order to identify the problem, the researcher used the method to collect data by observation and note taking technique. The data is collected through several steps or stages, first reading the English novel and then the Indonesia version (Tanti Lesmana), second highlighting words, phrases and clauses and collecting them for further analysis and then inserting the data in a table, fourth finding words, clauses, or complex phrases found in the source language to compared with the Indonesian translation to examine the structure and the last step is comparing the data by using the theories mentioned by (Catford, 1965).

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis, the writer found that some items can be analyzed using the translation strategy of category shift by Catford's theory. There are twenty-eight data of unit shift, eleven data of intra-system shift and ten data of class shift. The most shift that

occurs is unit shift. (Catford, 1965) states unit shift occurs when there are shifts from source language that has one level to another level of lexical equivalence in TT. Class shift occurs when a word in a certain part of speech is changed to other part of speech. Intra-system shift occurs because there is a change from singular to plural forms between source language and target language.

**Table 4. Types of Translation Shift Found in Me Before You Novel**

No	Types of Category Shift	Total	Percentage
1	Unit Shift	28 data	57%
2	Intra-system Shift	12 data	23%
3	Class Shift	10 data	20%

## Discussion

### 1. Unit Shift

#### Data 1:

01/MBY/SL/93	“...alarms me...”
01/SM/TL/157	“...aku jadi cemas...”

In the text above there is a shift from SL into the TL. The phrase in the SL “...alarms me...” is translated into a clause in the TL “...aku jadi cemas...” In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The phrase in the SL “...alarms me...” is translated into a clause in the TL “...aku jadi cemas...”. Thus, a **unit shift** occurs in this data. According to Catford (1965), “by unit shift...changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit in one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p.79). Further, **Unit shift** in Chesterman’s term “The units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT.” (2016: 93)

According to The Oxford Thesaurus Dictionary of Synonyms, ‘alarm’ means warning, alert, danger- or distress-signal; tocsin, bell, gong, siren, whistle, horn’(p.54). While, ‘alarm’ *n.* means ‘*khawatir*’ (Echols, J. M., & Shadily, 2018) and ‘*cemas*’ is a synonym of ‘*khawatir*’ (Redaksi, 2008).

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the verb “...alarms...” in the SL into adjective “...cemas...” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

#### Data 2:

02/MBY/SL/45	“...Can we <b>strike a deal</b> ?...”
02/SM/TL/73	“... <i>Bisakah kita sepakat</i> ?...”

In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The phrase in the SL “...**strike a deal...**” translated into a word in the TL “...*sepakat...*” a **unit shift** occurs in this data. According to Catford (1965), “by unit shift...changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit in one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p.79). Further, **Unit shift** in Chesterman’s term “The units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT.” (2016: 93).

According to The Oxford Thesaurus Dictionary of Synonyms, ‘**strike a deal**’ is synonymous with ‘**bargain**’ meaning ‘agreement, contract, understanding, arrangement, deal’ (p.109). While, ‘**bargain**’ *n.* means ‘*setuju*’ (Echols, J. M., & Shadily, 2018) and ‘*setuju*’ is a synonym of ‘*sepakat*’ (Redaksi, 2008).

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the phrase “...**strike a deal...**” in the SL into word “...*sepakat...*” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

### Data 3:

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03/MBY/SL/99	“...Don’t <b>push your luck...</b> ”
03/SM/TL/168	“... <i>Jangan ngelunjak...</i> ”

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In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The phrase in the SL “...**push your luck...**” translated into an adjective in the TL “...*ngelunjak...*” This translation of unit shift in higher rank. According to Catford (1965), “by unit shift...changes of rank—that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit in one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL” (p.79). It occurs translation shift as unit shift in this data. Further, **Unit shift** in Chesterman’s term “The units are: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph. A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT.” (2016: 93)

The expression ‘**don’t push your luck**’ is synonymous with ‘**insolent**’, according to The Oxford Thesaurus Dictionary of Synonyms, ‘**insolent**’ means ‘disrespectful, insulting, contemptuous, rude.’ (p.843). While, ‘**insolent**’ *adj.* means ‘*kurang ajar*’ (Echols, J. M., & Shadily, 2018) and ‘*kurang ajar*’ is a synonym of ‘*ngelunjak*’ (Sugono, 2008).

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the phrase “...**don’t push your luck...**” in the SL into word “...*ngelunjak...*” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 1 or **inacceptable** since it is not follow the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 1 or **low level readability** since the translation hard to be understood easily without having

to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51)

## 2. Class Shift

### Data 4:

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04/MBY/SL/126	“...As if <b>he</b> were a different species...”
04/SM/TL/273	“...Seolah-olah <b>Will</b> merupakan spesies yang berbeda ...”

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In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The pronoun in the SL “...**he**...” translated into a noun in the TL “...**Will**...” In the data. the class shift from word *he* in source language to *Will* in target language which classified as pronoun to noun shift. According to Catford (1965), “Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item” (p.78). In addition, Chesterman’s term used here is Transposition which means “...any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb.” (2016: 93)

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the pronoun “...**he**...” in the SL into noun “...**Will**...” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

### Data 5:

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05/MBY/SL/31	“...Are they <b>posh</b> , love?...”
05/SM/TL/49	“...Apa mereka <b>orang kaya</b> , love?...”

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In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The adjective in the SL “...**posh**...” translated into a noun in the TL “...**orang kaya**...” In the data. the class shift from word *posh* in source language to *orang kaya* in target language which classified as adjective to noun shift. According to Catford (1965), “Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item” (p.78). In addition, Chesterman’s term used here is Transposition which means “...any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb.” (2016: 93).

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the adjective “...**posh**...” in the SL into noun “...**orang kaya**...” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

**Data 6:**


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06/MBY/SL/163	“...his face still <b>carrying</b> ...”
06/SM/TL/282	“...wajahnya masih <b>menampakkan</b> ...”

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In the text above there is a shifting from SL into the TL. The adjective in the SL “...**carrying**...” translated into a verb in the TL “...**menampakkan**...” In the data. the class shift from word *carrying* in source language to *menampakkan* in target language which classified as adjective to verb shift. According to Catford (1965), “Class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item” (p.78). In addition, Chesterman’s term used here is Transposition which means “...any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb.” (2016: 93)

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the adjective “...**carrying**...” in the SL into noun “...**menampakkan**...” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

### 3. Intra-system Shift

**Data 7:**


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07/MBY/SL/51	“Their <b>voices</b> would carry...”
07/SM/TL/84	“ <b>Suara</b> mereka terdengar jernih ...”

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The plural “...**voices**...” in the SL is translated into singular “**Suara**...” in the TL. Here, the shifting used in the translation is **Intra system shift**. According to Catford (1978), “in each language, the system operates in nominal groups. The system is one of two terms, they are singular and plural...” (p.80). Then, **Shifts** or **Transpositions** in Newmark’s term: “A ‘shift’ (Catford’s term) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translationprocedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural,...” (1988: 85)

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the plural “...**voices**...” in the SL into singular “**Suara**...” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

**Data 8:**


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08/MBY/SL/353	“...held the <b>scents</b> of coffee ...”
08/SM/TL/637	“...menebarkan <b>aroma</b> kopi...”

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A plural form in the SL “...*scents*...” is translated a singular term into TL “...*aroma* ...” It can be found that there are departures from the SL into TL. Here, the shifting used in the translation is **Intra system shift**. According to Catford (1978), “in each language, the system operates in nominal groups. The system is one of two terms, they are singular and plural...” (p.80) To support the theory, the plural noun SL “...*scents*...” is translated into a singular noun “...*aroma*...” And the supporting theory, **Shifts or Transpositions** in Newmark’s term: “A ‘shift’ (Catford’s term) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural,...” (1988: 85)

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the plural “...*scents*...” in the SL into singular “...*aroma*...” in the TL (Nababan, M., & Nuraeni, 2012). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or **acceptable** since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan, M., & Nuraeni, 2012). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or **readable** since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan, M., & Nuraeni, 2012).

**Data 9:**


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09/MBY/SL/17	“...There are no <b>bloody jobs</b> ...”
09/SM/TL/22	“... <i>Tidak ada pekerjaan sialan lain</i> ...”

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In the text above there is a shift from SL into the TL. The plural noun ‘**jobs**’ in the SL “...**bloody jobs**...” is translated into singular noun ‘**pekerjaan**’ in the TL “...*pekerjaan sialan*...” which means that there is an **Intra-system shift** in the receptor language. According to Catford (1978), “in each language, the system operates in nominal groups. The system is one of two terms, they are singular and plural...” (p.80). **Shifts or Transpositions** in Newmark’s term: “A ‘shift’ (Catford’s term) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural,...” (1988: 85)

The score for the accuracy of the translation is 3 regardless of the translation of the plural “...**jobs**...” in the SL into singular “...*pekerjaan*...” in the TL (Nababan et al., 2012:50). As for acceptability, the score is 3 or acceptable since it follows the rules, norms, or culture of the Indonesian language, at both macro and micro level (Nababan et al., 2012:51). In terms of its readability level, the score is 3 or readable since the translation can be understood easily without having to read it more than once or refer to the previous or the next sentences (Nababan et al., 2012:51).

## CONCLUSION

The researcher found 3 types of category shift applied in translating the novel entitled *Me Before You* by Jojo Moyes. The types of category shift is Unit shift, Intra-system shift and Class shift. For the translation quality assessment shows all datas have a high accuracy level. From finding and discussion, it can be concluded that the dominant of the translation shift is unit shift. By shifting the translators are able to maintain the message of SL. It makes the translation more accurate and acceptable to the target reader. This is considered to give such a contribution toward the improvement of translation acquaintance.

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