



Lexico-Grammatical Analysis of Alice's Adventure in Wonderland and Its Pedagogical Implication

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37729/scripta.v8i1.847>

Abstract. This study aims to reveal: (1) the translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL) of the human translator and the machine translator on the translation of the Indonesian subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie, (2) lexical difference in translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL), (3) grammatical difference in translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL) and (4) the advantages in examining the translation differences related to vocabulary and grammar teaching for the tenth grade students of senior high school. This study used a qualitative descriptive. The data were taken subtitles sentences because what the researchers analyzes is the form of written language. The source of the data was script by Linda Woolverton (SL), the Indonesian subtitle was translated by Pein Akatsuki (TL 1) and the second Indonesian translator was Google translate (TL 2). This study used the researchers as the main instrument for collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. The researchers read the script of English and Indonesian subtitle of the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie. The results of the descriptive analysis show that there are 147 data of the translation. It reveals that: (1) the translation of this research are 114 data (78%) difference and 33 data (22%) no translation difference of Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie, (2) in the translation differences (351 items) there are lexical differences (169 items), (3) whereas, the difference of translations are grammatical differences (182 items), (4) there are several advantages in improving students' vocabulary skills, teaching grammar, and finding the vocabulary and grammar in a course book *Bahasa Inggris*.

Keywords: Lexical differences, Grammatical differences, Translation, Subtitles, Movie

1. Introduction

Language is one of the important tools for humans in communicating or socializing. According to [1], language is essentially a means of communication among the members of a society. The society use language for communicate their feelings, or they need. However, in English language more difficult to communicating with other society because there is a difficulty in understanding the meaning or written meaning.

There is important skill in English language, it is translation. English language use translation for help translate or understanding the translation from one language to other language. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text [2].

Many language translations but this study use English-Indonesian translation. English-Indonesian translation especially in teaching English needs more than the understanding of translation in each word. Teaching English needs alternative media to make it easier for learning. The researcher uses movie to easier learn English.

[3] says commonly use translation to deliver the message is a movie. Translation in the movie is called subtitle. According to [4], subtitles are words shown at the bottom of a film or television picture to explain what is being said.

The problems of these studies are the first difficulty in finding between lexical with grammatical difference. According to [5], lexical difference is word-for-word translation can be realized by means of a bilingual dictionary, misconception sometimes occurs due to the fact that many English words do have more than just one specific meaning. Meanwhile, a grammatical difference is a word or sentence related to grammar. Then, translate correctly. The researcher should compare between source language with target language and translate itself correctly. The researchers formulated the following research questions:

- a. What are the translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL) of the human translator and the machine translator on the translation of the Indonesian subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie?
- b. What are the lexical differences in translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL)?
- c. What are the grammatical differences in translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL)?
- d. What are the advantages in examining the translation differences related to vocabulary and grammar teaching for the tenth grade students of senior high school?

Based on the research questions, therefore, objectives of the study are to describe the translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL) of the human translator and the machine translator on the translation of the Indonesian subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie, to know lexical difference in translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL), to explain grammatical difference in translation differences between source language (SL) and target language (TL) and to know the advantages in examining the translation differences related to vocabulary and grammar teaching for the tenth grade students of senior high school.

2. Theoretical Review

2.1. Translation

The word translation comes from the Latin word *translatio*, originally derived from the perfect passive participle, translates of the Latin verb – *transferre*. *Transferre*, meaning to transfer in English, is formed by two parts, *Trans* and *ferre*. In English, the prefix *Trans* means across, whereas *ferre* means to carry or to bring.

Translation is to translate word or sentence from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) [6].

Translation also is process transfer meaning from original author to target language. According to [7], translation is viewed as a process of transfer of meaning or message that is similar to the original author intended source language (SL) to the target language (TL), so a result of translation must have a correspondence relationship with the source text. Translation is the process of language from source language to target language without missing the meaning and use the grammar of the target language [8].

From the definitions above the researcher can conclude that translation is a translate process of a word or sentence from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

The researcher also found translation differences between source language and target language. Then, the researcher got different translation.

In this case the researcher does not calculate the accuracy of the translation in this study because the researcher only considers the criteria in determining a good translation. According to [9], how to evaluate student's translation mastery pedagogically:

- a. Source Message: Not transmitted, and Incomplete without hindering message
- b. Source Text Comprehension: Register, coherence, cohesion, syntax, vocabulary, word order, cultural references, etc.
- c. Transfer Skills:
 - 1) Suitable application of translation problem spotting and solving skills.
 - 2) Resourcing skills.
 - 3) Appropriate completion of the translation commission.
- d. Target Text Legibility: Register, coherence, cohesion, syntax, vocabulary, word order, cultural references, conventions of presentation, etc.

Meanwhile, the accurate rating instrument by [10] are:

- a. The message of the source text is accurately conveyed into the target text.
- b. There is no an irregularity or a distortion of meaning.
- c. There is no addition, omission, or different meaning.
- d. Selecting or using appropriate terminology in each translation unit.

2.2. Movie

[11] states that movie is a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one. Movie is one of media of audio visual that can be used to build the attitude, emotion and evolving the problems. According to [12], movie is a media of audio visual to show emotion from the character of person.

However, [13], defines a movies is multimedia narrative form based on physical record of sound and moving picture. According to [14], movie has the power to transport your mind from the narrow, impersonal bore of a magnetic resonance imaging (IMR), magnet sound, and language. Movie is a kind of multimedia use to show mind from narrative.

2.3. Teaching Vocabulary and Grammar

Teaching is a process in which a person or teacher who gives or explains something to students. According to [4], teaching is the job of being a teacher. In teaching English should pay attention to vocabulary and grammar. Vocabulary is all the words found in language, especially English. Meanwhile, grammar is the rule in making a correct and proper sentence.

According to [15], there are advantages in improve a student's vocabulary skills:

a. Improving reading comprehension.

Research has shown that kids need to understand 98% of the words they read to understand what they are reading. Improving vocabulary skills will improve their understanding of novels and textbooks.

b. Enriching language development.

Children who develop a rich vocabulary tend to be deeper thinkers, express themselves better and read more. Improving language and literacy skills early in life will help them be more successful academically and communicatively.

c. Communicating ideas.

Successful communication or "saying what you mean" is dependent upon a good vocabulary base. Using the right words when talks, makes you a more effective communicator

d. Expressing the student in writing.

Having a good vocabulary to draw from can help you write more effectively. Students need to use a more formal tone when writing – not conversational language – and to do that, they need a richer vocabulary to tap into those words we do not use when we speak.

e. Occupational Success.

Researcher Johnson O'Connor found that "a person's vocabulary level is the best single predictor of occupational success." Success in the business place depends on your communication skills.

In learning vocabulary, not only do learners have to understand the meaning of words / lexical meaning), but they also have to understand the meaning of the words in a sentence / grammatical meaning [16].

[17] defines grammar as the set of rules that describes how words and groups of words can be arranged to form sentences in a particular language. Meanwhile, [18], there is four major benefits in overtly teaching grammar. First, it is an excellent listening exercise. Second, it can serve as segue to either intensive or extensive reading exercises. Third, it provides a common topic for students to discuss in pairs and in small groups. Finally, it provides a wealth of material for controlled and semi controlled writing.

2.4. Subtitles

[19] states that subtitles are transcriptions of film or TV dialogues, rending seemingly oral source texts into written target texts and giving an account of the actors' dialogues as well as other linguistic information conveyed by the visual image and the soundtrack, such as letters, graffiti, captions, and songs.

According to [20], subtitles is not only very helpful for Indonesians to enjoy foreign movies, but also helpful for Indonesian movie advancement. [21] defines that subtitling as a translation which changes the original dialogue of different speaker from the TL in a written text and takes place at the bottom part of the screen.

The researchers conclude that subtitle is translated from original dialogue to other language in the movie/film written at bottom movie/film. Subtitling is the translations of the dialogue in the film write down at the bottom the film [22].

2.5. Lexical Difference

Lexical difference is a word can be the same meaning but not correctly in a sentence. [5] says lexical is though word-for-word translation can be realized by means of a bilingual dictionary, misconception sometimes occurs due to the fact that many English words do have more than just one specific meaning.

Whereas, [23] states that lexical words consist of nouns, verbs, adverbs, and adjectives.

Other than Jaimes, the researchers add “Interjection” in lexical difference. Interjection is used to show a short sudden expression of emotion. Interjections are often used with exclamation mark.

2.6. Grammatical Difference

Grammatical difference is the word or paragraph related to grammar. Grammatical translation requires that the SL text be replaced by a text which is purely TL in its grammar, but still retains all the SL lexical items. [23], states that grammatical words consist of determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, pronouns, modals, and question words.

- a. Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to make clear what the noun refers to.
- b. Conjunctions are words used to link words, phrases or clauses together.
- c. Prepositions are words used to link nouns and pronouns to another words within a sentence.
- d. Pronouns (hers, ours, theirs), and reflexive pronouns (herself, yourself)
- e. Modals is a type of auxiliary that is used to express ability (can, could), permission (may), suggestion (shall, should), request (would), command (will), obligation (must).
- f. Questions words are used to request information about people (who), things (what, which), time (when), places (where), reasons (why), quantity (how much/many), and details (how).

Other grammatical words above, the researcher decided modal verbs be included auxiliary verbs. According to [24], auxiliary verbs are TO BE (am, is, are, was, were, been), DO (do, does, did), Have (have, has, had), Modal Verbs (can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might, and must).

The researchers also add participle verbs included grammatical difference. According to [5], some grammatical points worth considering in translation from English into Indonesian are: Participles (present and past), auxiliaries and modals. Participle verb is a verb with suffix –ing for participle present and suffix –ed or –d for past participle.

2.7. Pein Akatsuki

Pein Akatsuki is a student at a campus in East Java and comes from East Java. Pein Akatsuki’s name is not his real name but just a pseudonym in the world of subtitles. Because he wants to be a low profile person and doesn’t want to present to the public. He became a translator on various sites such as Indoxxi site, Subscene.com, IDFL, and pusatfilm21.net. According to [25], Pein Akatsuki also has blog (*sebuah-dongeng.com*).

Famous translator for his easy-to-understand subtitles and is a favorite among film fans. His translations were made free of charge. Meanwhile, the income comes from donations from volunteers/advertisements that appear on subtitle sites and from the subtitle request feature on that site. To use this feature, requesters must pay IDR 200,000 per subtitle. According to [26], Pein Akatsuki mematok harga mulai dari Rp200 ribu per subtitle.

In translating, Pein Akatsuki translated *Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland* movie is already good, but there are still things that are sometimes not less clear in choosing the vocabulary. Besides, his translations have been many and are favored by the people of Indonesia and outside Indonesia. His translations like an expert in translating from English to Indonesian even though he says that he is not an expert in that field.

According to researchers, Pein Akatsuki is one of the translators who is good from a translation point of view and a profile that the public does not want to know. He made the subtitle because that was his hobby and taught himself the translation of every word in the film.

Preparation in starting to translate, he understood the contents of the story, the aspects of culture, social life, and others contained in the story. That way, he is easy in choosing words or sentences and understands the context of the story, and avoids mistakes. According to [27], *persiapan Pein Akatsuki saat akan menerjemahkan adalah memahami isi cerita terlebih dahulu,*

selanjutnya adalah memahami aspek budaya, kehidupan sosial dan lainnya yang terdapat didalam ceritan karena seperti yang diketahui film barat memilki kebudayaan yang berbeda dengan asia khususnya Indonesia.

2.8. Google Translate

Google translate is a translation service developed by Google. This translation service can translate various forms, namely words, phrases, and web pages. Google translate was launched on 28 April 2006 as a statistical machine translation and on 15 November 2016 as a neural machine translation. Google translate can translate well but is not always as reliable as human translation because google translate is only a tool and the accuracy is weak when the text is translated a lot.

According to [28], Google Translate helps us to translate texts or webs pages from one language into other languages automatically, from source language into target language so that it helps readers as they are trying to understand the content of a web page.

In April 2020, Google Translate supports 109 languages at various levels. And the user's more than 500 million people every day. The functions of Google Translate include:

- a. Translate written words or texts into foreign languages.
- b. Translate entire web pages into selected languages.
- c. Translate documents uploaded by users into the selected language
- d. Translate spoke language into selected foreign languages.
- e. Translate text in pictures or take a screenshot of a computer or mobile device.
- f. Translate handwritten languages on the mobile screen or is drawn on a virtual keyboard

According to researchers, google translate is used as needed, don't rely too much on this site because of its weak accuracy but can be used as a reference in learning.

3. Methodology

The researcher also used a descriptive qualitative. The data of this research took from subtitles. The data were sentences because what the researcher analyzes is the form of written language. The source of the data was script of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie by Linda Woolverton (SL) and has been appointed as movie in 2008. The Indonesian subtitle was translated by Pein Akatsuki (TL 1). The second Indonesian translator was Google translate (TL 2). This study used the researcher as the main instrument for collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. To collected the data the researcher download *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie and Indonesian subtitles, the script of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie and google translate. Then, made symbols and tables for analysis of the movie and inserted subtitles and scripts from the movie into the table provided. After that, translated script into Indonesian with Google Translate and identified which included lexical and grammatical / structural. Understudied which is different afterwards note it and made conclusions.

The result of the analysis was the description of a translation. Thus, the researcher reading and watched closely both English version of the *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* script and *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* movie of Indonesian translation, listed the dialogues in both of English version and Indonesian version and sorted out the data and classify them into criteria. Finally, all data gathered were processed used qualitative analyses.

4. Results and Discussion

Based on qualitative data analysis, the researcher indicates there are translation differences, lexical difference in translation differences, grammatical difference in translation differences of Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie and advantages in examining the translation differences related to vocabulary and grammar teaching for the tenth grade students of senior high school.

4.1. Translation Differences

This following table is the details of the data found in Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie:

Table 1. The differences of the SL to TL.

No	Translation	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Difference	114	78%
2.	No Difference	33	22%
	Total	147	100%

Calculation of the percentage: the percentage of different translation and no difference translation of translation SL and TL. The following is the formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Frequency}}{\text{Total Translation}} \times 100\%$$

The result of the analysis shows that there are differences in translation of Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie. There are 147 data, 114 data (78%) are difference and 33 data (22%) are no difference in translation of Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie. In different translations there are lexical and grammatical differences. The following table is the details of the data found lexical and grammatical differences in different translations:

Table 2. Lexical and grammatical differences in different translations.

No.	Different Translations	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Lexical differences	169	48%
2.	Grammatical differences	182	52%
	Total	351	100%

The result of the analysis shows that there are lexical and grammatical differences in different translations of Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie. There are 351 items, 169 items (48%) are lexical differences and 182 items (52%) are grammatical differences in different translations of Indonesian Subtitle of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Movie.

4.2. Lexical Difference

In translation differences of SL, there are different between TL 1 and TL 2. Some different translations included lexical difference. The kinds of lexical difference are Nouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Adjectives, and Interjections. This table below provided to present the frequency and the percentage of the data found:

Table 3. Lexical differences

No.	Lexical Difference	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Nouns	56	34 %
2.	Verbs	49	29 %
3.	Adverbs	29	17 %
4.	Adjectives	28	16 %
5.	Interjection	7	4 %
	Total	169	100%

The result of the analysis shows that there are lexical differences in translation of SL. There are 169 data, Nouns 56 data (34%), Verbs 49 data (29%), Adverbs 29 data (17%), Adjectives 28 data (16%), and Interjections 7 data (4%) from lexical difference in translation differences of SL.

4.3. Grammatical Difference

In translation differences of SL, there are different between TL 1 and TL 2. Some different translations included grammatical difference. The kinds of grammatical difference are pronouns, auxiliary verbs, determiners, conjunctions, prepositions, participle verbs, and questions.

Table 4. Grammatical difference

No.	Grammatical Difference	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Pronouns	61	34 %
2.	Auxiliary Verbs	49	27 %
3.	Determiners	24	13 %
4.	Conjunctions	14	8 %
5.	Prepositions	14	8 %
6.	Participle Verbs	13	7 %
7.	Questions Words	6	3 %
	Total	182	100%

The result of the analysis shows that there are grammatical differences in translation of SL. There are 182 data, pronouns 61 data (34%) , auxiliary verbs 49 data (27%), determiners 24 data (13%), conjunctions 14 data (8%), prepositions 14 data (8%), participle verbs 13 data (7%), and question words 6 data (3%) from grammatical difference in translation differences of SL.

5. Advantages in examining the translation differences related to vocabulary and grammar teaching for the tenth grade students of senior high school

The finding of this research tells the readers that there are differences between subtitled translated by Pein Akatsuki and that of Google Translate. The differences are related to the lexical and grammatical matters. These kinds of differences can be elaborated and then used to enrich English teaching in Senior High School, especially in teaching vocabulary and grammar. For example, in a course book *Bahasa Inggris* which is used by the tenth grade students of senior high school, there is a material of vocabulary builder and grammar review. This table below provided to present of the data found:

Table 5. Lexical differences in subtitle and *Bahasa Inggris* Book

No.	Lexical Difference	Subtitle (Translation differences)	<i>Bahasa Inggris</i> book
1.	Nouns	SL : sister TL : <i>kakak</i> (number 104)	SL : half-sister / brother TL : <i>saudara tiri</i> (page 2)
2.	Verbs	SL : believe TL : <i>percaya</i> (number 3)	SL : establish TL : <i>mendirikan</i> (page 52)
3.	Adverbs	SL : Properly TL : <i>dengan benar</i> (number 21)	SL : Respectively TL : <i>secara berurutan</i> (page 133)
4.	Adjectives	SL : Best TL : <i>baik</i> (number 15)	SL : scenic TL : <i>indah</i> (page 71)

The data analysis above shows that in the *Bahasa Inggris* book there is a lexical difference as in the subtitles in this research. The data above is only partly because there are still many examples of lexical differences in the subtitles of this research and in *Bahasa Inggris* books.

The data above also shows that the existence of subtitles is very useful and important in lessons, especially in tenth grade high school. The data contained Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) as in the translation of this research. With the existence of SL and TL, students are expected to know the words from English and the translation of these words.

Table 6. Grammatical differences in subtitle and *Bahasa Inggris* Book

No.	Grammar Differences	Subtitle (Translation differences)	<i>Bahasa Inggris</i> book
1.	Noun phrase	ugly grandchildren (number 81)	enormous nose (page 61)
2.	Passive voice	I was almost eaten by other animals. (number 127)	The son is helped by Marry (page 76)
3.	Forming nouns from verbs	I need time to <u>think</u> . (number 105)	We need to <u>register</u> soon. (page 89)
		<u>Think</u> about of Margaret. (number 106)	The <u>registration</u> is on a first-come basis. (page 89)
4.	Simple past tense	Everyone went to so much effort keep the secret. (number 67)	Orville made the first flight (page 102)
	Present perfect tense	I have taken advantage of your misfortune. (number 37)	We have experimented (page 102)
5..	Simple past tense (irregular verbs)	I <u>told</u> you she's the right Alice. (number 125)	Habibie <u>spent</u> some of his life in Germany. (page 139)
6.	Adverbial clauses	<u>When</u> you say "yes"..." (number 69)	<u>Although</u> he was hurt, Hasan managed to smile. (page 152)
	Adverbial phrases	I didn't sleep well last night. (number 27)	Despite her desperate flight back, Dhiem was captured. (page 151)

The data analysis above shows that in the *Bahasa Inggris* book there is also a grammatical difference as in the subtitles of this research. The existing grammatical is expected to assist students in making sentences or writing in English correctly and in accordance with grammar.

6. Conclusions

This study, researchers gets the translation there are 114 data (78%) difference and 33 data (22%) no difference translation of Indonesian Subtitle of Alice's Adventures in Wonderland Movie, in difference translations (351 items) there are lexical differences (169 items) whereas, the difference translations there are grammatical differences (182 items) and there are advantages in improve a student's vocabulary skills, teach grammar, and find the vocabulary and grammar in a course book *Bahasa Inggris*.

We suggest that this study for the translators that translating movie subtitles should be careful in choosing the words to be used in the target language. The wrong diction can change the translation movie subtitles, the students of the English Language in translation that should make a change and clear related to this theme. Then, the students more add knowledge and understand translation especially in translation movie subtitles and this research can be used as a reference for other researchers who have a similar theme of translation movie subtitles. The weaknesses unavoidably appear at this research due to the limited theories and knowledge of the researcher.

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