TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH VARIATION OF *THE AVENGERS* MOVIE TEXT AND ITS BAHASA INDONESIA SUBTITLING MOVIE TEXT

A THESIS

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Language and Literature

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2014

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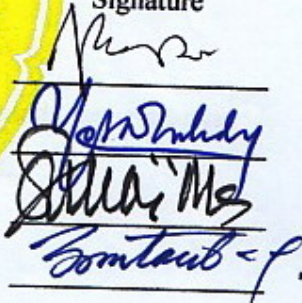
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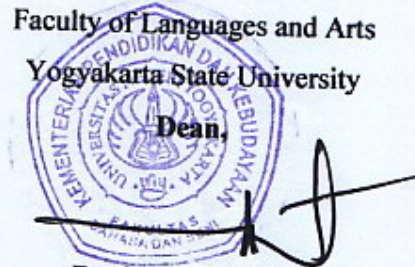| Position	Name	Signature
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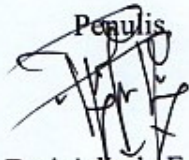Dean,

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PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 10 April 2014

Penulis,

Dwi Adinda Farisi

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MOTTOS

There's three ways to do things—the right way, the wrong way, and the way that I do it.

--Robert de Niro ('Casino')

The roots of education are bitter, but the fruit is sweet.

--Aristotle

DEDICATIONS

From the deepest part of my heart, I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved Mama,

My beloved Papa,

My beloved sister (……..)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirrobil alamiin, praise be to Allah SWT, the Almighty and the Most Beneficent. The greatest thank to Allah SWT for only with His remarkable blessings this thesis can be finished. The greatest thank to many people for their help, prayers, and support, without which this thesis would have never been finished.

Firstly, my great gratitude and appreciation go to Mr. Asruddin B. Tou, Ph.D, as the first consultant for only with his advice, supervision, and direction this thesis can be finished, and the deepest and sincerest gratitude to Mr. Yosa Alzuhdy, M. Hum, as the second consultants for their guidance and correction. Secondly, the sincerest and deepest thank to my beloved Mom and Dad for being so patient with me over the years, waiting for my graduation patiently and praying for my best.

Thankfulness is also expressed to my friends at the English Literature of UNY 2008 (Vivi, Vuti, Ratih, Sekar), whose names I cannot mention one by one, for their support and friendship, and for all who have supported me to finish this thesis.

Finally, this thesis is far from being perfect. Yet, hopefully this little piece of work can become some help to those who have interest in this study. Any criticism for the betterment of this thesis would be welcomed.

Dwi Adinda Farisi

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ABSTRACT

This study is intended to (1) describe textual meaning breadth variation represented in *The Avengers* movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle and to value the variation in translation context and (2) explain the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation in those two texts.

Research employed a qualitative method and content analysis approach. The data were the transcript of the English movie *The Avengers* and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitles. The main research instrument was the researcher herself and the secondary instrument was the data sheet. The data of both texts were placed into the data sheet. Textual meaning breadth variation represented in thematic variations were analyzed. The variations' ranks of the data were classified and interpreted. The trustworthiness of the data analysis was done by using perseverance observation, and discussion with colleagues, doing thick description and auditing technique.

The result of the research reveals some important points. Firstly, the highest occurrence percentage of thematic variation of both texts is variation 0 (89.61%), and the lowest is variation 5 0.06%. The finding explains that the variation of both texts is in the lowest rank, meaning that the thematic variations of both texts are highly similar because the thematic structures of both languages are close. The thematic variation degrees of both texts determine their textual meaning breadth, whether the higher degree is Text 1, Text 2 or both texts share the same degree. Secondly, the highest textual meaning breadth variation of both texts is in the same degree. It means that both texts share similar textual meaning breadth represented in thematic variation. Thirdly, it also reveals that the most occurrence theme in both texts is topical theme and those themes are mostly unmarked. The intrinsic factors motivating the occurrence of the variation are intra-textual factors and subtitles factors. The intra-textual factors are the references, the expressions, the conversational structures, the genres, the grammatical structures (clause complexes, ellipsed subjects, and clauses mood), the different theme role and naturalness of language. The subtitles factors include the limited spatial and temporal duration, the rapid changing of scene and the consideration of audience reading speed. The extrinsic factors motivating the variation are the context of culture (genre) and situation (field, mode and tenor).

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Keywords: thematic variation, textual meaning breadth variation, intrinsic factors, extrinsic factors.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.   Background of the Research

People in a community need to communicate with each other. They need to share their ideas to one another besides expressing feelings, giving comments, asking questions, giving statements, accepting or rejecting offers, teaching and learning, etc. This idea share is a knowledge exchange. For this purpose, the people need language to facilitate the communication because language is a medium of communication.

The world civilization is combined by many communities around the world. Tribes or countries of the world may represent these communities. Each country and tribe may have its own language. In a broader sense, people on one side of the world need to communicate to people on other parts of the world. That is to say that people who belong to a country need to exchange ideas and knowledge with people of other countries.

The communication is supposed to be run successfully despite the fact that the people employ different languages. People who speak only one language, which is their mother tongue, may find it hard to communicate with those who speak different languages. Here, the process of meaning transfer becomes very important. It is a process of changing a statement of one language into a statement in another language and vice versa, so that the meaning of the statement is

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understood by each side. The meaning transfer process is also called translation process.

Willing to broaden their knowledge, people in every country eagerly gather everything they need to develop. They seek books, articles and data of science, technology, literature, etc. However, not all of the books, articles, and data they need are written in their mother tongues. Many references may have been written in other languages. Here translation plays an important role to transfer the meanings and messages so that they can be easily understood.

Translation eases the communication between two or more communities inherited with different languages. Therefore, people of a community may broaden their knowledge by exchange ideas with people of other communities.

In the case of knowledge development, people should never forget the role of electronic media such as radio, television, and internet. People in a country know news and events which happened in other countries through such electronic media. People also entertain themselves by watching movies as entertainment means.

However, people who speak only one language will find it hard to appreciate, or at least to understand, news and movies presented in other languages. For example, an Indonesian student who only masters *Bahasa Indonesia* cannot easily enjoy the original Spiderman film (without subtitle), catches all the dialogues because the dialogues are all in English. Here, again, it is obvious that the process of translation is very important. The translation process

towards electronic media is well known as audiovisual translation (AV translation).

What is needed to have next is a translator, a knowledgeable person to show skill in transferring meaning from one language into another language. Mastering both languages is a must. A translator should consider many rules and parameters of transferring meaning from one language into another language to make a naturally-sound translation.

English has also been used as the main language and dialogue in many world famous films, and in order to understand or enjoy the films, some non-native of English, including Indonesians usually translate the films into their mother tongue. *Dubbing* and *subtitling* are the two major types of film translation. Each of them interferes with the original text to a different extent. On the one hand, dubbing is known to be the method that modifies the source text to a large extent and thus makes it familiar to the audience through domestication. It is the method in which "the foreign language dialogue is adjusted to the mouth and movements of the actors in the film" and its aim is making the audience feel as if they were listening to the actors actually speaking the target language. On the other hand, subtitling is a process of supplying a translation of the spoken dialogues in the source language into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually at the bottom of the screen. It is a kind of simultaneous translation because the two texts (English phonic and *Bahasa Indonesia* written text) appear together in front of the viewers.

Both types of film translation have their own advantages and disadvantages. However, nowadays subtitling is becoming a preferred mode of translation in Indonesia because of its advantages, i.e. it is not expensive, it does not take a very long time, the original soundtrack is reserved, it may have a role in language learning, and it is better for the deaf as well as for immigrants and tourists. Another reason is that subtitling is a more authentic mode than dubbing.

The process of translation, indeed, is affecting human knowledge development. On the other hand, the processes may also lead to knowledge or information misunderstanding or worst; decadence, if only it is worked out improperly. It is also becoming a case in film translation. In dubbing, a translator transferring the original film dialogue employing English should be very competent so that the domestication appears natural to the viewer. However, this is also to say that they are very close to what is called fraud or untruthful things, since there will be no comparative means, in this case the original dialogue to match up to the dubbing. Otherwise, subtitling may draw viewers' critical respond if the subtitle conveys different or loss meaning corresponded to the original screen dialogue maintaining to the loss of a part or whole of story.

B.   Focus of the Research

In relation with metafunctions of language, meaning variation in translation might come in ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning is about understanding the environment. Interpersonal meaning refers to a piece of interaction between the speaker and listener or the

writer and the reader. Hence, textual meaning is deal with relevancy of a text to the context. They are the preceding and the following text, and the context of situation.

Regarding the three aspects of metafunctions, this research limited the data analysis through the textual meaning aspect. The reason is that it is the textual meaning which functions to create relevance of text to its context. It organizes the information in a text and makes connections across the text. To understand the meaning of a text, the role of textual function is important as it keeps the coherence and the cohesiveness of the text.

Lexicogrammatically, textual meaning in a text is realized in the aspect of thematic structure. Thematic structure represents the information distribution of a text. Therefore, in translation activity, thematic structure in the source text should, ideally, remain unchanged if it is translated into the target text. Meanwhile, thematic structure consists of two segments i.e. Theme and Rheme. Theme is the element which serves as the point of departure of the message whereas Rheme is the information about the Theme. It is the Theme in which the clause is concerned. The position of Theme is always followed by Rheme in a clause. As each text has its own thematic structure, the comparison of variation of thematic structure between the source text and target text is measured to identify the degree of textual meaning variation of the two texts.

Meanwhile, it is important to consider meaning attributes in order to do meaning analysis of a text. There are three attributes of meaning in semiotic system i.e. breadth, depth, height (Tou in Sinar, 2007: 77). Meaning breadth is

characterized by semiotic degree of diversification. Meaning depth is characterized by semiotic degree of stratification. Meaning height is characterized by semiotic degree of delicacy. To do meaning analysis of realization of text, those attributes build meaning characters. It is meaning breadth which is related with variety of meaning in semantic levels. Therefore, this research applies meaning breadth as it reaches the scope of analyzing meaning variation.

In brief this research analyzed an English movie text compared to its Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. It focuses on analyzing the textual meaning breadth which is realized on the thematic variation of the two texts. The movie that will be analyzed is an English movie entitled *The Avengers*, which later the text is called as Text 1 (T1). Meanwhile, since the movie has been translated / subtitled into Bahasa Indonesia, the subtitling movie text is called as Text 2 (T2). This research will examine both T1 and T2 by the topic according to the academic value.

In accordance with the focus of the research above, the problems can be formulated as follows.

1. To what extent is the textual meaning breadth variation represented in *The Avengers* movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle and what does the variation mean in translation context?

2. What are the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation of those two texts?

C.   Objectives of the Research

In line with the limitation of the problem above, the objectives of the study are:

1. to describe the extent of the textual meaning breadth variation represented in *The Avengers* movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle and to value the variation in translation context, and

2. to explain the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation in those two texts.

D.   Significance of the Research

Based on the objectives of the study, there are some expected benefits from this research.

1. Theoretical Benefit

 a. This research will be useful for other translation and linguistics researchers. It can give more knowledge about the phenomena in translation especially related with the textual meaning.

 b. This research will be useful for movie watchers. It can give better understanding about movie subtitling phenomenon.

2. Practical Benefit

 a. The result of this research can be useful as additional reference for English students especially who take major in translation. It provides some necessary information about textual meaning.

b. Educational institution can also use the result of this research. English teachers can use the result of this research to enrich their material in teaching English students, especially those who take their major in translation.

c. This research can be used by movie translators to enrich the perspective of translating movie texts especially in subtitling activity. The perspective will be necessary for them to determine what aspects are required in the movie translation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Review

1. On Translation

a. Notions of Translation

Translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or in another language (Newmark, 1981: 7). Catford defines translation as transferring the meaning of the Source Language into the Target Language in the way that the author intended the text (1965: 5). The same idea is proposed by Larson (1984: 3), that translation is basically a change of form from the SL into the TL that refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentence, and paragraph, etc. which is spoken or written. This means that in translation the message of the TT must be equal to that in the ST.

Translation is also the replacement of textual material in one language with equivalent textual material in another (Catford, 1965: 20). It is a general term referring to the process of transferring ideas and thought from one language (SL) to another (TL). The language itself may be written, spoken, or in the form of sign (Brislin, 1976: 1). From the explanation above, it can be concluded that translation is aimed at finding the equivalence of written or spoken texts from one language to another.

Translation consists of reproducing in the TL the closest natural equivalent of the SL message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style

(Nida & Taber, 1974: 11). Usually, the translator considers only one of them, which is deemed more important to use, because it is very difficult to take both of them into account at the same time. Then it is a creative process which always allows the translator a freedom of choice between several approximately equivalent possibilities of realizing situational meaning (Levy, 1967: 1171). It is also called transference of context. Translation is one of the transferences of a context of the text from one language into another, bearing in mind that it cannot always dissociate the content for the form (Forster, 1958: 6).

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is mainly concerned with transferring messages from the SL into the TL with closest natural equivalence. Furthermore, translation has to be accurate in terms of content and form because both go hand in hand. In other words, in the translation process the meaning and form of the TT has to be as closely equivalent with the ST as possible.

b. Kinds of Translation

Some experts may have their own concept about kinds of translation. Based on the language involved in the process of translation, Jakobson (in McGuire, 1980: 14) divides translation into three kinds. They are intralingual, interlingual and intersemiotic translation.

1) Intralingual translation or rewording (paraphrasing) is an interpretation or replacing of verbal signs by mean of other signs of the same language.

2) Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation or replacing of verbal signs by mean of some other language.

3) Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation or replacing of verbal signs by mean of other signs of nonverbal signs system and vice versa.

Meanwhile, according to Catford (1965: 21-25), translation falls into three different categories. Those differences are in the terms of extent, levels, and ranks.

1) Extent

a) Full translation. It is a translation in which every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material.

b) Partial translation. It is a translation in which some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the target text.

2) Levels

a) Total translation. In this kind of translation, the source language's grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent grammar and lexis of the target language.

b) Restricted translation. It is the replacement of a source language textual material by an equivalent target language textual material at only one level. It means that translation is performed only at the phonological or at the graphological level, or only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

3) Ranks

a) Rank-bound translation. In this kind of translation, an attempt is made to select the equivalence target language at the same rank.

b) Free translation. It is always an unbounded translation. Sometimes, it happens between larger units than the sentence.

c) Literal translation. It lies between the two extremes, the rank-bound, and the free translation. It may start, as it were, from word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with the target language grammar.

As a text has both form and meaning, Larson (1984: 15) classifies translation into two main kinds i.e. form-based translation and meaning-based translation.

1) Form-based translation is usually referred to as literal translation since the translators are attempting to follow the form of the source language.

2) Meaning-based translation is known as an idiomatic translation since the meaning of the source text is expressed in the natural forms of the target language.

In translating practice, however, it is hard to translate consistently idiomatic or literal, thus there are often mixtures of literal and idiomatic form of language. Therefore, translation falls on a continuum from very literal, to idiomatic and unduly free as illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Very literal	*Literal*	*Modified literal*	*Inconsistent mixture*	*Near idiomatic*	*Idiomatic*	*Unduly free*

Translator's Goal
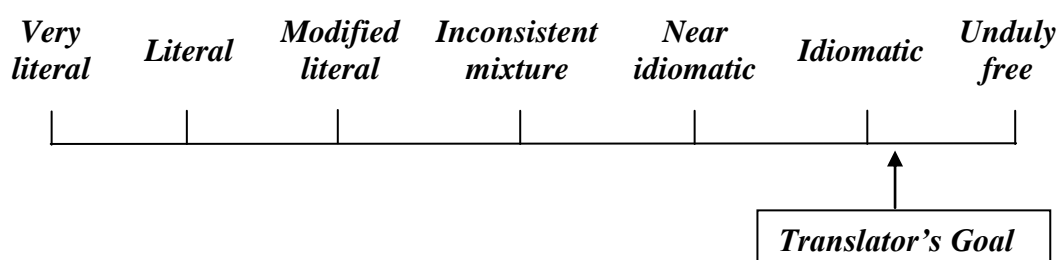
Figure 1. Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17)

Furthermore, Larson (1984: 17) states that the goal of translating should be to produce a receptor language text which is idiomatic. Idiomatic here means that the translation has the same meaning as the source language but it is expressed to

the receptor language in the natural form. In other words, the meaning is maintained while the form of the target language is natural.

c. Process of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982: 33-34) state that there are three stages in the translating process. They are as follows.

1) Analysis

In this stage, the translator analyzes the surface structure (i.e. the meaning as given in source language) in two points i.e. in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship, and of (b) the meaning of the words and the combination of the words. There are three major steps in this analysis stage i.e. (a) determining the meaningful relationships between the words and the combination of words, (b) determining the referential meaning of words and special combination of words (idiom), and (c) determining the connotative meaning (Nida and Taber, 1982: 34).

2) Transfer

The analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language to the receptor one.

3) Restructuring

The transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

The process of translation can be illustrated in Figure 2 below.

A
(Source)

B
(Receptor)

(Analysis)

(Restructuring)

X ——————— Transfer ——————→ Y
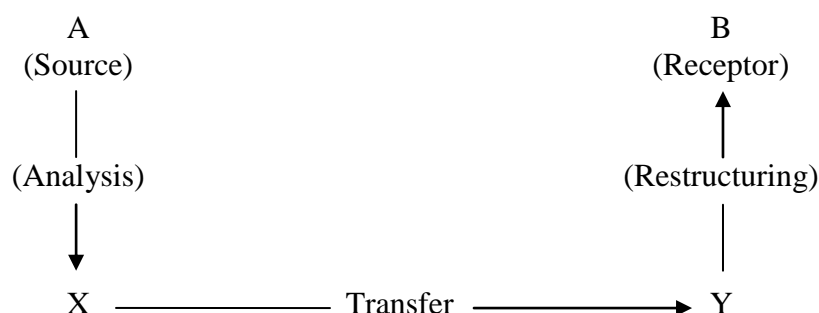
Figure 2. Translation Process (Nida and Taber, 1982: 33)

Another perspective about the process of translation is stated by Bell (1991: 13) who distinguishes a 'process' from 'result'. In his perspective, there are three distinguishable meanings of translation.

1) Translating is the process of translation (to translate is the activity rather than the tangible object).

2) A translation is the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translates text).

3) Translation is the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process.

Meanwhile, Machali (2000: 46) states that translation as a process involves three stages: analysis, transferring, and adaptation. The first and the second stages can be repeated in order to understand the content of the text deeply. Those two stages can also be used to identify the construct of situational contexts such as field, tenor and mode.

Further, Machali (2000: 63) says that there are five translation procedures in the process of translation: shift, modulation, adaptation, contextual conditioning, and annotated translation. Shift occurs as there is no correspondence for the source and the target language or as the language system. Modulation will

be used for the change of meaning which occurs in translation. Adaptation is used to provide authenticity or local color that may not be required for the source language institutional or cultural words. Contextual conditioning procedure is usually used when the original version is either ambiguous or too general. Meanwhile, annotated translation is often related to expression carrying cultural concept.

d. Meaning in Translation

In translation activity, a translator has to know how to transfer the meaning of the first language into the second language (Larson 1984: 3). That is why understanding meaning is important for the translator before doing a translation work. Meanwhile, Nida in Hatim and Muday (2004: 35) says that it is different between referential and connotative meaning. Referential meaning, known as denotation, deals with the words as signs or symbols whereas connotative meaning is the emotional reaction of a word provoked by the reader.

Meanwhile, Halliday (1994: vii) states that meaning is realized in language in the form of text that is shaped or patterned in the response to the context of situation. Further, he proposes three kinds of meaning i.e. ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning is the representation of the outer and the inner world of experience. In other word, it is the meaning in the senses of content. Ideational meaning is separated into two sub-functions i.e. experiential meaning and logical meaning. Experiential meaning is related to the content whereas logical meaning is related to the relationship between ideas. Interpersonal meaning is the meaning as a form of action. It is also an encoding or

interpersonal aspect of communication. Textual meaning is the putting of referential information into a coherent whole.

Meanwhile, according to Tou (in Sinar, 2002: 77), there are three attributes of meaning in semiotic system i.e. meaning breadth, depth and height. Those attributes construct meaning characters. Meaning has breadth which means that meaning ranges from the narrowest to the widest. Meaning breadth is characterized by the degree of semiotic diversification. Meaning has depth which means meaning ranges from the shallowest to the deepest. Meaning depth is characterized by the degree of semiotic delicacy. Meanwhile, meaning has height which means that meaning ranges from the lowest to the highest. Meaning height is characterized by the degree of stratification. It is important to take into account of those three attributes of meaning in order to do meaning analysis of its realization in text. The relation between the attributes of meaning and its characters is shown in Figure 3.
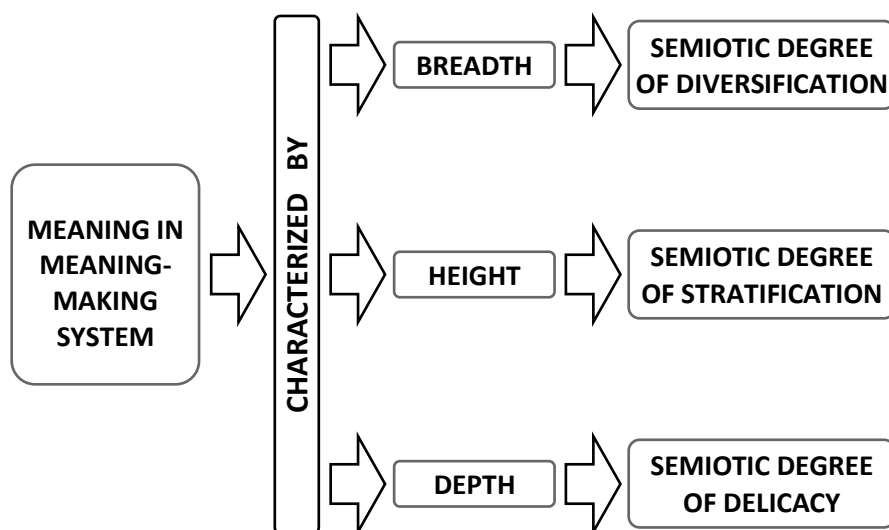
Figure 3. The Universe of Meaning by Tou (in Sinar, 2002: 77)

Degree of semiotic diversification deals with the variety of meaning. It is measured by varying three kinds of meaning in semantic level i.e. ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning. Degree of semiotic delicacy deals with meaning from general to specific or vice versa. Degree of semiotic stratification refers to degree of language strata used in a society.

e. Translational Semiotic Communication (TSC)

Translatics is a new alternative view introduced by Tou that is designed and developed to the traditional transfer/equivalence base frameworks (Tou, 2008: 23). It is inspired by Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), in which it does not adopt one of disciplinary, interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary perspective but transdisciplinary frameworks for the study of translation phenomena. In Translatics, translation phenomena are viewed and interpreted as TSC phenomena in the first place. After TSC, translation phenomena in their turn are viewed and interpreted as metasemiotic phenomena. It is metasemiotic which means an abstract semiotic phenomenon residing in its universe within which connotative denotative semiotic systems and representations as the realizing and instantiating semiotics live and make meaning.

TSC applies to both the lingual and/or non-lingual semiotic system and representation. It represents a denotative or textual semiotic at the lower level of semiotic and contextual semiotic such as situational, cultural, ideological and dienic semiotic system at the higher level of semiotic. The TSC model can be seen in Figure 4 as follows.
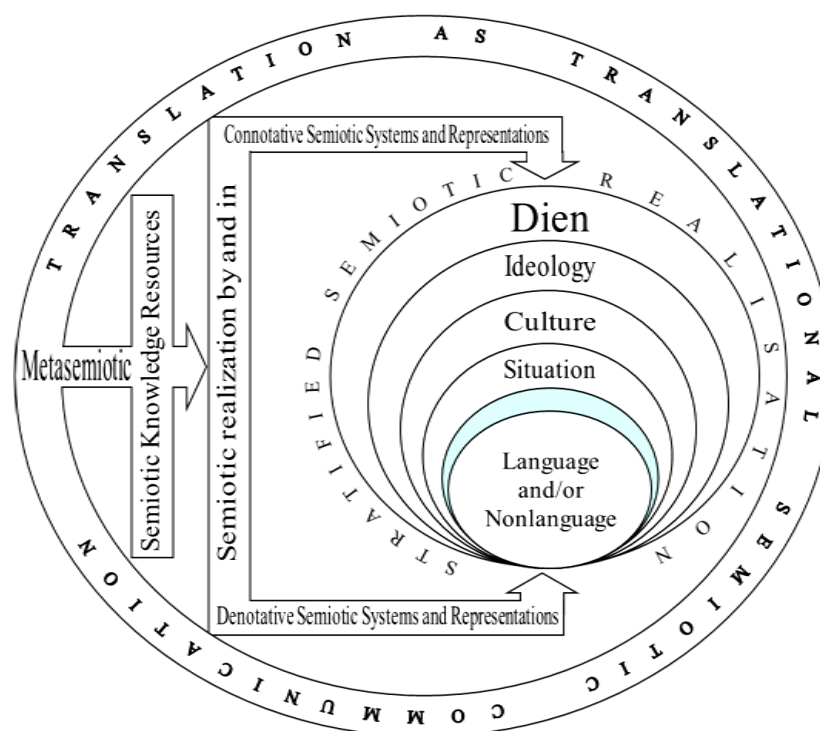
Figure 4. Translatics-based TSC Model: Translation as TSC as metasemiotic with its stratified CDS realisation systems and representations (Tou, 2008: 25)

Translatics posits that TSC does not exist but occurs while it is not a pre-existing entity, an organism, a physical object, a self contained property or something waiting to be made. TSC occurs because of what it has to do. It happens because the function is to serve in human/human-involved society. TSC means what it does as a result of connotative (contextual) and denotative (textual) semiotic systems and representations (CDS systems and representations) that realize and instatiate it systemically and functionally. There is no existence of the content in TSC but it is created by the activity of TSC itself. The Translatics interpretation of translation process can be seen in Figure 5 as follows.
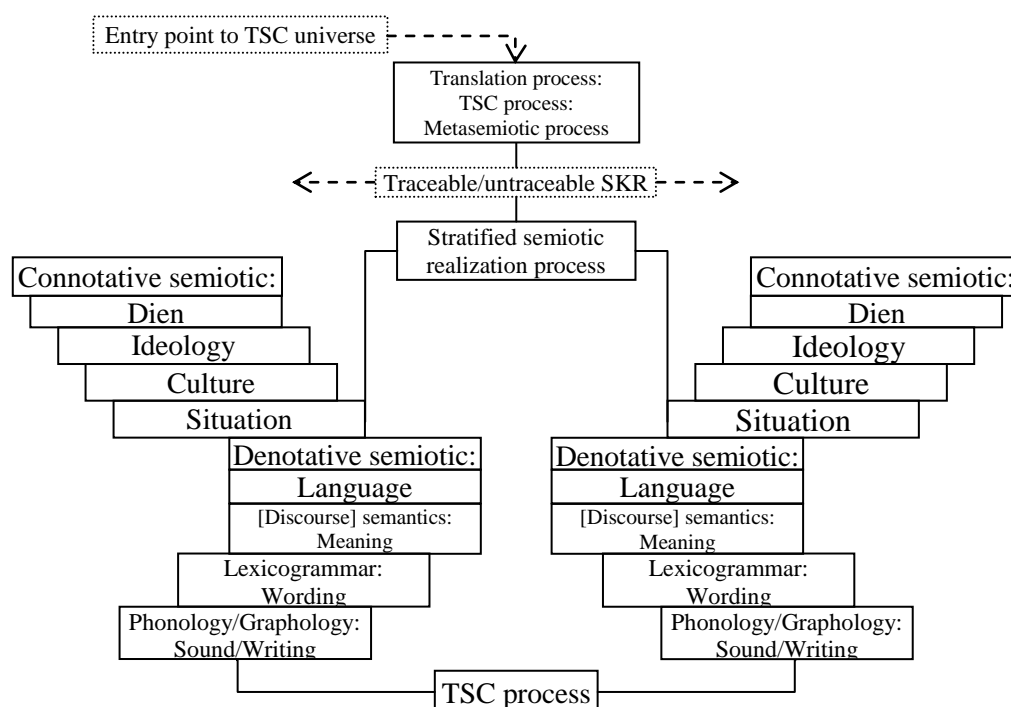
**Figure 5. Translation as TSC as metasemiotic with its stratified
Connotative Denotative Semiotic realisation systems and
representations (Tou, 2008: 32)**

In TSC, semiotic has height in terms of meaning and consequently also in terms of the system that makes and realizes meaning within which meaning also resides. It is used to measure and cater for the height of meaning and its location in the system. TSC as a process derives its resource for meaning-making. Semiotic Knowledge Resource (SKR) is defined as material or nonmaterial reality that turns into information, including one's experience of the real world which is construed into meaning. That information is construed into meaning in CDS system. TSC as a system finds its expression and is realized into CDS which views a translation as a text.

As metasemiotic phenomena, TSC does not exist but occurs. The occurrence is realized by and in CDS systems and representations. At connotative

denotative semiotic level, TSC system as a metasemiotic system finds its expression. The expression consists of a content and expression. Denotative, in contrast, is a simple semiotic whose expression cannot be analyzed as content-expression constellation. Denotative semiotic comprises (a) semantic that deals with meaning, (b) lexicogrammar that deals with wording, and (c) phonology/graphology that deals with sounding / writing.

Meawhile, connotative / contextual semiotics, in TSC, consists of four kinds i.e. dienic, ideology, culture and situation context. Dienic (religious) context is related to belief or religion context of the text. Ideology context is related with something that is created by humans whose values are shared by humans for the sake of humans (Sinar, 2007: 99). Context of culture is very important. It is not the immediate sights that is important but also the whole cultural history behind the text. Context of situation possesses a dynamic potential for change and development overtime as a result of what is going on. It explores meaning by this environment of the text. Those four kinds of connotative semiotics are regarded as the extrinsic context of TSC itself.

f. Subtitling

Matsumoto (2003: 100) states that subtitling process is different from the translation of written text. There is very unique and interesting procedure in translation of subtitles for movies and TV programs which cannot be found in the usual work of translation. Ideally, each utterance in movies/TV programs is translated fully then it is, at the same time, displayed synchronically on the screen with the spoken words. However, one major problem is the limitations of the

screen space. Another obstacle is the duration of subtitle which depends on the quantity and complexity of the text, the speed of dialogues, the average reading speed of the viewer, and the sufficient intervals between subtitles.

Meanwhile, Hatim and Mason (2000: 430-431) propose four main constraints of subtitling that make difficulties for the translator. They are as follows.

1) The shift of mode from speech to writing.

    This has the result that certain features of speech (non-standard dialect, emphatic devices such as intonation, code-switching, style-shifting and turn-taking) will not automatically be represented in the written form of the target text.

2) Factors which govern the medium or channel in which meaning is to be conveyed.

    There are physical constraint of available space and the space of the sound-track dialogue. Generally, the space is up to 33 or, in some cases, 40 keyboard characters per line and no more than two lines on the screen. The appearance may remain on the screen for a minimum of two and maximum of seven seconds.

3) The reduction of the source text as a consequence of the constraints above.

    The translator must reassess coherence strategies in order to maximize the irretrievability of intended meaning for a more concise target language version.

4) The requirement of matching the visual image.

As the acoustic and visual images are inseparable in a movie, coherence is required between the subtitled text and the moving image itself. Therefore, matching the subtitle to what is actually visible on the screen may, at times, create an additional constraint.

Making a translation of motion picture is simply to translate meaningfully and idiomatically the speaking-script with some general consideration to overall corresponding length (Nida, 1968: 178). Afterward, the result is carefully edited by checking it toward the movie as it is being shown. At last, the subtitling text is written out on the screen which is synchronized with the picture.

Based on his experience in subtitling from English into Japanese, Matsumoto (2003: 101) proposes the process of subtitling into two stages i.e. to translate the materials and to make subtitle from it. The first stage is to translate materials from the source language into the target language. In this stage, there are three steps proposed by Matsumoto. First, the sentences of the source language are translated literally. Second, the result of the first step is rewritten by considering the cultural differences in order to make sense in the target language. Lastly, the result of the second step is revised in order to make the sound of the translated sentences better and more effective.

The second stage is to make subtitle from the translated materials. There are nine steps proposed by Matsumoto in this stage. First, the duration in which the subtitle will be applied is measured. Second, the number of pages that can be fitted in the duration is calculated. Third, the edited images and the numbers of shots which are used are checked. Fourth, the translated sentences are divided into

a number of pages in order to see the possibility that all can be fit. Fifth, the number of letters and lines are adjusted according to the basic rules by trimming the sentences and choosing the most suitable words. Sixth, the translated sentences are typed up using a special system (program) in computer and added them to the edited sequences. Seventh, the meaning in the original language is checked to know if it is not lost in order to revise the subtitle sentences. Eighth, by considering the differences in languages and expressions in different culture, history, and customs between the source language and the target language, the subtitle sentences are matched to the suitable and comprehensible target language text. The last, the subtitling text needs a final checking to make all sentences of the subtitling text even better and fixed to be placed in screen.

2. Language

There are some definitions of language. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, Hornby (2000: 721) states that language is the use, by human, of a system of sounds and words to communicate. This means that language is a kind of system used by some particular communities in order to communicate and share ideas.

Meanwhile, some functional linguistics experts have their perspectives of language. In his book *Introducing to Functional Grammar,* Halliday (1994: xvii) defines language as a system for making meaning. Language is viewed as a semantic system with other system for encoding the meanings it produces. Further, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 19) separate language that has been

used, in technical terms, that refer language (1) as text and as system, (2) as sound, as writing and as wording, (3) as structure, and (4) as resource.

a. Views of Language

According to Halliday (1994: xxviii), there are two bases of fundamental oppositions in describing the grammar of language. In general, the one is the formal grammar that is primarily syntagmatic in orientation with its roots and logic in philosophy. The other one is the functional grammar that is primarily pragmatic with its roots in rhetoric and ethnography. Those two concepts of the grammar of language are described below.

1) **Formal Linguistics**

Formal linguistics is divided into two theories of grammar i.e. structural linguistics and transformational generative linguistics.

a) **Structural Linguistics**

In structural linguistics, language is seen as a system of speech sounds, arbitrarily assigned to objects, states and concepts to which they referred, used for human communication (Bell, 1981: 92). The structural view of language is associated with the phoneme as the unit of phonology and morpheme as the unit of grammar (Boey, 1975: 27).

b) **Transformation Generative Linguistics**

In the transformation generative linguistics, language is seen not merely as a matter of storing in one's head language list of words or sentence, but being able to produce sentence not heard before (Boey, 1975: 57). In this view, there are two sets of processes that are the phrase structure (base rules) and the transformational

rules. In the phrase structure, successive strings of symbols are built up until a terminal string is reached. The process is not begun with the sentences but with the most universal symbols of all. Then each symbol is expanded by rewriting. In transformational rule, the elements of the terminal string are manipulated, moved, added to and deleted until they express a grammatical sentence.

2) **Functional Linguistics**

In functional linguistics, language is viewed as a network of relations which tends to emphasize variables among different languages (Halliday, 1994: xxviii). In this view, semantics is taken as the foundation thus the grammar is natural and organized around the text or discourse. In this perspective, language is seen as two views under the functional approach i.e. tagmemic linguistics and systemic functional linguistics.

a) **Tagmemic Linguistics**

Robins (1980: 279-280) says that tagmemic theory is concerned primarily with grammatical analysis and operates in phonology with a version of the accepted phoneme concept at other levels. In addition, he says that there are three basic concepts under the tagmemic theory. First, language is seen as a part of human behavior, including verbal and non-verbal. Second, tagmeme occupies the place of slot and class mutually. It unites traditional concept (such as Subject, Predicator, Object, Complement, etc) with class concept (such as noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, etc). The last, tagmemic-syntax tagmeme occupies sequential and equipollent places in structures.

b) **Systemic Functional Linguistics**

According to Halliday (in Eggins, 2004: 2), Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language centered in the notion of language function. This theory views language as a social semiotic which is a resource people use to accomplish their purposes by expressing meaning in context. It is the study of how people exchange meaning using language. SFL is functional and semantic rather than formal and syntactic in orientation. As SFL accounts for the syntactic structure of language, it places the function of language as central (what language does, and how it does it), in preference to more structural approaches, which place the elements of language and their combinations as central.

In this theory, the general conception of language assumed contrasts linguistic forms from with substance (phonic and graphic representation) on one side with situations (in relation to which the linguistic form has meaning) on the other. As central in linguistic forms, grammar and lexis are related to their phonic representation through orthography (the alphabet and spelling rules of language). On the other side, the semantic functions or meanings of grammatical and lexical elements are stated in terms of contexts of situation (Robin, 1980: 282).

Systemic Functional Linguistics operates with both grammatical function such as Theme, Subject, Actor, etc and grammatical classes such as nominal group, verbal group, propositional phrase, noun, verb, preposition, etc. However, the primary organization of a grammatical unit such as clause is functional. In fact, by labeling grammatical function, it can be showed what part each component is playing in the overall structure. The purpose of functional labeling

is to provide a means of interpreting grammatical structure (Halliday, 1985: 31-32).

Systemic Functional Linguistics actually has five special features. First, SFL is oriented to the description of language as a resource for making meaning rather than a system of rules (Halliday and Martin, 1993: 22-23). Thus, semantic, grammatical, and phonological systems are systems of potential, a range of alternatives. The lexicogrammar system or what the speaker can say is the realization of the semantic system of what the speaker can mean. Hence, language is essentially seen as a system of meaning potential (Halliday in Parret, 1974: 86).

Second, SFL concerns with texts rather than sentences as the basic unit through which meaning is negotiated (Halliday and Martin, 1993: 22). Consequently, the relation between the semantic and the grammar is one of realizations: the wording. In turn, the wording is realized by sound and writing (Halliday, 1985: xx).

Third, SFL focuses on relation between texts and contexts rather that on texts as decontextualized structural entities in their own right (Halliday and martin, 1993: 22). In other words, language is seen as an inter organism perspective, that is, language as what goes on between people or language as interaction (Halliday in Parret, 1974: 81).

Fourth, SFL concerns with language as a system for construing meaning rather as a conduit through which thoughts and feeling are poured. In other words, it views language as a meaning-making system rather than a meaning-expressing one (Halliday and Martin, 1993: 23).

Fifth, SFL is oriented to extravagance rather than parsimony. It means, SFL is oriented to develop an elaborate model in which language, life, the universe and everything can be viewed in communicative or semiotic terms (Halliday and Martin, 1993: 23).

b. Language Levels and Ranks

Halliday (1994: 15) proposes that a language is a complex semiotic system composed of multiple levels or strata. Language level is a major dimension of structural organization capable of being analyzed separately from other dimension. The new stratifications of language are in four strata i.e. Context, Semantics, Lexicogrammar, and Phonology/Graphology.

Extralinguisics levels

CONTEXT OF CULTURE

CONTEXT OF SITUATION

Realized in

CONTENT LEVELS:

- Semantics
  (systems of meanings)

- Lexicogrammar
  (systems of wordings, system of signing)

Linguistics levels

Realized

EXPRESSION LEVELS:

- Phonology
  (systems of sounds)

- Graphology
  (systems of writings)
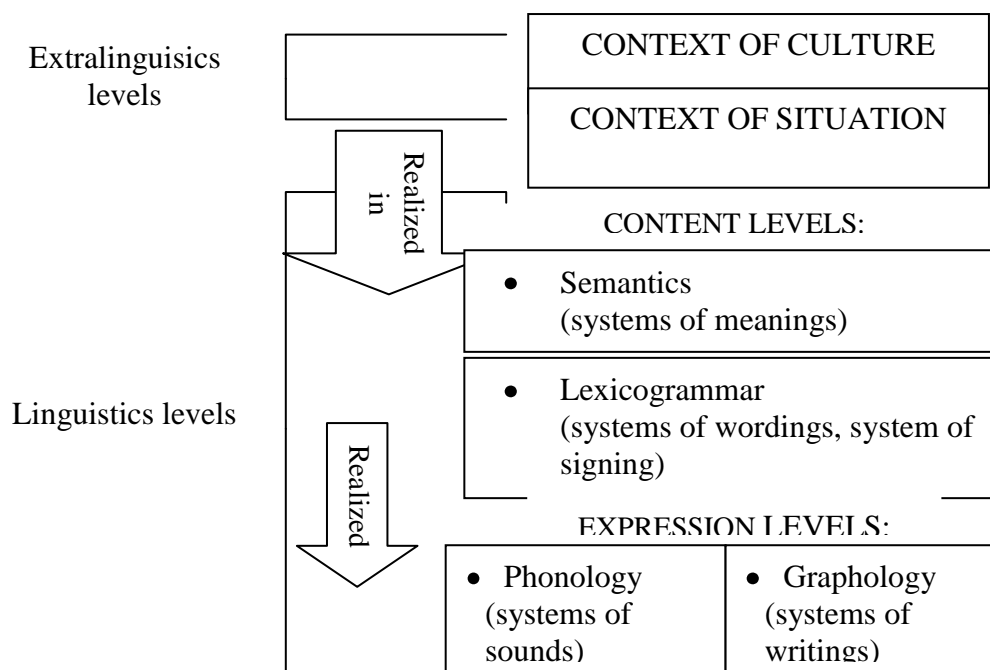
Figure 6. Levels of Language (Butt at.al, 2000: 183)

1) **Context**

This is the higher level of semiotic system in which language is 'embedded' (Matthiessen in Sinar, 2007: 50). In the concept of context, there are two contexts i.e. context of culture and context of situation. The relationship between language and context is close. Language as a system is, specifically, embedded in a context of culture or social system and any instantiation of language as a text is embedded in its own context of situation (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 27 - 28).

2) **Semantic System**

Semantic is the linguistic inter-level to context. It is the way into the linguistic system where context can be semanticised. As semantic related with term of meaning, according to Halliday (in Eggins, 2004: 3), semantically there are three kinds of meaning i.e. textual meaning, interpersonal meaning, and ideational meaning. Those three kinds of meaning are called metafunctions of language. They are as follows.

a) **Textual Meaning**

Textual meaning refers to the way the text is organized as a piece of writing or speech (Eggins, 2004: 12). According to Halliday (2004: 169), in textual meaning, the clause presents a message as a new turn in response to a query concentrated with an English word that had just been queried. The textual meaning organizes a clause as message that becomes the marker of a text in a language.

b) **Interpersonal Meaning**

Interpersonal meaning is meaning about relationship roles with other people and attitudes to each other (Eggins, 2004: 12). In interpersonal meaning, the clause enacts a proposition that is explicitly addressed to a particular person (Halliday, 2004: 169). Interpersonal meaning organizes a clause as exchange that consists of two elements i.e. mood and residue.

c) **Ideational Meaning**

In ideational meaning, the clause construes a quantum of change as a figure, or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any attendant circumstances (Halliday, 2004: 169). The ideational meaning is divided into two aspects i.e. experiential meaning and logical meaning. They organize a clause as representation. Experiential meaning refers to what the communication is about. It is the information content which is a representation of some recognizable phenomena. It can be expressed as features that can be thought of as representing the real world as it is apprehended in our experience.

3) **Lexicogrammar System**

Lexicogrammar concerns the syntactic organization of words into utterances. It is called lexicogrammar because it includes both grammar and vocabulary. Both grammar and vocabulary are merely different ends of the same continuum. They are the same phenomenon as seen from the opposite perspectives (Halliday, 1994: 15).

4) **Phonology/Graphology System**

This is the lowest level in language. Phonology is related with the system of sound while the graphology is related with the system of writing. Phonology is the formal units into which phonic substance is organized which operates as the exponents of grammatical/lexical forms. Meanwhile, graphology is the formal units into which graphic substance is organized which operate as the exponents of grammatical/lexical forms.

Meanwhile, Catford (1965: 32) states that each language has the same number of ranks and each language has the same kind of relationship between units of the different ranks. In the semantic level, a text is the language rank. In the lexicogrammar level, there are sentence, clause, word-group/phrase, word, morphemes. In phonological and graphological levels, there are phoneme and grapheme.

Phoneme/grapheme is the smallest units of sounds and writing which are established when distinguishing two words. For instance, the phonemes /d/ and /t/ in "bed" and "bat" have different meanings.

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful units of grammar (Catford, 1965: 19). It is divided into two type i.e. free and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand on its own as a word-form. Whereas bound morphemes are the additional instrument which cannot stand alone as a word-form.

Next, the word is the smallest unit of language that can stand alone. It is expected to possess individual meaning (Baker, 1992: 11). In English, words can

be classified into eight part of speech i.e. noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

Phrase/group is composition of words which, in other word, it is consist of at least two words or more. Phrases and groups are different in the perspective though those are at the same status on the rank scale. A group is an expansion of a word meanwhile a phrase is a contraction of a clause (Halliday, 1994: 180).

In grammar, a clause is a word or group of words, at least, consisting of a subject and a predicate. Therefore, the subject in the clause may not appear explicitly in some language and types of clauses. The position of a clause is higher than a word and phrase but it is below a sentence. There are two types of clause i.e. independent and dependent clause. An independent clause can form a simple sentence while composition of two or more independent clause can form a complex sentence. Meanwhile, a dependent clause cannot stand alone forming a sentence but it must be composited with independent clause. Halliday (1985: 159) refers to a clause and a sentence as the same unit. A clause can be a sentence if it is given the final intonation such as declarative, interrogative, and exclamatory.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976: 2), a text is considered as a semantic unit. It is not of a form but of meaning. Besides, it does not consist of sentences but is realized by sentences. Text is the realization of meaning which is identified as a stretch of language.

The relation between language levels and its ranks can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Language Levels and Ranks

LANGUAGE SYSTEM	LEVEL OF	REALIZATION RANK
Phonology/Graphology	Sound/Writing	1. Phoneme/Grapheme
Lexicogrammar	Wording	2. Morpheme 3. Word 4. Phrase/Group 5. Clause/Sentence
Semantic	Meaning	6. Text

3. Text and Context

Eggins (2004: 5) states that the term 'text' refers to a complete linguistic interaction whether spoken or written preferably from beginning to end. Meanwhile, Butt et.al. (2000: 3) says that a text is a harmonious collection of meanings appropriate to its context. Contexts are realized by texts and texts reveal context. The unity of a text cannot be separated from texture and structure. The meaning brings coherently in the text by texture, while the structure refers to appropriate structural element of the language to reveal the context. In other words, text and context are one unity that delivers messages.

Moreover, Butt et.al. (2000: 3) say that a text always occurs in two contexts i.e. context of culture and context of situation. The outer context of the text is the context of culture while the inner context is the context of situation. An illustration of those two kinds of context and the relation to the text can be seen in Figure 7 as follows.
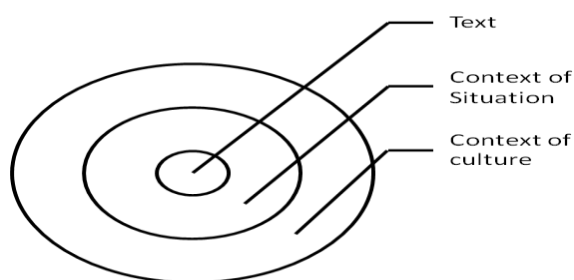
Figure 7. Text in Context (Butt et.al. 2000: 4)

Context of situation is the situation in which linguistic interaction takes place giving the participants a great deal of information about the meanings that are being exchanged and the meanings that are likely to be exchanged. Halliday and Hasan (1985: 11) propose three features of the context of situation namely *field, tenor,* and *mode*. These serve to interpret the social context of a text that is the environment in which meanings are being exchanged.

a. Field

It refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place. In the relation of text, meaning and realization, field can be associated with the experiential meaning which is realized lexicogrammatically in the transitivity system.

b. Tenor

It refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participant, statuses, and roles. In the relation of text, meaning and realization, tenor can be associated with the interpersonal meaning which is realized lexicogrammatically in the mood system.

c. Mode

It refers to what part the language is playing, to what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation. In the relation of text, meaning and realization, mode can be associated with the textual meaning which is realized lexicogrammatically in the thematic structure system and information structure system.

| TEXT:
Metafunctional:
    Ideational
    Interpersonal
    Textual | CONTEXT:
Situational:
    Field
    Tenor
    Mode
Cultural:
    Institutional
    Ideological
Intertextual:
    Inter-related text
Intratextual:
    Coherence
    Cohession |
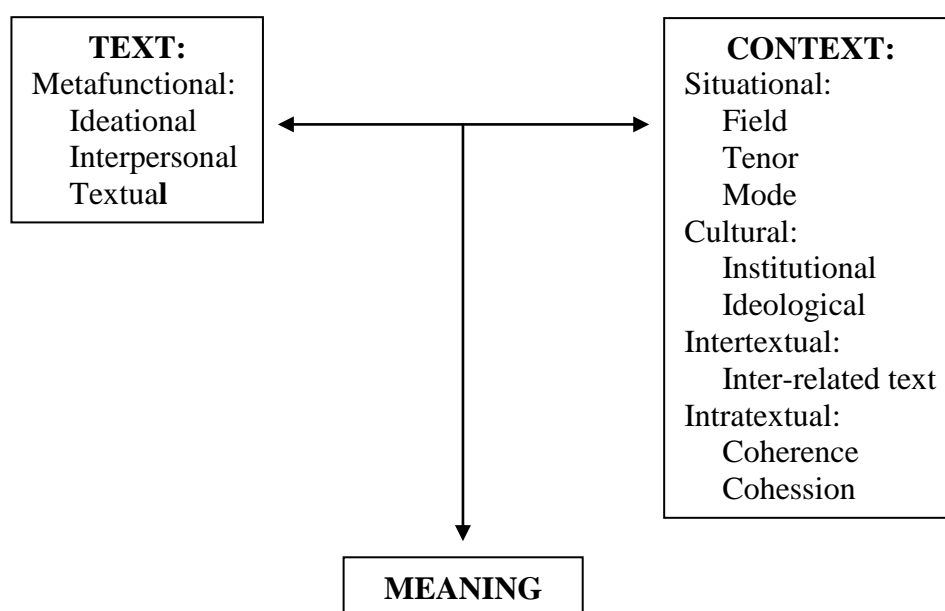
MEANING

Figure 8. Text and Context (Halliday and Hasan, 1985: 44)

This is a brief explanation of Figure 8 above. Between the friction of a text and the context, it arises meaning since the text influences the context and the context influences the text. Text, as a metafunctional, constructs a complex of ideational, interpersonal and textual meanings. Meanwhile, the context of situation is constructed by configuration of field, tenor and mode features which specify the register of the text. The context of culture is constructed by the institutional and the ideological backgrounds that give value to the text and constrain its interpretation. Inter-textual context is about relations with other text

and assumptions that are carried the form. Intra-textual context is about coherence within the text including the linguistic cohesion that embodies the internal semantic relationships.

4. Textual Meaning: Meaning as Message

In his book, *An Introduction of Functional Grammar,* Halliday (1994: xiii - xiv) proposes three aspects of meaning called metafunctions. This is the three principal functions used as the basis of grammar (Finch, 2000: 1). In this perspective, language is organized around two kinds of meaning i.e. *ideational* and *interpersonal*. Those two components are manifestations of two very general purposes in the linguistic system i.e. to understand the environment (ideational) and to act on the others in it (interpersonal). Combined with these is the third metafunctions component i.e. *textual*, which breathes relevance into the other two (Halliday, 1985: xiii). These three components of metafunctions are construed from three different strands of meaning which are embodied in the structure of a clause (Halliday, 1994: 34). They are as follows.

a.   The Theme functions in the structure of the clause as message

A clause has meaning as a message that is a quantum of information. The Theme is the point of departure for the message. It is the element the speaker selects for grounding what he is going to say.

b.   The Subject functions in the structure of the clause as an exchange

A clause has meaning as an exchange that is a transaction between the speaker and the listener. The subject is warranty of the exchange. It is the element the speaker that makes responsible for the validity of what he is saying.

c.   The Actor functions in the structure of the clause as a representation

A clause has meaning as a representation that is a construal of some processes in ongoing human experience. The actor is the active participant in that process. It is the element the speaker portrays as the one that does the deed.

In the Halliday an approach, clause as message can be analyzed in terms of two types of structure i.e. thematic structure and information structure (Baker, 1992: 121). Those types of structure are based on the different orientations. Thematic structure is viewed from the point of view of the sayer/writer while information structure is viewed from the point of view of the hearer/reader.

In thematic structure, there are two segments of a clause i.e. Theme and Rheme (Baker, 1992: 121). Theme is what the message is concerned with, that is the point of departure for what the speaker is going to say (Halliday, 1994: 38). Further, Halliday defines Theme as one element in a particular structural configuration which is organized as a message, which is known as 'thematic structure'.

At the clause level, the position of Theme is in the front of a clause as the topic of the speaker message is thematized by putting it in the initial position (Baker, 1992: 122). This is what the clause is about. Theme has two functions i.e. (a) it acts as a point of orientation by connecting back to previous stretches of discourse and thereby maintaining a coherent point of view, and (b) it acts as a

point of departure by connecting forward and contributing to the development of later stretches (Baker, 1992: 121).

Meanwhile, the second segment is called Rheme. This is what the speaker says about the Theme. Rheme is the most important element in the structure of the clause as message because it represents the very information that the speaker wants to convey to the hearer (Baker, 1992: 122). Rheme is the goal of the discourse. In its position, Rheme follows the Theme as it explains what the Theme is about.

Therefore, in Bahasa Indonesia, Alwi (2003: 325) defines Theme and Rheme as *Topik* and *Komen. Topik* is the core of speaking whereas *Komen* functions to explain the *Topik.* As it is same in English, *Topik* is something which is already known by the hearer/reader whereas *Komen* is the explanation about the *Topik.*

Meanwhile, still in Bahasa Indonesia, Sinar (2008: 51) calls Theme and Rheme as *Tema* and *Rema* which are adopted from Hallidayan functional theory of language (SFL). The construction of thematic structure in Bahasa Indonesia is almost similar with those in English. Like in English, there is only one topical Theme (*Tema topikal*) in a Bahasa Indonesia clause. Preceding the topical Theme, it might also occur other Themes (*Tema tekstual* and/or *Tema interpersonal*). The explanation of textual, interpersonal and topical Theme will be further explained in subchapter *Types of Theme and Multiple Theme* below.

Table 2. Examples of Theme-Rheme Structure in Clauses

John	*reads the book every day.*
The book	*is read by John every day.*
Every day,	*John reads the book.*
Orang itu	*menitipkan sebuah buku mencurigakan.*
Joni	*adalah seorang mahasiswa teladan.*
Theme / *Topik* / *Tema*	Rheme / *Komen* / *Rema*

a. **Simple Theme**

The Theme of a clause consists of just one structural element which is represented by just one unit (nominal group, adverbial group or prepositional phrase). Table 3 bellow is an example of simple Theme.

Table 3. Example of Simple Theme

The National Explorers Society	*accuses Muntz of fabricating the skeleton.*
Theme	Rheme

The other common variant is that the Theme consists of two or more groups or phrases forming a single structural element. Those two or more groups or phrases are called group complex or phrase complex. Whether those group complex or phrase complex is still in one structural element as a Theme in a clause, this also constitutes a simple Theme.

The other form of clause which is constituted into a simple Theme is Thematic Equative. Thematic Equative sets up the Theme + Rheme structure in the form of an equation which mean all the elements of the clause are organized in two constituents linked by a relationship of identity (Halliday, 1994: 41). Here are two examples of Thematic Equative presented in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Examples of Thematic Equative (the nominalization form act as Theme)

What the thing the duke gave to my aunt	*was that teapot.*
The one who gave my aunt that teapot	*was the duke.*
Theme	Rheme

The Theme in the example above is a single structural element i.e. '*What the thing the duke gave to my aunt*'. That form is called 'nominalization' which means any element or group of elements which functions as a nominal group in the clause and constitutes a single element in the message structure (Halliday, 1994: 42). Nominalization form in a clause can be either Theme or Rheme. However, a Thematic Equative is an identifying clause which has a thematic nominalization in it. In other words, the form of Thematic Equative is when the Theme in the clause is in a nominalization form.

b. Types of Theme and Multiple Themes

Reflecting three dimensional metafunctional structures of clause, there are three different types of elements of clause structure that can get to be Theme i.e. topical (experiential) elements, interpersonal elements and textual elements (Eggins, 2004: 301). A simple Theme contains only a topical (experiential) Theme. Meanwhile, a clause is said to have multiple Themes when there are other Themes in a clause beside the topical Theme (or preceding it). Further explanations of topical, interpersonal and textual Themes are as follows.

1) **Topical Theme**

The principal related with thematic structure is that Theme in every clause always contains only one of those experiential elements (Halliday, 1994: 52). The

Theme of a clause ends with the first constituent related with transitivity functions i.e. Participant or Subject, Circumstance Adjunct or Complement, and Process function. The first element that functions as one of those transitivity functions in a clause is called topical Theme. The Participant is either actor or goal in the Process, whether Circumstance can be either adjunct of time, of place, etc. If one of those three elements is the Theme (topical Theme) in a clause, any element preceding it is part of Theme (interpersonal and/or textual Theme) and others that following it is part of Rheme. In other words, topical Theme is the boundary which determines what part of Theme and Rheme.

2) **Interpersonal Theme**

Whether interpersonal (in meaning) indicates the kind of interaction between speakers or the position which they are taking (Butt at.al, 2000: 138), interpersonal Theme is any combination of vocative, modal adjunct, and mood-marking. Vocative is typically any item of personal name which is used to address. Modal adjunct is that which expresses the speaker's judgment regarding to the relevance of the message. A list of modal adjuncts can be seen in Table 5 below. Mood-marking is Finite Verbal Operator (in interrogative clauses where it precedes the Subject) and WH-interrogative (or imperative *let's*) (functioning simultaneously as topical Theme). The position of interpersonal Theme in a clause precedes the topical Theme. Any interpersonal element that is founded after topical Theme is not part of Theme but Rheme.

Table 5. Modal Adjunct in English (Halliday, 1994: 49)

	Type	Meaning	Example
I	Probability	How likely?	probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe
	Usuality	How often?	usually, sometimes, always, (n)ever, often, seldom
	Typicality	How typical?	occasionally, generally, regularly, for the most part
	Obviousness	How obvious?	of course, surely, obviously, clearly
II	Opinion	I think	in my opinion, personally, to my mind
	Admission	I admit	to be honest, to tell you the truth
	Persuasion	I assure you	honestly, really, believe me, seriously
	Entreaty	A request you	please, kindly
	Presumption	I presume	evidently, apparently, no doubt
	Desirability	How desirable?	(un)fortunately, to my delight/distress, regrettably, hopefully
	Reservation	How reliable	at first, tentatively, provisionally, looking back on it
	Validation	How valid	broadly speaking, in general, on the whole, strictly speaking, in principle
	Evaluation	How sensible	(un)wisely, understandably, mistakenly, foolishly
	Prediction	How expected	to my surprise, surprisingly, as expected, by chance

Interpersonal Theme has two functions (Santosa, 2003: 118-119). First, it functions to determine the intimacy of the interpersonal relationship among the participants. Commonly, there is any vocative which is utilized in the text. Second, it functions to determine interpersonal transaction i.e. giving or requesting information/good/service. Commonly, there is any interpersonal adjunct or question mark in the text.

3) **Textual Theme**

Textual Theme is to signal the point of departure for experiences in a clause (Butt at.al, 2000: 137). The function is to create a cohesive text with well-signposted connections between messages. In a clause, textual Theme has a

function to connect a clause with other clause which is, commonly, marked by conjunction at the front of the clause or continuative if it is in spoken words (Santosa, 2003: 118). Like the interpersonal Theme, the position of the textual Theme in a clause also precedes the topical Theme. Any textual element following topical Theme is part of Rheme.

Textual Theme includes any combination of continuative, structural (conjunction or Wh-relative), conjunctive adjunct. Continuative is one of a small set of discourse signalers, like *yes, no, well, oh, now*. It signals that a new move is beginning like responses in dialogues or a move to the next point if the same speaker is continuing. Structural is any kind of conjunctions (which relate clauses in the same sentence) and WH-relatives (but note that the group or phrase containing the relative is simultaneously the topical Theme). For example, conjunctions which function as coordinator are *and, or, either, neither, but, yet, so, then*, etc. Examples of conjunction which functions as sub-coordinators are *when, while, before, after, until, even if, in case, supposing (that), in spite of the fact*, etc. Meanwhile, examples of WH-relatives are *which, who, whose, whatever, whichever, whenever, however,* etc. Conjunctive adjunct is that which relates the clause to the preceding text. A list of conjunctive adjuncts can be seen in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Conjunctive Adjunct in English (Halliday, 1994: 49)

	Type	Meaning	Example
I	appositive corrective dismissive summative verifactive	'i.e., e.g.' rather in any case in short actually	that is, in other words, for instance or rather, at least, to be precise in any case, anyway, leaving that aside briefly, to sum up, in conclusion actually, in fact, as a matter of fact
II	additive adversative variative	and but instead	also, moreover, in addition, besides on the other hand, however, conversely instead, alternatively
III	temporal comparative causal conditional concessive respective	then likewise so (if…) then yet as to that	meanwhile, before that, later on, next, soon, finally likewise, in the same way therefore, for this reason, as a result, with this in mind in that case, under the circumstances, otherwise nevertheless, despite that in this respect, as far as that's concerned

From the explanation of types of Theme above, here is the summary of components of multiple Themes as presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Components of Multiple Themes (Halliday, 1994: 54)

Metafunctions	Component of Theme
Textual	Continuative Structural (conjunction or WH-relative) Conjunctive (Adjunct)
Interpersonal	Vocative Modal (Adjunct) Finite (operator) WH- (interrogative)
Experiential	Topical (participant, circumstance, process)

Two arrows in Table 7 above indicate that both WH-relative, which belongs to textual Theme, and WH-interrogative (or imperative *let's*), which

belongs to interpersonal Theme, are functioning simultaneously as topical Theme. WH-interrogative has a twofold thematic values i.e. at the same time operates as interpersonal and topical (Halliday, 2004: 85). It is interpersonal as it construes the mood. It is topical as it represents participant or circumstance. Like WH-interrogative, WH-relative also combines topical with a non-topical function, in this case textual (Halliday, 2004: 85).

c. Theme and Mood

The element that is typically chosen as the Theme in an English clause depends on the choice of mood (Halliday, 1994: 42). Some minor clauses have no thematic structure like in the sentences *Carter!* and *Good night!*. Hence, that kind of clause will be left out the account. The other kind of clause is major clause i.e. independent clause. An independent major clause is either indicative or imperative in mood. In indicative, it is either declarative or interrogative. Whether in interrogative, it is either polar interrogative ('yes/no' type) or content interrogative ('WH-' type).

1) **Theme in Declarative Clauses**

The typical pattern in declarative clause is that the Theme (topical/experiential) is conflated with Subject. For example, in the sentence '*Carter had five accidents yesterday.*', '*Carter*' operates as the Subject and also as the Theme in the clause/sentence. The typical pattern like the example above (i.e. the Theme is the Subject in a clause) is known as Unmarked Theme of a declarative clause.

Therefore, the Subject is the element that is chosen as topical Theme except there is a good reason for choosing something else. If the sentence in the example above is rearranged become '*Yesterday, Carter had five accidents.*', the topical Theme of the sentence is '*Yesterday*'. In that sentence, the Theme is not the Subject but the adjunct of time. That pattern composes the Theme as marked Theme of a declarative clause as it is not common/typical pattern in declarative clauses.

In other words, a marked Theme in a declarative clause is a Theme which is other than the Subject (Halliday, 1994: 44). The most usual form of marked Theme in English declarative clauses is an adverbial group or preposition phrase functioning as adjunct in the clause. While the complement which is becoming a Subject in clause is the 'most marked' Theme as an example in the sentence '*This responsibility we accept Sadie.*'. The topical Theme in that sentence is '*This responsibility*' which functions as Complement.

2) **Theme in Interrogative Clauses**

The typical function of an interrogative clause is to ask a question the speaker wants to be told something. The word that indicates what the speaker wants to know comes first in the clause. There are two main types of questions; (1) the question asking about the polarity 'yes or no?' and (2) the question asking about the identity of some element in the content.

In a polarity yes/no question, the element that functions as the Theme is the element that embodies the expression of polarity, namely the finite verbal operator (Halliday, 1994: 45). The finite verbal operator, that expresses positive or

negative, is placed at the beginning of the clause before the Subject. The examples of that finite verbal operators are finite verbs: *is, isn't; do, don't; can, can't; have, haven't;* etc. In an interrogative clause, the pattern of finite verb following with Subject forms a two-part Theme.

Table 8. Examples of Theme in Yes/No Interrogative

Can	*you*	*find me an acre of land?*
Is	*anybody*	*at home?*
Theme 1 (interpersonal)	Theme 2 (topical)	Rheme

Meanwhile, the second type of questions asking about the identity of some elements in the content is represented in WH-interrogative. The examples of the WH-interrogative are *who, what, when, how,* etc. In a WH-interrogative, which is a search for a missing piece of information, the element that functions as Theme is the element that requests this information namely WH-element. This WH-element in an interrogative clause is put first no matter what the other function it has in the mood structure of the clause whether Subject, Adjunct or Complement. In interrogative clauses, as mentioned above, WH-interrogative plays as interpersonal Theme because it construes the mood and, simultaneously, as topical Theme because it represents participant or circumstance (Halliday, 2004: 85).

Table 9. Examples of Theme in WH-interrogative

Who	*killed Bloodstained Blade?*
How many miles	*to the Serapeum of Apis?*
Theme (simultaneously as interpersonal and topical)	Rheme

3) **Theme in Imperative Clauses**

The basic message of an imperative clause is either 'I want you to do something' or 'I want us to do something'. The first type, typically, is represented by the first position of verbal word, or called Predicator if it is in the mood structure, in the clause as the Theme (topical). The example is like in the sentence '*Do it now!*' with '*Do*' as the topical Theme in the clause. Meanwhile, in the sentence '*Do tell me about the gossip!*', the word '*do*' here is treated as the interpersonal Theme as it precedes the topical Theme that is the Predicator '*tell*'.

The second type which means 'I want us (you and me) to do something' usually begins with *let's*. The example is like in the sentence '*Let's do it!*'. In that sentence, the topical Theme is '*Let's*' and the rest is part of Rheme. Moreover, in *let's* imperatives, the *let* particle is analyzed as the Subject (not as the Predicator) and is therefore a topical Theme (Eggins, 2004: 311).

In negative imperative, the principle is the same as yes/no interrogative. The topical Theme is '*don't*' plus the following element either the Subject or the Predicator. In the sentence '*Don't do it now!*', the negative '*Don't*' and the Predicator '*do*' operate as the topical Theme. Meanwhile, if the sentence is inserted with Subject '*you*' becomes '*Don't you do it now!*', the topical Theme is '*Don't*' and the Subject '*you*'. This is the marked pattern of imperative clauses.

d. Theme Choice

Unmarked means that it is the most expected common and unremarkable case. Meanwhile, marked means that it is unusual and should be noticed because of the way it stands out (Butt at.al, 2000: 139). When a Theme is marked, the

choice must be seen the purpose behind the speaker's patterning as all choices are meaningful. The purpose may be to draw the addressee's attention to a particular group or phrase but more often is to draw a coherent text that is easy to follow. There are three types of marked Themes in English based on Halliday's theory (Baker, 1992: 132 - 40). They are as follows.

1) **Fronted Theme**

Greenbaum and Quirk (in Baker, 1992: 132) state that fronting Theme involves 'the achievement of marked Theme by moving into initial position of an item which is otherwise unusual there'. There are a number of possible thematic structures in English. For example, in the sentence *'In Setne the book received a great deal of publicity'*, the marked Theme is *'In Setne'* which functions as circumstance in the experiential structure. The sentence above is an example of fronting circumstance of place adjunct. Fronting adjunct / circumstance as Theme in English is marked but it is not highly marked because adverbial is fairly mobile in English.

Meanwhile, if the sentence in the example above is rearranged by fronting the object and the sentence becomes *'A great deal of publicity, the book received in Setne'*, the Theme is *'A great deal of publicity'* which is fronting the object. Note that fronting object or complement is not same with using the passive voice in English. Fronting complement or object is more marked than fronting adjunct because complement or object is fairly restricted if it is placed preceding subject in English.

Fronting the predicator involves rearranging other clause elements and adjusting the form of the verbal group. For example, in the sentence *'Received a great deal of publicity in Setne the book is.'*, the Theme will be *'Received (a great deal of publicity in Setne)'* which functions as the predicator in the clause. This is the most marked of all thematic choice in English i.e. by fronting the predicator (Baker, 1992: 135).

2) **Predicated Theme**

Predicated Theme involves using *it*-structure (also called a cleft structure) to place an element near the beginning of the clause. It is marked in the Theme choice. An example of predicated Theme is presented in Table 10 as follows.

Table 10. Examples of Predicated Theme

It was the book	*that received a great deal of publicity in Setne.*
Theme (predicated)	Rheme

In Table 10 above, the Theme of the sentence is *'It was the book'* which is marked. The attention and the stress is the words after *'It was'*. The Theme of an *it*-structure is not *'It'* but rather the element which occurs after the verb *to be*. Although the sentence in the example above has two clauses, the first clause is treated as the Theme and the second clause is the Rheme. The reason is that the second clause *'that received a great deal of publicity in Setne'* is the explanation of the first clause *'It was the book'*.

3) **Identifying Theme**

An identifying Theme places an element in Theme position by turning it into a nominalization using *Wh*-structure (also called a pseudo-cleft sentence). For

example, in the sentence *'What the book received in Setne was a great deal of publicity.'*, the Theme is *'What the book received in Setne'* and it is marked. The explanation of identifying Theme is like the explanation of Thematic Equative above in subchapter Simple Theme.

e. **Theme in Dependent, Embedded, Minor, and Elliptical Clauses**

1) **Theme in Dependent Clauses**

a) If finite, the clause typically has a conjunction as the structural Theme, e.g. *because, that, whether,* followed by a topical Theme. The examples are presented in Table 11 below. If it begins with WH-element, the WH-element constitutes as the topical Theme. The examples are presented in Table 12 below.

Table 11. Examples of Theme in Finite Dependent Clauses (with Conjunction)

[I asked]	*whether*	*Pigs*	*have wings.*
[They knew]	*that*	*in springs*	*the snow would melt.*
[He left]	*because*	*his work*	*was done.*
	structural	topical	
	Theme		Rheme
Independent Clause	Dependent Clause		

Table 12. Examples of Theme in Finite Dependent Clause (with WH-Elements)

[I asked]	*why*	*no one was around.*
[They knew]	*which side*	*their bread was buttered.*
[He left]	*whose army*	*never lost a battle.*
	Theme	Rheme
Independent Clause	Dependent Clause	

b) If non-finite, there may be a conjunction or preposition as structural Theme which may be followed by a Subject as the topical

Theme. However, many non-finite clauses may have consisted of Rheme only.

Table 13. Examples of Theme in Non-Finite Dependent Clause

with	*all the doors*	*being locked*	*[we had no way].*
Structural	Topical		
Theme		Rheme	
Dependent Clause			Independent Clause

2) **Embedded Clauses**

Embedded clauses are clauses which function inside the structure of a nominal group as a 'defining relative' clause. As of their down ranking, the fact that they do not function as constituents of a sentence and their thematic contribution to the discourse is minimal, for practical purposes it can be ignored (Halliday, 1994: 63). Examples of embedded clause are *'who came to my dinner'* in *'the man who came to my dinner'; 'the dam broke'* in *'the day the dam broke'; 'requiring travel permits'* in *'all personnel requiring travel permits'*.

For brief explanation, as an example, in sentence *'The man who came to my dinner is my father.'*, the structure of the clause will be '*The man who came to my dinner'* as the Subject, '*is'* as the Predicator, and '*my father'* as the Complement. Afterward, the Subject can be separated into two elements i.e. '*The man'* and '*who came to my dinner'*. Here, '*The man'* is the focus of the message in the sentence. Meanwhile, '*who came to my dinner'* is the embedded clause which functions as the explanation of '*The man'*. Therefore, the Theme of the sentence is '*The man'* as it is the focus of the sentence. As of its down ranking, the embedded clause can be ignored from the analysis of thematic structure.

3) **Minor Clauses**

Minor clauses are clauses with no mood or transitivity structure. They typically function as calls, greetings and exclamations. Examples of minor clause are *'Carter!'; 'Good night!'; 'Well done!'*. Minor clauses are not regarded as clauses because they have no independent speech function. Therefore, they do not have thematic structure (Halliday, 1994: 63).

4) **Elliptical Clauses**

Elliptical clauses can be divided into two, anaphoric ellipsis and exophoric ellipsis (Halliday, 1994: 63). In anaphoric ellipsis, some parts of the clause are presupposed from what has gone before like *'Yes'; 'All right'*. While in exophoric ellipsis, the clause is not presupposing anything from what has gone before but simply taking advantage of the rhetorical structure of the situation. Therefore the Subject, and often the finite verb, is understood from the context. For examples, some expressions like *'Thirsty?'* (from *'Are you thirsty?'*) and *'No idea'* (from *'I have no idea'.*) can be categorize as elliptical clauses. Those clauses have thematic structures but they consist of Rheme only while the Themes are the parts which are omitted. While in the sentence *'"Where?" said Sadie'* (from *'Where is it?'*), the Theme is *'where'* and the Rheme is the omitted part.

f.   **Clause as Themes**

In a clause complex, there is only one type of complex structure which is a Head (dominant) clause plus a Modifying (dependent) clause. The order might be the Modifying clause following the Head clause or reverse. However, the first clause can also be regarded as thematic depending on the tactic status. In clause

complexes, each clause has its own thematic structure, but Theme analysis is affected by the tactic status of each clause whether it is paratactic or hypotactic clause complex (Eggins, 2004: 313).

1) **In Paratactic Clause Complexes**

Paratactic clause complexes have two independent clauses which each clause is given an individual thematic analysis. Paratactic clauses are often linked by conjunctions such as *then, and, so,* but they may also occur without conjunction. The example is as follows.

Table 14. Example of Paratactic Clause Complex

Well	I	'll bring those out		so	you	don't have to carry theme.
textual	topical			textual	topical	
THEME		RHEME		THEME		RHEME

2) **In Hypotactic Clause Complexes**

In hypotactic clause complex, what is of particular thematic interest is the ordering of the main and dependent clauses. Either the dependent clause may follow the main clause or the main clause may be preceded by the independent clause. The example is as follows.

Table 15. Example of Hypotactic Clause Complex (Dependent Clause Follows Independent Clause)

I	do it		because	I	had a daughter.
Topical Theme	Rheme		Textual Theme	Topical Theme	RHEME

In Table 15 above, as the independent clause precedes the dependent clause, the Theme analysis is like the analysis of an independent clause which

analyzes the thematic structure of each clause separately. However, when the dependent clause precedes the independent clause, the Theme analysis is different. There are two levels of thematic structure operating. First, each clause has its own thematic structure. Second, the entire dependent clause, which precedes the independent clause, can be seen to be operating as Theme of the whole sentence. The example can be seen in Table 16 below.

Table 16. Example of Hypotactic Clause Complex (Dependent Clause Precedes Independent Clause)

If	*you*	*weight under 50 kilos*		*they*	*take less.*
textual	topical			topical	
THEME 1		RHEME		THEME 1	RHEME
THEME 2				RHEME	

5. The Movie

The story of the movie is about, S.H.I.E.L.D. Director Nick Fury arrives at one of his agency's facilities during an evacuation. The Tesseract, an energy source of unknown potential, has activated. It opens a portal through space and the exiled Norse god Loki steps through. Loki takes the Tesseract and also takes control of the minds of several SHIELD personnel, including Dr. Erik Selvig and Agent Clint "Hawkeye" Barton, to aid him in his getaway. As SHIELD personnel pull out of their base, some pursuing Loki and others merely fleeing, the ground beneath the base collapses and it's destroyed.

In response to the attack, Fury re-activates the Avengers Initiative. First he pulls Agent Natasha Romanoff, a.k.a. the Black Widow, out of an interrogation (tied to a chair, she seems to be the victim rather than the interrogator, but

appearances are deceiving). Fury sends her to India to find and recruit Dr. Bruce Banner, a.k.a. the Hulk. At the same time Agent Phil Coulson approaches "Iron Man" Tony Stark and requests that he review Dr. Selvig's research. Fury himself approaches Steve Rogers (, a.k.a. Captain America, with an assignment to retrieve the Tesseract from Loki. During his exile, Loki encountered the Chitauri, an alien race seeking to conquer the galaxy. In exchange for the Tesseract, the Chitauri agree to help Loki subjugate Earth.

Suiting up, Captain America and Iron Man travel to Germany to apprehend Loki, who is recovering iridium needed to stabilize the Tesseract's power, and demanding that the civilians kneel before him. Loki quickly surrenders when the two heroes arrive, and he is escorted to a SHIELD helicarrier, a high-tech, flying aircraft carrier. However, Thor, Loki's half-brother and the Norse God of thunder, arrives and attempts to free Loki so he can reason with him on his own, but he gets into a fight with Iron Man and Captain America. The fight ends in a stalemate. Eventually, Loki is taken to the helicarrier and placed in a glass cell designed to hold the Hulk. Fury explains that if Loki attempts to escape, even by merely cracking the glass, a shaft will open below him and he'll plummet to Earth and possibly be killed.

The Avengers, now brought together, argue and deliberate over how to approach Loki and the revelation that SHIELD plans to harness the Tesseract's power to develop weapons, a discovery made by Rogers. Fury admits that the events in New Mexico a year before (recounted in *Thor*) made SHIELD aware of other races on other worlds, some of whom may see Earth as an easy target. The

decision was made to produce weapons with the Tesseract as a means of deterrence. As the group argues, Clint Barton and Loki's possessed agents attack the helicarrier, disabling one of its engines in flight. While Stark and Rogers attempt to restart the damaged engine, Romanoff tries to prevent Dr. Banner from turning into the Hulk and destroying the ship from inside. Her attempt fails and she's chased through the ship until Thor takes up the battle to pacify the beast and manages to fell him briefly with a hit from his hammer, Mjolnir. While fighting Barton, Romanoff slams him into a guard rail, and the blow to the head breaks Loki's mind control. After the Hulk falls from the ship, Thor is tricked into Loki's holding cell by Loki himself, who has recovered his scepter and releases the cell and allows Thor to plummet. Loki is held at bay briefly by Agent Coulson who is also tricked by one of Loki's holographic projections - Coulson is stabbed in the back by the real Loki. Coulson later shoots Loki with a blast from an unidentified weapon, one that harnesses the power of the Destroyer. Coulson dies while Fury tries to save his life. Thor escapes from the cell a split second before it hits the ground. Banner wakes up in his human form after crashing into an abandoned factory.

Fury uses Coulson's death to motivate the Avengers to work as a team. Stark and Rogers realize that simply defeating them will not be enough for Loki. He needs to overpower them in a very public way so as to validate himself as ruler of Earth. Using a device built by Dr. Selvig, Loki opens a portal to the Chitauri home world over Manhattan, summoning a Chitauri invasion.

The Avengers rally in defense of New York, but quickly come to the

conclusion that they will be overwhelmed as wave after wave of Chitauri descend upon Earth. With help from the reformed Barton, Captain America and Thor evacuate civilians while Dr. Banner transforms into the Hulk and goes after Loki, beating him into submission in Tony Stark's penthouse. Romanoff makes her way, with a little help from the Chitauri, to the device that holds the portal open (conveniently located on the roof of the Stark Building) and hits Dr. Selvig over the head, freeing him of Loki's control. Dr. Selvig reveals that Loki's staff can be used to close the portal.

Meanwhile, the council overrides Fury and scrambles a jet that fires a nuclear missile at Manhattan to end the invasion. Iron Man intercepts the missile and directs it at the portal and the Chitauri base before running out of oxygen and plummeting back to Earth, but the Hulk catches him as he falls. A dazed Stark, awakened by the Hulk's roar, offers to take the team out for shawarma, but they decide to apprehend Loki first. Thor escorts Loki and the Tesseract back to Asgard, while Fury notes that the Avengers will go their separate ways until a new world-threatening menace emerges.

In a mid-credits scene, the Chitauri leader the Other tells his master that it is futile to attack Earth, as fighting the Avengers is like courting death. His master turns, revealing himself to be Thanos.

After further credits, the Avengers are shown eating together in a shawarma joint; the team looks worn out and no one speaks.

B. Related Studies

The first review study comes from a journal by Noor Fitriani Puspitasari (2012: 1-15) with the title *Textual Meaning Breadth Variation Of English-Bahasa Indonesia Despicable Me Movie Texts*. The aim of the study are (1) describing the textual meaning breadth variation represented in the English Despicable Me movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle and describing the most prominent category, (2) describing which text is in a higher degree, and (3) explaining the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation. This study was a descriptive-qualitative one.

The data were the entire clause units of English Despicable Me movie dialogues and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitles. The main instrument of this research was the researcher herself. Meanwhile, the secondary instruments were the data sheet and the dictionaries. To achieve the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher used by theory and researcher triangulations.

The result of the research shows that the global overall variation of the textual meaning breadth lies in degree of variation "1" or "very low" degree of variation which means there is no significant difference between ST and TT. Furthermore, it can be said that the English Text and the Bahasa Indonesia Text are highly equivalent in terms of the textual meaning breadth. Those results are also supported by the most prominent category that lies in the lowest degree of variation with 74.93% of the entire data and the higher degree which lies in the same degree with 79.62% of the overall data. It means that the translation activity does not change the characteristics of ST which is a narrative text.

The contextual motivating factors that motivate the textual meaning breadth variation are interrelated textual context in which ST is the inter-related textual context of TT because TT is influenced by ST and not vice versa, and situational contexts (field, tenor, and mode). The Field of ST and the Field of TT are the same i.e. the story of the movie Despicable Me. The Tenors of ST are the actors, the script writer and people in the world who speak English as the audiences. Meanwhile, in TT, the Tenors are the translator and people in Indonesia who speak Bahasa Indonesia as the audiences. The Modes of ST and the Modes of TT are the same in which the medium is spoken and the language used is informal. Meanwhile, the channels are different in which the ST channel is phonic while the TT channel is graphic.

The second review study is from a journal by Gilang fadhilia Arvianti (2012: 1-8) entitled *Textual Meaning Breadth Variation Of F. S. Fiztgerald's The Curious Case Of Benjamin Button And F. Chotimah's Kisah Aneh Benjamin Button Texts.* The question of the study are (1) to describe the textual meaning breadth variation represented in F. S. Fiztgerald's The Curious Case of Benjamin Button and F. Chotimah's Kisah Aneh Benjamin Button and to describe the most prominent category of textual meaning breadth variation, (2) to describe which text is in a higher degree in its textual meaning breadth, and (3) to explain the contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation.

The method of this research was descriptive qualitative. The data were taken from the original novel of The Curious Case of Benjamin Button written by

F. S. Fiztgerald and the translated novel, Kisah Aneh Benjamin Button by F. Chotimah. Meanwhile, the main research instrument was the researcher herself. The secondary instrument was the data sheet which supported the observation of the data. Credibility and dependability criteria were used in this study to achieve the trustworthiness. The general conclusion can be drawn as (1) the global overall variation is the average of the degree variation at a whole. The mean of the data is 7.065 and it falls in the interval 5-10. The global overall variation lies in degree variation scale "1".

The most prominent category in the whole data is variation scale "0". It is supported by the finding of the most prominent category or the highest occurrence of textual meaning. From 701 clauses there are 461 clauses or 65.76% which has the lowest degree of variation. It means that most of the data have equal thematic variation and the source text clauses are mostly realized in the target text. (2) It is found that 65.91% of the data have the equal degree of meaning breadth. It means that most of the data have equal thematic variation and the source clauses are mostly realized in the target text. (3) In this research, the factors that motivate the occurrence of the variation of the data are intrinsic and extrinsic motivating factors.

The nature of language also becomes the considerations in the novel that also encourages the variation. The similarity of the existence of the simple clauses in both texts implies the similarity of the type and the number element. In this research, Text 1 is the inter-textual context of Text 2 as Text 1 motivates the behavior of Text 2. Since Text 2 does not influence and motivate Text 1, the

situational context, the field, the tenor, and the mode, of Text 2 are the same as Text 1. The sentence structure and message of the Text 1 are conveyed clearly in Text 2 without many modifications and shifting. Key words: thematic variation, textual meaning breadth variation, intrinsic factors, extrinsic factors.

C. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct

1. Framework

Translation in this research is seen as the phenomena of TSC (Translational Semiotic Communication). It is a transdisciplinary framework of translation study inspired by SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics). In this framework, the orientation is to describe language as a resource for making meaning rather than a system or rules and to relate it with phenomenon of translation.

The scope in this research is meaning analysis which the concern is in textual meaning. Textual meaning is realized through thematic structure or pattern of Theme-Rheme in the rank of clause unit. Meanwhile, any combination of thematic structure including type of clause, type and element of theme, Theme selection is, in this research, called thematic variation. This thematic variation represents the variation of textual meaning breadth of the texts. It is meaning breadth as this research deals with analyzing variety of meaning in the texts. Meanwhile, the analysis technique applied in this research adopts Halliday's and Eggin's model of analysis in identifying the thematic structure with respect to metafunctions.

In brief, this research is aimed at describing textual meaning breadth of the texts which is realized in the thematic variation. The thematic variation of the data is, then, measured to find the degree of textual meaning breadth variation of the texts. Finally, the findings will be used to interpret the contextual factors that motivated the occurrence of the variation.

2. Orientation

The orientation is divided into two categorizations i.e. variation degree and higher degree of variation. The categorization of variation degree is used to measure the variation degree of textual meaning breadth of the two texts. Meanwhile, the categorization of higher degree of variation is used to determine which expression has higher degree of variation if the two expressions are in different degree. Otherwise, it is used to determine whether the two expressions have equal degree of variation if they are in same degree.

a. Variation Degree

The categorization is scaled into seven scales which can be summarized as follow.

1.) Scale "0"

It is the representation of the lowest degree of meaning variation. It occurs when the SE and the TE have same type and same number of thematic variation or there is no difference of the thematic variation.

2.) Scale "1"

It is the representation of the very low degree of meaning variation. It occurs when the SE and the TE have one difference of the thematic variations.

3.) Scale "2"

It is the representation of the low degree of meaning variation. It occurs when the SE and the TE have two differences of the thematic variations.

4.) Scale "3"

It is the representation of the medium degree of meaning variation. It occurs when the SE and the TE have three differences of the thematic variations.

5.) Scale "4"

It is the representation of the high degree of meaning variation. It occurs when the SE and the TE have four differences of the thematic variations.

6.) Scale "5"

It is the representation of the very high degree of meaning variation. It occurs when the SE and the TE have five or more differences of the thematic variations.

7.) Scale "6"

It is the representation of the highest degree of meaning variation. It occurs when there is no realization expression of the one of the SE or the TE.

b.   Higher Degree of Variation

The data which have been analyzed on the clause selection and thematic structure variation, then, are analyzed on the higher degree of variation by comparing the analysis of both texts. It is achieved by counting the number of functional elements. In the comparison of two clause units, one clause unit is considered as the higher degree of textual meaning breadth if the clause unit has more number of functional elements depend the other. Meanwhile, it is considered having same degree of textual meaning breadth if the number of functional elements of the two clause units is equal. The mark, then, is SE=TE (the Source Expression has same degree with the Target Expression).

3. Analytical Construct

This research is to discuss the translation phenomenon of The Avengers movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle in the viewpoint of textual meaning breadth variation. The first step is to determine the type of each clause unit whether it is simple, complex, minor, or ellipsis. The next is to analyze the elements of the clause unit to find the occurrence of Themes or thematic variation. After that, it is to comparing the thematic variation between the English movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. Afterward, it is to measure the degree of variation using the scales and to determine the higher degree of variation among the texts. Finally, it is to interpret the contextual factors that motivated the occurrence of the variation. To figure out the whole process of this research, the

analytical construct diagram of this research can be illustrated as in Figure 9 overleaf.
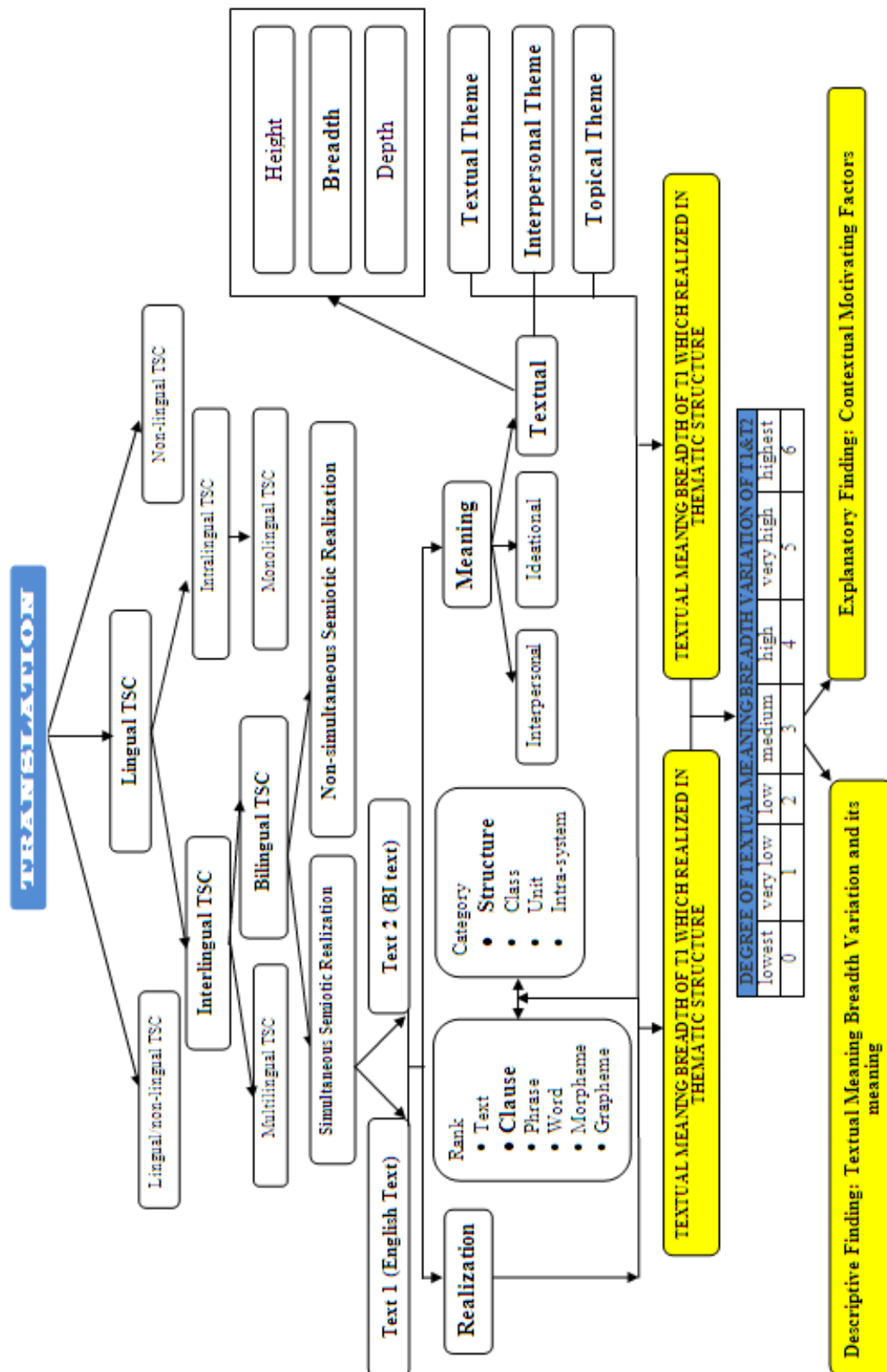
Figure 9: Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Type

A descriptive qualitative method is implemented in this research to identify and analyze the textual meaning breadth variation in *The Avengers* original film script and its subtitle script. This kind of research intends to describe a linguistic phenomenon without making and testing any hypothesis (Arikunto 1993:208). Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong 1991:3) define qualitative approach as a research procedure that results the descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from the subjects of the research being observed. Concisely, it can be said that a qualitative research is concerned with data that are described in words rather than numbers or measures.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data of this research are all clauses in *The Avengers* original movie which is in English and its subtitle script which is in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Arikunto suggests that source of data is the subject from which the data are taken. It can be person (people who give data through interview or answer the questionnaire), place (source of data which serves a certain situation), paper (source of data which serves signs like letter, number, picture, etc.) (1998:114-115). There are two data resources in this research. The first is the *The Avengers* original film script which is in English and was downloaded from The Internet Movie Script Database

(IMSDb) site. The script is dependable for its accuracy since it was being revised from time to time by the script contributor. The second is the film subtitle script which is in *Bahasa Indonesia*. It was made by the researcher by watch the film and at the same time, wrote down the subtitle appeared on the screen.

C.   Research Instruments

The main instrument of this analysis is the researcher since the research applies descriptive qualitative study. Moleong states that in qualitative research, the researcher himself or with the help from other people is the main data collecting instrument (1991:4). Collecting, analyzing, interpreting data, and reporting the result of the research are steps conducted by the researcher in designing the research.

Besides, this study also uses additional instruments, such as data sheet and dictionaries. Data sheet contains the record of Theme classification of the data taken from *The Avengers* original film script and its *Bahasa Indonesia* subtitle script as the data resources. Meanwhile, dictionaries are also used for the analysis aims at observing the phenomena occurring in the field of translation.

D.   Data Collection

The data are collected by observing and documenting from the data source. In this research, there are some steps in collecting the data. At first, it is by watching the move which is in the format of DVD. Second, it is by transforming the dialogue of the movie into script text. Together with, it is also checked the accuracy of the script text by matching it to the official transcript text. Then, it is

by rewriting the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of the movie into script text. In this process, the English script texts are the source text which is, later, called Source Expression (SE) and also called Text 1 (T1). While, the Bahasa Indonesia script texts are the target text which is, later, called Target Expression (TE) and also called Text 2 (T2). After that, the two transcripts of the T1 and T2 are placed into table of analysis in pairs. The transcriptions of those T1 and T2 are in the form of clause units (sentences). Afterward, those pairs of sentence are numbered in the order of their appearances. Finally, it is done the final checking for making sure the suitable pairs of T1 and T2 of the data.

E.   Data Analysis

There are some experts who have argued about the processes of data analysis in a qualitative research. Moleong (2007: 149) states that qualitative research employs a naturalistic approach thus the data analysis should be done together with the data collection. Bogdan and Biklen in Moleong (2007: 248) define data analysis as an attempt done by working with data in the processes of organizing, classifying and synthesizing the data. In this research, those processes are elaborated in some steps. These are some steps in analyzing the data in this research after all the data collected. They are as follows.

1. The data are identified into their types of clause. The purpose is to facilitate in determining the elements of the clause units which will lead to the next analysis.

2. From the elements of the clause units of the data, it can be found out the Theme(s) and determined of its types. In this step, the practices are begun with finding the topical Theme of the clause then determining the other types of Theme which are preceding the topical Theme.

3. From the topical Themes which have been found, it can be found out the Theme selection of the data whether belong to marked, unmarked, or predicated.

4. The thematic variation of both data is compared to measure the variation. It is done by classifying the comparison of the thematic variation by scored into seven scales of variation degree ranked form $0 - 6$ which each rank represents each degree come from lowest, very low, low, medium, high, very high, and highest. Then, it is continued with determining the higher degree of variation whether it is higher or same degree between of the Source Expression and Target Expression.

5. The total variation of the findings are counted to find the frequency and the percentage of each category.

6. The data findings are analyzed and discussed. The analyses are supported by instances.

7. The data findings and the analyses are interpreted on how the variation of both texts occurs and explained the contextual factors that motivated the occurrence of the variation.

8. Lastly, from the findings and discussions, it can be drawn the general conclusion of the phenomenon.

Those are the steps which show the process of analyzing the textual meaning breadth represented on thematic variation in this research. To do the analysis easily, the data are collected and analyzed in a data analysis sheet with simplifying the terms of analysis in notational convention. Here are the notational convention (Table 17) and the layout of the data analysis sheet (Table 18) applied in this study.

Table 17. Notational Convention

Clause Types	sim : Simple clause com : Compound, complex, and compound complex clause min/elip : Minor clause / elliptical clause
Textual Theme Elements	cont : Continuative str : Structural conjunction conj : Conjunction Adjunct
Topical Theme Elements	S : subject (participant) P : Predicator (process) C : Complement (circumstance)
Interpersonal Theme Elements	voc : Vocative mod : Modal adjunct fin : Finite verbal operator WH-intr : WH - Interrogative
Theme Selection Elements	marked : Marked Theme un-mark : Unmarked Theme pre : Predicated Theme

Higher Degree of Variation	SE : Source Expression
	TE : Target Expression
	SD : Same Degree
	SE=TE : SE has equal degree with TE
	DD : Different Degree
	HD : Higher Degree
	HD-SE : Higher Degree of Source Expression
	         (SE has higher degree than TE)
	HD-TE : Higher Degree of Target Expression
	         (TE has higher degree than SE)

Theme Marking in Clause
 	
Text   (underline)
Text   (italic and underline)
Text   (bold and underline)
Text   (bold-italic and
        underline)
	
	: textual Theme
	: interpersonal Theme
	: topical Theme
	: topical Theme that functions simultaneously
	  as interpersonal Theme

Table 18. Data Analysis Sheet Layout

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English Movie Dialogue Sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia Movie Subtitle Sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																									
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION										
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection			S D	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
																			HD								
		sim	com	min / elip	cont	str	conj	voc	mod	fin	WH-intr	s	p	c	marked	un-marked	pre	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Text 1 / Source Expression (English)																										
	Text 2 / Target Expression (Bahasa Indonesia)																										

F.   Trustworthiness of Data and Analysis

According to Moleong (2007: 321 - 342), there are four criteria as the basis to achieve trustworthiness of the research in a qualitative research. They are credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability. In additional, Maleong proposes ten techniques in achieving trustworthiness of the data. They are (1) extended participation, (2) perseverance observation, (3) triangulation, (4) discussion, (5) reference sufficiency, (6) analysis of negative case, (7) member's checking, (8) thick description, (9) auditing, and (10) confirm-ability auditing.

Some techniques above are used in this research in order to verify the trustworthiness of the data analysis. The credibility of this research is checked by using triangulation technique, perseverance observation and discussion with colleagues. The triangulation technique is done by involving other researchers who the same research subjected in the field to interpret the data. They verify the data with their analysis of thematic variation. The results are, then, discussed

together with the researcher. The perseverance observation is applied in the analysis in order to find out the deep interpretation of the research. It is done by checking and revising the data analysis in many times. The discussion with colleagues is done by the researcher to discuss the subject matter of the research and the analysis of the data in order to comprehend the insight of the topic from other perspectives. The colleagues here are some students from English Education Department and English Literature Program specialized in translation study who have same topic in their observations i.e. about textual meaning research. Moreover, suggestions from them in the discussion contribute to the researcher in reviewing the analysis and developing the research map.

The transferability of the data is built by doing thick description. It is done by discussing, explaining and interpreting the findings in detail way. Meanwhile, the dependability and conformability of the data are done by auditing technique.

In accordance with the theory sources, this research takes some books which are related to the textual meaning breadth variation to synchronize the findings of the data analysis. Finally, the data analysis is also supported by the point of view of the consultants: Mr. Asruddin B. Tou, Ph.D. and Mr. Donald J. Nababan, M. Hum.

G. The Analysis Applied in This Study Data Analysis

Tabel 12. Parameter of Analysis Variation in Thematic Structure

	Realisation Variation in Grammatical Complexity: One Whole Clause Unit Representing One Clause Rank Lingual Expression, Which May Be One Simple Clause or One Clause Complex of Paratactic, Hypotactic and or Embedded Relations: Number of Clauses and Functional Elements		HD	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Text 1 Chapter	**Text 2 Chapter**								
1.	One simple clause	One simple clause of the same number of functional elements		✓						
2.	One simple clause	One simple clause of one different functional elements in terms of number			✓					
3.	One simple clause	One simple clause of two different functional elements in terms of number				✓				
4.	One simple clause	One simple clause of three different functional elements in terms of number					✓			
5.	One simple clause	One simple clause of four different functional elements in terms of number						✓		
6.	One simple clause	One simple clause of five or more different functional elements in terms of number							✓	
7.	One simple clause or clause complex	No lingual expression								✓
8.	One simple clause	One clause complex of two clauses of paratactic or hypotactic or embedded relations			✓					
9.	One simple clause	One clause complex of three clauses of paratactic or hypotactic or embedded relations				✓				
10.	One simple clause	One clause complex of four clauses of paratactic or hypotactic or embedded relations					✓			
11.	One simple clause	One clause complex of five clauses of paratactic or hypotactic or embedded relations						✓		
12.	One simple clause	One clause complex of six or more clauses of paratactic or hypotactic or embedded relations							✓	
13.	One simple clause	One clause complex of three clauses of paratactic and hypotactic or embedded relations, or hypotactic and embedded relations				✓				
14.	One simple clause	One clause complex of four clauses of paratactic and hypotactic or embedded relations, hypotactic and embedded relations, or paratactic and hypotactic and embedded relations					✓			

No.										
15.	One simple clause	One clause complex of five clauses of paratactic and hypotactic or embedded relations, hypotactic and embedded relations, or paratactic and hypotactic and embedded relations							✓	
16.	One simple clause	One clause complex of six or more clauses of paratactic and hypotactic or embedded relations, hypotactic and embedded relations, or paratactic and hypotactic and embedded relations								✓
17.	One complex clause of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One clause complex of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations with exactly the same number of clauses		✓						
18.	One complex clause of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One clause complex of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations with one different number of clauses			✓					
19.	One complex clause of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One clause complex of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations with two different number of clauses				✓				
20.	One complex clause of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One clause complex of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations with three different number of clauses					✓			
21.	One complex clause of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One clause complex of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations with four different number of clauses						✓		
22.	One complex clause of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One clause complex of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations with five or more different number of clauses							✓	
23.	One or more complex clauses, each of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One or more complex clauses of exactly the same number, relation and number of functional element of clauses		✓						
24.	One or more complex clauses, each of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One or more complex clauses of exactly the same number and relation but with different number of functional element of clauses			✓					
25.	One or more complex clauses, each of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One or more complex clauses of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations each with one different number of overall clauses				✓				
26.	One or more complex clauses, each of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One or more complex clauses of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations each with two different number of overall					✓			

		clauses						✓	
27.	One or more complex clauses, each of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One or more complex clauses of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations each with three different number of overall clauses							✓	
28.	One or more complex clauses, each of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations	One or more complex clauses of paratactic, hypotactic, embedded or combination of those relations each with four or more different number of overall clauses								✓

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Descriptive finding and Valuing: The Textual Meaning Breadth Variation

An analysis on the sentence types and the textual meaning breadth variation were conducted on the English transcript (ST) and the bahasa Indonesia subtitles (TT) of *The Avengers* film. The analysis includes 1,684 samples of sentences in the conversation. This section is a part which tries to present the result of the data analysis classified based on the analytical categories, that is, sentence types, textual meaning, and Theme selection. In the end of this section the whole degree of variations is presented.

In the first category, some variations occur in terms of the sentence type or structure, which consist of simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences, and minor clauses. To simplify the category, complex and compound sentences are put in the same subcategory. This simplification is based on the shared characteristic which differentiates them with other categories, i.e. the occurrence of multiple clauses and dependent clauses. Therefore, there might be cases of complex-compound sentences, or sentences that have multiple clauses and at least one dependent clause. To make it simple, instead of making three subcategories (i.e. complex, compound, and complex-compound), the three types of sentence will be placed in one subcategory. The occurrence of each sentence type can be seen in the table overleaf.

Table 19: The Occurrence of Sentence Types

Source Text	Sentence Types	Frequency	Percentage
English Script	**Simple**	1,392	82.75%
	Complex/compound	73	4.34%
	Minor	217	12.90%
	Total	**1,682**	**100%**
Bahasa Indonesia **Subtitles**	**Simple**	1,418	83.90%
	Complex/compound	55	3.25%
	Minor	217	12.84%
	Total	**1,690**	**100%**

The table shows that the most frequent sentences found in the English script are simple sentences, followed by complex or compound sentences and minor clauses. In the bahasa Indonesia subtitles, the same case also occurs, where the most frequent clause is simple sentences, followed by complex or compound sentences and minor sentences. There are two things that need to be noted from the table: firstly, the variation of the frequency of each sentence type in the English scripts (ST) and bahasa Indonesia subtitles (TT), and secondly, the variation of the total number of sentences in the ST and TT. Firstly, the number of simple sentences in the ST results in a higher number in the TT but that of complex/compound sentences in the ST results in a lower number in the TT, meaning that during the subtitler translated some complex/compound sentences into simple sentences. Secondly, there are 1,682 data in the form of sentences in the ST and there should be the same number of sentences collected from the TT. However, there are only 1,690 sentences provided by the subtitles. More about those variations will discussed in the next section.

In the second analytical category, some variations occur on the textual meaning. The textual meaning includes Topical Theme, Textual Theme, and Interpersonal

Theme. The Topical is divided into three variants: Participants, Process, and Circumstance. Meanwhile, the Textual is divided into three types: Continuative, Structural, and Conjunctive Adjunct. The Interpersonal is categorized into Vocative, Modal Adjunct, and Mood-Marking variants. In this analytical category, the occurrence of each clause form can be seen in the table below.

Table 20: The Occurrence of Topical, Textual, and Interpersonal Themes

No	Part of Theme		English Script		BI Subtitles	
			Freq	**Perc**	**Freq**	**Perc**
1	**Topical Theme**	Participant	1,103	51.76%	1,059	50.94%
		Process	369	17.32%	384	18.47%
		Circumstance	293	13.75%	313	15.06%
			1,765	**82.82%**	**1,756**	**84.46%**
2	**Textual Theme**	Continuative	4	0.19%	5	0.24%
		Structural	90	4.22%	84	4.04%
		Conjunctive Adjunct	80	3.75%	59	2.84%
			174	**8.17%**	**148**	**7.12%**
3	**Interpersonal Theme**	Vocative	66	3.10%	61	2.93%
		Modal Adjunct	2	0.09%	1	0.06%
		WH-Interrogative	107	5.02%	104	5%
		Finite	17	0.80%	9	0.43%
			192	**9.01%**	**175**	**8.42%**
		Total	**2,131**	**100%**	**2,079**	**100%**

The table shows that the 1,682 sentences in the English script have made a total of 2,131 Themes, composed of 1,765 Topical Themes, 174 Textual Themes, and 192 Interpersonal Themes. On the other hand, the 1,690 sentences in the bahasa Indonesia subtitles make up of 2,079 Themes: 1,756 Topical Themes, 148 Textual Themes, and 175 Interpersonal Themes.

In the third analytical category, some variations occur on the Theme selection in the both texts. This analytical category which measures the occurrences of Marked Theme and Unmarked Theme finds a rank of frequency of the occurrences, from the highest to the lowest. Furthermore, this point also finds the variations on the number of each Theme category and its variants. A more detailed description of the data on the third analytical category is presented in the table below.

Table 21: The Occurrence of Marked and Unmarked Themes

No	Theme Selections		Frequency	Percentage
1	**English Script**	Marked Theme	662	37.51%
		Unmarked Theme	1,103	62.49%
	Total		*1,765*	*100%*
2	Bahasa Indonesia **Subtitles**	Marked Theme	697	39.69%
		Unmarked Theme	1,059	60.31%
	Total		*1,756*	*100%*

The table above shows that Unmarked Theme is the highest Theme selection in both the English and bahasa Indonesia texts, followed by Marked Theme. In the English script (ST), the Unmarked Theme reaches 1,103 occurrences (62.49%) and the Marked Theme reaches 662 occurrences (37.51%). In the bahasa Indonesia text (TT), there are some differences in the frequency on the Theme selections. The highest frequency is Unmarked Theme which reaches 1,059 (60.31%) occurrences, followed by Marked Theme which reaches 697 occurrences (39.69%).

The difference of frequency of Theme selections between the ST and TT above also shows that the translation from the English script to the bahasa Indonesia

subtitles experiences some variations on the category of Theme selections. More about these variations will be discussed in the next section.

However, before some variations on the analytical category above are discussed further, some data found in the data sheet will be presented. These data also provide a basis for the conclusion of the overall variations collected as the result of the comparison between the English and bahasa Indonesia texts. This general analysis has grouped all the variations of each clause into a single category of Degree of Variation.

The degree of variation then was classified the frequency of variations which occur in each number of sentences. The classification then was put into order of a serial rank of the lowest variation to the highest variation. In this point, variation is categorized as the lowest when the comparison of both text results in 0 (zero) variation, and it is categorized as the highest when the comparison results in 7 (seven) variations. The complete result of the comparison between the English and bahasa Indonesia texts (ST and TT) can be seen in the table below.

Table 22: Tabel Degree of Variation

No	Degree of Variations	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lowest variation, represented by "0"	**1,509**	**89.61%**
2	Very Low variation, represented by "1"	96	5.70%
3	Low variation, represented by "2"	49	2.91%
4	Medium variation, represented by "3"	15	0.89%
5	High variation, represented by "4"	6	0.36%
6	Very High variation, represented by "5"	1	0.06%
7	Highest variation, represented by "6"	8	0.47%
∑		**1,684**	**100%**

The table above presents the overall variations which are classified into seven degrees. The lowest, very low, low, medium, high, very high, and the highest. The table also contains the number of sentences in which the degrees of variation occurs. The next column provides the total frequency of sentences in which the degree of variation occurs. The table shows that the degree of variation mostly occurs at the lowest level, which is found in 1,509 sentences or 89.61% of the total data. This means that around half of the data show no variation between the ST and the TT. The lower frequency is the very low of variation at 5.70% (96 sentences) followed by low of variation at 2.91% (49 sentences) and medium degrees of variation which are found in 15 sentences each or 0.89% of the total sentences. The next lower frequency is found in the highest degree of variation which is found in 8 sentences or equals to 0.47% of the total, and followed by the high degree of variation which occurs in 6 sentences or 0.36% of the total data. The last is very high degree of variation which reaches 1 occurrence or 0.06% of the total data.

B. Explanatory of Variation Degree

The textual meaning breadth analysis of the data is classified into seven scales of variation degree. Each scale represents the level of variation begin with the lowest to the highest. The explanations of the findings of the seven scales are described as follows.

1. Scale "0" (The Lowest Degree of Variation)

The "0" scale means that the clause units of T1 and T2 have equivalent thematic structure variation. It means that both data have same number and type of thematic variation. From the findings, there are 465 unit frequencies of analysis or 58% from the entire unit analysis which have the lowest degree of variation. It is the most prominent occurrence of the textual meaning breadth variation as the number of the frequency is more than a half of the overall data. Here are examples of the lowest degree of variation in the data as follows.

a. In Simple Sentence

There are many short simple sentences which have zero variation found in the data. It is because most of the dialogues in the movie are in the form of conversation. Here is an example of simple sentence of T1 that is translated into T2 which has same thematic realization.

Table 23. Variation Scale "0" in Simple Sentences

T1	**I**	promise to capture the beast alive.
T2	**Aku**	berjanji untuk menangkap makhluk itu.
	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme	

(unit analysis number 22)

From Table 23 above, the two texts are classified into simple clause which is seen in the type of clause. In the type of Theme, the two texts have subject as the topical Theme. The Subject "I" in English is translated equivalently into Subject "Aku" in Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile, in the Theme selection, the topical Themes of both texts are classified into unmarked Theme as it is unmarked when the subject functions as topical Theme in declarative clauses. Therefore, the comparison of the two texts has zero variation or the lowest degree of variation as they have same number and type of thematic variation i.e. type of clause, type of Theme and Theme selection.

In Table 23 above, the clauses have simple Theme i.e. only topical Theme. In simple sentences, it is also possible occurrence of multiple Themes in a clause. Here is an example of multiple Themes occurs in a simple sentence as follows.

Table 24. Variation Scale "0" in Simple Sentences with Multiple Themes

T1	*Mr. Stark,*	**you**	're cheating.
T2	*Tuan Stark,*	**kamu**	curang.
	Interpersonal (Vocative)	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme		

(unit analysis number 770)

In Table 24 above, both sentences are simple clause. In both texts, there are two kinds of Theme those are interpersonal and topical Themes. The Themes in T1 are transferred equivalently in T2. The vocative interpersonal Theme "Mr. Stark" in English text is transferred into same function that is vocative interpersonal Theme "Tuan Stark" in Bahasa Indonesia text. Meanwhile, the topical Theme (Subject) "you" in English text is also transferred into same function that is topical Theme (S) "kamu" in Bahasa Indonesia text. The two texts also have unmarked Theme because

the Themes of both texts functions as Subject. Therefore, the variation of the two texts is zero as the similarity thematic variation.

Zero variation is also found in imperative sentences. Different with declarative, an imperative clause usually begins its starting word with predicator which functions as topical Theme. That kind of imperative clauses is said having unmarked Theme. However, in unmarked imperative clause, textual and/or interpersonal elements might occur preceding the predicator. Here is the example of that kind of imperative sentences in the data which has zero variation as follows.

Table 25. Variation Scale "0" in Simple Sentences with Multiple Themes

T1	<u>Oh</u>	*please,*	**<u>be</u>**	my prisoner.
T2	<u>Oh</u>	*tolonglah*	**<u>jadi</u>**	tahananku.
	Textual (Continuative)	Interpersonal (Modal Adjunct)	Topical (Predicator)	Rheme
	Theme			

(unit analysis number 1123)

In Table 25 above, both texts have same thematic structure that is a sequence of textual Theme, interpersonal Theme, topical Theme, and Rheme at the last. The textual Theme, which is continuative, "Oh" in T1 is translated into same word "Oh" in T2 which also functions as continuative of textual Theme. The interpersonal Theme, which is modal adjunct, "please" in T1 is transferred into equivalent word "tolonglah" in T2 which also functions as modal adjunct of interpersonal Theme. The topical Theme, which is predicator, "be" in T1 is transferred into "jadi" in T2 which also functions as predicator of topical Theme. Both texts have also unmarked Themes as the topical Themes are the predicators in imperative clauses. Therefore, both texts are said having zero variation as the similarity of thematic variation.

Zero variation is also found in the sentences which have interpersonal clause.

Interpersonal clause here is seen as a clause which has its own thematic structure but it, at whole, plays role as interpersonal Theme toward the overall sentence. The example of this kind of variation is as follows.

Table 26. Variation Scale "0" in Interpersonal Themes

T1	*You'd think*	**he**	'd take better care of his house.
T2	*Menurutmu*	**dia**	akan menjaga rumahnya dengan lebih baik
	Interpersonal (Modal Adjunct)	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme		

(unit analysis number 214)

In Table 26 above, although both of the texts are complex clauses structurally, they can be categorized functionally as simple sentences. They have also two equal Themes i.e. topical and interpersonal Themes. The subject "he" as the topical Theme in T1 is translated into subject "dia" as the topical Theme in T2. The interpersonal Theme in T1 is "You'd think" which is translated into "Menurutmu" in T2. Although the expressions of "You'd think" and "Menurutmu" are forms of a single clause and have its own thematic structure, they function as a single expression of interpersonal element toward their own sentences. To prove they are a single expression or not, they can be tested by adding tag questions after the sentences. For example, in T1, the tag question of the sentence "You'd think he'd take better care of his house." is "*wouldn't he?*" rather than "*wouldn't you?*". The reason is because the focus of the sentence is "he" rather than "you". Therefore, the expression of "You'd think" is, functionally, one interpersonal element rather than a single clause toward the sentence, so do with T2. As both texts have equal thematic variation, they have zero degree variation.

2. **Scale "1" (the very low degree of variation)**

There are 106 units of analysis or 13% from the entire unit analysis which have the very low degree of variation. The scale "1" means that the clause units of T1 and T2 have one difference of thematic structure variation. That one difference might happen in the different type of element and in the different number of element. Here is the example of the very low degree of variation in the data which has different number of element as follows.

Table 27. Variation Scale "1" in One Different Number of Element

T1		**Our subject today**	is Selvig!
T2	Nah	**subyek hari ini**	Selvig !
	Textual (Continuative)	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme		

(unit analysis number 689)

In Table 27 above, both texts are declarative simple sentences. They have equivalent topical Themes which function as subject in each clause. They are "Our subject today" in T1 and "subyek hari ini" in T2. However, T2 has a continuative "Nah" as the textual Theme which is not found any sort of equal expression in T1. Therefore, there is an addition of a word in the translation process by adding a continuative "Nah" in the target text. This addition of textual element in the T2 might not change the meaning of T1. However, the addition of continuative element makes T2 more natural to be read by the watcher of T2 as it functions as filler in conversation which bridges the utterance with the previous utterance. As T1 and T2 have one difference in the number of Theme type, they have low degree of variation or degree scale "1" of variation.

Variation scale "1" is also found in one different type of element. In this case,

the elements which are different are the elements which are under the same type. The example of this very low degree variation in the data is as follows.

Table 28. Variation Scale "1" in One Different type of Element

T1	*Is*	**there**		nothing he cannot do?
T2	*Apa*		**ada**	yang tidak bisa dilakukannya?
	Finite	Subject	Predicator	
	Interpersonal	Topical		Rheme
		Theme		

(unit analysis number 720)

In Table 28 above, both texts are interrogative sentences. Specifically they are polarity interrogative or yes/no question clauses. The expressions which indicate about polarity interrogative in the sentences are the finite verbal operator "Is" in T1 and "Apa" in T2. Therefore, both finite verbal operators are interpersonal Themes in polarity interrogative clauses. They have equal position in the comparison of thematic structures of both texts. In the meantime, the topical Themes in both texts are the subject "there" in T1 and the predicator "ada" in T2. In other words, the expression of "there" in T1 and "ada" in T2 are same in the type of Theme but they are different in the type of element i.e. as a subject and as a predicator. This difference might be caused by different grammatical system between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The two texts also have unmarked Themes. Therefore, it can be said that they have one variation or very low degree of variation.

3. **Scale "2" (the low degree of variation)**

There are 80 units of analysis or 10% from the entire unit analysis which have the low degree of variation. The scale "2" means that the clause units of T1 and T2 have two differences of thematic structure variation. Those differences might be

occur in two different numbers of element, in one different type of element which make two differences of thematic variation, or in one different number of element and one different type of element. Here is the example of two variations in different type of element as follows.

Table 29. Variation Scale "2" in Two Different Type of Element

T1	<u>But</u>	***what***		has Stark brought back this time?	Unmarked
T2	<u>Tapi</u>		<u>**kali ini**</u>	apa yang dibawa Stark?	Marked
	Conjunctive Adjunct	Wh-Introgative	Circumstance	Rheme	Theme Selection
	Textual	Interpersonal	Topical		
	Theme				

(unit analysis number 1211)

In Table 29 above, both texts are interrogative simple sentences. They have also equal textual Themes which function as conjunctive adjunct i.e. "But" in T1 and "Tapi" in T2. The topical Theme of T1 is the questions word "what", as circumstance, which functions simultaneously as the interpersonal Theme as it is element of Wh-interrogative. As the topical Theme of T1 is the element of Wh-interrogative, T1 is unmarked. Meanwhile, the topical Theme of T2 is the adjunct of time "kali ini" which functions as circumstance. For that reason, T2 is marked as its topical Theme, of an interrogative clause, is neither Wh-interrogative nor finite verbal operator. Therefore, two variation makers of both texts are the missing of interpersonal Theme in T2 and the different Theme selection of the two texts.

Table 30. Variation Scale "2" in one different number and one different type of element

T1	*Does*			**anyone**		know where they are?
T2					**Ada**	yang tahu dimana mereka?
				Subject	Predicator	
	Interpersonal (Finite Verbal Operator)			Topical		Rheme
	Theme					

(unit analysis number 1256)

In Table 30 above, both texts are categorized as polarity interrogative sentences. In T1, the expression which conveys polarity question is the finite verbal operator "Does". It plays role as interpersonal Theme of the clause. Meanwhile, this element is not found its realization in T2. Therefore, the lack of interpersonal element in T2 creates one different number of elements. Meanwhile, the topical Themes of both texts are the subject "anyone" in T1 and the predicator "Ada" in T2. As the kind of topical Themes of both texts are different, it makes one different type of element. Besides, both texts have unmarked Themes. Therefore, the comparison of both texts has two degrees variation.

4. Scale "3" (the medium degree of variation)

There are 85 units of analysis or 11% from the entire unit analysis which have the medium degree of variation. The scale "3" means that the clause units of T1 and T2 have three differences of thematic structure variation. Three different degrees variation is frequently found in the comparison of a simple clause and an ellipsis/minor clause. The example of this variation is as follows.

Table 31. Variation Scale "3" in Comparison of Simple Sentence and Ellipsis/Minor Sentence

T1	**That**	's nice, kid.
T2		Bagus nak.
	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme	

(unit analysis number 253)

In Table 31 above, both texts have different type of sentences. T1 is a simple clause and T2 is minor clause. As it is elliptical, T2 has no the thematic structure or it has Rheme only. The full expression of T2 should be "Itu bagus nak.". However, the translator might choose to use the elliptical "Bagus nak." only as the conversation situation in the movie is informal. In T1, the topical Theme is the subject "That" which is not found its realization in T2. Therefore, the comparison of both texts has three variations i.e. one different type of clauses, a lack of topical Theme in T2 and a lack of Theme selection in T2.

Three degrees variation is also found in the different type and different number of elements. Different type of elements also covers different type of clauses. Different number of elements includes a lack of Theme elements in one text which the other text have those Theme elements. Here is the example of three degrees variation in the data as follows.

Table 32. Variation Scale "3" in Different Type and Number of Elements

T1	**Come back**	tomorrow		and then	**I**	will again have the weapon, yes.
T2	**Kembalilah**	besok				
	Topical (Predicator)	Rheme		Textual Theme (Structural)	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme				Theme	

(unit analysis number 1093)

In Table 32 above, type of clauses of both texts are different. T1 is a complex sentence which the first clause is imperative clause and the second is declarative clause. Meanwile, T2 is a simple sentence which is imperative clause. The first clause of T1 is translated equally into T2. The predicator "Come back" as the topical Theme in T1 is transferred into predicator "Kembalilah" ias the topical Theme in T2. Meanwhile, the second clause of T1 has no realization in T2. It has two Themes i.e. the textual Theme "and then" and the topical Theme "I". Therefore, the comparison of both texts has three degrees variation. They are one different type of clauses, a lack of textual Theme in T2, and no realization of topical Theme "I" in T2.

5. Scale "4" (the high degree of variation)

There are 25 units of analysis or 3% from the entire unit analysis which have the high degree of variation. The scale "4" means that the clause units of T1 and T2 have four differences of thematic structure variation. Here is the example of variation scale "4" in the data as follows.

Table 33. Variation Scale "4" in Comparison of Simple Sentence and Ellipsis/Minor Sentence

T1	*Nat*,	**it**	's so beautiful.
T2			Indah sekali.
	Interpersonal (Vocative)	Topical (Subject)	Rheme
	Theme		

(unit analysis number 1106)

In Table 33 above, both texts have different type of clause. T1 is simple clause and T2 is elliptical clause. In T1, there are two Themes i.e. the vocative "Ellie" as interpersonal Theme and the subject "it" as topical Theme. As it is declarative

clause which the topical Theme is the subject, T1 has unmark Theme. Meanwhile, T2 has no thematic structure or it has only part of Rheme "Indah sekali". Therefore, there are four differences in the comparison of both texts. They are a different type of clauses, a lack of interpersonal Theme in T2, a lack of topical Theme in T2, and no Theme selection in T2. Those four differences create the variation of both texts in scale "4".

6. Scale "5" (the very high degree of variation)

There are 11 units of analysis or 1% from the entire unit analysis which have the very high degree of variation. The scale "5" means that the clause units of T1 and T2 have five differences (or more) of thematic structure variation. The example of five degrees variation in the data is as follows.

Table 34. Variation Scale "5" in Comparison of Simple Sentence and Minor Sentence

T1	*Beta, Gamma,*	*maybe*	<u>**you**</u>	desire to --SQUIRREL!
T2				Beta, Gamma!
	Vocative	Modal Adjunct	Subjcet	
	Interpersonal		Topical	Rheme
	Theme			

(unit analysis number 1487)

In Table 34 above, both texts have different type of clause. T1 is simple clause which has three Themes. They are the vocative "Beta, Gamma," and the modal adjunct "maybe" both as interpersonal Themes, and the subject "you" as the topical Theme. T1 is unmarked as the topical Theme is the subject. Meanwhile, T2 is minor clause which has no thematic structure. Therefore, there are five differences which create degree variation of the both texts in scale "5". They are a different type of

clauses, no vocative and no modal adjunct as interpersonal Themes in T2, no topical Theme in T2, and no Theme selection in T2. Therefore, the comparison of both texts is in high degree of variation.

7. Scale "6" (the highest degree of variation)

There are 25 units of analysis or 3% from the entire unit analysis which have the highest degree of variation. The scale "6" means that there is no realization of source text into target text. The example of the highest degree of variation in the data is as follows.

Table 35. Variation Scale "6" in Imperative Sentence

T1	**Cross**	your heart!
T2	-	-
	Topical (Predicator)	Rheme
	Theme	

(unit analysis number 1670)

In Table 35 above, T1 is not translated into T2. T1 is an imperative sentence which has predicator "Cross" as the topical Theme and the rest "your heart" as the Rheme. It has unmarked Theme as the topical Theme, in imperative clause, is the predicator. Therefore, without counting the thematic variation, the variation is, automatically, the highest or in degree scale "6". It means that there is no realization of source text into target text. However, the highest degree variation only occurs when the source text has thematic structure and there is no realization in the target text.

C. Findings of Higher Degree of Variation

Higher degree of textual meaning breadth variation is the comparison of the thematic structure variations between the source expression (SE) and the target expression (TE) which is higher than other. It is measured from the comparison of numbers of thematic variation elements in the two clause units that is comparison of type of clause, type of Theme and Theme selection. Higher degree of variation of the data can be separated into two categories i.e. same degree and different degree. Same degree (SE=TE) occurs when the two texts have same number and type of thematic variation. Further, different degree is separated into two i.e. the higher degree of source expression (HD-SE) and the higher degree of target expression (HD-TE). The findings of higher degree of textual meaning breadth variation can be presented as Table 36 as follows.

Table 36. Finding of Higher Degree in Textual Meaning Breadth Variation

	Same Degree	Different Degree		$\sum$ Total
	$\sum$ SE=TE	$\sum$ HD-SE	$\sum$ HD-TE	
Frequency	1,509	104	71	1,684
Percentage	89.61%	6.18%	4.22%	100%

D. Findings of Thematic Variation

Textual meaning breadth variation of the data is realized by the comparison of the thematic variation of the two texts. Meanwhile, the elements of thematic variation are categorized by type of clause, type of theme and Theme selection. The findings of thematic variation elements of the data are shown as follows.

1. **Type of Clause**

In the data analysis, type of clause is divided into three clauses i.e. simple clause, complex clause and minor/elliptical clause. Simple clause shows that the sentence (the clause unit) contains only one clause which has only one topical Theme. Meanwhile, complex clause indicates that the sentence (the clause unit) contain more than one clause which has more than one topical Theme. In the meantime, minor and elliptical clauses are grouped as one category as most of them have no thematic structure. All minor clauses are Theme-less whether not all elliptical clauses are Theme-less. An elliptical clause has a Theme if the missing element is only part of Rheme and it remains a topical Theme. Therefore, the findings of type of clause of the data are presented as in Table 37 as follows.

Table 37. Types of Clause

No.	Types of Clause	English Text (T1)		Bahasa Indonesia Text (T2)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Simple	1,392	82.75%	1,418	83.90%
2	Complex	73	4.34%	55	3.25%
3	Minor/Elliptical	217	12.90%	217	12.84%
	Total	**1,682**	**100%**	**1,690**	**100%**

From Table 37 above, there are some differences in the number of clause between the English text and the Bahasa Indonesia text. Numbers of simple clause in Bahasa Indonesia are higher than those in English text text, and of complex clause in English text are higher than those in Bahasa Indonesia text. On the contrary, number of minor/elliptical clause in English text and Bahasa Indonesia text are same numbers. Meanwhile, in both texts, simple clause is the most frequently appeared (82.75% or 1392 sentences of T1 and 83.90% or 1,418 sentences of T2) followed by

minor/elliptical clause (12.90% or 271 sentences of T1 and 12.84% or 271 sentences of T2) then complex clause (4.34% or 73 sentences of T1 and 3.25% or 55 sentences of T2).

2. Types of Theme

Type of Theme is divided into textual, interpersonal and topical Theme. There must be one topical Theme in a clause, except in minor and ellipsis which have no thematic structure. However, in any combination of textual, interpersonal and topical Theme, the appearances of textual and/or interpersonal Theme can be more than once in a clause. Therefore, utilizing of textual and/or interpersonal Theme is optional in a clause. In contrast, it is different with topical Theme which operates as an obligatory constituent in a clause. Meanwhile, the findings of type of Theme occurrences in the data are presented in Table 38 as follows.

Table 38. Types of Theme Occurrence

No.	Types of Theme	English Text (T1)		Bahasa Indonesia Text (T2)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Textual	**174**	8.16%	**148**	7.12%
2	Interpersonal	**192**	9.01%	**175**	8.42%
3	Topical	**1,765**	82.82%	**1,756**	84.46%
Total		**2,131**	**100%**	**2,079**	**100%**

From Table 38 above, total number of theme frequency in English text (2,131 Themes) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (2,079 themes). In both texts, topical themes are the highest frequency (91.58% of T1 and 92.50% of T2), followed by interpersonal themes (4.41% of T1 and 4.06% of T2) and textual themes (4% of T1 and 3.44% of T2). Topical Theme in Bahasa Indonesia text (1,765 items) is higher

than that in English text (1,756 items). Textual theme in English text (174 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia (148 items). Interpersonal Theme in English text (192 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (175 items). Meanwhile, the occurrences of textual, interpersonal and topical Theme in detail are presented as follows.

a. Textual Theme

Textual Theme has three constituents, i.e. continuative, structural adjunct, and conjunctive adjunct. The findings of textual Theme constituent occurrences in the data are presented in Table 39 as follows.

Table 39. Textual Themes Occurrence

No.	Textual Themes	English Text (T1)		Bahasa Indonesia Text (T2)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Continuative	4	2.30%	5	3.38%
2	Structural	90	51.72%	84	56.76%
3	Conjunctive Adjunct	80	45.98%	59	39.86%
Total		**174**	**100%**	**148**	**100%**

From Table 39 above, in both texts, the sequence of constituents which appear from the highest to the lowest is structural (51.72% in T1 and 56.76% in T2), conjunctive adjunct (45.98% in T1 and 39.86% in T2) and continuative (2.30% in T1 and 3.38% n T2). Frequency of continuative in Bahasa Indonesia text (5 items) is higher than that in English text (4 items). Frequency of structural in English text (90 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia (84 items). Frequency of conjunctive adjunct in English text (80 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (59 items). Meanwhile, the total of frequency of textual Theme constituents in English

text (174 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (148 items).

b. Interpersonal Theme

Interpersonal Theme has four constituents, i.e. vocative, modal adjunct, finite verbal operator and WH-interrogative. The findings of interpersonal Theme constituent occurrences in the data are presented in Table 40 as follows.

Table 40. Interpersonal Themes Occurrence

No.	Interpersonal Themes	English Text (T1)		Bahasa Indonesia Text (T2)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Vocative	66	34.38%	61	34.86%
2	Modal Adjunct	2	1.04%	1	0.57%
3	Finite	17	8.85%	9	5.14%
4	WH-Interrogative	107	55.73%	104	59.43%
Total		**192**	**100%**	**175**	**100%**

From Table 40 above, each frequency of interpersonal Theme constituents of English text is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text. In English text, the sequence of constituents which appear from the highest to the lowest is WH-interrogative (58 items or 30%), modal adjunct (49 items or 26%), finite verbal operator (48 items or 25%), and vocative (37 items or 19%). Meanwhile, the sequence in Bahasa Indonesia text is same with that in English text. In Bahasa Indonesia text, the sequence of constituents which appear from the highest to the lowest is WH-interrogative (46 items or 36%), modal adjunct (38 items or 30%), finite verbal operator (24 items or 19%), and vocative (19 items or 15%). Meanwhile, the total of frequency of interpersonal Theme constituents in English text (192 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (127 items).

c. Topical Theme

Topical Theme has three constituents, i.e. participant (Subject), process (Predicator) and Circumstance. The findings of topical Theme constituent occurrences in the data are presented in Table 41 as follows.

Table 41. Topical Themes Occurrence

No.	Topical Themes	English Text (T1)		Bahasa Indonesia Text (T2)	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Participant	1,103	62.49%	1,059	60.31%
2	Process	369	20.91%	384	21.87%
3	Circumstance	293	16.60%	313	17.82%
Total		**1,765**	**100%**	**1,756**	**100%**

From Table 41 above, in both texts, the sequence of constituents which appear from the highest to the lowest is Participant (62.49% in T1 and 60.31% in T2), Process (20.91% in T1 and 21.87% in T2) and Circumstance (16.60% in T1 and 17.82% in T2). Frequency of Participant in English text (1,103 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (1,059 items). Frequency of Process in English text (369 items) is lower than that in Bahasa Indonesia (384 items). Frequency of Circumstance in English text (293 items) is lower than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (313 items). Meanwhile, the total of frequency of topical Theme constituents in English text (1,765 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (1,756 items).

3. Theme Selection

The analysis of Theme selection is based on the choice of the topical Theme in a clause, or of the mood of the clause. In the analysis, Theme selection is divided into three constituents, i.e. marked, unmarked and predicated Theme. The findings of Theme selection constituent occurrences in the data are presented in Table 42 as follows.

Table 42. Theme Selection Occurrence

No.	Theme Selection	English Text		Bahasa Indonesia Text	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Marked	662	37.51%	697	39.69%
2	Unmarked	1,103	62.49%	1,059	60.31%
Total		**1,765**	**100%**	**1,756**	**100%**

From Table 42 above, in both texts, the sequence of constituents which appear from the highest to the lowest is unmarked Theme (62.49% in T1 and 60.31% in T2), marked Theme (37.51% in T1 and 39.69% in T2). Frequency of unmarked Theme in English text (1,103 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (1,059 items). Frequency of marked Theme in English text (662 items) is lower than that in Bahasa Indonesia (697 items). Meanwhile, the total of frequency of Theme selection constituents in English text (1,765 items) is higher than that in Bahasa Indonesia text (1,756 items).

E. Degree Variation of Global Overall Average

a. The existence of degree variation

Tabel 43: Realization variations of the data (two texts) under study

∑analysis	∑0	∑1	∑2	∑3	∑4	∑5	∑6
1684	1,509	96	49	15	6	1	8
100%	**89.61%**	5.70%	2.91%	0.89%	0.36%	0.06%	0.47%

The "0" degree of variation or the lowest variation is almost equal to the number of variations (1 - 6 or very low - highest). In the table, there are 1,509 unit of analysis or 89.61% that belong to the lowest variation. It means there are ± 50% units of analysis in SL and TL contains variations.

b. The existence degree of variation of the global overall average

The average of variations also proves that there are no wide differences between SL and TL. The average is measured by Mean formula for a group of data.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum(ti.fi)}{\sum fi}$$

Explanation:

ti : middle point of data

fi : frequency

$\sum(ti\,fi)$: the total frequency

c. The result in degree variaton average:

Tabel 44 : Degree of Variaton Average

level in analysis	interval	middle point (mp)	Frequency (f)	(f x mp)
0	0-5	2.5	**1,509**	3,772.5
1	5-10	7.5	96	720
2	10-15	12.5	49	612.5
3	15-20	17.5	15	262.5
4	20-25	22.5	6	135
5	25-30	27.5	1	27.5
6	30-35	32.5	8	260
		Σ	**1,684**	**5,790**

Mean $= \Sigma(\text{f x mp}) : \Sigma\text{f}$

           $= 5{,}790 : 1{,}684 = $ **3.44**

From the calculation above, it is found that the Mean is **3.44**. Then, this result

is checked out with the interval of the category as shown in Table 48 below.

Table 45. Interval of the Category

Category	Lowest (0)	Very Low (1)	Low (2)	Medium (3)	High (4)	Very High (5)	Highest (6)
Interval	0-5	5-10	15-20	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
Mean	**3.44**						

Table 49 above shows that the Mean (**3.44**) falls in the interval 0-5. It means

that the average of the global overall variation belongs to category "Lowest". In other

word, the global overall variation lies in the degree variation scale "0".

F. Valuing The Occurrence of Textual Meaning Breadth Variation

The variation of textual meaning breadth of the data is lowest. It is based on the occurrence of the global degree variation or the average of textual meaning breadth variation which is fall in the lowest degree variation. The global degree variation represents the overall degree variation of the data. It is supported by the finding of the most prominent category or the highest occurrence of textual meaning breadth variation in the data which is fall in the lowest degree variation from the overall occurrences. This variation means that more than half of sentences in T1 and T2 have similar thematic variation. Besides, the very low variation is also supported by the finding of the higher degree of variation. The most prominent occurrence of higher degree of variation is fall on the same degree (SE=TE). It means that most of the data have equal thematic variation. In brief, the thematic variation of SE is mostly realized in TE.

G. Explanatory Findings and Discussion: The Contextual Motivating Factors

Contextual motivating factors are factors that motivate the occurrence of the variation. In this research, the factors that motivate the occurrence of the variation of the data can be divided into two i.e. intrinsic and extrinsic motivating factors. The intrinsic motivating factor is the intra-textual context. Meanwhile, the extrinsic motivating factors are the external factors that motivating the occurrence of the variation in Text 1 and Text 2. In this research, the extrinsic motivating factors are the inter-textual context and the situational context.

1. **Intra-textual Context**

Intra-textual context are the internal factors that motivate the existence of variations in the source text and the target text. It is about the factors of language found inside the text itself. The intra-textual context motivating factors that motivate the variation of the data are presented as follows.

a. **Both texts contain many simple clauses**

More than half of clause types which are found in the data analysis are simple clauses. From the data findings above, there are 684 units or 65% of simple clauses in T1 and 656 units or 66% of simple clauses in T2. Here are the examples of simple clause which found in the data analysis as follows.

Table 46. Examples of Simple Clause from the Data Analysis

Number of analysis	Text 1	Text 2
34	**<u>Adventure</u>** is out there!	**<u>Petualangan</u>** diluar sana!
54	**<u>Look out</u>**!	**<u>Lihatlah</u>**!
752	**<u>Mr. Stark</u>** is nice.	**<u>Tuan Stark</u>** itu baik.

In Table 46 above, there is only one thematic structure found in each simple sentence. The words which are marked by bold and underline illustrate the topical Themes of the clauses. In the examples above, each simple sentence in T1 is translated into simple sentence in T2 with equal thematic structure. Many thematic structure equivalences of both texts means that there are many zero variations found in the data.

b. Almost all expressions of the texts are in dialogue form

The evidence that many simple clauses/sentences found in the data shows that the type of the expression of both texts are in the form of daily conversation dialogues. It is because the movie is an animation movie which tells about daily life of ordinary people. Besides, the movie is targeted for family audiences i.e. for kids and their parents. Therefore, the utterance used in the movie is simple and easy to be understood.

Other characteristic of conversation texts (dialogue forms) is by the using of continuatives (textual element) and vocatives (interpersonal element) in the texts. Continuative functions as filler and/or expression of speaker's emotion in a dialogue. Meanwhile, vocative functions to address the other participant in a two way communication. It is used to make intimacy between speaker and hearer. The examples of using continuatives and vocatives in the data are presented as follows.

Table 47. Examples of Continuatives Used in Simple Clauses

Number of Analysis		Continuative as Textual Theme	Topical Theme + Rheme
176	T1	<u>Oh</u>,	**there**'s something down there.
	T2	<u>Oh</u>,	**ada** sesuatu dibawah.
379	T1	<u>Wow</u>,	**you** going on a trip?
	T2	<u>Wow</u>	**kamu** mau pergi?

Table 48. Examples of Vocatives Used in Simple Clauses

Number of analysis		Vocative as Interpersonal Theme	Topical Theme + Rheme
780	T1	*Captain,*	**he**'s "the" spy.
	T2	*Kapten,*	**dia** mata - mata.
1038	T1	*Agent Romanoff,*	would **you** escort Dr. Banner back.
	T2	*Agent Romanoff,*	bisakah **kau** kawal Dr. Banner kembali.
1081	T1	*Stark*,	**You** copy that!
	T2	*Stark*,	**Kau** mendengarnya!

c. Almost both expressions appear in the same duration

The Bahasa Indonesia subtitles are shown in the screen at the same time with the English utterances simultaneously. Meanwhile, as it has been mentioned above, there are many of simple clauses in Text 1 which have thematic structure. As for those, the translation text of those simple clauses might have equal thematic structure as limited space and time is minimal rather than if translating complex clauses. Therefore, the most prominent variation of the data is the lowest degree variation and the global degree variation of the data is close to lowest degree variation.

2. Inter-textual Context

Inter-textual context is the external factors that motivate the existence of variation the text. In this research, Text 1 is the inter-textual context of Text 2 as Text 1 motivates the behavior of Text 2. Text 2 is adapted from Text 1. Text 1 which is an English text is translated into Bahasa Indonesia in Text 2. It is the English movie text which influences the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text. However, Text 2 does

not influence and motivate Text 1. In brief, Text 2 is not the inter-textual context of Text 1.

3. Situational Context

There are field, tenor and mode. Field is what is being talked inside the text. Tenor is about the participants who are involved in the communication in the text. Meanwhile, mode is about the media used by the text. The explanations of situational contexts of Text 1 and Text 2 are as follows.

- **Explanation of Situational Context of Text 1**

a. Field

The field of Text 1 is about the story of the movie *The Avengers*. The movie is Adventure movie. The story is about S.H.I.E.L.D. has located the mysterious Tesseract device and the Army's super soldier Captain America. The Tesseract is actually a gateway to an entirely new world called Asguard. A mysterious being known as Loki arrives on earth and immediately assumes that he can rule all human beings. But that irks S.H.I.E.L.D. directory Nick Fury the wrong way. As Loki escapes with the Tesseract, Nick Fury believes this is an act of war against Earth. His only hope is to assemble an actual team of super heroes. Dr. Bruce Banner, who turns into an enormous green rage monster known as the Hulk. Tony Stark and his venerable Iron Man armor. Captain America, the Stark Enterprises created super soldier. Thor, the god of thunder, protector of Earth and his home planet of Asguard, and Loki's brother. Master assassins Hawkeye and Natasha Romanoff. Together they will become a team to take on an attack that will call them to become the greatest of all time.

b. Tenor

The people who involved in this movie are the actors and the movie script writers. The movie script writers and directed by Joss Whedon. and features an ensemble cast including Robert Downey, Jr., Chris Evans, Mark Ruffalo, Chris Hemsworth, Scarlett Johansson, Jeremy Renner, Tom Hiddleston, Clark Gregg, Cobie Smulders, Stellan Skarsgård and Samuel L. Jackson. In the film, Nick Fury, director of the peacekeeping organization S.H.I.E.L.D., recruits Iron Man, Captain America, the Hulk, and Thor to form a team that must stop Thor's adoptive brother Loki from subjugating Earth.

The film's development began when Marvel Studios received a loan from Merrill Lynch in April 2005. After the success of the film *Iron Man* in May 2008, Marvel announced that *The Avengers* would be released in July 2011. With the signing of Johansson in March 2009, the film was pushed back for a 2012 release. Whedon was brought on board in April 2010 and rewrote the original screenplay by Zak Penn. Production began in April 2011 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, before moving to Cleveland, Ohio, in August and New York City in September. The film was converted to 3D in post-production.

c. Mode

The modes of the movie are the production houses that produce the movie. *The Avengers*, is a 2012 American superhero film produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, based on the Marvel Comics superhero team of the same name. It is the sixth installment in the Marvel Cinematic Universe.

The dialogues in the movie are mostly spoken in English hence the other languages, like Japanese, French, and etc, used in the movie have no significance to the story. The English used in the movie is an American English which is used in daily conversation in modern era.

- **Explanation of Situational Context of Text 2**

a. Field

The field of Text 2 is same with Text 1. It is also about the adventures of Nick Fury is director of S.H.I.E.L.D, an international peace keeping agency. The agency is a who's who of Marvel Super Heroes, with Iron Man, The Incredible Hulk, Thor, Captain America, Hawkeye and Black Widow. When global security is threatened by Loki and his cohorts, Nick Fury and his team will need all their powers to save the world from disaster.

b. Tenor

In Text 2, the persons who involves in the movie are also the translator / subtitler and Indonesian audiences. However, there are no translator name and subtitler name mentioned neither in the cover nor inside the disk. The Indonesian audiences, commonly, do not mastering English well. Therefore, the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of the movie should be helpful for Indonesian audiences to understand the conversations or dialogues in the movie.

c. Mode

The mode of the Text 2 is the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. The DVD has a list of multi languages subtitles inside that can be selected. One of the languages available is Bahasa Indonesia Language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is based on the data findings, valuing and the discussion sections in the previous chapter. In line with the research problems formulation, the general conclusions can be drawn as follows.

1. The Meaning Variation of The Textual Meaning Breadth

The textual meaning breadth variation of *The Avengers* movie text and its Bahasa Indonesia subtitling movie text is realized by the comparison of the thematic variation of both texts. The variation degree is scaled from the lowest to the highest degree variation (scale 0-6). The findings shows that the most prominent category of textual meaning breadth variation is fall on the scale "0" or the lowest degree variation with frequency 89.61% of the whole data. The lowest frequency is the very high degree variation (scale "5") with frequency 0.06%. Meanwhile, the global overall variation of the data lies on between the degree variation scale "0-5" (3.44) or the lowest degree variation. Furthermore, the highest frequency of the higher degree of variation is fall in the same degree (SE=TE) with frequency 89.61%.

Based on the occurrence of the global degree, the variation of textual meaning breadth of the data is lowest. It is supported by the finding of the most prominent category of the textual meaning breadth variation in the data which

falls in the lowest degree variation with frequency 89.61%. This variation means that more than half of sentences in T1 and T2 have similar thematic variation. Besides, the lowest variation is also supported by the finding of the higher degree of variation. The most prominent occurrence of higher degree of variation falls on the same degree. It means that most of the data have equal thematic variation. In brief, the thematic variation of SE is mostly realized in TE.

2. The Contextual Motivating Factors

The occurrence of textual meaning breadth variation of both texts is motivated by the contextual motivating factors. The contextual factors that motivate the variation are divided into two. They are intrinsic and extrinsic contextual motivating factors. The intrinsic factor is the intra-textual contexts i.e. both texts express many simple clauses, almost all expressions of both texts are in dialogue form, and almost all expressions of both texts appear in the same duration. Meanwhile, the extrinsic factors are the inter-textual context and the situational context of both texts. Text 1 is the inter-textual context of Text 2 but Text 2 is not the inter-textual context of Text 1. Meanwhile, the situational contexts of both texts are fields, tenors, modes. The fields of Text 1 and Text 2 are the same i.e. the story of the movie *The Avengers*. The tenors of Text 1 are The people who involved in this movie are the actors and the movie script writers. The movie script writers and directed by Joss Whedon, the characters of the movie and the English audiences. Meanwhile, the tenors of Text 2 are the movie subtilter/translator and the Indonesian audiences. The modes of Text 1 are the

production house that produce the movie. *The Avengers*, is a 2012 American superhero film produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures, based on the Marvel Comics superhero team of the same name.

B. Suggestion

1. To Translators

To other translators, it is important to keep the structure of meaning whether it is textual, interpersonal, or ideational of the source text when it is transferred into target text. Related with textual meaning, knowing the thematic structures of source text is important in order to transfer equal thematic structures into target text. Especially in movie subtitling, it is important to be careful to put subtitles of the movie in appropriate duration with the dialogues. However, the readability and naturalness of the subtitling text is also importance to be considered in movie subtitling.

2. To Other Researchers

This research is focused on the textual meaning breadth variation which is represented in the thematic variation of the texts. There are still many other problems which can be analyzed by using other perspectives. Related with textual meaning, other researchers can analyze the data in terms of the thematic progression and of the information structure. Besides, they can analyze degree of meaning in terms of meaning depth and of meaning height. However, it is possible

to other researchers to concern their research on other kinds of meaning i.e. ideational and interpersonal meaning. Moreover, beside movie subtitling, other researchers can also analyze other types of research object like translation of novels, books, letters, manuals, TV programs, etc.

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APPENDICES

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																									
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION										
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		S D	DD / HD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	The Tesseract has awakened.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tesseract telah terbangun.	√										√				√										
2.	It is on a little world, a human world.	√										√				√	√									
												√				√				√						
	Tesseract ada di dunia yang kecil, Dunia manusia.	√										√				√										
												√				√										
3.	They would wield its power, but our ally knows its workings as they never will.		√			√						√				√			√							
												√				√										
	Mereka memegang kekuatan Tesseract.	√										√				√						√				
	Tapi sekutu kita akan memastikan,		√			√						√				√										
	Hal itu tak akan berfungsi baik.	√										√				√										
4.	He is ready to lead and our force, our Chitauri, will follow.		√									√				√			√				√			
												√				√										
	Dia sudah siap memimpin.	√										√				√										
	Dan pasukan kita Chitauri, siap dikirim ke sana.	√				√						√				√										
5.	A world will be his.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Bumi akan menjadi miliknya.	√										√				√										
6.	The universe, yours.	√										√				√			√				√			
	Dan Alam Semesta akan menjadi milikmu.	√				√						√				√										
7.	And the humans, what can they do but burn?	√				√				√		√				√	√					√				
												√				√										
	Dan manusia, apa yang bisa mereka lakukan, kecuali terbakar.	√				√				√		√				√										
												√				√										
8.	All personnel, the evacuation order has been confirmed.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Semua personel perintah evakuasi telah diberikan.	√						√				√				√										
9.	Proceed to your designated vehicles immediately for force evacuation	√										√				√		√			√					
	Segera masuk ke kendaraan dan pergi dari sini.	√											√	√												

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — Thematic Structure Realization & Variation

Column groups: Clause (simple, complex, Minor) · Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive) · Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr) · Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance) · Theme Selection (marked, un-marked) · SD (SE=TE) · DD (SE, TE) · Degree of Variation (0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest)

No.	Text 1 (English) / Text 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	This is not a drill	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini bukan latihan.	√										√				√											
11.	Emergency personnel			√												√	√				√					
	Semua personel.			√												√											
12.	Proceed to your designated vehicles for on site evacuation	√										√			√				√			√				
	Segera masuk ke kendaraan dan pergi dari sini.	√												√	√											
13.	How bad is it?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Seberapa buruk situasinya ?	√									√	√				√											
14.	That's the problem, sir.	√						√				√				√		√					√			
	We don't know.	√										√				√											
	Itu masalahnya pak, kita tak tahu.		√									√				√											
15.	Dr. Selvig read an energy surge from the Tesseract four hours ago.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dr. Selvig membaca adanya gelombang Energi dari Tesseract 4 jam lalu.	√										√				√											
16.	NASA didn't authorize Selvig to go to test phase.	√										√				√	√				√					
	NASA tak memerintahkan Selvig melakukan uji tahap selanjutnya.	√										√				√											
17.	He wasn't testing it.	√										√				√		√					√			
	He wasn't even in the room.	√										√				√											
	Dia tak mengujinya, dia bahkan tak di ruang itu.		√									√				√											
18.	Spontaneous event.		√									√	√			√	√				√					
	Itu kejadian spontan.	√										√	√			√											
19.	It just turned itself on?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tesseract menyala sendiri ?	√										√				√											
20.	Where are the energy levels now?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Berapa tingkat energinya sekarang ?	√									√	√				√											

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION | VARIATION

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

No.	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Climbing.			√								√	√			√	√			√						
	Terus meningkat.			√								√	√													
22.	I promise to capture the beast alive.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku berjanji menangkap makhluk itu.	√										√				√										
23.	How long to get everyone out?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Berapa lama sampai semua orang keluar ?	√									√	√				√										
24.	Campus should be clear in the next half-hour.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Sekitar setengah jam lagi.	√											√	√		√										
25.	Do better.	√									√			√		√	√				√					
	Lakukan lebih cepat lagi.	√									√			√		√										
26.	Sir, evacuation may be futile.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pak, evakuasi ini tak ada gunanya.	√										√				√										
27.	We should tell them to go back to sleep?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Apa kita harus menyuruh mereka diam saja ?	√									√	√				√										
28.	If we can't control the Tesseract's energy, there may not be a minimum safe distance.		√			√						√				√	√				√					
	Jika kita tak bisa mengontrol energi Tesseract maka tak akan ada tempat aman.		√			√						√				√										
29.	I need you to make sure the Phase 2 prototypes are shipped out.		√									√				√	√				√					
	Aku ingin kau memastikan Prototipe Tahap 2 aman.		√									√				√										
30.	Sir, is that really a priority right now?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Pak, apa hal itu penting sekarang ?	√									√	√				√										
31.	Until such time as the world ends, we will act as though it intends to spin on.		√									√				√		√					√			
	Sebelum dunia akan berakhir Kita bertingkah tak terjadi apapun.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (DD/HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Clear out the tech below.	√												√	√		√				√					
	Kosongkan ruang teknisi.	√												√	√											
33.	Every piece of Phase 2 on a truck and gone.		√									√	√		√			√					√			
	Bawa semua barang Tahap 2 dan segera pergi.		√									√			√											
34.	Adventure is out there!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Petualangan diluar sana!	√										√				√										
35.	With me.			√								√				√	√				√					
	Ikuti aku.	√										√				√										
36.	Talk to me, Doctor.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jelaskan padaku, dokter.	√										√				√										
37.	Director.		√										√	√			√				√					
	Direktur.		√										√	√												
38.	Is there anything we know for certain?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa ada hal yang sudah kita ketahui ?	√								√		√				√										
39.	The Tesseract is misbehaving.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tesseract diluar kendali.	√										√				√										
40.	Is that supposed to be funny?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menurutmu itu lucu?	√										√				√										
41.	No, it's not funny at all.	√										√	√				√				√					
	Tidak, tak lucu sama sekali.	√										√	√													
42.	The Tesseract is not only active, she's behaving.		√									√ √				√ √	√				√					
	Tesseract bukan hanya aktif, dia diluar kendali.		√									√ √				√ √										
43.	I assume you pulled the plug.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Matikan sambungan dayanya.	√											√	√												
44.	She's an energy source.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dia sumber energi.	√										√				√											
45.	We turn off the power, she turns it back on.		√									√				√	√										
												√				√					√						
	Kita matikan daya kita, dia bisa menyala lagi.		√									√				√												
												√				√											
46.	If she reaches peak level we prepared for this, Doctor.		√			√		√				√				√			√								
												√				√							√				
	Jika Tesseract sampai level puncak Kita sudah menyiapkan hal ini, dokter.		√			√						√				√												
47.	Harnessing energy from space.			√									√	√			√				√						
	Memanfaatkan energi luar angkasa			√									√	√													
48.	But we don't have the harness.	√				√						√				√	√				√						
	Tapi kita tak dapat manfaatnya.	√				√						√				√												
49.	My calculations are far from complete.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Penghitunganku belum selesai.	√										√				√												
50.	And she's throwing off interference, radiation.	√				√						√				√	√					√					
	Sekarang Tesseract mengeluarkan radiasi	√			√							√				√											
51.	Nothing harmful, low levels of gamma radiation.	√											√	√		√	√				√						
	Tak berbahaya, hanya radiasi gamma rendah.	√											√	√		√											
52.	That can be harmful.	√				√						√				√	√				√						
	Itu bisa berbahaya.	√				√						√				√												
53.	Where's Agent Barton?	√									√	√				√	√				√						
	Dimana Agen Barton ?	√									√	√				√											
54.	Look out!	√											√			√	√				√						
	Lihatlah!	√											√			√											
55.	Up in his nest, as usual.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Dia ada di sarangnya, seperti biasa.	√										√				√											

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION (Clause / Textual Theme / Interpersonal Theme / Topical Theme / Theme Selection) — VARIATION (SD / DD: SE, HD: TE / Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest)																									
56.	Agent Barton, report.	√						√				√	√			√			√							
	Agen Barton.						√					√			√			√			√					
	Melaporlah.											√				√										
57.	I gave you this detail	√										√				√	√				√					
	Sudah kuberikan kau perintah.	√										√				√										
58.	so you could keep	√										√				√	√				√					
	Supaya kau terus mengawasinya.	√										√				√										
59.	a close eye on things.	√										√		√				√								√
	-																										
60.	Well, I see better from a distance.	√			√							√				√		√				√				
	Penglihatanku lebih baik dari jarak jauh.	√										√				√										
61.	Have you seen anything that might set this thing off?	√					√					√				√										
	Apa kau melihat sesuatu yang membuat alat itu aktif ?	√					√					√				√										
62.	Doctor, it's spiking again.	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Dokter, Tesseract meningkat lagi.	√						√				√				√										
63.	No one's come or gone.	√										√				√			√		√					
	Tak ada yang datang atau pergi.	√										√	√													
64.	And Selvig's clean.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Dan Selvig bersih.	√					√					√				√										
65.	No contacts, no IMs.		√									√	√			√	√				√					
	Tak ada kontak, tak ada agen disini.		√									√	√													
66.	If there was any tampering, sir.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Jika ada pemicunya, pak.	√					√					√				√										
67.	it wasn't at this end.	√								√		√	√			√	√				√					
	Pemicunya bukan dari dunia ini.	√								√		√	√													

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
68.	"At this end"?			√										√		√	√				√					
	Bukan dari dunia ini ?			√										√		√										
69.	Yeah, the Cube is a doorway to the other end of space, right?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Ya, Kubus itu pintu ke dimensi lain 'kan ?	√								√		√				√										
70.	Doors open from both sides.	√										√		√		√	√				√					
	Pintu terbuka dari kedua sisi.	√										√		√												
71.	Not yet.			√										√		√	√				√					
	Jangan sekarang			√										√		√										
72.	Sir, please put down the spear.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pak, tolong turunkan tombak itu !	√										√				√										
73.	You have heart.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau punya hati yang baik.	√										√				√										
74.	Please don't.	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Tolong jangan lakukan itu.	√								√		√				√										
75.	I still need that.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku memerlukannya.	√										√				√										
76.	This doesn't have to get any messier.	√								√		√				√			√			√				
	Kau tak memerlukan alat ini.	√										√				√										
77.	Of course it does.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tentu aku memerlukannya.	√										√				√										
78.	I've come too far for anything else.	√								√		√				√		√					√			
	Aku datang sejauh ini untuk alat itu.	√										√				√										
79.	I am Loki, of Asgard and I am burdened with glorious purpose.		√			√						√				√			√					√		
	Aku Loki dari Asgard.	√										√				√										
	Dan aku kemari dengan tujuan yang mulia.	√				√						√				√										
80.	Loki.			√								√		√		√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Loki.			√								√			√											
81.	Brother of Thor.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Adiknya Thor.	√										√			√											
82.	We have no quarrel with your people.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kalian tak sebanding dengan kami.	√										√				√										
83.	An ant has no quarrel with a boot.	√							√			√				√		√				√				
	Semut tak sebanding dengan sepatu.	√										√				√										
84.	Are you planning to step on us?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau berencana menginjak kami ?	√										√				√										
85.	I come with glad tidings of a world made free.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku datang dengan kabar gembira untuk membebaskan dunia ini.	√										√				√										
86.	Free from what?	√								√				√	√		√				√					
	Bebas dari apa ?	√								√				√	√							√				
87.	Freedom.			√										√	√		√				√					
	Dari kemerdekaan.			√										√	√											
88.	Freedom is life's great lie.	√							√			√				√			√			√				
	Kemerdekaan adalah kebohongan dalam hidup ini.	√							√			√				√										
89.	Once you accept that, in your heart, you will know peace.		√									√				√	√				√					
	Setelah kau menerimanya, dalam hatimu kau akan mengenal kedamaian.		√									√				√					√					
90.	Yeah, you say "peace,"	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ya, kau bilang kedamaian	√										√				√										
91.	I kind of think you mean the other thing.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Tapi yang kau maksudkan sebaliknya.	√										√				√										
92.	Sir, Director Fury is stalling.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Pak, Direktur Fury mengulur waktu.	√						√				√				√										
93.	This place is about to blow and drop a hundred feet of rock on us.		√			√						√				√			√				√			

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION / VARIATION

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence — Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tempat ini akan meledak.	√										√				√										
	Bebatuan yang berat akan menimpa kita.	√										√				√										
94.	He means to bury us.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin mengubur kita.	√										√				√										
95.	Like the pharaohs of old.						√							√	√		√				√					
	Seperti Firaun zaman dahulu.						√							√	√											
96.	He's right.	√								√		√				√		√								
	The portal is collapsing in on itself.	√										√				√								√		
	Dia benar, portalnya akan hancur sendiri.		√									√				√										
97.	We've got maybe two minutes before this goes critical.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Waktu kita dua menit sebelum keadaan memburuk.	√										√				√										
98.	Well, then.			√			√							√	√		√				√					
	Baiklah.			√			√							√	√											
99.	I need these vehicles.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku perlu kendaraan itu.	√										√				√										
100.	Who's that?			√						√	√	√			√		√				√					
	Siapa dia ?			√							√	√			√											
101.	They didn't tell me.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia tak memberitahuku.	√										√				√										
102.	Hill!			√										√	√		√				√					
	Hill !			√										√	√											
103.	Do you copy?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau mendengarkan ?	√										√				√										
104.	Barton has turned.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Barton berubah pihak.	√										√				√										
105.	They have the Tesseract!	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION														VARIATION										
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dia membawa Tesseract !	√										√				√										
106.	Shut them down!	√											√		√		√				√					
	Hentikan mereka !	√											√		√											
107.	Okay, let's go.		√										√	√	√		√				√					
	Baik, cepat.		√										√	√	√											
108.	No, leave it.		√				√						√		√		√				√					
	tidak, Biarkan saja.		√				√						√		√											
109.	Go!	√											√		√		√				√					
	cepat pergi !		√										√		√											
110.	We're clear upstairs, sir.	√						√				√			√			√				√				
	Bagian atas sudah dikosongkan, pak.	√											√	√												
111.	You need to go.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita harus pergi.	√										√				√											
112.	Director?		√										√		√		√				√					
	Direktur ?		√										√		√											
113.	Director Fury, do you copy?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Direktur Fury, kau mendengarkanku ?	√										√				√											
114.	The Tesseract is with a hostile force.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tesseract telah dibawa musuh.	√										√				√											
115.	I have men down.	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Ada orang terluka disini.	√										√				√											
116.	Hill?		√										√		√		√				√					
	Hill ?		√										√		√											
117.	A lot of men still under.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Banyak orang didalam reruntuhan.	√										√				√											
118.	I don't know how many survivors.	√										√				√	√			√							

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		S D	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku tak tahu berapa yang selamat.	√										√				√										
119.	Sound a general call.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Hubungi semua pihak.	√											√			√										
120.	I want every living soul not working rescue looking for that briefcase.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku ingin selain petugas penyelamat mencari koper itu.	√										√				√										
121.	Roger that.		√										√			√	√				√					
	Dimengerti.		√										√			√										
122.	Coulson, get back to base.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Coulson, kembalilah ke Markas.	√										√				√										
123.	This is a Level Seven.	√					√						√	√		√	√				√					
	Ini Tingkat Tujuh.	√					√						√	√												
124.	As of right now, we are at war.		√									√				√	√				√					
	Saat ini, Kita sedang berperang.		√									√				√										
125.	What do we do?	√								√	√					√	√				√					
	Apa yang harus kita lakukan ?	√								√	√					√										
126.	This is not how I wanted this evening to go.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Kita tahu bagaimana malam ini akan berakhir.	√											√	√												
127.	I know how you wanted this evening to go.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tahu apa yang kau bicarakan.	√										√				√										
128.	Believe me this is better.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Percayalah padaku.	√											√			√										
129.	Who are you working for?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Kau bekerja pada siapa ?	√								√	√	√				√										
130.	Lermentov, yes?			√				√		√			√	√		√	√				√					
	Pada Lermentov 'kan ?			√				√		√		√	√													

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause / Textual Theme / Interpersonal Theme / Topical Theme / Theme Selection — VARIATION: SD / DD / HD / Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest																									
131.	Does he think we have to go through him to move our cargo?	√								√		√				√	√									
	Apa dia mengira Kami harus datang padanya untuk mengirim kargo kami ?	√								√		√				√					√					
132.	I thought General Solohob is in charge of the export business.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Kukira Jenderal Solohob yang menangani pengiriman.	√											√		√											
133.	Solohob a bagman, a front.	√										√				√		√								
	Solohob ?						√					√	√										√			
	Dia hanya orang biasa.	√										√				√										
134.	Your outdated information betrays you.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Kau bekerja dengan informasi lama.	√										√				√										
135.	The famous Black Widow and she turns out to be simply another pretty face.		√			√						√				√			√							
												√				√							√			
	Black Widow yang terkenal.	√											√	√												
	Kau memiliki wajah yang cantik.	√										√				√										
136.	You really think I'm pretty?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menurutmu aku cantik ?	√										√				√										
137.	Tell Lermentov we don't need him to move the tanks.	√										√				√			√							
	Beritahu Lermentov kita tak memerlukannya untuk mengirim Tank kami.	√										√				√						√				
												√				√										
138.	Tell him he is out.	√								√			√		√		√				√					
	Katakan padanya dia dikeluarkan.	√								√			√		√											
139.	Well you may have to write it down.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Sepertinya, kau mungkin harus menulisnya.	√					√					√				√										
140.	It's for her.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Ini untuk wanita itu.	√											√	√												
141.	You listen carefully	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dengarkan aku baik - baik	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
142.	You're at 1-14 Silensky Plaza, 3rd floor.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau ada di 114 Silensky Plaza, lantai tiga.	√										√				√										
143.	We have an F-22 exactly eight miles out.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami punya pesawat F-22, 8 mil dari sana.	√										√				√										
144.	Put the woman on the phone or I will blow up the block before you can make the lobby.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Berikan ponsel ini ke wanita itu Atau kuledakkan seluruh blok Sebelum kau bisa keluar.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
145.	We need you to come in.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami ingin kau kemari.	√										√				√										
146.	Are you kidding'?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa kau bercanda ?	√								√		√				√										
147.	I'm working.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku sedang bekerja !	√										√				√										
148.	This takes precedence.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Perintah ini harus diutamakan.	√											√	√												
149.	I'm in the middle of an interrogation.	√										√				√			√								
	This moron is giving me everything.	√							√			√											√			
	Aku ditengah - tengah interograsi dan Si bodoh ini menceritakan segalanya.		√			√						√				√										
												√				√										
150.	I don't give everything.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak menceritakan segalanya.	√										√				√										
151.	Look, you can't pull me out of this right now.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dengar, kau tak bisa menarikku sekarang.	√										√				√										
152.	Natasha, Barton's been compromised.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Natasha, Barton berpindah pihak.	√						√				√				√										
153.	Let me put you on hold.	√										√				√		√					√			

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tunggulah sebentar.	√										√				√										
154.	Where is Barton now?	√								√	√	√				√		√			√					
	Dimana Barton sekarang ?	√								√	√					√										
155.	We don't know.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami tak tahu.	√										√				√										
156.	But he's alive?	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi dia masih hidup ?	√				√						√				√										
157.	We think so.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kukira begitu.	√										√				√										
158.	I'll brief you on everything when you get back.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kuceritakan segalanya saat kau kemari.	√										√				√										
159.	But first, we need you to talk to the big guy.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi, kami ingin kau bicara ke orang besar.	√				√						√				√										
160.	Coulson, you know that Stark trusts me about as far as he can throw me.		√					√				√				√		√					√			
												√				√										
	Coulson, kau tahu kalau Stark Tak begitu mempercayaiku.	√						√				√				√										
161.	I've got Stark.	√										√				√			√		√					
	Oh, aku yang menangani Stark.	√					√					√				√										
162.	You get the big guy.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tanganilah orang besar.	√										√				√										
163.	Who are you?	√								√	√	√				√	√				√					
	Siapa kau ?	√								√	√	√				√										
164.	Get out!			√									√			√	√				√					
	Menjauhlah !			√									√			√										
165.	There is sickness here!	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Ada penyakit mematikan disini !	√											√	√		√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SD SE=TE	DD SE	DD TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection					Degree of Variation						
166.	You're a doctor.	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa kau dokter ?	√								√		√				√										
167.	My father's not waking up!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ayahku sakit !	√										√				√										
168.	He has a fever and he's moaning but his eyes won't open.	√					√					√				√			√							
	Dia demam dan batuk.	√										√				√							√			
	Dan matanya terus terpejam.	√				√								√	√											
169.	Slow down.			√									√			√										
	Tenanglah.			√									√			√											
170.	My father Like them?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ayahku, apa penyakitnya seperti mereka ?	√										√				√										
171.	Please.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Kumohon.			√									√			√											
172.	You should've got paid up front, Banner.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Seharusnya kau menerima bayaran dimuka, Banner.	√										√				√										
173.	You know, for a man who's supposed to be avoiding stress you picked a hell of a place to settle.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Kau tahu, untuk orang yang seharusnya menghindari tekanan kau lebih memilih tempat kacau ini.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
174.	Avoiding stress isn't the secret.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Menghindari tekanan bukanlah rahasianya.	√											√		√											
175.	Then what is it?			√									√		√		√				√					
	Lalu apa ?			√									√		√											
176.	Oh, there's something down there.	√			√									√	√		√				√					
	Oh, ada sesuatu dibawah.	√			√									√	√											
177.	You brought me to the edge of the city.	√										√				√		√			√					
	Smart.			√									√			√										

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau membawaku ke tepi kota, cerdas.	√										√				√										
178.	I assume the whole place is surrounded.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa tempat ini sudah dikepung.	√										√				√										
179.	Just you and me.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Hanya kau dan aku.	√										√				√										
180.	And your actress buddy?	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Dan teman kecilmu itu ?	√					√					√				√										
181.	Is she a spy, too?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa dia mata - mata ?	√								√		√				√										
182.	They start that young?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa dimulai semuda itu ?	√								√		√				√										
183.	I did.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kalau itu aku.	√										√				√										
184.	Who are you?	√									√		√	√			√				√					
	Siapa kau ?	√									√		√	√												
185.	Natasha Romanoff.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Natasha Romanoff.			√									√	√		√										
186.	Are you here to kill me, Ms. Romanoff?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Kau disini untuk membunuhku, Nn. Romanoff ?	√								√		√				√										
187.	Because that's not going to work out for everyone.	√											√	√		√	√			√						
	Karena itu tak akan berhasil.	√											√	√												
188.	I'm here on behalf of S.H.I.E.L.D.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku kemari untuk S.H.I.E.L.D.	√										√				√										
189.	S.H.I.E.L.D.			√								√				√	√			√						
	S.H.I.E.L.D.			√								√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
190.	How did they find me?	√								√	√	√				√	√			√						
	Bagaimana mereka bisa menemukanku ?	√								√	√	√				√										
191.	We never lost you, Doctor.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Kami tak pernah kehilanganmu, dokter.	√						√				√				√										
192.	We've kept our distance.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami selalu menjaga jarak.	√										√				√										
193.	Even helped keep some other interested parties off your scent.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Bahkan juga membantu menjauhkan orang yang ingin mencelakaimu.	√											√	√												
194.	Why?			√						√	√	√				√	√					√				
	Mengapa ?			√						√	√	√														
195.	Nick Fury seems to trust you.	√										√				√			√				√			
	Sepertinya Nick Fury mempercayaimu.	√					√					√				√										
196.	But now we need you to come in.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi sekarang kami perlu kau ikut.	√				√						√				√										
197.	What if I say no?	√							√	√	√					√		√				√				
	Jika aku berkata tidak ?	√								√	√	√				√										
198.	I'll persuade you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Akan kudesak kau.	√										√				√										
199.	And what if the other guy says no?	√				√						√	√	√				√			√					
	Bagaimana jika, pria satunya berkata tidak ?	√										√	√	√												
200.	You've been more than a year without an incident.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Sudah setahun kau bisa menahan dirimu.	√										√				√										
201.	I don't think you want to break that streak.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa kau tak ingin lepas kendali disini.	√										√				√										
202.	Well, I don't every time get what I want.		√				√					√				√		√				√				
	Aku tak selamanya mendapat apa yang kuinginkan.		√									√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
203.	Doctor, we're facing a potential global catastrophe.	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Dokter, kita menghadapi bencana besar.	√						√				√				√										
204.	Well, those I actively try to avoid.	√					√					√	√			√	√			√						
	Oh, itu hal yang sangat ingin kuhindari.	√					√					√	√													
205.	This is the Tesseract.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Ini Adalah Tesseract.	√										√				√										
206.	It has the potential energy to wipe out the planet.	√				√						√	√			√	√			√						
	Dan memiliki kekuatan untuk menghancurkan Planet ini.	√				√						√	√													
207.	What does Fury want me to do, swallow it?	√								√	√	√				√			√							
	Fury ingin aku melakukan apa ?	√								√	√	√				√						√				
	Menelannya ?			√									√			√										
208.	He wants you to find it.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia ingin kau menemukannya.	√										√				√										
209.	It's been taken.	√										√	√			√	√			√						
	Benda itu telah diambil.	√										√	√			√										
210.	It emits a gamma signature that's too weak for us to trace.	√										√	√			√	√			√						
	Benda itu memancarkan gamma Tapi terlalu lemah untuk kami lacak.	√										√	√													
211.	There's no one that knows gamma radiation like you do.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tak ada orang yang memahami radiasi gamma selain kau.	√										√				√										
212.	If there was, that's where I'd be.	√							√	√		√				√	√			√						
	Itu semua alasanku kemari.	√							√	√		√				√										
213.	So, Fury isn't after the monster?	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Jadi Fury tak mengejar Monster itu ?	√					√					√				√										
214.	Not that he's told me.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia tak memberitahuku itu.	√										√				√										
215.	And he tells you everything?	√				√						√				√		√			√					

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION / VARIATION

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		VARIATION — Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Apa dia memberitahukan segalanya padamu ?	√										√				√										
216.	Talk to Fury.	√										√	√			√			√							
	He needs you on this.	√										√				√						√				
	Berbicaralah ke Fury, dia perlu bantuanmu.		√									√				√										
217.	He needs me in a cage?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin mengurungku ?	√										√				√										
218.	No one's going to put you in a Stop lying to me!	√					√					√			√	√	√				√					
	Tak ada yang akan mengurung jangan berbohong padaku !	√					√					√			√	√										
219.	I'm sorry.	√										√				√			√							
	That was mean.	√			√							√			√							√				
	Maafkan aku, aku agak kasar.	√										√				√										
220.	I just wanted to see what you'd do.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku ingin melihat apa yang kau lakukan.	√										√				√										
221.	Why don't we do this the easy way where you don't use that and the other guy doesn't make a mess.		√								√	√				√		√								
	Mengapa tak kita selesaikan dengan tenang.	√										√				√						√				
	Dan jangan gunakan pistol itu supaya pria satunya tak membuat masalah.	√											√	√												
222.	Okay?			√								√				√	√						√			
	Paham ?			√								√				√							√			
223.	Natasha?							√				√				√	√						√			
	Natasha ?							√				√				√							√			
224.	Stand down.			√									√			√	√						√			
	Mundurlah.			√									√			√							√			
225.	We're good here.	√										√				√	√						√			
	Kami baik - baik saja.	√										√				√							√			

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (DD/HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
226.	"Just you and me."	√										√				√	√				√					
	"Hanya kau dan aku" ?	√										√				√										
227.	This is out of line, Director.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Ini diluar kendali, Direktur.	√						√				√				√										
228.	You're dealing with forces you can't control.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau berurusan dengan kekuatan yang tak bisa kau kendalikan.	√										√				√										
229.	You ever been in a war, Councilman?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pernahkah kalian berperang, anggota Dewan ?	√										√				√										
230.	In a firefight?		√										√		√		√				√					
	Melakukan pemadaman kebakaran ?		√										√		√											
231.	Did you feel an overabundance of control?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Pernahkah kalian merasa tak mampu mengendalikannya ?	√								√		√				√										
232.	You're saying that this Asgard is declaring war on our planet?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Kau bilang kalau Asgard menyatakan perang ke Planet kita ?	√								√		√				√										
233.	Not Asgard.		√									√		√	√			√								
	Loki.					√						√		√									√			
	Bukan Asgard, tapi Loki.	√				√						√				√										
234.	He can't be working alone.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia tak bekerja sendiri.	√										√				√										
235.	What about the other one?	√									√	√	√			√	√				√					
	Bagaimana dengan yang satunya ?	√									√	√	√			√										
236.	His brother.		√									√		√		√	√				√					
	Kakaknya ?		√									√		√		√										
237.	Our intelligence says Thor is not a hostile but he's worlds away.	√										√				√			√							
	Intelejen kami bilang kalau Thor bukanlah musuh.	√										√				√						√				
	Tapi dia jauh dari kita.	√				√							√	√												

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	clause simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
238.	We can't depend on him to help, either.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita tak bisa meminta bantuannya.	√										√				√										
239.	It's up to us.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Semua tergantung pada kita.	√										√				√										
240.	Which is why you should be focusing on Phase 2.	√									√	√				√		√				√				
	Itu sebabnya kau harus fokus ke Tahap 2	√										√				√										
241.	It was designed for exactly this Phase 2 isn't ready, our enemy is.	√								√		√				√		√			√					
	Tahap itu didesain supaya Tahap 2 belum siap, tapi musuh sudah siap.	√										√				√										
242.	We need a response team.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita perlu Tim Tanggap.	√										√				√										
243.	The Avengers Initiative was shut down.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Pembentukan The Avengers telah dihentikan.	√											√	√		√										
244.	This isn't about the Avengers.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Ini bukan tentang The Avengers.	√											√	√		√										
245.	We've seen the list.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami sudah melihat daftarnya.	√										√				√										
246.	You're running the world's greatest covert security network	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau menjalankan jaringan Keamanan Dunia Terbesar dan tersembunyi	√										√				√										
247.	and you're going to leave the fate of the human race to a handful of freaks.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan kau meninggalkan nasib umat manusia pada sekumpulan orang aneh.	√				√						√				√										
248.	I'm not leaving anything to anyone.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak meninggalkan apapun ke siapapun.	√				√						√				√										
249.	We need a response team.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita perlu Tim Tanggap.	√										√				√										

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH
- THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked)
- VARIATION: SD (SE = TE); DD (SE / HD: TE); Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
250.	These people may be isolated, unbalanced even	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mungkin orang - orang itu terasingkan, tak terkendali	√										√				√										
251.	but I believe with the right push they can be exactly what we need.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Tapi aku percaya dengan satu dorongan yang tepat Mereka bisa menjadi apa yang kita perlukan.	√				√						√				√										
252.	You believe?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau percaya ?	√										√				√										
253.	War isn't won by sentiment, Director.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Perang tak bisa dimenangkan dengan perasaan, Direktur.	√										√				√										
254.	No, it's won by soldiers.	√					√						√	√		√	√			√						
	Tidak, tapi dimenangkan dengan Prajurit.	√					√						√	√		√										
255.	There's not enough time.	√											√	√		√	√			√						
	Tak cukup waktu.	√											√	√												
256.	I got to put her in the water!	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku harus menenggelamkannya di Lautan.	√										√				√										
257.	You won't be alone.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau tak akan sendirian.	√										√				√										
258.	Oh, my God.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Ya, Tuhanku.	√										√				√										
259.	This guy is still alive!	√			√							√				√	√			√						
	Dia masih hidup.	√			√							√				√										
260.	Trouble sleeping?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tak bisa tidur ?	√										√				√										
261.	I slept for 70 years, sir.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tidur selama 70 tahun, pak.	√										√				√										
262.	I think I've had my fill.	√					√					√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD/HD		Variation (Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest)						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kurasa aku sudah cukup tidur.	√					√					√			√											
263.	Then you should be out, celebrating, seeing the world.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Berarti kau harus keluar, Merayakannya dan melihat Dunia.	√										√			√											
264.	When I went under, the world was at war.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Saat aku tertidur, Dunia mengalami Peperangan.	√										√				√										
265.	I wake up, they say we won.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Saat aku terbangun, mereka bilang kita menang.	√										√				√										
266.	They didn't say what we lost.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka tak bilang apa yang telah kita korbankan.	√										√				√										
267.	We've made some mistakes along the way.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Kita sering membuat kesalahan.	√				√						√				√										
268.	Some, very recently.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Beberapa kita buat baru - baru ini.	√										√				√										
269.	Are you here with a mission, sir?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau kemari dengan misi, pak ?	√										√				√										
270.	I am.	√				√						√			√		√				√					
	Benar.			√		√						√			√											
271.	Trying to get me back in the world?	√										√			√		√				√					
	Mencoba mengembalikanku ke Dunia ?	√										√			√											
272.	Trying to save it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mencoba menyelamatkannya.	√										√				√										
273.	HYDRA'S secret weapon.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Senjata rahasia Hydra.	√										√				√										
274.	Howard Stark fished that out of the ocean when he was looking for you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Howard Stark mengambilnya dari Lautan saat dia sedang mencarimu.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
275.	He thought what we think.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	The Tesseract could be the key to unlimited sustainable energy.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dia dan kami mengira Kalau Tesseract merupakan kunci Energi berkelanjutan yang tak terbatas.	√										√				√										
276.	That's something the world sorely needs.	√										√				√										
	Itu merupakan hal yang diperlukan Dunia ini.	√										√				√	√				√					
277.	Who took it from you?	√										√				√										
	Siapa yang mengambilnya darimu ?	√										√				√	√				√					
278.	He's called Loki.	√						√				√				√										
	Dia disebut Loki.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
279.	He's not from around here.	√											√	√												
	Dia bukan berasal dari Bumi ini.	√										√				√	√				√					
280.	There's a lot we'll have to bring you up to speed on if you're in.	√										√				√	√				√					
	ada banyak yang harus kami jelaskan padamu Jika kau ikut misi ini.	√										√				√										
281.	The world has gotten even stranger than you already know.		√									√				√				√						
												√				√							√			
	Dunia menjadi lebih aneh lagi.	√										√				√										
	Daripada yang kau tahu.	√				√							√	√												
282.	At this point, I doubt anything would surprise me.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Pada saat ini, kuragu ada yang mengejutkanku.	√										√				√										
283.	Ten bucks says you're wrong.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Sepuluh dolar jika kau salah.	√										√				√										
284.	There's a debriefing packet waiting for you back at your apartment.	√										√				√			√							
	Ada paket khusus untukmu.	√										√				√							√			
	Menunggu di Apartemenmu.	√								√			√													
285.	Is there anything you can tell us about the Tesseract that we ought to know now?	√							√			√				√		√			√					

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Apa ada sesuatu tentang Tesseract yang harus kami ketahui ?	√										√				√										
286.	You should have left it in the ocean.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Lebih baik kau tinggalkan di Lautan.	√										√				√										
287.	Good to go on this end.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku sudah selesai.	√										√				√										
288.	The rest is up to you.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Selanjutnya giliranmu.	√											√	√												
289.	You disconnected the transmission lines?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tadi memutus jalur transmisi ?	√										√				√										
290.	Are we off the grid?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Apa kita diluar jalur ?	√										√				√										
291.	Stark Tower is about to become a beacon of self-sustaining clean energy.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menara Stark akan menjadi pelopor dalam menghasilkan energi bersih.	√										√				√										
292.	Well, assuming the arc reactor takes over and it actually works.	√				√							√	√					√				√			
	Dengan asumsi reaktor busurnya bekerja.	√											√	√										√		
	Dan berhasil.		√										√	√												
293.	I assume.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu juga asumsiku.	√										√				√										
294.	Light her up.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Nyalakan menaranya.			√									√	√		√										
295.	How does it look?	√								√		√	√			√	√				√					
	Bagaimana kelihatannya ?	√									√	√	√			√										
296.	Like Christmas, but with more me.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Seperti Natal, tapi lebih seperti, diriku.	√										√				√										
297.	We've got to go wider on the public awareness campaign.	√										√				√	√			√						

		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION — Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		VARIATION — SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
No.	Text 1 (English) / Text 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kita harus membangkitkan kesadaran publik.	√										√				√										
298.	You need to do some press.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau harus menemui media masa.	√										√				√										
299.	I'm in DC tomorrow.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku akan ke D.C. besok.	√										√				√										
300.	I'm working on the zoning for the next three buildings.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Akan kupersiapkan Zonasi tiga bangunan selanjutnya.	√										√				√										
301.	Pepper, you're killing me.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Pepper, kau membunuhku.	√						√				√				√										
302.	The moment, remember?	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Saat ini, ingat ?	√											√	√	√											
303.	Enjoy the moment.	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Nikmatilah saat ini.	√											√	√	√											
304.	Get in here and I will.	√											√	√					√			√				
	Kau masuklah kemari dan mari kita nikmati.	√										√				√										
305.	Sir, Agent Coulson of S.H.I.E.L.D. is on the line.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Tuan, Agen Coulson dari S.H.I.E.L.D. menghubungi.	√						√				√				√										
306.	I'm not in.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak ada.	√										√				√										
307.	I'm actually out.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku sedang diluar.	√										√				√										
308.	Sir, I'm afraid he's insisting.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tuan, kurasa dia memaksa.	√										√				√										
309.	Grow a spine, Jarvis.	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Carilah alasan, Jarvis.	√											√	√	√											
310.	I got a date.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku sedang berkencan.	√										√				√										
311.	Levels are holding steady, I think.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Levelnya stabil, kurasa.	√										√				√										
312.	Of course they are.	√					√				√	√							√							
	I was directly involved.	√										√				√								√		
	Tentu saja, aku langsung ikut ambil bagian.	√										√				√										
313.	Which brings me to my next question.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Dan membuatku bertanya - tanya	√				√						√				√										
314.	How does it feel to be a genius?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Bagaimana rasanya menjadi orang jenius ?	√									√	√				√										
315.	Well, I really wouldn't know, now would I?		√									√				√		√								
												√				√							√			
	Tentu saja aku tak tahu	√										√				√										
316.	What do you mean?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	apa maksudmu ?	√									√	√				√										
317.	All this came from you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini semua berasal darimu.	√										√				√										
318.	No, all this came from that.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Tidak, ini semua berasal dari itu.	√					√					√				√										
319.	Give yourself some credit.	√										√				√		√								√
	-																									
320.	Please.		√												√			√								√
	-																									
321.	Stark Tower is your baby.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menara Stark adalah bayimu.	√										√				√										
322.	Give yourself 12% of the credit.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ikutlah ambil bagian 12 %.	√										√				√										
323.	12%?			√								√	√		√		√				√					
	12 % ?			√								√	√													
324.	An argument can be made for 15.	√										√	√		√		√				√					
	Beragumen lagi, maka 15 %.	√										√	√													
325.	12%? My baby?	√										√	√		√		√				√					
	12 % untuk bayiku ?	√										√				√										
326.	Well, I did do all the heavy lifting.	√				√						√				√		√					√			
	Aku yang melakukan pekerjaan beratnya.	√										√				√										
327.	Literally, I lifted the heavy things.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Secara harafiah, aku melakukan pekerjaan berat.	√										√				√										
328.	And, sorry, but the security snafu?	√				√						√	√					√				√				
	Maaf, tapi kekacauan keamanannya ?	√										√	√													
329.	That was on you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu karena kau.	√										√				√										
330.	My private elevator you mean our elevator?	√										√				√			√							
	Lift pribadiku.	√										√				√							√			
	Maksudmu lift kita ?	√										√				√										
331.	It was teeming with sweaty workmen.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Lift itu dibuat banyak pekerja bangunan.	√										√				√										
332.	I'm going to pay for that comment about percentages in some subtle way later, aren't I?		√									√ √				√ √	√				√					
	Aku akan membayar komentar itu tentang pembagian persentasenya secara halus.		√									√ √				√ √										
333.	It's not going to be that subtle.	√										√	√		√		√				√					
	Tak akan sehalus itu.	√										√	√													
334.	I'll tell you what.	√										√				√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Column groups — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked). VARIATION: SD (SE=TE); DD / HD (SE, TE); Degree of Variation (0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest).

Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kuberitahu kau.	√										√				√										
335.	The next building is gonna say "Potts" on the tower.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Gedung selanjutnya akan ada tulisan "Potts" di Menaranya.	√											√	√												
336.	On the lease.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Di puncaknya.			√									√	√												
337.	Call your mom.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Hubungi saja Ibumu,	√											√			√										
338.	Can you bunk over?	√										√				√	√				√					
	bisa kita rundingkan ?	√										√				√										
339.	Sir, the telephone.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tuan, teleponnya.	√										√				√										
340.	I'm afraid my protocols are being overridden.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa Protokolku telah ditembus.	√										√				√										
341.	Mr. Stark, we need to talk.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Tn. Stark, kita harus bicara.	√						√				√				√										
342.	You have reached the life model decoy of Tony Stark.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau berhadapan dengan Robot Tony Stark.	√										√				√										
343.	Please leave a message.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Tolong tinggalkan pesan	√											√			√										
344.	This is urgent.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini penting.	√										√				√										
345.	Then leave it urgently.	√				√						√				√		√					√			
	Biarkan orang penting yang mengurusnya.	√										√				√										
346.	Security breach.			√									√	√				√					√			
	It's on you.	√										√				√							√			
	Pembobolan keamanan, itu ulahmu.	√										√				√										
347.	Mr. Stark.							√				√		√			√				√					

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION — VARIATION

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tn. Stark.							√				√			√											
348.	Phil! Come in.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Phil ! Kemarilah.	√										√				√										
349.	"Phil"?							√				√			√		√				√					
	Phil ?							√				√			√											
350.	I can't stay.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak bisa lama.	√										√				√										
351.	His first name is "Agent."	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Nama depannya Agen.	√										√	√			√										
352.	Come on in.			√								√		√				√		√						
	We're celebrating.	√										√				√						√				
	Kemarilah, kita sedang merayakan.	√										√				√										
353.	Which is why he can't stay.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Itu sebabnya dia tak boleh lama.	√											√	√												
354.	We need you to look this over as soon as possible.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau harus melihat ini secepat mungkin.	√										√				√										
355.	I don't like being handed things.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak suka menerima hal semacam itu.	√										√				√										
356.	That's fine, because I love to be handed things.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Tak masalah, aku suka menerimanya.	√					√					√				√										
357.	So, let's trade.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Jadi, mari kita bertukar.	√					√					√				√										
358.	Thank you.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Terima kasih.			√									√			√										
359.	Official consulting hours are between 8 and 5 every other Thursday.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jam konsultasi resmi antara Jam delapan dan jam lima setiap hari Kamis.	√										√				√										
360.	This isn't a consultation.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini bukan konsultasi.	√										√				√										
361.	Is this about the Avengers?	√								√		√	√				√				√					
	Ini tentang The Avengers ?	√								√		√	√													
362.	Which I know nothing about.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan aku tak tahu apapun tentang itu.	√				√						√				√										
363.	The Avengers Initiative was scrapped, I thought.		√									√ √				√		√					√			
	Kukira pembentukan The Avengers dibatalkan.	√										√				√										
364.	And I didn't even qualify.	√				√						√				√		√					√			
	Aku bahkan tak memenuhi syarat.	√										√				√										
365.	I didn't know that either.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak tahu itu juga.	√										√				√										
366.	Apparently I'm volatile, self-obsessed, don't play well with others.	√										√				√			√				√			
	Ya, aku kasar, terobsesi dengan diri sendiri dan tak akrab dengan orang lain.	√					√					√				√							√			
367.	That I did know.	√					√					√	√				√				√					
	Kalau itu aku tahu.	√					√					√	√													
368.	This isn't about personality profiles any more.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini bukan tentang data pribadi lagi.	√										√				√										
369.	Whatever. Ms. Potts, got a second?	√										√	√				√				√					
	Terserah, Nn. Potts, bisa minta waktu ?	√										√	√													
370.	Half a mo.			√								√	√				√				√					
	Sebentar.			√								√	√													

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
371.	You know, I thought we were having a moment.		√									√				√	√									
												√				√										
	Kau tahu, Kukira kita sedang merayakan.		√									√				√					√					
												√				√										
372.	I was having 12% of a moment.	√										√				√	√									
	Aku hanya 12 % merayakannya.	√										√				√					√					
373.	This seems serious.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Sepertinya ini serius,	√										√				√										
374.	Phil's pretty shaken.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Phil terlihat tegang.	√										√				√										
375.	How would you know if it's	√								√	√	√				√	√				√					
	Bagaimana kau tahu ?	√								√	√	√				√										
376.	Why is he "Phil"?	√								√	√	√				√	√				√					
	Mengapa harus si Phil ?	√								√	√	√				√										
377.	What is all this?	√									√		√	√		√	√				√					
	Apa ini semua ?	√									√		√	√												
378.	Wow, you going on a trip?	√			√							√				√	√			√						
	Waw, kamu mau pergi?	√			√							√				√										
379.	I'm going to take the jet to DC tonight.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku akan naik jet ke D.C. malam ini.	√										√				√										
380.	Tomorrow.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Besok.			√									√	√												
381.	You have homework.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau ada pekerjaan.	√										√				√										
382.	You have a lot of homework.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau punya banyak pekerjaan.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
383.	Well, what if I didn't?	√				√						√				√		√			√					
	Bagaimana jika aku tak punya ?	√										√				√										
384.	If you didn't?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Bagaimana jika kau tak punya ?	√								√		√				√										
385.	Yeah.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Ya.			√									√	√												
386.	You mean when you've finished?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Maksudmu setelah kau selesai ?	√										√				√										
387.	Well, then Square deal.	√											√			√		√								
	Fly safe.			√									√			√							√			
	Maka, um, itu berarti Setuju, kencan singkat.	√											√	√												
388.	Work hard.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Bekerja keraslah.			√									√			√										
389.	So, any chance you're driving by LaGuardia?	√					√						√	√				√				√				
	Apa kau menuju ke LaGuardia ?	√											√	√												
390.	I can drop you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku bisa mengantarkanmu.	√										√				√										
391.	Fantastic.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Oh, bagus,			√									√	√												
392.	I want to hear about the cellist.	√										√				√		√								
	Is that still a thing?	√										√				√					√					
	Aku juga ingin mendengar Tentang Pemain selo itu, apa dia masih aktif bermain ?		√									√				√										
393.	She moved back to Portland.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia pindah ke Portland.	√										√				√										
394.	What?									√		√	√				√				√					
	Apa ?									√		√	√													

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION																		VARIATION						
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
395.	Boo!			√								√			√		√			√						
	Oh			√								√			√											
396.	We're about 40 minutes out from home base, sir.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita empat puluh lima menit dari pangkalan, pak.	√										√				√										
397.	So, this Dr. Banner was trying to replicate the serum they used on me?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Jadi Dr. Banner mencoba meniru serum Yang digunakan untukku ?	√										√				√										
398.	A lot of people were.	√											√	√		√	√			√						
	Banyak yang melakukannya.	√											√	√												
399.	You were the world's first superhero.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau pahlawan super pertama.	√										√				√										
400.	Banner thought gamma radiation might hold the key to unlocking Erskine's original formula.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Banner mengira radiasi gamma mungkin memegang Kunci untuk membuka Formula asli Erskine.	√										√				√										
401.	Didn't really go his way, did it?	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Sepertinya dia tidak berhasil.	√					√					√				√										
402.	Not so much.			√									√	√			√			√						
	Tidak juga.			√									√	√												
403.	When he's not that thing, though, the guy's like a Stephen Hawking.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Saat dia tak menjadi makhluk besar itu, Dia seperti Stephen Hawking.	√				√						√				√										
404.	He's like a smart person.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia orang yang jenius.	√										√				√										
405.	I gotta say.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Harus kukatakan	√										√				√										
406.	It's an honour to meet you officially.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Suatu kehormatan bertemu denganmu secara resmi.	√											√	√												
407.	I've sort of met you.	√										√				√		√					√			

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	I mean, I watched you while you were sleeping.	√										√				√										
	Aku pernah bertemu denganmu, maksudku Aku melihatmu saat kau tertidur.		√									√ √				√										
408.	I mean, I was present while you were unconscious from the ice.		√									√ √				√ √	√				√					
	Maksudku, aku ada disana Saat kau tak sadar dan terbungkus es.		√									√ √				√ √										
409.	You know, it's really just a huge honour to have you on board this I hope I'm the man for the job.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tahu ini, Suatu kehormatan besar Kau ada disini Kuharap aku orang tepat untuk tugas ini.	√										√				√										
410.	Oh, you are.	√										√				√		√			√					
	Absolutely.			√								√	√										√			
	Oh, benar, tentu saja.	√										√				√										
411.	We made some modifications to the uniform.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami membuat modifikas untuk seragam-mu.	√										√				√										
412.	I had a little design input.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku menambahkan sedikit desainnya sendiri.	√										√				√										
413.	The uniform?			√								√	√				√				√					
	Seragam ?			√								√	√													
414.	Aren't the stars and stripes a little old-fashioned?	√					√					√	√				√				√					
	Bukankah bintang dan garis - garis itu Sudah kuno ?	√					√					√	√													
415.	With everything that's happening and the things that are about to come to light, people might just need a little old-fashioned.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Untuk segala yang terjadi Dan hal - hal yang akan terjadi kemudian Orang - orang mungkin memerlukan sedikit mode kuno.	√										√				√										
416.	The Chitauri grow restless.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Chitauri semakin gelisah.	√										√				√										
417.	Let them gird themselves.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Biarkan mereka seperti itu.	√											√		√											
418.	I will lead them in the glorious battle.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Akan kupimpin mereka ke pertempuran agung.	√										√				√										
419.	Battle?			√									√	√			√				√					
	Pertempuran ?			√									√	√												
420.	Against the meagre might of Earth?	√											√	√			√				√					
	Melawan kekuatan kecil dari Bumi ?	√											√	√												
421.	Glorious, not lengthy.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Keagungan, bukan jumlahnya.	√											√	√												
422.	If your force is as formidable as you claim.	√				√							√	√			√				√					
	Jika pasukanmu setangguh yang kau katakan.	√				√							√	√												
423.	You question us?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau meragukan kami ?	√										√				√										
424.	You question him, he who put the scepter in your hand?		√									√				√			√					
												√				√								√		
	Meragukan Dia ?	√										√				√										
	Dia yang memberikan tongkat di tanganmu ?	√										√				√										
425.	Who gave you ancient knowledge and new purpose when you were cast out, defeated?		√									√				√			√					
												√				√								√		
	Dia yang memberikanmu Pengetahuan kuno untuk tujuan baru.	√										√				√										
	Saat kau diusir, dikalahkan.	√										√				√										
426.	I was a king!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Saat itu akulah Rajanya !	√										√				√										
427.	The rightful king of Asgard, betrayed.	√										√				√			√				√			
	Raja Asgard yang sah !	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku Dikhianati !	√										√				√										
428.	Your ambition is little and born of childish need.	√										√				√			√							
	Ambisimu begitu kecil.	√										√				√						√				
	Dan kekanak - kanakan.	√				√							√	√												
429.	We look beyond the Earth to the greater worlds the Tesseract will unveil.		√									√				√			√							
	unveil.											√				√										
	Kami melihat melampaui Bumi.	√										√				√								√		
	Untuk dunia yang lebih besar lagi.	√				√				√				√	√											
	Tesseract akan membantu kami.	√										√				√										
430.	You don't have the Tesseract yet.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau masih belum memiliki Tesseract.	√										√				√										
431.	I don't threaten.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak suka diancam.	√										√				√										
432.	But until I open the doors, until your force is mine to command, you are but words.	√				√						√				√		√			√					
	Tapi sampai aku membuka pintunya Sampai pasukanmu dalam kendaliku Kau bukanlah siapa - siapa.	√										√				√										
433.	You will have your war, Asgardian.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau akan memiliki Perangmu, orang Asgard.	√										√				√										
434.	If you fail, if the Tesseract is kept from us, there will be no realm, no barren moon, no crevice where he cannot find you.		√									√				√			√							
												√				√										
	Jika kau gagal Jika kau menyembunyikan Tesseract dari kami Tak akan ada Dunia, tak akan ada Bulan tandus tak akan ada tempat bagimu bersembunyi dari kami.		√									√				√							√			
												√				√										
												√				√										
435.	You think you know pain?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menurutmu kau mengetahui kesakitan ?	√										√				√										

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Column groups — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked). VARIATION: SD (SE=TE); DD (SE, TE); Degree of Variation (0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest).

Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
436.	He will make you long for something sweet as pain.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia akan memberikanmu rasa sakit yang hebat.	√										√				√										
437.	Stow the captain's gear.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Bawa peralatan Kapten.	√											√			√										
438.	Yes, sir.				√								√			√	√			√						
	Ya, pak.				√								√			√										
439.	Agent Romanoff, Captain Rogers.	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Agen Romanoff, dia Kapten Rogers.	√						√				√				√										
440.	Ma'am.				√								√	√		√	√			√						
	Nona.				√								√	√		√										
441.	Hi.				√								√	√		√	√			√						
	Hai.				√								√	√		√										
442.	They need you on the bridge.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka memerlukanmu.	√										√				√										
443.	They're starting the face-trace.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka akan melakukan fase jejak.	√										√				√										
444.	See you there.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Sampai jumpa disana.	√											√	√												
445.	It was quite the buzz around here, finding you in the ice.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Disini begitu heboh Ketika menemukanmu dalam es.	√										√				√										
446.	I thought Coulson was gonna swoon.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kukira Coulson akan pingsan.	√										√				√										
447.	Did he ask you to sign his Captain America trading cards yet?	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Apa dia memintamu menandatangai kartu koleksi Kapten Amerika-nya ?	√					√					√				√										
448.	Trading cards?			√									√	√		√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kartu koleksi ?			√								√	√													
449.	They're vintage.	√										√				√		√									
	He's very proud.	√										√				√								√			
	Itu barang langka, dia sangat bangga.	√										√				√											
450.	Dr. Banner.			√								√	√				√					√					
	Dr. Banner.			√								√	√														
451.	Yeah, hi.			√								√	√				√				√						
	Oh, ya, hai.			√								√	√														
452.	They told me you would be coming.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Mereka bilang kau akan datang.	√										√				√											
453.	Word is, you can find the Cube.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Mereka bilang kau bisa menemukan Kubus itu.	√										√				√											
454.	Is that the only word on me?	√										√				√	√				√						
	Hanya itu yang mereka katakan tentangku ?	√										√				√											
455.	Only word I care about.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Hanya itu yang kupedulikan.	√										√				√											
456.	It must be strange for you, all of this.	√											√	√		√	√				√						
	Ini semua pasti aneh bagimu.	√											√	√		√											
457.	Well, this is actually kind of familiar.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Ini terlihat akrab bagiku.	√										√				√											
458.	Gentlemen, you might want to step inside in a minute.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Tuan-tuan, mungkin kalian ingin masuk.	√										√				√											
459.	It's going to get a little hard to breathe.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Kalian bisa sedikit sulit bernafas disini.	√										√				√											
460.	Flight crew, secure the deck.	√											√	√		√	√				√						
	Bagian penerbangan, amankan dek.	√											√	√		√											

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
461.	Is this a submarine?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa ini kapal selam ?	√										√				√										
462.	Really?			√									√		√		√			√						
	Sungguh ?			√									√		√											
463.	They want me in a submerged, pressurized, metal container'?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka ingin memasukkanku Ke dalam kapal selam ini ?	√										√				√										
464.	No, no, this is much worse.	√					√					√				√			√							
	Oh, tidak.			√									√		√							√					
	Ini lebih buruk.	√										√				√										
465.	Hover power check complete.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Periksa Tenaga pendorong, selesai.	√											√		√											
466.	Position cyclic.			√										√	√		√				√					
	Posisi Aman.			√										√	√											
467.	Increase collective to 8.0 %.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Meningkatkan kolektif ke 8,0 %	√											√		√											
468.	Preparing for maximum performance takeoff.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Persiapkan untuk lepas landas maksimal.	√											√		√											
469.	Increase output to capacity.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Tingkatkan kapasitas luar.	√											√		√											
470.	Power plant performing at capacity.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Tampilkan kapasitas semua daya.	√											√		√											
471.	We are clear.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita sudah siap.	√										√				√											
472.	All engines operating.	√												√	√		√				√					
	Operasikan semua mesin.	√												√	√											
473.	S.H.I.E.L.D. Emergency Protocol 193.6 in effect.	√												√	√		√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Protokol darurat S.H.I.E.L.D. 193,6 dalam efek.	√												√	√											
474.	We are at level, sir.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita siap, pak.	√										√				√											
475.	Good.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Bagus.			√									√			√											
476.	Let's vanish.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Mari kita menghilang.	√											√			√											
477.	Engage retro-reflection panels.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Nyalakan panel refleksi retro.	√											√			√											
478.	Reflection panels engaged.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Panel refleksi dinyalakan.	√											√			√											
479.	Gentlemen.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Tuan-tuan.			√									√			√											
480.	Doctor, thank you for coming.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dokter, terima kasih sudah datang.	√										√				√											
481.	Thanks for asking nicely.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Terima kasih memintaku dengan baik - baik.	√											√	√													
482.	So, how long am I staying?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jadi, Berapa lama aku disini ?	√										√				√											
483.	Once we get our hands on the Tesseract, you're in the wind.	√												√	√		√				√					
	Setelah kami mendapatkan Tesseract kau bisa pergi.	√												√	√												
484.	Where are you with that?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Apa yang kalian lakukan ?	√									√	√				√											
485.	We're sweeping every wirelessly accessible camera on the planet.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami memeriksa setiap kamera Nirkabel yang bisa diakses di planet ini.	√										√				√					√					

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
486.	Cell phones, laptops If it's connected to a satellite, it's eyes and ears for us.	√										√	√						√							
	Ponsel, laptop.			√								√	√								√					
	Jika terhubung dengan satelit, Maka akan jadi mata dan telinga kami.	√											√	√												
487.	That's still not gonna find them in time.	√					√					√	√			√	√						√			
	Tapi tak bisa menemukan tepat waktu.	√					√					√	√													
488.	You have to narrow your field.	√										√				√	√					√					
	Kalian harus mempersempitnya.	√										√				√										
489.	How many spectrometers do you have access to?	√									√	√	√				√					√					
	Berapa banyak spektrometer yang kalian akses ?	√									√	√	√													
490.	How many are there?	√									√	√	√				√					√					
	Memang ada berapa ?	√									√	√	√													
491.	Call every lab you know.	√										√	√				√					√					
	Hubungi semua laboratorium	√										√	√													
492.	Tell them to put the spectrometers on the roof and calibrate them for gamma rays.	√											√			√	√					√					
	Perintahkan untuk menaruh spektrometer di atap dan mengkalibrasinya dengan sinar gamma.	√											√			√											
493.	I'll rough out a tracking algorithm, basic cluster recognition.	√										√			√	√	√					√					
	Akan kugunakan alogaritma pelacakan, melakukan pengelompokan dasar.	√										√			√											
494.	At least we could rule out a few places.	√							√			√			√	√					√						
	Setidaknya kita bisa menguasai beberapa tempat.	√							√			√			√											
495.	Do you have somewhere for me to work?	√								√		√				√	√					√					
	Ada tempat bekerja untukku ?	√								√		√				√										
496.	Agent Romanoff, could you show Dr. Banner to his laboratory, please?	√								√		√				√	√					√					
	Agen Romanoff tolong tunjukkan laboratorium Dr. Banner.	√								√		√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
497.	You're gonna love it, Doc.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau akan menyukainya, dok.	√										√				√										
498.	We got all the toys.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Peralatan kita lengkap.	√										√				√										
499.	Put it over there.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Taruh disana.	√											√			√										
500.	Where did you find all these people?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Darimana kau menemukan semua orang ini ?	√									√	√				√										
501.	S.H.I.E.L.D. has no shortage of enemies, Doctor.	√										√				√	√				√					
	S.H.I.E.L.D.D memiliki banyak musuh, dokter.	√										√				√										
502.	Is this the stuff you need?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa ini barang yang kau perlukan ?	√										√				√										
503.	Yeah, iridium.			√								√	√			√	√				√					
	Ya, Iridium.			√								√	√													
504.	It's found in meteorites.	√										√				√		√								
	It forms anti-protons.	√										√				√							√			
	Ditemukan di meteorit dan membentuk anti-proton.	√										√				√										
505.	It's very hard to get hold of.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Sangat sulit mendapatkan benda itu.	√										√				√										
506.	Especially if S.H.I.E.L.D. knows you need it.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Terutama jika S.H.I.E.L.D. tahu kau memerlukannya.	√											√	√												
507.	Well, I didn't know.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak tahu hal itu !	√										√				√										
508.	Hey!			√								√	√			√	√				√					
	Hei !			√								√	√													

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Table (full column breakdown):

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (DD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
509.	The Tesseract has shown me so much.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tesseract menunjukkanku banyak hal.	√										√				√										
510.	It's more than knowledge.	√										√				√		√								
	It's truth.		√										√	√							√					
	Ini lebih dari sekedar pengetahuan, ini tentang kebenaran !	√										√				√										
511.	I know.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tahu.	√										√				√										
512.	What did it show you, Agent Barton?	√									√	√				√	√			√						
	Apa yang dia tunjukkan padamu, Agen Barton ?	√									√	√				√										
513.	My next target.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Targetku selanjutnya.	√											√		√											
514.	Tell me what you need.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Katakan yang kau perlukan.	√											√		√											
515.	I need a distraction.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku perlu pengalih perhatian.	√										√				√										
516.	And an eyeball.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dan sebuah bola mata.	√				√						√				√										
517.	I mean, if it's not too much trouble.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Maksudku, jika itu tak masalah bagimu.	√										√				√										
518.	No, no. It's fine.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Tidak, tidak, tak masalah.	√											√	√												
519.	It's a vintage set.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Ini kartu langka.	√										√				√										
520.	It took me a couple of years to collect them all.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Perlu waktu lama bagiku untuk mengoleksi semuanya.	√											√	√												
521.	Near mint.			√									√	√			√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Agak kusam			√										√		√										
522.	Slight foxing around the edges, but We got a hit.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Sedikit rusak, tapi kita mendapatkannya.	√											√			√										
523.	A 67% match.			√										√		√	√				√					
	67 % cocok.			√										√		√										
524.	Wait.			√										√		√		√								
	Cross match, 79%.			√										√		√						√				
	Tunggu, meningkat lagi, 79 %.	√											√			√										
525.	Location?			√										√		√	√				√					
	Lokasi ?			√										√		√										
526.	Stuttgart, Germany.			√										√		√	√			√						
	Stuttgart, Jerman.			√										√		√										
527.	28 Konigstrasse.			√										√		√	√			√						
	28, Cunningstrasse.			√										√		√										
528.	He's not exactly hiding.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia tidak bersembunyi.	√										√				√										
529.	Captain, You're up Kneel before me.	√										√				√			√							
	Kapten giliranmu.	√										√				√						√				
	Berlututlah padaku.	√											√			√										
530.	I said kneel!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kubilang Berlutut !	√										√				√										
531.	Is not this simpler?	√												√		√	√				√					
	Bukankah ini mudah ?	√												√		√										
532.	Is this not your natural state?	√												√		√	√				√					
	Bukankah ini sifat alami kalian ?	√												√		√										
533.	It's the unspoken truth of humanity, that you crave subjugation.	√												√		√			√			√				
	Inilah kebenaran tentang umat manusia.	√												√		√										

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION																VARIATION								
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bahwa kalian rindu untuk ditaklukan.	√												√	√											
534.	The bright lure of freedom diminishes your life's joy in a mad scramble for power, for identity.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Daya tarik akan kebebasan berkurang kalian senang untuk berebut kekuasaan sebagai penanda diri kalian.	√										√				√										
535.	You were made to be ruled.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kalian diciptakan untuk dikuasai.	√										√				√										
536.	In the end, you will always kneel.	√								√				√	√		√				√					
	Pada akhirnya kalian selalu berlutut.	√								√				√												
537.	Not to men like you.	√								√				√	√		√				√					
	Tidak untuk orang sepertimu.	√								√				√												
538.	There are no men like me.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tak ada orang sepertiku.	√										√				√										
539.	There are always men like you.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Selalu ada orang sepertimu.	√											√	√												
540.	Look to your elder, people.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Lihatlah orang tua ini.	√											√	√												
541.	Let him be an example.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Biarkan dia menjadi contohnya.	√										√				√										
542.	You know, the last time I was in Germany, and saw a man standing above everybody else, we ended up disagreeing.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tahu, terakhir kali aku di Jerman dan melihat seseorang berdiri diantara orang lain kami selalu bertentangan.	√										√				√										
543.	The soldier.			√								√	√				√				√					
	Si Prajurit.			√								√	√													
544.	The man out of time.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pejuang dari masa lalu.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
545.	I'm not the one who's out of time.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku bukanlah orang dari masa lalu.	√										√				√										
546.	Loki, drop the weapon and stand down.	√						√					√		√		√				√					
	Loki, jatuhkan senjatamu dan menyerahlah.	√						√					√		√											
547.	Kneel.			√									√			√	√			√						
	Berlutulah.			√									√			√										
548.	Not today!			√								√				√	√			√						
	Tidak hari ini !			√								√				√										
549.	The guy's all over the place.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Banyak orang ditempat ini.	√										√				√										
550.	Agent Romanoff.							√				√			√			√								
	You miss me?	√										√				√						√				
	Agen Romanoff, apa kau merindukanku ?	√						√				√				√										
551.	Make your move, Reindeer Games.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Buat pilihanmu, Rusa Kutub.	√											√		√											
552.	Good move.			√								√			√		√			√						
	Pilihan bagus.			√								√			√											
553.	Mr. Stark.							√				√			√		√			√						
	Tn. Stark.							√				√			√											
554.	Captain.							√				√			√		√			√						
	Kapten.							√				√			√											
555.	Is he saying anything?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia mengatakan sesuatu ?	√										√				√										
556.	Not a word.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Tak sepatah katapun.	√										√			√											
557.	Just get him here.	√											√		√		√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bawa dia kemari.	√										√			√											
558.	We're low on time.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita kehabisan waktu.	√										√				√										
559.	I don't like it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak menyukainya.	√										√				√										
560.	What, Rock of Ages giving up so easily?	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Orang seperti dia menyerah dengan mudah ?	√										√				√										
561.	I don't remember it being that easy.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Seingatku ini tak mudah.	√										√				√										
562.	This guy packs a wallop.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Pukulannya sangat keras.	√											√			√										
563.	Still, you are pretty spry for an older fellow.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi kau begitu sigap untuk orang tua sepertimu.	√				√						√				√										
564.	What's your thing, Pilates?	√									√	√	√			√			√							
	Apa yang kau pakai itu ?	√									√	√	√			√					√					
	Pilates ?			√									√			√										
565.	What?									√			√			√	√				√					
	Apa ?									√			√			√										
566.	It's like calisthenics.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Itu seperti pakaian senam.	√											√			√										
567.	You might have missed a couple of things doing time as a Capsicle.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Sepertinya kau melewatkan beberapa hal menghabiskan waktu sebagai pelatih senam.	√											√			√										
568.	Fury didn't tell me he was calling you in.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Fury tak bilang memanggilmu.	√										√				√										

Table header — TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

- THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked)
- VARIATION: SD (SE = TE), DD (SE, TE / HD); Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
569.	Yeah, there's a lot of things Fury doesn't tell you.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Ya, ada banyak hal yang Tak dikatakan Furry padamu.	√										√				√										
570.	Where's this coming from?	√									√		√		√		√			√						
	Darimana asalnya petir ini ?	√									√		√		√											
571.	What's the matter?	√									√		√		√		√			√						
	Ada apa ?	√									√		√		√											
572.	Are you scared of a little lightning?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau takut petir ?	√										√				√										
573.	I'm not overly fond of what follows.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku khawatir apa yang datang setelahnya.	√										√				√										
574.	What are you doing?	√									√		√	√		√				√						
	Apa yang kau lakukan ?	√									√		√	√												
575.	And now there's that guy.	√				√							√	√		√	√			√						
	Dan muncul orang lain.	√				√							√	√												
576.	Another Asgardian?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Orang Asgard lainnya ?	√										√				√										
577.	That guy's a friendly?	√									√		√	√		√				√						
	Apa dia bersahabat ?	√									√		√	√												
578.	Doesn't matter.	√				√							√	√		√	√			√						
	Itu tak masalah lagi.	√				√							√	√												
579.	If he frees Loki or kills him, the Tesseract's lost.		√										√	√		√				√						
	Jika dia melepaskan Loki atau membunuhnya, Kita kehilangan Tesseract.		√										√	√		√										
580.	Stark, we need a plan of attack!	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Stark, kita perlu rencana untuk menyerangnya.	√						√				√				√										
581.	I have a plan.	√										√				√	√	√		√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Column groups: *Clause* (simple, complex, Minor) · *Textual Theme* (continuity, structural, conjunctive) · *Interpersonal Theme* (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr) · *Topical Theme* (participant, process, circumstance) · *Theme Selection* (marked, un-marked) · *SD* (SE = TE) · *DD* (SE, TE) · *Degree of Variation* (0 = Lowest; 1 = Very Low; 2 = Low; 3 = Medium; 4 = High; 5 = Very High; 6 = Highest)

Text 1 (above): English text sentence — Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku punya rencana.	√										√				√										
582.	Attack.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Serang.			√									√		√											
583.	I'd sit this one out, Cap.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Berhati - hatilah padanya, Kapt.	√											√		√											
584.	I don't see how I can.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kulakukan sebisa mungkin.	√										√				√										
585.	These guys come from legend.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia berasal dari legenda,	√										√				√										
586.	They're basically gods.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Pada dasarnya mereka Dewa.	√										√		√												
587.	There's only one God, ma'am.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Hanya ada satu Dewa.	√											√	√												
588.	And I'm pretty sure he doesn't dress like that.	√					√						√	√			√				√					
	Dan kuyakin Dewa tak berpakaian seperti itu.	√					√						√	√												
589.	Where is the Tesseract?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Dimana Tesseract ?	√									√	√				√										
590.	I missed you, too.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku rindu padamu juga.	√										√				√										
591.	Do I look to be in a gaming mood?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa aku terlihat sedang bercanda ?	√								√		√				√										
592.	You should thank me.	√										√				√			√			√				
	Oh, kau harus berterima kasih padaku.	√					√					√				√										
593.	With the Bifrost gone, how much dark energy did the Allfather have to muster to conjure you here to your precious Earth?	√										√				√			√				√			
	Dengan musnahnya Bifrost, berapa banyak energi kegelapan yang dikerahkan Ayah untuk membawamu kemari ?	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ke Bumi-mu yang berharga ini ?	√											√	√												
594.	I thought you dead.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kukira kau sudah mati.	√										√				√										
595.	Did you mourn?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa kau berkabung untukku ?	√								√	√	√				√										
596.	We all did.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami semua berkabung.	√										√				√										
597.	Our father your father.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ayah kita, Ayahmu	√										√				√										
598.	He did tell you my true parentage, did he not?		√									√				√		√					√			
												√				√										
	Apa dia tak memberitahumu asal - usulku ?	√										√				√										
599.	We were raised together.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita dibesarkan bersama.	√										√				√										
600.	We played together, we fought together.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Kita bermain bersama, kita bertempur bersama.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
601.	Do you remember none of that?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa kau tak mengingat itu semua ?	√										√				√										
602.	I remember a shadow.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku hanya ingat menjadi bayangan.	√										√				√										
603.	Living in the shade of your greatness.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Hidup dalam bayangan kehebatanmu.	√											√	√												
604.	I remember you tossing me into an abyss.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku ingat kau membuangku ke dalam kegelapan.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
605.	I, who was, and should be, king!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Seharusnya akulah yang menjadi Raja !	√										√				√										
606.	So you take the world I love as a recompense for your imagined slights?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jadi kau mengambil Dunia yang kucintai sebagai ganti akan Imajinasi gilamu itu ?	√										√				√										
607.	No.			√								√	√			√	√				√					
	Tidak.			√								√	√													
608.	The Earth is under	√										√				√			√							
	my protection, Loki.	√								√				√									√			
	Bumi berada dalam perlindunganku, Loki.	√										√				√										
609.	And you're doing a marvelous job with that.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan kau melakukannya dengan luar biasa.	√				√						√				√										
610.	The humans slaughter each other in droves while you idly fret.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Umat manusia saling membantai sementara kau mengancamku disini.	√										√				√										
611.	I mean to rule them, as why should I not?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mengapa aku tak boleh memerintah mereka ?	√										√				√										
612.	You think yourself above them?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau pikir dirimu lebih hebat dari mereka ?	√										√				√										
613.	Well, yes.			√								√	√				√				√					
	Itu benar.			√								√	√													
614.	Then you miss the truth of ruling, brother.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Berarti kau tak tahu cara memerintah, saudaraku.	√										√				√										
615.	A throne would suit you ill.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Bertahta hanya akan membuatmu gila.	√											√	√												
616.	I've seen worlds you've never known about!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku melihat Dunia yang tak kau ketahui !	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence																										
		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																									
		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION																VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest							
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
617.	I have grown, Odinson, in my exile.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tumbuh dewasa, Odinson, dalam pengasinganku.	√										√				√										
618.	I have seen the true power of the Tesseract,	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku sudah melihat kekuatan sejati Tesseract.	√										√				√										
619.	and when I wield it who showed you this power?	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dan saat aku menguasainya siapa yang menunjukkanmu kekuatan itu ?	√				√						√				√										
620.	Who controls the would-be king?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Siapa yang bilang itu bisa membuatmu jadi Raja ?	√									√	√				√										
621.	I am a king!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Akulah Raja-nya !	√										√				√										
622.	Not here!		√											√	√		√				√					
	Tidak disini !		√											√	√											
623.	You give up the Tesseract!	√										√				√		√				√				
	Serahkanlah Tesseract !	√											√		√											
624.	You give up this poisonous dream!	√										√				√		√				√				
	Tinggalkanlah impian beracun ini !	√											√		√											
625.	You come home.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Pulanglah.			√									√		√											
626.	I don't have it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak memilikinya.	√										√				√										
627.	You need the Cube to bring me home.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau perlu Kubus itu untuk membawaku pulang.	√										√				√										
628.	But I've sent it off, I know not where.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Tapi sudah kuserahkan ke orang lain, dan aku tak tahu tempatnya.		√									√				√										
												√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
629.	You listen well, brother.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dengarkan aku baik - baik, saudaraku.	√										√				√										
630.	I'm listening.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku mendengarkanmu.	√										√				√										
631.	Do not touch me again.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Jangan sentuh aku lagi.	√											√		√											
632.	Then don't take my stuff.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Maka jangan ambil milik-ku.	√											√		√											
633.	You have no idea what you're dealing with.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tak tahu berurusan dengan siapa.	√										√				√										
634.	Shakespeare in the Park?	√											√		√		√			√						
	Shakespeare di taman ?	√											√		√											
635.	Doth Mother know you wear-eth her drapes?	√											√		√		√			√						
	Apa Ibumu tahu kau memakai tirainya ?	√											√		√											
636.	This is beyond you, metal man.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini bukan urusanmu, manusia besi.	√										√				√										
637.	Loki will face Asgardian justice.	√					√					√			√		√				√					
	Loki akan kubawa ke Pengadilan Asgard.	√					√					√			√											
638.	He gives up the Cube, he's all yours.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jika dia menyerahkan Kubus itu, maka dia milikmu.	√										√				√										
639.	Until then, stay out of the way.	√					√						√		√		√				√					
	Sebelum itu terjadi Menjauhlah darinya.	√					√						√		√											
640.	Tourist.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Turis.			√									√		√											
641.	Okay.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Baiklah.			√									√		√											

		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION														SD	DD / HD		VARIATION						
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection					Degree of Variation						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
642.	Power at 400% capacity.			√								√				√	√			√						
	Kapasitas kekuatan 400 %.			√								√				√										
643.	How about that?			√									√			√	√			√						
	Tak masalah !			√									√			√										
644.	Hey!			√									√			√	√			√						
	Hei !			√									√			√										
645.	That's enough.			√									√			√	√			√						
	Sudah cukup !			√									√			√										
646.	Now, I don't know what you plan on doing here.	√					√					√				√		√			√					
	Aku tak tahu apa yang kau lakukan disini.	√										√				√										
647.	I've come here to put an end to Loki's schemes.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku kemari untuk mengakhiri rencana Loki !	√										√				√										
648.	Then prove it.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Buktikanlah.	√											√			√										
649.	Put that hammer down.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Letakkan palu itu.	√											√			√										
650.	Yeah.			√									√			√	√			√						
	ya,			√									√			√										
651.	No.			√									√			√	√			√						
	tidak !			√									√			√										
652.	Bad call.			√									√			√		√								
	He loves his hammer.	√										√				√					√					
	Perkataan buruk, dia cinta Palunya !	√										√				√										
653.	You want me to put the hammer down?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau ingin aku meletakkan Palu-ku ?	√										√				√										
654.	Are we done, here?	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Apa kita sudah selesai ?	√										√				√										
655.	In case it's unclear, if you try to escape, if you so much as scratch that glass, it's 30,000 feet straight down in a steel trap.		√									√ √				√ √			√							
	Jika kau belum paham, jika kau mencoba kabur Jika kau mencoba memecahkan kaca itu.		√									√ √				√ √								√		
	Kau akan dijatuhkan 30.000 kaki dari langit.	√										√				√										
656.	You get how that works?	√										√				√										
	Kau paham cara kerjanya?	√										√				√										
657.	Ant, boot.			√								√	√						√							
	Semut.			√								√	√									√				
	Sepatu boot.			√								√	√													
658.	It's an impressive cage.	√										√				√	√						√			
	Ini kurungan yang mengesankan.	√										√				√										
659.	Not built, I think, for me.	√					√					√				√	√						√			
	Kurasa ini dibangun untukku.	√					√					√				√										
660.	Built for something a lot stronger than you.	√										√				√	√						√			
	Ini dibangun untuk orang yang lebih kuat darimu.	√										√				√										
661.	Oh, I've heard.	√					√					√				√	√						√			
	Oh, aku tahu.	√					√					√				√										
662.	A mindless beast.			√								√	√				√						√			
	Untuk makhluk buas			√								√	√													
663.	Makes play he's still a man.	√										√	√				√						√			
	Yang mengira dia masih manusia.	√										√	√													
664.	How desperate are you, that you call on such lost creatures to defend you?	√									√	√				√			√					√		
												√				√										
	Betapa putus - asanya dirimu.	√											√			√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																							
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION														VARIATION										
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau memanggil makhluk seperti itu untuk membantumu ?	√										√				√										
665.	How desperate am I?	√							√	√		√				√	√				√					
	Betapa putus - asanya diriku ?	√							√	√		√														
666.	You threaten my world with war.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau mengancam duniaku dengan perang.	√										√				√										
667.	You steal a force you can't hope to control.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau mencuri kekuatan dan berharap bisa mengendalikannya.	√										√				√										
668.	You talk about peace, and you kill because it's fun.		√			√						√				√	√					√					
												√				√										
	Kau bicara tentang kedamaian dan Membunuh orang karena itu menyenangkan.		√			√						√				√										
												√				√										
669.	You have made me very desperate.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau membuatku sangat putus - asa.	√										√				√										
670.	You might not be glad that you did.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Semoga kau tak bahagia atas yang kau lakukan.	√										√				√										
671.	It burns you to have come so close.	√										√				√		√								
	To have the Tesseract, to have power, unlimited power.	√										√				√							√			
	Pasti menyakitkan bagimu karena begitu dekat memiliki Tesseract, memiliki kekuatannya kekuatan tak terbatasnya.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
672.	And for what?	√				√					√		√	√		√	√				√					
	Dan untuk apa ?	√				√					√		√	√												
673.	A warm light for all mankind to share.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Cahaya hangat untuk dibagi ke umat manusia	√											√	√												
674.	And then to be reminded what real power is.	√				√							√	√		√	√				√					
	Lalu diingatkan akan kekuatan sebenarnya.	√				√							√	√												
675.	Well, let me know if "real power" wants a magazine or something.	√				√							√	√		√		√				√				

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Beritahu aku jika "kekuatan sebenarnya" Menginginkan buku bacaan atau semacamnya.	√											√	√												
676.	He really grows on you, doesn't he?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pemikirannya lebih besar dari perkiraanmu 'kan ?	√										√				√										
677.	Loki's gonna drag this out.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Loki akan mengatakannya.	√										√				√										
678.	So, Thor, what's his play?	√				√							√	√		√	√				√					
	Jadi, Thor, apa yang dia rencanakan ?	√				√							√	√		√										
679.	He has an army called the Chitauri.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia memiliki pasukan yang bernama Chitauri.	√										√				√										
680.	They're not of Asgard, nor any world known.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka bukan dari Asgard atau Dunia yang kami kenal.	√										√				√										
681.	He means to lead them against your people.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin memipin mereka melawan kalian.	√										√				√										
682.	They will win him the Earth,	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka akan menguasai Bumi untuk Loki.	√										√				√										
683.	in return, I suspect, for the Tesseract.		√									√				√	√				√					
	Sebagai gantinya, dia akan memberikan Tesseract.		√									√				√										
684.	An army from outer space.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Pasukan Dari luar angkasa.	√										√				√										
685.	So, he's building another portal.	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Jadi dia membuat portal lainnya.	√					√					√				√										
686.	That's what he needs Erik Selvig for.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Itu sebabnya dia perlu Erik Selvig.	√											√		√											
687.	Our subject today is Selvig !	√										√				√			√			√					
	Nah, Subjek hari ini Selvig ?	√			√							√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SD SE=TE	DD SE	HD TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
688.	He's an astrophysicist.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia astrofisikawan.	√										√				√										
689.	He's a friend.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia seorang teman.	√										√				√										
690.	Loki has him under some kind of spell, along with one of ours.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Loki memberikan mantra padanya bersama satu teman kami.	√										√				√										
691.	I want to know why Loki let us take him.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku ingin tahu mengapa Loki mau kita tawan.	√										√				√										
692.	He's not leading an army from here.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia tak akan memanggil pasukannya dari tempat ini.	√										√				√										
693.	I don't think we should be focusing on Loki.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa kita jangan berfokus ke Loki.	√										√				√										
694.	That guy's brain is a bag full of cats.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Otaknya penuh pemikiran keji.	√										√				√										
695.	You could smell crazy on him.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau bisa mencium kegilaannya.	√										√				√										
696.	Have care how you speak.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Berani sekali ucapanmu itu.	√										√				√										
697.	Loki is beyond reason, but he is of Asgard.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Loki diluar kendali, tapi dia orang Asgard.	√										√				√										
698.	And he is my brother.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dan dia saudaraku.	√				√						√				√										
699.	He killed 80 people in two days.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia membunuh 80 orang dalam dua hari.	√										√				√										
700.	He's adopted.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dia diadopsi.	√										√				√										

	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																									
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															SD	DD		VARIATION						
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection					Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
701.	I think it's about the mechanics.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa itu mekanismenya.	√										√				√										
702.	Iridium			√									√	√			√				√					
	Iridium,			√									√	√												
703.	What do they need the iridium for?	√									√		√	√			√				√					
	mengapa mereka membutuhkan Iridium ?	√									√		√	√												
704.	It's a stabilizing agent.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Itu untuk menstabilkannya.	√											√	√												
705.	I'm just saying, pick a weekend.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Saranku, Berliburlah.	√											√	√												
706.	I'll fly you to Portland.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kuantar kau ke Portland.	√										√				√										
707.	Keep love alive.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Temuilah cintamu itu.	√										√				√										
708.	It means the portal won't collapse on itself like it did at S.H.I.E.L.D..	√											√	√					√							
	Artinya portalnya tak tertutup sendiri.	√											√	√									√			
	Seperti di markas S.H.I.E.L.D.			√									√	√												
709.	You've got a mean swing.	√										√				√	√				√					
	kau punya ayunan yang kuat.	√										√				√										
710.	Also, it means the portal can open as wide and stay open as long, as Loki wants.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Juga, itu berarti portalnya bisa terbuka lebar dan terus terbuka selama yang Loki inginkan.	√				√						√				√										
711.	Raise the mizzenmast.	√											√		√				√							
	Jib the topsails.			√									√		√						√					
	Munculkan layarnya, tampilkan gambarnya.	√											√		√											
712.	That man is playing Galaga.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pria itu bermain Galaga.	√										√				√										
713.	He thought we wouldn't notice, but we did.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia pikir kita tak tahu, tapi aku tahu.	√										√				√										
714.	How does Fury even see these?	√								√			√	√		√	√				√					
	Bagaimana cara Fury melihatnya ?	√								√			√	√		√										
715.	Sounds exhausting.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Terlihat melelahkan.			√									√	√		√										
716.	The rest of the raw materials, Agent Barton can get his hands on pretty easily.		√									√				√		√								
												√				√							√			
	Dan sisa bahannya Agen Barton bisa mendapatkannya dengan mudah.	√				√						√				√										
717.	The only major component he still needs is a power source of high-energy density.	√										√				√	√									
	Hal terpenting yang belum dia dapatkan Sumber daya untuk kepadatan energi.	√										√				√					√					
718.	Is there nothing he cannot do ?	√								√		√				√		√				√				
	Apa ada yang tidak bisa dilakukannya ?	√								√			√	√								√				
719.	When did you become an expert in thermonuclear astrophysics?	√								√			√	√		√	√				√					
	Sejak kapan kau ahli termonuklir astrofisika ?	√								√			√	√												
720.	Last night.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Tadi malam.			√									√	√												
721.	The packet, Selvig's notes, the extraction theory papers.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dari paket berisi catatan Selvig, Makalah Teori Ekstrasi.	√										√				√										
722.	Am I the only one who did the reading?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Apa hanya aku yang membacanya ?	√										√				√										
723.	Does Loki need any particular kind of power source?	√								√		√				√	√									
	Apa Loki memerlukan sumber daya tertentu ?	√								√		√				√	√									

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION / VARIATION (Clause; Textual Theme; Interpersonal Theme; Topical Theme; Theme Selection; SD=SE=TE; DD=SE/TE; Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest)																										
724.	He would have to heat the Cube to 120-million Kelvin just to break through the Coulomb barrier.		√									√				√	√					√					
	Dia harus memanaskan Kubus itu Seratus dua puluh juta Kelvin Untuk menembus Pelindung Coulomb-nya.		√									√				√											
725.	Unless Selvig has figured out how to stabilize the quantum tunneling effect.	√										√				√	√					√					
	Kecuali, Selvig tahu cara menstabilkan Efek terowongan kuantum.	√										√				√											
726.	Well, if he could do that, he could achieve heavy ion fusion at any reactor on the planet.	√					√					√				√	√					√					
	Jika dia bisa Dia bisa mendapat Fusi Ion Berat Seperti rekator di planet ini.	√					√					√				√											
727.	Finally, someone who speaks English.	√											√	√			√					√					
	Akhirnya, ada yang paham ucapanku.	√											√	√													
728.	Is that what just happened?	√										√				√	√					√					
	Itukah yang akan terjadi ?	√										√				√											
729.	It's good to meet you, Dr. Banner.	√										√				√	√					√					
	Senang bertemu denganmu, Dr. Banner.	√										√				√											
730.	Your work on anti electron collisions is unparalleled.	√												√		√	√					√					
	Pekerjaanmu pada Tumbukan Anti - Elektron hebat sekali.	√												√		√											
731.	And I'm a huge fan of the way you lose control and turn into an enormous green rage-monster.	√					√					√				√		√						√			
	Aku penggemar beratmu saat kau diluar kendali dan berubah menjadi monster hijau besar.	√										√				√											
732.	Thanks.			√									√		√		√					√					
	Terima kasih.			√									√		√												
733.	Dr. Banner is only here to track the Cube.	√										√				√	√			√							
	Dr. Banner disini hanya untuk melacak Kubus itu.	√										√				√											

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								

		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION														VARIATION										

		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation (0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest)						

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
734.	I was hoping you might join him.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kuharap kau bisa membantunya.	√										√				√										
735.	I would start with that stick of his.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku akan memulainya dengan tongkatnya.	√										√				√										
736.	It may be magical, but it works an awful lot like a HYDRA weapon.	√											√	√			√									
	Tongkat itu seperti sihir tapi berakibat mengerikan seperti senjata HYDRA.	√											√	√							√					
737.	I don't know about that, but it is powered by the Cube.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tahu tentang itu, Tapi sumber energinya dari Kubus itu.	√										√				√										
738.	And I would like to know how Loki used it to turn two of the sharpest men I know into his personal flying monkeys.	√				√						√				√		√					√			
	Aku ingin tahu bagaimana cara Loki menggunakannya Hingga dia bisa melihat dua orang terhebatku menjadi kera boneka pribadinya.	√										√				√										
739.	Monkeys?			√								√			√		√				√					
	Kera ?			√								√			√											
740.	I do not understand.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak paham.	√										√				√										
741.	I do.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku paham.	√										√				√										
742.	I understood that reference.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku paham arti kata itu.	√										√				√										
743.	Shall we play, Doctor?	√								√		√				√		√					√			
	Bisa kita mulai, dokter ?	√										√				√										
744.	This way, sir.			√										√	√		√				√					
	Sebelah sini.			√										√	√											
745.	The gamma readings are definitely consistent with Selvig's reports of the Tesseract.	√											√	√		√	√				√					

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION | VARIATION

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pembaca Gamma-nya selalu konsisten dengan laporan Selvig mengenai Tesseract.	√										√				√										
746.	But it's going to take weeks to process.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Tapi memakan waktu lama dalam prosesnya.	√					√					√				√										
747.	If we bypass their mainframe and direct route to the Homer cluster, we can clock this at around 600 teraflops.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jika kita bisa potong jaringan utamanya kita bisa langsung ke Homer kluster Kita tandai pada enam ratus teraflop.	√										√				√										
748.	All I packed was a toothbrush.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Yang kukemas hanya sikat gigiku.	√										√			√											
749.	You know, you should come by Stark Tower sometime.		√									√				√	√				√					
	Kau tahu, kau harus datang ke Menara Stark.		√									√				√										
750.	Top ten floors, all R&D.			√								√				√	√				√					
	Lantai ke sepuluh			√								√				√										
751.	Mr. Stark is nice.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tuan Stark itu baik.	√										√				√										
752.	It's Candy Land.	√								√						√	√				√					
	disana menyenangkan.	√								√					√											
753.	Thanks, but the last time I was in New York, I kind of broke Harlem.		√									√				√	√				√					
	Terima kasih, tapi terakhir kali aku di New York aku menghancurkan daerah Harlem.		√									√				√										
754.	Well, I promise a stress-free environment.	√					√					√				√		√				√				
	Aku janji tempatku bebas tekanan.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD	HD	Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
755.	No tension, no surprises.	√										√			√				√							
	Tak ada ketegangan.	√										√			√							√				
	Tak ada kejutan.	√										√			√											
756.	Hey!			√									√			√	√				√					
	Hei !			√									√			√										
757.	Nothing?			√									√			√	√				√					
	Tak berubah ?			√									√			√										
758.	Are you nuts?	√								√		√				√	√			√						
	Apa kau gila ?	√								√		√				√										
759.	Jury's out.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Pak Hakim datang.	√										√				√										
760.	You really have got a lid on it, haven't you?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau sungguh bisa mengatasinya ?	√										√				√										
761.	What's your secret?	√									√	√	√			√	√				√					
	Apa rahasiamu ?	√									√	√				√										
762.	Mellow jazz, bongo drums, huge bag of weed?			√									√	√			√				√					
	Musik jazz ? Drum bongo ? Ganja yang banyak ?			√									√	√												
763.	Is everything a joke to you?	√								√	√	√				√	√				√					
	Apa menurutmu semua itu lelucon ?	√								√	√	√				√										
764.	Funny things are.	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Memang lucu.	√										√	√			√										
765.	Threatening the safety of everyone on this ship isn't funny.	√								√		√	√			√	√				√					
	Mengancam keselamatan semua orang di Pesawat apa itu lucu ?	√								√		√	√			√										
766.	No offence, Doc.	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Jangan tersinggung, dok.	√										√	√			√										
767.	Mr. Stark you're cheating.	√						√		√						√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION — Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked).

VARIATION — SD (SE=TE); DD (SE, TE); Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest.

Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tuan Stark kamu curang.	√						√				√				√										
768.	You're tip-toeing, big man.	√										√				√			√							
	Masalah seperti ini.	√										√	√									√				
	Kau memang ahlinya.	√										√				√										
769.	You need to strut.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau memang hebat.	√										√				√										
770.	And you need to focus on the problem, Mr. Stark.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan kau harus fokus pada masalahmu, Tn. Stark.	√				√						√				√										
771.	Do you think I'm not?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Kau pikir aku tak fokus ?	√								√		√				√										
772.	Why did Fury call us in?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Mengapa Fury memanggil kita semua ?	√								√		√				√										
773.	Why now?	√								√			√	√			√				√					
	Mengapa sekarang ?	√								√			√	√												
774.	Why not before?	√								√			√	√	√		√				√					
	Mengapa tak sebelumnya ?	√								√			√	√	√											
775.	What isn't he telling us?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa yang tak dia katakan pada kita ?	√								√		√				√										
776.	I can't do the equation unless I have all the variables.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak mengetahuinya kecuali mendapat variabelnya.	√										√				√										
777.	You think Fury's hiding something?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menurutmu Fury menyembunyikan sesuatu ?	√										√				√										
778.	He's a spy.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia mata - mata.	√										√				√										
779.	Captain, he's "the" spy.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Kapten, dia mata - mata.	√						√				√				√										

No.	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
780.	His secrets have secrets.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Rahasianya memiliki rahasia.	√										√				√											
781.	It's bugging him, too, Isn't it?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Hal itu mengganggunya juga 'kan ?	√										√				√											
782.	I just want to finish my work here, and Doctor?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku ingin menyelesaikan tugasku disini dan Dokter ?	√										√				√											
783.	"A warm light for all mankind."	√										√				√	√				√					
	"Cahaya hangat untuk umat manusia"	√										√				√											
784.	Loki's jab at Fury about the Cube.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Loki bertanya ke Fury tentang Kubus itu.	√										√				√											
785.	I heard it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku mendengarnya.	√										√				√											
786.	I think that was meant for you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa itu ditujukkan untukmu.	√										√				√											
787.	Even if Barton didn't tell Loki about the tower, it was still all over the news.		√									√ √				√ √	√				√					
	Walau Barton tidak memberitahu Loki Tentang Menara-mu tapi itu ada diseluruh berita.		√									√ √				√ √											
788.	The Stark Tower?			√										√	√		√				√					
	Menara Stark ?			√										√	√												
789.	That big, ugly building in New York?	√												√	√		√				√					
	Bangunan besar jelek Di New York itu ?	√												√	√												
790.	It's powered by an arc reactor, a self-sustaining energy source.	√												√	√		√				√					
	Difungsikan dengan Reaktor Busur, dan bisa menopang energi sendiri.	√												√	√												
791.	That building will run itself for, what, a year?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Gedung itu menopang energi sendiri selama setahun ?	√										√				√											

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION (Clause: simple/complex/Minor; Textual Theme: continuity/structural/conjunctive; Interpersonal Theme: vocative/mod/finite/WH-intr; Topical Theme: participant/process/circumstance; Theme Selection: marked/un-marked) — VARIATION (SD: SE = TE; DD: SE, TE, HD; Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest)

Text 1 (above): English text sentence; Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
792.	It's just the prototype.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu hanya prototipe saja.	√										√				√										
793.	I'm kind of the only name in clean energy right now.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Saat ini hanya ada aku dalam urusan Energi bersih.	√										√				√										
794.	That's what he's getting at.	√										√	√				√				√					
	Itu yang dia maksudkan.	√										√	√													
795.	So, why didn't S.H.I.E.L.D. bring him in on the Tesseract project?	√					√					√	√				√				√					
	Jadi mengapa S.H.I.E.L.D. tak memasukkannya Dalam proyek Tesseract ?	√					√					√	√													
796.	What are they doing in the energy business in the first place?	√									√	√	√				√				√					
	Apa yang mereka lakukan dalam masalah energi ini ?	√									√	√	√													
797.	I should probably look into that	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa aku ingin melihatnya	√										√				√										
798.	once my decryption programme	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Setelah program deskripsiku	√											√	√												
799.	finishes breaking into all of S.H.I.E.L.D.'s secure files.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Selesai menembus file Keamanan SHIELD.	√								√		√	√													
800.	I'm sorry.	√										√			√				√			√				
	Did you say	√								√		√			√				√			√				
	Maafkan aku, apa katamu ?	√										√				√										
801.	Jarvis has been running it since I hit the bridge.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jarvis menganalisanya saat aku kemari.	√										√				√										
802.	In a few hours, I'll know every dirty secret S.H.I.E.L.D. has ever tried to hide.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Beberapa jam lagi, kita akan tahu Setiap rahasia kotor Yang S.H.I.E.L.D. coba sembunyikan.	√										√				√										
803.	Blueberry?			√								√	√			√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Blueberry ?			√								√			√											
804.	Yet you're confused about why they didn't want you around.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu sebabnya mengapa mereka tak ingin kau disini.	√										√				√										
805.	An intelligence organization that fears intelligence'?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Organisasi intelijen yang takut intelijen ?	√										√				√										
806.	Historically, not awesome.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jujur saja, Itu tak keren.	√										√				√										
807.	I think Loki's trying to wind us up.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Kurasa Loki ingin memecah belah kita.	√											√			√										
808.	This is a man who means to start a war and if we don't stay focused, he'll succeed.		√				√					√				√			√							
												√				√										
	Dia orang yang ingin memulai Perang.	√										√				√							√			
	Dan jika kita tak fokus, maka dia berhasil.	√				√							√			√										
809.	We have orders.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Kita punya perintah.	√											√			√										
810.	We should follow them.	√											√			√	√				√					
	kita harus mengikutinya.	√											√			√										
811.	Following's not really my style.	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Mengikuti itu bukan gayaku.	√								√		√				√										
812.	And you're all about style, aren't you?	√				√						√				√		√				√				
	Kau hanya peduli tentang gaya saja 'kan ?	√										√				√										
813.	Of the people in this room, which one is, A, wearing a spangly outfit, and, B, not of use?		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Orang diruangan ini Manakah yang A. Memakai pakaian ketat, dan, B. Kurang cerdas ?		√									√				√										
												√				√										
814.	Steve, tell me none of this smells a little funky to you.	√										√				√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION — VARIATION

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Steve, katakan kalau kau juga mencurigainya.	√										√				√										
815.	Just find the Cube.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Temukan saja Kubus itu.	√											√	√		√										
816.	That's the guy my dad never shut up about?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Diakah orang yang selalu dibicarakan ayahku ?	√										√														
817.	I'm wondering if they shouldn't have kept him on ice.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa mereka harus tetap membiarkannya dalam es.	√										√				√										
818.	The guy's not wrong about Loki.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Pemikirannya tentang Loki tak salah.	√											√	√												
819.	He does have the jump on us.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Loki merencanakan sesuatu pada kita.	√										√				√										
820.	What he's got is an Acme dynamite kit.	√									√	√	√			√	√				√					
	Dia seperti memiliki banyak dinamit.	√							√			√	√			√										
821.	It's going to blow up in his face.	√										√	√						√		√					
	Dan sepertinya akan meledak diwajahnya.	√				√						√	√			√										
822.	And I'm going to be there when it does.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan aku ingin disana saat itu terjadi.	√				√						√				√										
823.	Yeah.			√									√	√				√								√
	-																									
824.	I'll read all about it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Akan kubaca laporanmu saja.	√										√				√										
825.	Or you'll be suiting up with the rest of us.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Atau kau harus ikut bertempur dengan kami.	√					√					√				√										
826.	You see, I don't get a suit of armour.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ah, kau tahu, aku tak memiliki pakaian tempur.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
827.	I'm exposed.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku terbuka, hampir telanjang.	√										√				√										
828.	Like a nerve.	√												√		√	√				√					
	Itu mimpi buruk.	√											√	√												
829.	It's a nightmare.	√											√	√				√								√
	-																									
830.	I've got a cluster of shrapnel trying every second to crawl its way into my heart.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tahu, aku punya pecahan bom dan setiap detiknya Akan menembus jantungku.	√										√				√										
831.	This stops it.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Inilah yang menghentikannya.	√											√	√												
832.	This little circle of light, it's part of me now, not just armour.	√										√				√			√				√			
	Lingkaran cahaya ini, Ini bagian diriku sekarang.	√										√				√										
	Bukan hanya pakaian tempur.	√											√	√												
833.	It's a terrible privilege.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini bagianku yang mengerikan.	√										√				√										
834.	But you can control it.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi kau bisa mengendalikannya.	√				√						√				√										
835.	Because I learned how.	√					√						√	√			√				√					
	Karena aku mempelajari caranya.	√					√						√	√												
836.	It's different.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Diriku berbeda.	√											√	√												
837.	Hey, I read all about your accident.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Hei, aku membaca tentang insidenmu.	√										√				√										

No.	Text 1 (English) / Text 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
838.	That much gamma exposure should have killed you.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Terpapar gamma sebanyak itu seharusnya membunuhmu.	√										√			√											
839.	So you're saying that the Hulk The other guy saved my life?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau bilang kalau Hulk pria yang lainnya, menyelamatkan hidupku ?	√										√				√										
840.	That's nice.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Itu bagus.	√										√			√											
841.	It's a nice sentiment.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Sentimen yang bagus.	√										√			√											
842.	Saved it for what?	√										√			√		√				√					
	Menyelamatkanku untuk apa ?	√										√			√											
843.	I guess we'll find out.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa kita akan tahu.	√										√				√										
844.	You may not enjoy that.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Saat itu kau tak akan menikmatinya.	√										√			√											
845.	And you just might.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan kau juga.	√				√						√				√										
846.	As soon as Loki took the doctor, we moved Jane Foster.		√									√				√			√				√			
												√				√										
	Setelah Loki membawa dokter.	√										√			√											
	Kami memindahkan Jane Foster.	√										√				√										
847.	They've got an excellent observatory in Tromso.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami punya observatorium bagus di Tromsø.	√										√				√										
848.	She was asked to consult there very suddenly yesterday.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Kemarin kami desak dia untuk kesana.	√										√			√											
849.	Handsome fee, private plane, very remote.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Tanpa biaya, dengan pesawat pribadi, Dan tempatnya terpencil.	√										√			√											
850.	She'll be safe.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dia akan aman.	√										√				√										
851.	Thank you.			√									√	√		√	√			√						
	Terima kasih.			√									√	√												
852.	It's no accident, Loki taking Erik Selvig.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Bukan kebetulan Loki membawa Erik Selvig.	√											√			√										
853.	I dread what he plans for him once he's done.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kuyakin dia merencanakan sesuatu untuknya.	√										√				√										
854.	Erik is a good man.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Erik orang yang baik.	√										√				√										
855.	He talks about you a lot.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia sering membicarakanmu.	√										√				√										
856.	You changed his life.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau merubah hidupnya.	√										√				√										
857.	You changed everything around here.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau merubah segala yang ada disini.	√										√				√										
858.	They were better as they were.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka lebih aman tanpa aku.	√										√				√										
859.	We pretend on Asgard that we're more advanced but we come here, battling like bilge snipe.		√									√				√			√				√			
												√				√										
	Kami menganggap Asgard lebih beradab.	√										√				√										
	Tapi kami kemari membuat onar seperti Bilge Snipe.	√											√	√												
860.	Like what?			√									√	√		√	√			√						
	Seperti apa ?			√									√	√												
861.	Bilge snipe.			√									√	√		√	√			√						
	Bilge Snipe.			√									√	√												
862.	You know, huge, scaly, big antlers.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		S D	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
																			HD							
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau tahu, berbadan besar, berisik dan bertanduk raksasa.	√										√				√										
863.	You don't have those?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau tak punya makhluk itu ?	√										√				√										
864.	I don't think so.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa tidak.	√										√				√										
865.	Well, they are repulsive.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Mereka sangat menjengkelkan	√										√				√										
866.	And they trample everything in their path.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Mereka menghancurkan apapun yang ada di depan mereka.	√										√				√										
867.	When I first came to Earth, Loki's rage followed me here, and your people paid the price.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Saat pertama kali aku ke Bumi, kemarahan Loki Mengikutiku kemari Dan kalian harus menanggung akibatnya.	√					√					√				√										
868.	And now, again.	√												√	√		√				√					
	Dan sekarang juga.	√												√	√											
869.	In my youth, I courted war.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Saat aku muda, aku gemar berperang.	√										√				√										
870.	War hasn't started yet.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Perang masih belum dimulai.	√											√	√		√										
871.	You think you could make Loki tell us where the Tesseract is?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Menurutmu kau bisa membuat Loki Memberitahu letak Tesseract ?	√										√				√										
872.	I do not know.	√										√				√										
	Aku tak tahu.	√										√				√										
873.	Loki's mind is far afield.	√											√	√												
	Pikiran Loki sangat rumit.	√											√	√												
874.	It's not just power he craves, it's vengeance, upon me.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Bukan hanya kekuasaan yang dia cari, Tapi juga dendam terhadapku.	√											√	√												

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION — VARIATION

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	Clause: simple	complex	Minor	Textual: continuity	structural	conjunctive	Interp.: vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	Topical: participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SD: SE=TE	DD: SE	DD: TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
875.	There's no pain would prise his need from him.	√										√	√			√	√			√						
	Tak ada rasa sakit yang bisa menghentikannya.	√										√	√													
876.	A lot of guys think that until the pain starts.	√										√				√			√							
	Banyak orang berpikir seperti itu.	√										√				√						√				
	Sampai rasa sakit menghampiri mereka.	√												√		√										
877.	What are you asking me to do?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau ingin aku melakukan apa ?	√										√				√										
878.	I'm asking, what are you prepared to do?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku bertanya, kau siap melakukan apa ?	√										√				√										
879.	Loki is a prisoner.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Loki sudah dipenjara.	√										√				√										
880.	Then why do I feel like he's the only person on this boat that wants to be here?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Lalu mengapa aku beranggapan kalau dia satu - satunya orang di pesawat ini yang ingin berada disini ?	√										√				√										
881.	There's not many people who can sneak up on me.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tak banyak orang yang bisa menyelinap di belakangku.	√										√				√										
882.	But you figured I'd come.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi kau tahu aku datang.	√				√						√				√										
883.	After whatever tortures Fury can concoct, you would appear as a friend, as a balm.	√											√	√			√						√			
	Setelah segala penyiksaan yang dikatakan Fury kau datang kemari sebagai teman, Sebagai penghibur.	√											√	√												
884.	And I would cooperate.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan aku akan membantumu.	√				√						√				√										
885.	I want to know what you've done to Agent Barton.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku ingin tahu apa yang kau lakukan pada Agen Barton	√										√				√										
886.	I would say I've expanded his mind.		√									√				√		√								
												√				√					√					
	Bisa dikatakan aku memperluas pemikirannya.	√										√				√										
887.	And once you've won, once you're king of the mountain, what happens to his mind?	√				√						√				√	√						√			
	Dan setelah kau menang setelah kau menjadi Raja apa yang terjadi pada pikirannya ?	√				√						√				√										
888.	Is this love, Agent Romanoff?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Oh, apakah ini cinta, Agen Romanoff ?	√										√				√										
889.	Love is for children.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Cinta hanya untuk anak kecil.	√										√				√										
890.	I owe him a debt.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku berhutang padanya.	√										√				√										
891.	Tell me.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ceritakan padaku.	√										√				√										
892.	Before I worked for S.H.I.E.L.D.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Sebelum aku bekerja untuk S.H.I.E.L.D.	√										√				√										
893.	Well, I made a name for myself.	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Aku bekerja sendiri.	√					√					√				√										
894.	I have a very specific skill set.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku memiliki kemampuan yang handal.	√										√				√										
895.	I didn't care who I used it for, or on.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Aku tak peduli siapa yang kumanfaatkan dan untuk apa.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
896.	I got on S.H.I.E.L.D.'s radar in a bad way.	√										√				√	√			√						

Table header (TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH → THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION & VARIATION):

- Clause: simple, complex, Minor
- Textual Theme: continuity, structural, conjunctive
- Interpersonal Theme: vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr
- Topical Theme: participant, process, circumstance
- Theme Selection: marked, un-marked
- SD: SE=TE; DD: SE; HD: TE
- Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku masuk catatan hitam S.H.I.E.L.D.	√										√				√										
897.	Agent Barton was sent to kill me.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Agen Barton dikirim untuk membunuhku.	√										√				√										
898.	He made a different call.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tapi dia melakukan sebaliknya.	√										√				√										
899.	And what will you do if I vow to spare him?	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dan apa yang kau lakukan jika kuampuni dia ?	√				√						√				√										
900.	Not let you out.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku bisa mengeluarkanmu.	√										√				√										
901.	No, but I like this.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Ah, tentu, tapi aku menyukaimu.	√					√					√				√										
902.	Your world in the balance, and you bargain for one man.		√			√						√				√	√				√					
			√									√				√										
	Duniamu diambang kehancuran, Dan kau menukarnya untuk satu orang.		√			√						√				√										
			√									√				√										
903.	Regimes fall every day.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Rezim jatuh setiap hari.	√											√	√												
904.	I tend not to weep over that.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak menangisi hal itu.	√										√				√										
905.	I'm Russian.	√										√				√	√				√					
	aku orang Rusia.	√										√				√										
906.	Or I was.	√				√						√				√		√					√			
	Atau dulunya.	√											√	√												
907.	And what are you now?	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan siapa kau sekarang ini ?	√				√						√				√										
908.	It's really not that complicated.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini tak sesulit itu.	√										√				√										

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
909.	I got red in my ledger, I'd like to wipe it out.		√									√				√	√					√				
												√				√											
	Ada tanda merah di catatanku dan aku ingin menghapusnya.		√									√	√														
910.	Can you?	√										√				√	√					√				
	Benarkah ?			√								√	√			√											
911.	Can you wipe out that much red?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Bisakah kau mengapus tanda merah itu ?	√										√				√											
912.	Dreykov's daughter, Sao Paulo, the hospital fire?	√										√	√				√				√					
	Puteri Dreykov ? São Paulo ? Kebakaran rumah sakit ?	√										√	√														
913.	Barton told me everything.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Barton menceritakan segalanya padaku.	√										√				√											
914.	Your ledger is dripping.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Catatanmu menyemburkan warna merah.	√										√				√											
915.	It's gushing red and you think saving a man no more virtuous than yourself will change anything?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dan menurutmu menyelamatkan pria yang menyelamatkanmu itu Akan merubah segalanya ?	√										√				√											
916.	This is the basest sentimentality.	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Pemikiranmu hanya didasari perasaan saja.	√										√	√			√											
917.	This is a child at prayer.	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Bagai doa anak kecil.	√										√	√			√											
918.	Pathetic!			√									√			√	√				√					
	Menyedihkan !			√									√			√											
919.	You lie and kill in the service of liars and killers.	√										√				√			√				√			
	Kau berbohong dan membunuh untuk menyenangkan para pembohong dan pembunuh.		√									√				√											
												√				√										

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															S D	DD		VARIATION						
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection			DD/HD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
920.	You pretend to be separate, to have your own code, something that makes up for the horrors.		√									√				√			√							
												√				√							√			
	Kau berpura - pura terpisah, Melakukan apapun sendiri.	√										√				√										
	Dan membuat segala yang kau lakukan menjadi mengerikan.	√					√					√				√										
921.	But they are part of you.	√				√				√		√				√	√				√					
	Tapi itu bagian dirimu.	√				√				√		√				√										
922.	And they will never go away.	√				√				√		√				√	√				√					
	Dan itu tak akan pernah bisa hilang.	√				√						√				√										
923.	I won't touch Barton,	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak akan menyentuh Barton,	√										√				√										
924.	not until I make him kill you.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Tidak sampai kubuat dia membunuhmu !	√					√					√				√										
925.	Slowly, intimately, in every way he knows you fear.	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Secara perlahan dan lama Dan akan membuatmu sangat menderita.	√											√	√	√											
926.	And then he'll wake just long enough to see his good work and when he screams, I'll split his skull.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Lalu kubuat dia sadar cukup lama untuk melihat apa yang telah dia lakukan dan saat dia berteriak, akan kupotong kepalanya !		√									√				√										
												√				√										
927.	This is my bargain, you mewling quim.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Ini penawaranku untukmu !	√											√	√		√										
928.	You're a monster.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dasar kau Monster.	√										√				√										
929.	Oh, no.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Oh, tidak.			√									√	√		√										
930.	You brought the monster.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kaulah yang membawa monster itu.	√										√				√										
931.	So, Banner.	√											√	√		√	√			√							

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jadi, Banner.	√												√	√											
932.	That's your play.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itulah rencanamu.	√										√				√										
933.	What?									√		√	√				√				√					
	Apa ?									√		√	√													
934.	Loki means to unleash the Hulk.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Loki bermaksud melepaskan Hulk.	√										√				√										
935.	Keep Banner in the lab.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Tahan Banner di lab.	√											√			√										
936.	I'm on my way.	√										√				√	√				√					
	aku akan kesana.	√										√				√										
937.	Send Thor as well.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Suruh Thor kesana juga.	√											√			√										
938.	Thank you for your cooperation.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Terima kasih, Atas kerja sama-mu.	√											√			√										
939.	What are you doing, Mr. Stark?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Apa yang kau lakukan, Tn. Stark ?	√									√	√				√										
940.	Kind of been wondering the same thing about you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku memikirkan hal yang sama sepertimu.	√										√				√										
941.	You're supposed to be locating the Tesseract.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau seharusnya melacak Tesseract.	√										√				√										
942.	We are.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Memang.			√									√	√												
943.	The model's locked and we're sweeping for the signature now.	√										√				√	√				√					
	programnya dijalankan dan mencari keberadaannya sekarang.	√										√				√										
944.	When we get a hit, we'll have the location within half a mile.	√										√				√	√				√					

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Saat kita dapat tandanya kita juga akan mengunci lokasinya.	√										√				√										
945.	Yeah, then you get your Cube back.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Ya, dan kau akan mendapat Kubusmu,	√				√						√				√										
946.	No muss, no fuss.		√										√	√	√		√			√						
	Dengan sangat cepat.		√										√	√												
947.	What is "Phase 2"?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Apa itu Tahap 2 ?	√									√	√				√										
948.	Phase 2 is S.H.I.E.L.D. uses the Cube to make weapons.	√										√				√	√									
	Tahap 2 dimana S.H.I.E.L.D. menggunakan kubus itu untuk membuat senjata.	√										√				√				√						
949.	Sorry, computer was moving a little slow for me.	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Maaf, komputer terlalu lama bagiku.	√					√					√				√										
950.	Rogers, we gathered everything related to the Tesseract.	√										√			√		√									
	Rogers, kami mengumpulkan semua yang BerhubunganDengan Tesseract.	√										√			√					√						
951.	This does not mean that we're making.	√										√	√			√	√			√						
	Itu bukan berarti kami membuat	√										√	√			√										
952.	I'm sorry, Nick.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Maaf, Nick.	√										√				√										
953.	What were you lying?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa kau berbohong.	√										√				√										
954.	I was wrong, Director.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku salah, Direktur.	√										√				√										
955.	The world hasn't changed a bit.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dunia masih tak berubah.	√										√				√										
956.	Did you know about this?	√								√		√				√	√			√						
	Apa kau tahu tentang ini ?	√								√		√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
957.	You want to think about removing yourself from this environment, Doctor?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau berpikir ingin menghindari Lingkungan seperti ini, dokter ?	√										√				√										
958.	I was in Calcutta.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Saat itu aku di Kalkuta,	√												√	√											
959.	I was pretty well removed.	√										√				√		√				√				
	Dan keadaannya lebih tenang.	√				√				√		√														
960.	Loki is manipulating you.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Loki memanipulasimu.	√										√				√										
961.	And you've been doing what, exactly?	√					√					√				√	√					√				
	Dan apa yang telah kau lakukan ?	√					√					√				√										
962.	You didn't come here because I bat my eyelashes at you.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Kau tak kemari karena aku menggodamu.	√										√				√										
963.	Yes, and I'm not leaving	√				√						√				√	√					√				
	Ya, dan aku tak akan pergi	√				√						√				√										
964.	because suddenly you get a little twitchy.	√				√							√	√		√	√					√				
	Karena kau tiba - tiba menjadi gugup.	√				√							√	√		√										
965.	I'd like to know why S.H.I.E.L.D. is using the Tesseract to build weapons of mass destruction.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Aku ingin tahu mengapa S.H.I.E.L.D. Menggunakan Tesseract Untuk membuat senjata pemusnah masal.	√										√				√										
966.	Because of him.	√										√				√	√					√				
	Karena dia.	√										√				√										
967.	Me?			√								√				√	√				√					
	Aku ?			√								√				√										
968.	Last year, Earth had a visitor from another planet who had a grudge match that leveled a small town.	√										√				√			√				√			

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tahun lalu Bumi dikunjungi tamu dari Planet Lain.	√											√	√		√										
	Yang langsung memporak - porandakan kota kecil.	√											√	√		√										
969.	We learned that not only are we not alone	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami tahu kalau kita tak sendiri.	√										√				√											
970.	but we are hopelessly, hilariously, outgunned.	√				√							√	√		√	√				√					
	Dan sayangnya serta menggelikannya kita bukan tandingan mereka.	√				√							√	√		√											
971.	My people want nothing but peace with your planet.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kaumku ingin menjaga kedamaian dengan Planet kalian.	√										√				√											
972.	But you're not the only people out there, are you'?	√				√						√		√		√	√				√					
	Tapi kau bukan satu - satunya dari Planet lain.	√				√						√		√		√											
973.	And you're not the only threat.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan kau bukan satu - satunya ancaman.	√				√						√				√											
974.	The world's filling up with people who can't be matched, that can't be controlled.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dunia ini penuh orang yang tak bisa ditandingi Mereka tak bisa dikendalikan.	√										√				√											
975.	Like you controlled the Cube?	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Seperti kau mengendalikan Kubus ?	√											√	√		√											
976.	Your work with the Tesseract is what drew Loki to it, and his allies.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Proyekmu dengan Tesseract Yang membuat Loki Dan sekutunya kemari.	√										√				√											
977.	It is a signal to all the realms that the Earth is ready for a higher form of war.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu tanda bagi Dunia lain Bahwa Bumi siap untuk Perang Tingkat Tinggi.	√										√				√											
978.	A higher form?			√									√	√		√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION (Clause / Textual Theme / Interpersonal Theme / Topical Theme / Theme Selection) and VARIATION (Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest).
Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Perang Tingkat Tinggi ?			√										√	√											
979.	You forced our hand.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kaulah pemicunya.	√										√				√										
980.	We had to come up with something.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dan kami harus melakukan sesuatu.	√										√				√										
981.	A nuclear deterrent.				√							√	√			√	√				√					
	Perang Nuklir.				√							√	√													
982.	Because that always calms everything right down.	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Hal itu selalu membuat orang hidup tenang.	√										√	√													
983.	Remind me again how you made your fortune, Stark.	√										√	√			√	√				√					
	Ingatkan aku darimana kau mendapat kekayaan, Stark ?	√										√	√													
984.	I'm sure if he still made weapons, Stark would be neck-deep		√									√				√	√				√					
	Aku yakin jika dia masih membuat senjata, Stark akan langsung		√									√				√										
985.	Hold on.				√								√			√	√				√					
	Tunggu dulu				√								√			√										
986.	How is this now about me?	√							√	√		√				√	√				√					
	Sekarang kau menyeretku ?	√							√	√		√				√										
987.	I'm sorry, isn't everything?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Maafkan aku, apa itu benar ?	√										√				√										
988.	I thought humans were more evolved than this.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kukira manusia lebih beradab dari ini.	√										√				√										
989.	Excuse me, did we come to your planet and blow stuff up?	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Maaf, apa kami datang ke Planetmu dan merusaknya ?	√				√						√				√										
990.	You treat your champions with such mistrust.	√										√				√	√			√							

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																							
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sekarang kau tak percaya padaku.	√										√				√										
991.	Are you boys really that naive?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa kalian sebegitu naif-nya ?	√										√				√										
992.	S.H.I.E.L.D. monitors potential threats.	√										√				√	√			√						
	S.H.I.E.L.D. mengawasi ancaman yang ada.	√										√				√										
993.	Captain America's on threat watch?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kapten Amerika juga diawasi ?	√										√				√										
994.	We all are.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita semua juga.	√										√				√										
995.	Wait, you're on that list?	√											√	√			√				√					
	Tunggu, kau juga diawasi ?	√											√	√												
996.	Are you above or below angry bees?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Diposisi atas atau bawah ?	√										√				√										
997.	Stark, so help me God, if you make one more wisecrack	√										√				√	√				√					
	Stark, demi Tuhan, jangan membuat lelucon	√										√				√										
998.	Threat! Verbal threat.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Ancaman ! Ancaman secara verbal !			√									√	√												
999.	I feel threatened.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku merasa terancam !	√										√				√										
1000.	Show some respect.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Tunjukkan rasa hormatmu.	√											√			√										
1001.	That's nice, kid.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Bagus nak.			√									√			√										
1002.	Transport Six-Six-Bravo please relay confirm codes.	√											√	√		√	√			√						
	Transportasi 6-6-Bravo, tolong tunjukkan kode konfirmasi.	√											√			√										
1003.	I've got you on the computer, but not on the day log.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Datamu ada di komputer tapi tidak untuk hari ini.	√										√				√										
1004.	What is your haul?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa muatanmu ?	√										√				√										
1005.	Over.			√									√			√	√			√						
	Ganti.			√									√			√										
1006.	Arms and ammunition.			√								√				√	√			√						
	Persenjataan dan amunisi.			√								√				√										
1007.	Over.			√									√			√	√			√						
	Ganti.			√									√			√										
1008.	You speak of control, yet you court chaos.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau ingin mengendalikan Tapi yang ada kekacauan.	√										√				√										
1009.	That's his M.O., isn't it?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini hanya modus saja 'kan ?	√										√				√										
1010.	I mean, what are we, a team?		√									√				√										
												√				√		√					√			
	Apakah kita "Tim" ?	√										√				√										
1011.	No, we're a chemical mixture that makes chaos.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tidak, kami campuran makhluk kimia Yang membuat kekacauan.	√										√				√										
1012.	We're a time bomb.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami bom waktu.	√										√				√										
1013.	You need to step away.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jangan kau campuri ini.	√										√				√										
1014.	Why shouldn't the guy let off a little steam?	√									√			√	√			√				√					
	Kenapa tak biarkan dia mengeluarkan amarahnya ?	√									√			√	√												
1015.	You know damn well why.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau sudah tahu alasannya !	√										√				√										
1016.	Back off!			√								√	√				√									
	Mundurlah !			√								√	√								√					
1017.	I'm starting to want you to make me.	√										√				√	√									
	Kurasa kau sangat marah padaku.	√										√				√					√					
1018.	Yeah.			√								√	√				√									
	Ya			√								√	√								√					
1019.	Big man in a suit of armour.	√										√				√	√									
	pria besar dengan pakaian besi.	√										√				√					√					
1020.	Take that off, what are you?	√										√	√				√									
	Lepaskan itu dan jadi apa kau ?	√										√	√								√					
1021.	Genius, billionaire, playboy, philanthropist.	√										√				√	√									
	Orang jenius, milayder Playboy, Dermawan.	√										√				√					√					
1022.	I know guys with none of that worth ten of you.	√										√				√	√									
	Aku tahu orang yang sepuluh kali lebih berharga darimu.	√										√				√					√					
1023.	I've seen the footage.	√										√				√	√									
	Aku sudah melihat rekamannya.	√										√				√					√					
1024.	The only thing you really fight for is yourself.	√										√				√	√									
	Kau hanya bertempur untuk dirimu sendiri.	√										√				√					√					
1025.	You're not the guy to make the sacrifice play, to lay down on a wire and let the other guy crawl over you.		√									√ √				√	√									
	Kau bukanlah orang yang rela berkorban Tidur di kawat berduri dan Membiarkan orang lain melewatimu.		√									√ √				√					√					
1026.	I think I would just cut the wire.		√									√ √				√ √		√					√			
	Kurasa kupotong saja kawat itu.	√										√				√										
1027.	Always a way out.			√								√	√				√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Selalu Berkilah.			√								√			√											
1028.	You may not be a threat but you better stop pretending to be a hero.	√										√				√			√							
	Kau mungkin bukan ancaman.	√										√				√						√				
	Tapi lebih baik kau Berhenti berpura - pura menjadi pahlawan.	√											√		√											
1029.	A hero?			√									√	√	√		√			√						
	Pahlawan ?			√									√	√												
1030.	Like you?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Sepertimu ?	√										√				√										
1031.	You're a laboratory experiment, Rogers.	√										√				√	√						√			
	Kau eksperimen laboratorium, Rogers.	√										√				√										
1032.	Everything special about you came out of a bottle.	√											√	√			√						√			
	Segala hal istimewa darimu berasal dari obat.	√											√	√												
1033.	Put on the suit.	√											√	√			√						√			
	Pakai baju besimu,	√											√	√												
1034.	Let's go a few rounds.	√										√				√	√						√			
	mari kita bertanding.	√										√				√										
1035.	You people are so petty and tiny.	√										√				√	√						√			
	Kalian begitu picik dan menyedihkan.	√										√				√										
1036.	Yeah, this is a team.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Ya, inilah timnya.	√										√				√										
1037.	Agent Romanoff, would you escort Dr. Banner back.	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Agen Romanoff, bisakah kau kawal Dr. Banner kembali.	√						√				√				√										
1038.	Where?			√										√	√		√						√			
	Kemana ?			√										√	√											
1039.	You rented my room.	√										√				√	√						√			
	Kau mau merebut ruanganku ?	√										√				√										

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION																VARIATION								
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD	HD	Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1040.	The cell was just in case.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Sel tahanan hanya berjaga - jaga untuk.	√										√				√										
1041.	In case you needed to kill me.	√											√	√		√	√			√						
	Berjaga - jaga jika kau harus membunuhku.	√											√	√												
1042.	But you can't.	√				√						√	√			√	√			√						
	Tapi tak akan bisa.	√				√						√	√													
1043.	I know, I tried.		√									√ √				√ √	√			√						
	Aku tahu, aku sudah mencobanya.		√									√ √				√ √										
1044.	I got low.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku termenung,	√										√				√										
1045.	I didn't see an end.	√										√				√	√			√						
	aku tak melihat akhir hidupku.	√										√				√										
1046.	So, I put a bullet in my mouth, and the other guy spit it out.		√			√						√ √				√ √	√			√						
	Jadi kutembakan peluru ke mulutku tapi pria yang satunya memuntahkannya.		√			√						√ √				√ √										
1047.	So I moved on.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Jadi kulanjutkan hidupku.	√				√						√				√										
1048.	I focused on helping other people.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku berfokus membantu orang lain	√										√				√										
1049.	I was good.	√										√				√			√		√					
	Dan aku cukup ahli.	√				√						√				√										
1050.	Until you dragged me back into this freak show and put everyone here at risk.	√										√				√	√			√						

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION									
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sampai kau menyeretku kemari Dan membahayakan jiwa semua orang.	√										√				√										
1051.	You want to know my secret, Agent Romanoff?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau ingin tahu rahasiaku, Agen Romanoff ?	√										√				√										
1052.	You want to know how I stay calm?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau ingin tahu mengapa aku tetap tenang ?	√										√				√										
1053.	Dr. Banner, put down the scepter.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dr. Banner Letakkan tongkat itu.	√										√				√										
1054.	Got it.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Dapat.			√									√	√												
1055.	Sorry, kids, you don't get to see my party trick after all.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Maaf, nak Kalian tak akan bisa melihat rahasiaku.	√										√				√										
1056.	You located the Tesseract?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau dapat lokasi Tesseract ?	√										√				√										
1057.	I could get there fastest.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku bisa kesana lebih cepat.	√										√				√										
1058.	The Tesseract belongs on Asgard.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tesseract milik Asgard.	√										√				√										
1059.	No human is a match for it.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Umat manusia bukan tandingannya.	√											√	√												
1060.	You're not going alone.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tak akan pergi sendiri.	√										√				√										
1061.	You're gonna stop me?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mau menghentikanku ?	√										√				√										
1062.	Put on the suit, let's find out.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Pakai baju besimu, kita akan tahu.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1063.	I'm not afraid to hit an old man.	√										√					√			√						
	Aku tak takut menghajar pria tua.	√										√														
1064.	Put on the suit.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Pakai baju besimu.	√											√		√											
1065.	Oh, my God.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Ya Tuhanku.	√											√		√											
1066.	Put on the suit.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Pakai baju besimu.	√											√		√											
1067.	Yeah.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Ya.			√									√		√											
1068.	All hands to stations.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Semua prajurit bersiap.	√										√				√										
1069.	Hill!							√					√	√	√		√				√					
	Hill!							√					√	√	√											
1070.	External detonation.			√									√	√	√		√				√					
	Diledakkan dari luar.			√									√	√	√											
1071.	Number three engine is down.	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Mesin nomer tiga mati.	√											√	√	√											
1072.	We've been hit.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita diserang.	√										√				√										
1073.	Can they get it running?	√											√	√	√		√			√						
	Bisa mesinnya berjalan lagi ?	√											√	√	√											
1074.	Fire in engine three!	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Api di mesin tiga !	√											√	√	√											
1075.	Talk to me.	√											√	√	√		√				√					
	Katakan padaku.	√											√	√	√											

		TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																							
		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION																	VARIATION							
No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD	HD	Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1076.	Turbine looks mostly intact but it's impossible to get out there to make repairs.	√										√				√	√									
	Turbinnya masih utuh Tapi tak mungkin keluar untuk memperbaikinya.	√										√				√					√					
1077.	while we're in the air.	√											√	√		√	√			√						
	Selama kita masih terbang.	√											√	√												
1078.	If we lose one more engine, we won't be.	√					√						√	√		√	√									
	Jika satu mesin lagi mati, Kita tak akan terbang lagi.	√					√						√	√							√					
1079.	Somebody's got to get outside and patch that engine.	√										√				√	√									
	Seseorang harus keluar dan memperbaiki mesinnya.	√										√				√					√					
1080.	Stark, you copy that?	√						√				√				√	√									
	Stark, kau mendengarnya?	√						√				√				√					√					
1081.	I'm on it.	√										√				√	√									
	Aku sedang kesana.	√										√				√					√					
1082.	Coulson, initiate defensive lockdown in the detention section then get to the armory.	√										√				√			√							
	Coulson, mulailah mengunci rapat ruang tahanannya.	√										√				√							√			
	Lalu pergilah ambil persenjataan.	√											√		√											
1083.	Romanoff?							√				√				√	√									
	Romanoff ?							√				√				√					√					
1084.	We're okay.	√										√				√	√									
	Kami baik saja.	√										√				√					√					
1085.	We're okay, right?	√										√				√	√									
	Kita baik saja 'kan ?	√										√				√					√					
1086.	Keep that engine down!	√											√	√			√									
	Pastikan mesinnya mati !	√											√	√							√					
1087.	Yes, sir.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ya, pak.	√										√				√										
1088.	Detention, wait for cameras to go dark.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Ke ruang tahanan, matikan kameranya.	√											√		√											
1089.	Got it.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Paham.			√									√		√											
1090.	Come back tomorrow and then I will again have the weapon, yes		√			√							√		√	√		√					√			
	Kembalilah besok	√											√		√											
1091.	Let's go, Level 4.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Cepat, Level 4.			√									√		√											
1092.	Engine three.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Mesin tiga.			√									√		√											
1093.	I'll meet you there.	√										√				√	√				√					
	kutemui kau disana.	√										√				√										
1094.	Doctor?							√					√		√		√			√						
	Dokter ?							√					√		√											
1095.	Bruce?							√					√		√		√			√						
	Bruce ?							√					√		√											
1096.	You got to fight it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau harus melawannya.	√										√				√										
1097.	This is just what Loki wants.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Inilah yang diinginkan Loki.	√											√		√											
1098.	We're going to be okay.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita akan baik saja.	√										√				√										
1099.	Listen to me.	√											√		√		√				√					
	dengarkan aku.	√											√		√											
1100.	Are you hurt?	√							√	√						√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Apa kau terluka ?	√									√	√				√										
1101.	We're going to be okay.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita akan baik saja.	√										√				√										
1102.	All right?			√									√		√		√				√					
	paham ?			√									√		√											
1103.	Nat, it's so beautiful	√						√				√				√		√							√	
	Indah sekali			√									√		√											
1104.	You will walk away.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau akan bebas.	√										√				√										
1105.	Bruce							√				√			√		√				√					
	Bruce.							√				√			√											
1106.	Bring the carrier about to a 1-8-0, heading south!	√											√		√		√			√						
	Arahkan pesawatnya ke 1-8-0, menuju Selatan !	√											√		√											
1107.	Take us to the water!	√											√		√		√			√						
	Bawa kita ke perairan !	√											√		√											
1108.	We're flying blind.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita terbang tanpa arah.	√										√				√										
1109.	Navigation's recalibrating after the engine failure.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Navigasinya kacau setelah kerusakan mesin.	√										√			√											
1110.	Is the sun coming up?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa matahari masih bersinar ?	√									√	√				√										
1111.	Yes, sir.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Ya, pak.			√									√		√											
1112.	Then put it on the left.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Terbangkan ke kiri !	√											√		√											
1113.	Get us over water.	√										√			√		√			√						

Table header groups — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked). VARIATION: SD (SE=TE); DD (SE, TE); Degree of Variation (0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest).

Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bawa kita ke perairan.	√											√		√											
1114.	One more turbine goes down, and we drop.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Satu mesin lagi mati dan kita jatuh.	√										√				√										
1115.	Thanks.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Terima kasih.			√									√		√											
1116.	Stark!							√					√		√		√				√					
	Stark !							√					√		√											
1117.	Stark, I'm here!	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Stark, aku disini !	√						√				√				√										
1118.	Good.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Bagus.			√									√		√											
1119.	Let's see what we've got.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita lihat masalah disini.	√										√				√										
1120.	Oh please, be my prisoner.	√			√				√			√				√	√				√					
	Oh tolohlah, jadi tahananku.	√			√				√			√				√										
1121.	I need you to get to that engine control panel and tell me which relays are in overload position.		√									√ √				√	√				√					
	Aku ingin kau ke panel pengontrol disana dan beritahu aku relay mana Yang dalam kondisi muatan berlebih.		√									√ √				√										
1122.	What does it look like in there?	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan bagaimana kelihatannya.	√				√						√	√			√										
1123.	It seems to run on some form of electricity.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Ini terlihat seperti komponen listrik.	√											√	√		√										
1124.	Well, you're not wrong.	√			√							√				√		√				√				
	Kau tak salah.	√										√				√										
1125.	We are not your enemies, Banner.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita bukanlah musuhmu, Banner.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD	HD	Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1126.	Try to think!	√											√			√	√				√					
	Cobalah berpikir !	√											√			√										
1127.	Okay, the relays are intact.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Baik, relaynya tersambung.	√											√			√										
1128.	What's our next move?	√									√		√			√	√				√					
	Apa selanjutnya ?	√									√		√			√										
1129.	Even if I clear the rotors,	√											√			√	√				√					
	Walau kucabut puingnya.	√											√			√										
1130.	this thing won't re-engage without a jump.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Benda ini tak akan menyala tanpa dorongan.	√											√			√										
1131.	I'm going to have to get in there and push.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Aku harus masuk ke dalamnya dan mendorongnya.	√										√			√											
1132.	If that thing gets up to speed, you'll get shredded.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Jika rotornya menyala, kau bisa hancur.	√											√			√										
1133.	That stator control unit can reverse the polarity long enough to disengage maglev and that could Speak English!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Unit kontrol stator bisa membalikkan polaritas cukup lama sampai aku bisa keluar dari putarannya bicaralah bahasa Inggris !	√										√				√										
1134.	You see that red lever?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau melihat tuas merah itu ?	√										√				√										
1135.	It will slow the rotors down long enough for me to get out.</i>	√											√			√	√				√					
	Itu akan memperlambat rotornya Cukup lama hingga aku bisa keluar.	√											√			√										
1136.	Stand by it.			√									√			√		√							√
	-												√													
1137.	Wait for my word.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Jagalah disana dan tunggu perintahku.	√											√			√										
1138.	We need full evac on the lower hangar bay.	√										√			√		√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kita harus mengevakuasi hangar paling bawah.	√										√				√										
1139.	Grenade!			√									√		√		√				√					
	Granat !			√									√		√											
1140.	We've got a perimeter breach!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka menyusup ke dalam !	√										√				√										
1141.	Hostiles are in S.H.I.E.L.D. gear.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Musuh berada di ruang kendali S.H.I.E.L.D.	√										√				√										
1142.	Call-outs at every junction.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Panggil semua pasukan yang ada.	√										√				√										
1143.	We have the Hulk and Thor on Research Level 4.		√									√ √				√ √	√			√						
	Hulk dan Thor sedang bertarung Di Level Penelitian 4.		√									√ √				√ √										
1144.	Levels 2 and 3 are dark.			√									√	√		√				√						
	Level 2 dan 3 gelap.			√									√	√												
1145.	Sir, the Hulk will tear this place apart!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pak, Hulk akan menghancurkan tempat ini !	√										√				√										
1146.	Get his attention.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Tarik perhatiannya.	√											√			√										
1147.	Escort 6-0, proceed to Wishbone and engage hostile.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Escort 6-0, proses menarik perhatian musuh.	√											√			√										
1148.	Don't get too close.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Jangan terlalu dekat.	√											√			√										
1149.	Copy			√									√			√	√			√						
	Dimengerti.			√									√			√										
1150.	Target acquired.			√								√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Target terlihat.			√								√				√										
1151.	Target engaged.			√								√				√	√			√						
	Target dikunci.			√								√				√										
1152.	Target angry, target angry!			√								√				√	√				√					
	Target marah, target marah !			√								√				√										
1153.	We are in an uncontrolled descent.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Kita sedang turun tak terkendali.	√										√			√											
1154.	Sir, we've lost all power in engine one.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Pak, kita kehilangan mesin satu.	√						√				√				√										
1155.	It's Barton.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Pelakunya Barton.	√										√			√											
1156.	He took out our systems.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia menyabotase sistem kita.	√										√				√										
1157.	He's headed for the detention level.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia menuju Ruang Tahanan.	√										√				√										
1158.	Does anybody copy?	√								√		√			√		√				√					
	Apa ada yang mendengarkan ?</i>	√								√		√			√											
1159.	This is Agent Romanoff.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Disini Agen Romanoff.	√										√			√											
1160.	I copy	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku mendengarkan.	√										√				√										
1161.	Stark, we're losing altitude.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Stark, kita kehilangan ketinggian.	√						√				√				√										
1162.	Yeah, I noticed.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Ya, aku tahu.	√					√					√				√										
1163.	No!			√								√			√		√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Column groups — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked). VARIATION: SD (SE=TE); DD (SE, HD/TE); Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest.

Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tidak !			√								√			√											
1164.	Are you ever not going to fall for that?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Bukankah didalam sana kau bisa jatuh ?	√										√				√											
1165.	The humans think us immortal.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Umat manusia mengira kita abadi.	√										√				√											
1166.	Should we test that?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Haruskah kita mengujinya ?	√								√		√				√											
1167.	Move away, please.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Tolong minggirlah.	√											√			√											
1168.	You like this?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau suka ini ?	√										√				√											
1169.	We started working on the prototype after you sent the Destroyer.	√										√				√	√									
	Kita mulai mengerjakan prototipenya Setelah kau mengirimkan The Destroyer.	√										√				√					√					
1170.	Even I don't know what it does.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Bahkan aku tak tahu kekuatannya.	√					√					√				√											
1171.	Do you want to find out?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa kau ingin tahu ?	√									√	√				√											
1172.	No!			√									√	√			√			√						
	Tidak !			√									√	√												
1173.	Natasha?			√									√	√			√			√						
	Natasha ?			√									√	√												
1174.	You're going to lose.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau akan kalah.	√										√				√											
1175.	Am I?			√									√		√		√			√						
	Benarkah ?			√									√		√											

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SD SE=TE	DD SE	HD TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1176.	It's in your nature.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Itu sifat alamimu.	√										√				√										
1177.	Your heroes are scattered.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Para pahlawanmu sudah terpecah belah.	√										√	√	√		√										
1178.	Your floating fortress falls from the sky.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Benteng terbangmu ini jatuh dari langit.	√										√				√										
1179.	Where is my disadvantage?	√								√		√		√			√			√						
	Dimana kelemahanku ?	√									√	√		√												
1180.	You lack conviction.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau tidak memiliki keyakinan.	√										√				√										
1181.	I don't think I'm So, that's what it does.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa aku tidak, Jadi inilah kekuatannya.	√										√				√										
1182.	All hands to crash stations immediately.</i>	√										√				√	√			√						
	Semua personel bersiap untuk benturan.	√										√				√										
1183.	Captain, hit the lever.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kapten, turunkan tuas itu.	√										√				√										
1184.	I need a minute here!	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku perlu waktu !	√										√				√										
1185.	Lever Now!			√									√	√			√			√						
	Tuasnya, Sekarang !			√									√	√												
1186.	Help!			√									√	√			√			√						
	Tolong !			√									√	√												
1187.	Sorry, boss.			√									√	√			√			√						
	Maaf, bos.			√									√	√												
1188.	The god rabbited.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Dewa itu berhasil kabur.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
	THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION																		VARIATION						
	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1189. Just stay awake.			√									√		√		√			√						
Tetaplah tersadar.			√									√		√											
1190. Eyes on me.	√										√	√			√	√			√						
Pandanglah aku.	√										√				√										
1191. No, I'm clocking out here.	√					√					√				√	√			√						
Tidak, waktuku telah tiba.	√					√					√				√										
1192. Not an option.	√										√	√		√		√			√						
Itu bukan pilihan.	√										√	√		√											
1193. It's okay, boss.			√								√	√				√			√						
Tak apa, bos.			√								√	√													
1194. This was never gonna work if they didn't have something .	√										√				√	√			√						
Tim ini tak akan berhasil jika mereka tak memiliki sesuatu	√										√				√										
1195. Agent Coulson is down.	√										√				√	√			√						
Agen Coulson meninggal.	√										√				√										
1196. A medical team is on its way to your location.	√										√				√	√			√						
Tim medis sedang menuju ke tempatmu.	√										√				√										
1197. They're here.	√										√				√	√			√						
Mereka sudah disini.	√										√				√										
1198. They called it.	√										√				√	√			√						
Mereka sudah memastikannya.	√										√				√										
1199. These were in Phil Coulson's jacket.	√											√	√			√			√						
Ini ditemukan di jaket Phil Coulson.	√											√	√												
1200. I guess he never did get you to sign them.	√										√				√	√			√						
Kurasa dia belum sempat memintamu menandatanganinya.	√										√				√										
1201. We're dead in the air up here.	√										√				√	√			√						
Kita sendirian di atas sini.	√										√				√										

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1202.	Our communications, the location of the Cube,	√										√	√				√			√						
	Komunikasi kita, Lokasi kubus itu.	√										√	√			√										
1203.	Banner, Thor I got nothing for you.	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Banner, Thor aku tak punya apapun untuk kalian.	√						√				√				√										
1204.	I lost my one good eye.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku kehilangan anak buah terbaikku.	√										√				√										
1205.	Maybe I had that coming.	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Mungkin saatku akan datang juga.	√					√					√				√										
1206.	Yes.			√								√		√		√	√			√						
	Ya.			√								√		√		√										
1207.	We were going to build an arsenal with the Tesseract.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kami akan membangun senjata dengan Tesseract.	√										√				√										
1208.	But what has Stark brought back this time ?	√					√				√	√				√		√					√			
	Tapi kali ini apa yang dibawa Stark ?	√					√			√				√		√										
1209.	There was an idea, Stark knows this, called the Avengers Initiative.		√									√				√	√			√						
												√				√										
	Ada satu ide, Stark tahu itu Yang disebut Pembentukan The Avengers.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
1210.	The idea was to bring together a group of remarkable people to see if they could become something more.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Idenya untuk mengumpulkan grup orang - orang luar biasa untuk melihat apa mereka bisa berguna.	√										√				√										
1211.	To see if they could work together when we needed them to, to fight the battles that we never could.		√									√				√			√					√		
												√				√										
	Bekerja sama saat kami membutuhkan mereka	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Untuk melihat apa mereka bisa untuk bertempur dalam Pertempuran Yang tak bisa kami menangkan.	√										√				√										
1212.	Phil Coulson died still believing in that idea.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Phil Coulson meninggal dengan mempercayai ide itu.	√										√				√										
1213.	In heroes.			√										√	√		√				√					
	Percaya akan pahlawan.			√										√	√											
1214.	Well, It's an old-fashioned notion.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Yah, Itu gagasan yang sudah kuno.	√					√					√				√										
1215.	You fell out of the sky.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau terjatuh dari langit.	√										√				√										
1216.	Did I hurt anybody?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Apa aku melukai seseorang ?	√										√				√										
1217.	There's nobody around here to get hurt.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tak ada orang di daerah ini.	√										√				√										
1218.	You did scare the hell out of some pigeons, though.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Walau kau menakuti sekumpulan burung merpati.	√										√				√										
1219.	Lucky.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Beruntung sekali.			√									√		√											
1220.	Or just good aim.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Atau arah jatuh yang tepat.			√									√		√											
1221.	You were awake when you fell.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau masih tersadar saat jatuh.	√										√				√										
1222.	You saw?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau melihatnya?	√										√				√										
1223.	The whole thing.			√								√	√		√		√				√					
	Seluruhnya.			√								√	√		√											

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause – simple	complex	Minor	Textual Theme – continuity	structural	conjunctive	Interpersonal Theme – vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	Topical Theme – participant	process	circumstance	Theme Selection – marked	un-marked	SD: SE=TE	DD: SE	HD: TE	Var 0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1224.	Right through the ceiling.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku melihat dari atas sini.	√										√				√										
1225.	Big and green and buck-ass nude.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Makhluk hijau besar dan telanjang.	√										√				√										
1226.	Here.				√								√			√	√				√					
	Ini.				√								√			√										
1227.	Didn't think those would fit you until you shrunk down to a regular-size feller.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa itu akan muat walau kau menyusut ke ukuran manusia biasa.	√										√				√										
1228.	Thank you.				√								√			√	√			√						
	Terima kasih.				√								√			√										
1229.	Are you an alien?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa kau alien ?	√										√				√										
1230.	What?				√								√			√	√				√					
	Apa ?				√								√			√										
1231.	From outer space, an alien.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Dari luar angkasa, alien.	√											√			√										
1232.	No.				√								√			√	√				√					
	Tidak.				√								√			√										
1233.	Well, then, son, you've got a condition.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Nak, berarti kau memiliki penyakit.	√										√				√										
1234.	Clint.							√					√			√	√			√						
	Clint.							√					√			√										
1235.	You're going to be all right.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau akan baik saja.	√										√				√										
1236.	You know that?	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SD SE=TE	DD SE	DD/HD TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau tahu itu ?	√										√				√										
1237.	Is that what you know?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Hanya itu yang kau ketahui ?	√										√				√										
1238.	I've got no window.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak bisa lepas.	√										√				√										
1239.	I have to flush him out.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku harus mendorongnya keluar.	√										√				√										
1240.	You got to level out.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau akan diobati.	√										√				√										
1241.	It's going to take time.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Walau memakan waktu lama.	√											√	√												
1242.	You don't understand.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tak paham.	√										√				√										
1243.	Have you ever had someone take your brain and play?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pernahkah kau merasakan ada orang Merasuki pikiranmu dan mempermainkannya ?	√										√				√										
1244.	Pull you out and stuff something else in?	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Mendesakmu keluar dan memasukkan pemikiran lain ?	√											√	√												
1245.	Do you know what it's like to be unmade?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tahu rasanya merasa dikendalikan ?	√										√				√										
1246.	You know that I do.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau tahu yang pernah kulakukan.	√										√				√										
1247.	Why am I back?	√									√	√				√	√			√						
	Mengapa aku kembali ?	√									√	√				√										
1248.	How did you get him out?	√								√	√					√	√				√					
	Bagaimana caramu mengeluarkan dia ?	√								√	√					√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION → Clause / Textual Theme / Interpersonal Theme / Topical Theme / Theme Selection; **VARIATION** → SD / DD (SE, TE) / Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest																									
1249.	Cognitive recalibration.			√								√			√		√			√						
	Kalibrasi ulang kognitif.			√								√			√											
1250.	I hit you really hard on the head.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku membenturkan kepalamu dengan keras.	√										√				√										
1251.	Thanks.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Terima kasih.			√									√		√											
1252.	Natasha							√				√			√		√			√						
	Natasha							√				√			√											
1253.	Does anyone know where they are?	√								√		√				√		√					√			
	Ada yang tahu dimana mereka?	√										√				√										
1254.	Don't.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Jangan tanya.			√									√		√											
1255.	Don't do that to yourself, Clint.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Bukan kau yang melakukannya, Clint.	√										√				√										
1256.	This is Loki.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Yang melakukannya Loki.	√										√				√										
1257.	This is monsters and magic, and nothing we were ever trained for.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Monster dan sihir itu Kita tak pernah dilatih menghadapi hal itu.	√										√				√										
1258.	Loki, did he get away?	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Loki, apa dia berhasil kabur ?	√						√				√				√										
1259.	Yeah.			√									√		√		√			√						
	Ya.			√									√		√											
1260.	I don't suppose you know where.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa kau tak tahu tempatnya.	√										√				√										
1261.	I didn't need to know.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tahu.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1262.	I didn't ask.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tanya.	√										√				√										
1263.	He's going to make his play soon, though.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Lagipula dia akan segera menunjukkan dirinya.	√										√				√										
1264.	Today.			√										√	√		√			√						
	Hari ini.			√										√	√											
1265.	We got to stop him.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita harus menghentikannya.	√										√				√										
1266.	Yeah?			√									√	√			√			√						
	Ya ?			√									√	√												
1267.	Who's "we"?			√									√	√			√			√						
	Siapa "kita" ?			√									√	√												
1268.	I don't know.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tahu.	√										√				√										
1269.	Whoever's left.	√										√	√				√			√						
	siapapun yang tersisa.	√										√	√													
1270.	Well, if I put an arrow through Loki's eye socket, I would sleep better, I suppose.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Yah, Jika aku bisa memanah mata Loki kurasa aku bisa tidur nyenyak.	√				√						√				√										
1271.	Now you sound like you.	√										√	√				√			√						
	Itu baru seperti dirimu.	√										√	√													
1272.	But you don't.	√										√	√				√			√						
	Tapi kau tidak.	√										√	√													
1273.	You're a spy, not a soldier.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau mata - mata, bukan prajurit.	√										√				√										
1274.	Now you want to wade into a war.	√				√						√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (English) / Text 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dan sekarang kau ingin berperang.	√					√					√				√											
1275.	Why?			√						√	√	√			√		√				√						
	mengapa ?			√						√	√	√			√												
1276.	What did Loki do to you?	√								√	√	√				√	√				√						
	Apa yang dilakukan Loki padamu ?	√								√	√	√				√											
1277.	He didn't.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Dia tak melakukan apapun.	√										√				√											
1278.	Natasha.							√				√			√		√				√						
	Natasha.							√				√			√												
1279.	I've been compromised.	√										√				√	√			√							
	Aku menodai nama baikku.	√										√				√											
1280.	I got red in my ledger.	√										√				√	√			√							
	Aku dapat tanda merah di buku catatanku.	√										√				√											
1281.	I would like to wipe it out.	√										√				√	√			√							
	Aku ingin menghapusnya.	√										√				√											
1282.	Was he married?	√										√				√	√			√							
	Apa dia sudah menikah ?	√								√	√	√				√											
1283.	No.			√								√			√		√				√						
	Tidak.			√								√			√												
1284.	There was a cellist, I think.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Kurasa dia punya pacar pemain Selo.	√										√				√											
1285.	I'm sorry.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Maafkan aku.	√										√				√											
1286.	He seemed like a good man.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Dia orang yang baik.	√										√				√											
1287.	He was an idiot.	√										√				√	√			√							

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dia orang idiot.	√										√				√										
1288.	Why?			√							√	√			√		√				√					
	Mengapa ?			√							√	√			√											
1289.	For believing?	√										√	√		√		√				√					
	Karena mempercayai kita ?	√										√	√		√											
1290.	For taking on Loki alone.	√										√	√		√		√				√					
	Karena melawan Loki sendiri.	√										√	√		√											
1291.	He was doing his job.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia melakukan pekerjaannya.	√										√				√											
1292.	He was out of his league.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu bukan tugasnya.	√										√				√											
1293.	He should have waited.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia seharusnya menunggu.	√										√				√											
1294.	He should have Sometimes there isn't a way out, Tony.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia seharusnya terkadang tak ada jalan lain, Tony.	√										√				√											
1295.	Right, I've heard that before.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Benar, aku pernah mendengarnya.	√					√					√				√											
1296.	Is this the first time you lost a soldier?	√											√	√			√				√					
	Ini pertama kalinya kau kehilangan tentara ?	√											√	√													
1297.	We are not soldiers.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita bukanlah tentara.	√										√				√											
1298.	I'm not marching to Fury's fife.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak ingin melakukannya untuk Fury.	√										√				√											
1299.	Neither am I.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Begitu juga aku.	√										√				√											
1300.	He's got the same blood on his hands that Loki does.	√										√				√	√			√							

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ditangannya tertumpah darah yang sama seperti Loki.	√										√				√										
1301.	But right now, we got to put that behind us and get this done.	√										√				√	√									
	Tapi sekarang, kita harus melupakan itu dan menyelesaikan masalah ini.	√										√				√					√					
1302.	Loki needs a power source.	√										√				√	√									
	Loki perlu sumber tenaga.	√										√				√				√						
1303.	If we can put together a list He made it personal.	√					√					√				√	√									
	Jika kita gabungkan daftarnya dia menggabungkan masalah pribadi.	√					√					√				√					√					
1304.	That's not the point.	√										√	√				√				√					
	Bukan itu intinya.	√										√	√													
1305.	That is the point.	√										√	√				√				√					
	Itu intinya.	√										√	√													
1306.	That's Loki's point.	√										√	√				√				√					
	Itu rencana Loki.	√										√	√													
1307.	He hit us all right where we live.	√										√	√				√						√			
	Dia menyerang kita di tempat kita berada	√										√	√													
1308.	Why?			√							√	√	√				√				√					
	mengapa ?			√							√	√	√													
1309.	To tear us apart.	√										√	√				√				√					
	Untuk memecah belah kita.	√										√	√													
1310.	Yeah, divide and conquer is great but he knows he has to take us out to win, right?	√										√				√	√									
	Ya, memisahkan kita itu pemikirannya tapi dia tahu harus memecah kita supaya menang 'kan ?	√										√				√					√					
1311.	That's what he wants.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Itu yang dia inginkan.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1312.	He wants to beat us, he wants to be seen doing it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin mengalahkan kita, dia ingin melihatnya saat melakukan itu.	√										√				√										
1313.	He wants an audience.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin penonton.	√										√				√										
1314.	Right, I caught his act in Stuttgart.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Benar, aku tahu tindakannya di Stuttgart.	√					√					√				√										
1315.	Yeah, that was just previews.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Ya, itu awalnya saja.	√					√					√				√										
1316.	This is opening night.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Sekarang malam pembukaannya.	√											√	√		√										
1317.	And Loki, he's a full-tilt diva, right?	√				√							√	√		√	√				√					
	Dan Loki, dia seorang Diva 'kan ?	√				√							√	√		√										
1318.	He wants flowers, he wants parades.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin bunga, dia ingin parade.	√										√				√										
1319.	He wants a monument built to the skies with his name plastered.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin monumen dibangun menjulang tinggi Dengan namanya tertempel.	√										√				√										
1320.	Son of a bitch.			√								√				√	√				√					
	Dasar sial.			√								√				√										
1321.	Time to go.			√								√				√	√				√					
	Waktunya pergi.			√								√				√										
1322.	Go where?			√								√				√	√			√						
	Kemana ?			√								√				√										
1323.	I'll tell you on the way.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Akan kuberitahu kau dijalan.	√										√				√										
1324.	Can you fly one of those jets?	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau bisa menerbangkan jet ?	√										√				√										
1325.	I can.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku bisa.	√										√				√										
1326.	You got a suit?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau punya perlengkapan ?	√										√				√										
1327.	Yeah.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Ya.			√									√			√										
1328.	Then suit up.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Cepat bersiap.			√									√			√										
1329.	Hey, you guys aren't authorized to be in here.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Hei, kalian tak boleh berada disini.	√										√				√										
1330.	Son, just don't.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Nak, jangan lakukan itu.	√										√				√										
1331.	Sir.							√					√			√	√			√						
	Pak.							√					√			√										
1332.	Agent Hill.							√					√			√	√			√						
	Agen Hill.							√					√			√										
1333.	Those cards, they were in Coulson's locker not in his jacket.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Kartu - kartu itu Seharusnya ada di loker Coulson, bukan di jaketnya.	√										√			√											
1334.	They needed the push.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka perlu dorongan.	√										√				√										
1335.	We have an unauthorized departure from Bay 6.	√										√				√			√			√				
	Ada pemberangkatan tanpa izin di Hanggar 6.	√				√						√				√										
1336.	They found him.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka menemukannya.	√										√				√										
1337.	Get our communications back up, whatever you have to do.		√									√				√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Column groups: **Clause** (simple, complex, Minor) · **Textual Theme** (continuity, structural, conjunctive) · **Interpersonal Theme** (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr) · **Topical Theme** (participant, process, circumstance) · **Theme Selection** (marked, un-marked) · **SD** (SE = TE) · **DD** (SE, TE) · **Degree of Variation** (0 = Lowest; 1 = Very Low; 2 = Low; 3 = Medium; 4 = High; 5 = Very High; 6 = Highest)

Text 1 (above): English text sentence — Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pulihkan komunikasi kita, lakukan apapun yang harus kau lakukan.		√									√				√										
1338.	I want eyes on everything.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku ingin tahu keadaannya.	√										√				√										
1339.	Yes, sir.			√				√	√						√		√				√					
	Baik, pak.			√				√	√						√											
1340.	Sir, I've turned off the arc reactor but the device is already self-sustaining.		√									√				√			√			√				
												√				√										
	Tuan, aku mematikan reaktor busurnya.	√										√				√										
	Tapi alat itu bisa menopang energi sendiri.	√											√	√												
1341.	Shut it down, Dr. Selvig.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Matikan, Dr. Selvig.	√											√	√												
1342.	It's too late!	√											√	√			√				√					
	Sudah terlambat !	√											√	√												
1343.	She can't stop now.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia tak bisa dihentikan sekarang.	√										√				√										
1344.	She wants to show us something!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia ingin menunjukkan kita sesuatu !	√										√				√										
1345.	A new universe.	√										√	√	√			√				√					
	Alam semesta yang baru.	√										√	√	√												
1346.	Okay.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Baiklah.			√									√			√										
1347.	The barrier is pure energy.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Penghalangnya itu energi yang murni.	√											√	√												
1348.	It's unbreachable.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Tak bisa ditembus.	√											√	√												
1349.	Yeah, I got that.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ya, aku tahu itu.	√										√				√											
1350.	Plan B			√								√			√		√				√						
	Rencana B.			√								√			√												
1351.	Sir, the Mark 7			√								√			√		√				√						
	Tuan, Mark 7			√								√			√												
1352.	is not ready for deployment.	√										√			√		√				√						
	masih belum siap.	√										√			√												
1353.	Then skip the spinning rims.	√											√		√		√				√						
	Hentikan mengatur modenya,	√											√		√												
1354.	We're on the clock.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Kita kehabisan waktu.	√										√				√												
1355.	Please tell me you're going to appeal to my humanity.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Tolong beritahu aku kau akan meminta rasa belas kasihku.	√										√				√												
1356.	Actually, I'm planning to threaten you.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Sebenarnya, aku berencana mengancammu.	√										√				√												
1357.	You should have left your armour on for that.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Seharusnya kau masih memakai baju besimu.	√										√				√												
1358.	Yeah.			√									√	√			√				√						
	Ya.			√									√	√													
1359.	It's seen a bit of mileage, and you've got the glow stick of destiny.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Baju besiku sedikit rusak dan kau punya tongkat takdir yang bersinar.	√										√	√			√												
1360.	Would you like a drink?	√							√	√						√	√				√						
	Apa kau mau minum ?	√							√	√						√												
1361.	Stalling me won't change anything.	√										√				√	√				√						
	Memohon padaku tak akan merubah apapun.	√										√				√												
1362.	No, no.			√								√	√				√				√						

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tidak,			√									√	√												
1363.	Threatening.			√									√	√					√				√			
	tapi mengancammu.	√										√		√												
1364.	No drink?			√								√		√			√				√					
	Tak mau minum ?			√								√		√												
1365.	Are you sure?	√										√			√		√				√					
	Kau yakin ?	√										√			√											
1366.	I'm having one.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Aku akan minum.	√										√			√											
1367.	The Chitauri are coming.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Chitauri akan datang.	√										√			√											
1368.	Nothing will change that.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Hal ini tak akan merubahnya.	√										√			√											
1369.	What have I to fear?	√									√	√			√		√				√					
	Dan apa yang harus kutakuti ?	√									√	√			√											
1370.	The Avengers.			√									√	√			√				√					
	The Avengers.			√									√	√												
1371.	That's what we call ourselves.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Itu cara kami menyebut diri kami.	√										√			√											
1372.	We're sort of like a team.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Kami semacam tim.	√										√			√											
1373.	"Earth's mightiest heroes" type thing.	√										√			√		√				√					
	"Pahlawan Bumi Terhebat"-semacam itu.	√										√			√											
1374.	Yes, I've met them.	√					√					√			√		√				√					
	Ya, aku sudah bertemu mereka.	√					√					√			√											
1375.	Yeah.			√									√	√			√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																								
		THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION														VARIATION										
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD	HD	Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Ya.			√								√			√											
1376.	It takes us a while to get any traction, I'll give you that one.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Memang perlu waktu melacakmu, untuk itu kau memang ahli.	√										√			√											
1377.	But let's do a head count, here.	√				√						√			√		√				√					
	Tapi mari kita berhitung dulu.	√				√						√			√											
1378.	Your brother, the demigod,	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kakakmu, setengah dewa.	√										√				√											
1379.	a super soldier, a living legend who kind of lives up to the legend.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Prajurit super, legenda hidup Yang baru saja dibangunkan.	√										√				√											
1380.	That was the plan.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Itu rencananya.	√											√	√		√											
1381.	Not a great plan.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Bukan rencana hebat.	√											√	√		√											
1382.	When they come, and they will, they'll come for you.		√										√			√				√				√			
													√			√											
	Saat mereka datang.	√											√			√											
	Dan tentu mereka dating, mereka datang untukmu.	√												√	√		√										
1383.	I have an army.	√											√			√		√				√					
	Aku punya pasukan.	√											√			√											
1384.	We have a Hulk.	√											√			√		√				√					
	Kami punya Hulk.	√											√			√											
1385.	I thought the beast had wandered off.	√											√			√		√				√					
	Makhluk buas itu tak jelas keberadaannya.	√											√			√											
1386.	You're missing the point.	√											√			√		√				√					
	Kau melewatkan intinya.	√											√			√											
1387.	There is no throne.	√											√	√		√		√				√					

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Tak ada tahta.	√										√				√										
1388.	There is no version of this where you come out on top.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tak ada kenyataan dimana kau akan berkuasa.	√										√				√										
1389.	Maybe your army comes and maybe it's too much for us, but it's all on you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mungkin pasukanmu datang dan sangat banyak bagi kami Tapi sasaran kami adalah kau.	√										√				√										
1390.	Because if we can't protect the Earth, you can be damn well sure we'll avenge it.	√								√						√	√				√					
	Jika kami tak bisa melindungi Bumi bisa kau pastikan kami akan membalas dendam.	√								√						√										
1391.	How will your friends have time for me when they are so busy fighting you?	√								√						√	√				√					
	Apa temanmu punya waktu untukku saat mereka sibuk melawanmu ?	√							√	√						√										
1392.	This usually works.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Ini biasanya berfungsi.	√										√				√										
1393.	Well, performance issues, it's not uncommon.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Masalah performa, Ini jarang terjadi.	√										√				√										
1394.	One out of five.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Satu dari lima.	√										√			√											
1395.	Jarvis, anytime now.	√						√							√		√			√						
	Jarvis, sekarang.	√						√								√										
1396.	You will all fall before me.	√							√							√	√				√					
	Kalian semua akan tunduk padaku.	√							√							√										
1397.	Deploy!			√									√	√			√			√						
	Luncurkan !			√									√	√												
1398.	Deploy!			√								√	√				√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Luncurkan !			√									√		√											
1399.	And there's one other person you pissed off.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan satu orang lagi yang kau buat marah.	√				√						√				√										
1400.	His name was Phil.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Namanya Phil.	√										√				√										
1401.	Right.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Bagus.			√									√		√											
1402.	Army			√									√		√		√				√					
	Pasukan.			√									√		√											
1403.	Loki!			√									√		√		√				√					
	Loki !			√									√		√											
1404.	Turn off the Tesseract, or I'll destroy it.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Matikan Tesseract, atau kuhancurkan.	√											√		√											
1405.	You can't.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau tak akan bisa.	√										√				√										
1406.	There is no stopping it.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Tak ada cara mematikannya.	√											√		√											
1407.	There is only the war.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Sekarang hanya ada peperangan.	√											√		√											
1408.	So be it.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Maka biarlah itu terjadi.	√											√		√											
1409.	Stark, we're on your three, headed northeast.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Stark, kami di arah jam tiga menuju ke Selatan.	√										√				√										
1410.	What?			√						√		√			√		√				√					
	Apa ?			√						√		√			√											

| | | TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. Data Analysis | Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence | Clause | | | Textual Theme | | | Interpersonal Theme | | | | Topical Theme | | | Theme Selection | | SD | DD | | Degree of Variation: 0=Lowest; 1=Very Low; 2=Low; 3=Medium; 4=High; 5=Very High; 6=Highest | | | | | | |
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1411.	Did you stop for drive-through?	√								√	√	√				√	√				√					
	Mengapa kau lama sekali ?	√									√	√				√										
1412.	Swing up Park.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Mengarahlah ke Stasiun Park.	√											√			√										
1413.	I'm going to lay them out for you.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kupancing mereka ke arahmu.	√										√				√										
1414.	Sir, we have more incoming.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tuan, masih banyak yang datang.	√										√				√										
1415.	Fine, Let's keep them occupied.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tak masalah, kita buat mereka terus sibuk.	√										√				√										
1416.	Nat?							√				√				√	√				√					
	Nat ?							√				√				√										
1417.	I see him.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku melihatnya.	√										√				√										
1418.	We got to get back up there.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita harus naik ke atas sana.	√										√				√										
1419.	Stark, are you seeing this?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Stark, kau melihatnya ?	√										√				√										
1420.	Seeing.			√								√	√							√				√			
	Aku melihatnya.	√										√				√										
1421.	Still working on believing.	√											√			√	√				√					
	tapi sulit mempercayainya.	√											√			√										
1422.	Where's Banner?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Dimana Banner ?	√									√	√				√										
1423.	Has he shown up yet?	√								√	√	√				√	√				√					
	Dia masih belum muncul ?	√								√		√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION — Clause: simple	complex	Minor	Textual Theme: continuity	structural	conjunctive	Interpersonal Theme: vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	Topical Theme: participant	process	circumstance	Theme Selection: marked	un-marked	SD: SE=TE	DD: SE	DD: TE	VARIATION: 0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1424.	Banner?							√						√	√		√			√						
	Banner?							√						√	√											
1425.	Just keep me posted.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Terus laporkan padaku.	√											√			√										
1426.	Jarvis, find me a soft spot.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Jarvis, cari titik lemahnya.	√										√				√										
1427.	Look at this!	√											√			√	√			√						
	Lihatlah ini !	√											√			√										
1428.	Look around you!	√											√			√	√			√						
	Lihatlah sekitarmu !	√											√			√										
1429.	You think this madness will end with your rule?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Menurutmu kegilaan ini akan berakhir saat kau berkuasa ?	√										√				√										
1430.	It's too late.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Sudah terlambat.	√											√			√										
1431.	It's too late to stop it.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Sudah terlambat untuk menghentikannya.	√											√			√										
1432.	No.			√									√			√	√			√						
	Tidak.			√									√			√										
1433.	We can, together.	√										√			√		√			√						
	kita bisa menghentikannya bersama - sama.	√										√			√											
1434.	Sentiment.			√									√	√		√	√			√						
	Terlalu berperasaan.			√									√	√		√										
1435.	We've got civilians still trapped up here.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Masih banyak warga yang terperangkap disini.	√										√			√											
1436.	Loki.							√				√		√			√			√						
	Loki.							√				√		√												

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1437.	They're fish in a barrel down there.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka jadi mangsa empuk dibawah sana.	√										√				√										
1438.	We got this.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kami tangani disini.	√										√				√										
1439.	It's good.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Tak apa.			√									√	√		√										
1440.	Go.			√									√			√	√				√					
	pergilah.			√									√			√										
1441.	Do you think you can hold them off?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau bisa mengatasi mereka semua ?	√										√				√										
1442.	Captain, it would be my genuine pleasure.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kapten, dengan senang hati akan kulakukan.	√										√				√										
1443.	Just like Budapest all over again.	√											√		√		√				√					
	Seperti yang terjadi di Budapest.	√											√		√											
1444.	You and I remember Budapest very differently.		√									√				√	√				√					
												√				√										
	Kau dan aku mengingat Budapest secara berbeda.		√									√				√										
												√				√										
1445.	It's going to be an hour before they can scramble the National Guard.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Akan memakan waktu lama sebelum Garda Nasional datang.	√											√	√												
1446.	National Guard?			√									√	√			√				√					
	Garda Nasional ?			√									√	√												
1447.	Does the army know what's happening here?	√								√		√	√				√				√					
	Apa mereka tahu apa yang terjadi disini ?	√								√		√	√													
1448.	Do we?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Apa kita juga tahu ?	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause simple	complex	Minor	Textual Theme continuity	structural	conjunctive	Interpersonal Theme vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	Topical Theme participant	process	circumstance	Theme Selection marked	un-marked	SD SE=TE	DD SE	TE (HD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1449.	You need men in these buildings.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Suruh orang - orangmu ke gedung itu.	√										√				√										
1450.	There are people inside and they're going to be running right into the line of fire.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Masih ada orang didalam dan mereka akan lari, tepat ke pertempuran ini.	√										√				√										
1451.	You take them to the basements or through the subway.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau bawa mereka ke ruang bawah tanah Atau lewat kereta bawah tanah.	√										√				√										
1452.	You keep them off the streets.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Jauhkan mereka dari jalanan.	√										√				√										
1453.	I need a perimeter as far back as 39th.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku perlu pembatas sampai jalan 39th.	√										√				√										
1454.	Why the hell should I take orders from you?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mengapa aku harus menerima perintah darimu ?	√										√				√										
1455.	I need men in those buildings.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku perlu orang ke gedung itu.	√										√				√										
1456.	Lead the people down and away from the streets.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Bawa semua orang ke bawah dan jauhkan dari jalanan.	√										√				√										
1457.	We're going to set up a perimeter all the way down to 39th Street.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita pasang penutup jalan sampai jalan 39th.	√										√				√										
1458.	Well, we got its attention.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita mendapat perhatiannya.	√										√				√										
1459.	What the hell was step two?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Apa rencana cadangannya ?	√										√				√										
1460.	What's the story upstairs?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Bagaimana keadaan diatas ?	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD / HD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1461.	The power surrounding the Cube is impenetrable.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Energi yang menyelubungi Kubus tak bisa ditembus.	√										√				√										
1462.	Thor's right.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Thor benar.	√										√				√										
1463.	We got to deal with these guys.	√										√				√	√			√						
	kita harus menghadapi pasukan ini.	√										√				√										
1464.	How do we do this?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Bagaimana cara kita melakukannya ?	√										√				√										
1465.	As a team.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Sebagai Tim.			√									√		√											
1466.	I have unfinished business with Loki.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku punya urusan yang belum selesai dengan Loki.	√										√				√										
1467.	Yeah?			√									√		√		√				√					
	Ya ?			√									√		√											
1468.	Well, get in line.	√					√						√		√		√				√					
	Kita juga sama.	√					√						√		√											
1469.	Save it.			√									√		√		√				√					
	Sudahlah.			√									√		√											
1470.	Loki's going to keep this fight focused on us, and that's what we need.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Loki memfokuskan pertempuran ini ke kita dan itu yang kita perlukan.	√										√				√										
1471.	Without him, these things could run wild.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Tanpa dia, ini semua tak akan terkendali.	√										√			√											
1472.	We got Stark up top.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Stark terbang diatas.	√										√				√										
1473.	He's going to need us to So, this all seems horrible.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dia akan perlu kita untuk ini semua terlihat mengerikan.	√										√				√										
1474.	I've seen worse.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku pernah melihat yang lebih buruk.	√										√				√										
1475.	Sorry.			√								√		√		√				√						
	Maaf.			√								√		√												
1476.	No, we could use a little worse.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tidak, tapi yang itu sedikit buruk.	√										√				√										
1477.	Stark, we got him.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Stark, dia disini.	√										√				√										
1478.	Banner?							√					√	√			√			√						
	Banner ?							√					√	√												
1479.	Just like you said.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Seperti yang kau bilang.	√											√	√												
1480.	Then tell him to suit up.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Beritahu padanya untuk bersiap.	√											√	√												
1481.	I'm bringing the party to you.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Akan kubawa pestanya ke kalian.	√										√				√										
1482.	I don't see how that's a party.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kurasa itu bukanlah pesta.	√										√				√										
1483.	Beta, gamma, maybe you desire to – SQUIRREL !	√						√	√			√				√		√							√	
	Beta, gamma !			√									√	√												
1484.	Now might be a really good time for you to get angry.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Sekarang waktu yang tepat untuk marah.	√											√	√												
1485.	That's my secret, Captain.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Itu rahasiaku, Kapten.	√											√	√												
1486.	I'm always angry.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Aku selalu marah.	√										√				√										
1487.	Hold on!			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Bertahanlah !			√									√	√												
1488.	Send the rest.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Kirim yang lainnya.	√											√			√										
1489.	Guys.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	Semuanya.			√									√	√												
1490.	Call it, Captain.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Beri perintah, kapten.	√											√			√										
1491.	All right, listen up.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Baik, dengarkan.	√											√			√										
1492.	Until we can close that portal, our priority is containment.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Sampai kita bisa menutup portalnya, Prioritas kita bertahan.	√											√			√										
1493.	Barton, I want you on that roof.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Barton, aku ingin kau ke atas sana.	√										√			√											
1494.	Eyes on everything.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Awasi segalanya.	√											√			√										
1495.	Call out patterns and strays.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Lihat pola gerakan mereka.	√											√			√										
1496.	Stark, you got the perimeter.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Stark, kau buat batasannya.	√										√			√											
1497.	Anything gets more than three blocks out, you turn it back or you turn it to ash.		√									√ / √			√ / √		√				√					
	Jika ada yang keluar dari tiga blok arahkan mereka kembali atau hancurkan mereka.		√									√ / √			√ / √											
1498.	Can you give me a lift?	√										√			√		√				√					
	Bisa beri aku tumpangan ?	√										√			√											

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (English) / Text 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1499.	Right.			√								√			√		√			√						
	Tentu.			√								√			√											
1500.	Better clench up, Legolas.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Berpeganganlah, Legolas.	√											√			√										
1501.	Thor, you got to try and bottleneck that portal.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Thor, cobalah kau serang Portal itu.	√										√				√										
1502.	Slow them down.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Perlambat mereka.	√											√			√										
1503.	You got the lightning.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau punya petir.	√										√				√										
1504.	Light the bastards up.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Hajar mereka dengan petir.	√											√			√										
1505.	You and me, we stay here on the ground.		√									√ √				√ √	√				√					
	Kau dan aku, kita tetap dibawah sini.		√									√ √				√ √										
1506.	We keep the fighting here.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita terus bertempur disini.	√										√				√										
1507.	And Hulk Smash.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan Hulk hancurkan.	√				√						√				√										
1508.	Sir.							√				√			√		√				√					
	Pak.							√				√			√											
1509.	The Council is on.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Para Dewan menghubungi.	√										√				√										
1510.	Stark, you got a lot of strays sniffing your tail.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Stark, banyak yang mengikutimu.	√						√				√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH																									
		THEMATIC STUCTURE REALIZATION															VARIATION										
		Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation: 0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1511.	I'm just trying to keep them off the streets.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku berusaha menjauhkan mereka dari jalanan.	√										√				√											
1512.	Well, they can't bank worth a damn.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka tak ahli jika menikung.	√										√				√											
1513.	So find a tight corner.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Carilah tikungan tajam.	√											√		√												
1514.	I will roger that.	√										√				√		√					√			
	Dimengerti.				√									√	√												
1515.	Oh, boy.			√										√	√		√			√						
	Astaga.			√										√	√												
1516.	Nice call.			√										√	√		√			√						
	Bagus sekali.			√										√	√												
1517.	What else you got?	√									√	√				√	√			√						
	Apa lagi yang kau miliki ?	√									√	√				√											
1518.	Thor is taking on a squadron down on Sixth.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Thor menghancurkan satu skuadron di arah jam enam.	√										√				√											
1519.	And he didn't invite me.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dan dia tak mengundangku.	√				√						√				√											
1520.	Captain, none of this is going to mean a damn thing if we don't close that portal.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kapten, ini semua tak akan berakhir jika kita tak menutup Portal itu.	√										√				√											
1521.	Our biggest guns couldn't touch it.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Senjata terhebat kita tak bisa menembusnya.	√											√		√												
1522.	Well, maybe it's not about guns.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mungkin bukanlah senjata biasa.	√										√				√											
1523.	If you want to get up there, you're going to need a ride.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Jika kau ingin ke atas sana, kau perlu kendaraan.	√										√				√											

No.	Text 1 (above): English / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1524.	I got a ride.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku sudah punya kendaraan.	√										√				√										
1525.	I could use a boost, though.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tapi aku perlu dorongan.	√										√				√										
1526.	Are you sure about this?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kau yakin tentang ini ?	√										√				√										
1527.	Yeah.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Ya.			√									√	√												
1528.	It's gonna be fun.	√											√			√	√			√						
	ini akan menyenangkan.	√											√			√										
1529.	Okay, turn, turn.	√											√			√	√			√						
	Baik, belok, belok !	√											√			√										
1530.	Less! Less!			√									√	√			√				√					
	Perlambat ! Perlambat !			√									√	√												
1531.	Captain, the bank on 42nd past Madison.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kapten, jalan 42nd dekat Madison.	√										√				√										
1532.	They've cornered a lot of civilians in there.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka memojokkan banyak warga disana.	√										√				√										
1533.	I'm on it.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku akan kesana.	√										√				√										
1534.	Everyone!			√									√	√			√			√						
	Semuanya !			√									√	√												
1535.	Clear out!			√									√	√			√				√					
	Cepat pergi !			√									√	√												
1536.	Director Fury, the Council has made a decision.	√						√				√				√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION — Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked).

VARIATION — SD (SE = TE); DD (SE, TE); Degree of Variation: 0 = Lowest; 1 = Very Low; 2 = Low; 3 = Medium; 4 = High; 5 = Very High; 6 = Highest.

Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Direktur Fury Dewan telah membuat keputusan.	√						√				√				√										
1537.	I recognise the Council has made a decision.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku sudah tahu Dewan membuat keputusan.	√										√				√										
1538.	But given that it's a stupid-ass decision,	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Tapi itu keputusan bodoh	√				√						√				√										
1539.	I have elected to ignore it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	aku harus mengabaikannya.	√										√				√										
1540.	Director, you're closer than any of our subs.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Direktur, kau lebih dekat dibanding Kapal Selam lainnya.	√						√				√				√										
1541.	You scramble that jet	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau terbangkan Jet-nya.	√										√				√										
1542.	That is the island of Manhattan, Councilman.	√												√	√		√			√						
	Ini Pulau Manhattan, para anggota Dewan.	√												√	√											
1543.	Until I'm certain my team can't hold it.	√												√	√		√			√						
	Sampai aku yakin Tim-ku tak bisa mengatasinya.	√												√	√											
1544.	I will not order a nuclear strike.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak akan memerintahkan serangan Nuklir.	√										√				√										
1545.	against a civilian population.	√												√	√		√			√						
	Ke tempat yang penuh warga masyarakat.	√												√	√											
1546.	If we don't hold them here, we lose everything.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Jika kita tak menahan mereka disana, Kita kehilangan segalanya.	√					√					√				√										
1547.	If I send that bird out, we already have.	√					√					√				√	√				√					
	Jika kau ingin pasukan, aku sudah mengirimkannya.	√					√					√				√										
1548.	You.			√								√			√		√			√						
	Kau.			√								√			√											
1549.	Hawkeye!			√								√			√		√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Hawkeye !			√								√			√											
1550.	Nat, what are you doing?	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Nat, apa yang kau lakukan ?	√						√				√				√										
1551.	A little help?	√										√			√		√				√					
	Bisa membantuku ?	√										√			√											
1552.	I got him.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku mendapatkannya.	√										√				√										
1553.	Enough!			√									√	√	√		√				√					
	Cukup !			√									√	√												
1554.	You are, all of you, beneath me!	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kalian semua tak sederajad denganku !	√										√				√										
1555.	I am a god, you dull creature.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku Dewa, dasar kau makhluk bodoh.	√										√				√										
1556.	And I will not be bullied by Puny god.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan aku tak akan kalah dewa lemah.	√				√						√				√										
1557.	The sceptre Doctor.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Tongkatnya Dokter.	√										√			√											
1558.	Loki's scepter.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Tongkat Loki	√										√			√											
1559.	The energy.			√								√			√				√				√			
	memiliki energi yang sama.	√										√			√											
1560.	The Tesseract can't fight, but you can't protect against yourself.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Tesseract tak akan bisa melawan, seperti kau tak bisa melawan dirimu.	√										√			√											
1561.	It's not your fault.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Ini bukan salahmu.	√										√			√											
1562.	You didn't know what you were doing.	√										√				√	√				√					

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau tak sadar apa yang kau lakukan.	√										√				√										
1563.	Actually, I think I did.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Sebenarnya, kurasa aku sadar.	√										√				√										
1564.	I built in a safety to cut their power source.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku membangun pengaman untuk memotong sumber energinya.	√										√				√										
1565.	Loki's scepter.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Tongkat Loki.	√											√	√												
1566.	It may be able to close the portal.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Itu mungkin bisa menutup Portal-nya.	√											√	√												
1567.	And I'm looking right at it.	√				√						√				√	√			√						
	Dan aku melihat tongkat itu.	√				√						√				√										
1568.	Sir, we will lose power before we penetrate that shell.</i>	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tuan, kita akan kehabisan tenaga sebelum bisa menembus kulitnya.	√										√				√										
1569.	Jarvis, you ever hear the tale of Jonah?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Jarvis, pernahkah kau mendengar kisah Yunus ?	√										√				√										
1570.	I wouldn't consider him a role model.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak menganggap dia panutan.	√										√				√										
1571.	Director Fury is no longer in command.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Direktur Fury tidak memerintah lagi.	√										√				√										
1572.	Override order 7-Alpha- 1- 1.	√											√	√		√	√				√					
	Laksanakan Kodea 7-Alpha- 1- 1.	√											√	√		√										
1573.	7-Alpha-1-1, confirmed.			√									√	√		√	√				√					
	7- Alpha- 1- 1, dimengerti.			√									√	√		√										
1574.	We're go for takeoff	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kita bersiap terbang.	√										√				√										
1575.	Sir, we have a bird in motion!	√						√				√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1: English / Text 2: Bahasa Indonesia	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pak, ada jet yang lepas landas !	√						√				√				√										
1576.	Anyone on the deck, we have a rogue bird.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Semua yang di dek, Ada Jet yang lepas landas !	√										√				√										
1577.	We need to shut it down!	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita harus menghentikannya !	√										√				√										
1578.	Repeat, takeoff is not authorized.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Ku-ulangi, Lepas Landas tak di izinkan !	√											√		√											
1579.	Stark, do you hear me?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Stark, kau mendengarku ?	√										√				√										
1580.	You have a missile headed straight for the city.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ada misil yang langsung menuju ke Kota.	√										√				√										
1581.	How long?	√									√	√		√			√				√					
	Berapa lama ?	√									√	√		√												
1582.	Three minutes, max.	√										√		√			√				√					
	Tiga menit, maksimal.	√										√		√												
1583.	The payload will wipe out Midtown.	√										√		√			√				√					
	Nuklir itu akan menghancurkan Kota.	√										√		√												
1584.	Jarvis, put everything we got into the thrusters.	√						√								√	√				√					
	Jarvis, pusatkan semua energi ke pendorong.	√						√								√										
1585.	I just did.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Baru kulakukan.	√										√				√										
1586.	Package is sent.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Paket telah terkirim.	√										√				√										
1587.	Detonation in 2 minutes, 30 seconds, mark.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Meledak dalam 2 menit 30 detik.	√											√	√												
1588.	Are you ready for another bout?	√										√				√	√			√						

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Thematic Structure Realization / Variation. Degree of Variation: 0 = Lowest; 1 = Very Low; 2 = Low; 3 = Medium; 4 = High; 5 = Very High; 6 = Highest.

Text 1 (above): English text sentence
Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kau siap untuk ronde selanjutnya ?	√										√				√										
1589.	What, are you getting sleepy?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Apa kau menjadi mengantuk ?	√										√				√										
1590.	Right at the crown!	√												√	√		√				√					
	Tepat ditengah sana !	√												√	√											
1591.	I can close it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku bisa menutupnya.	√										√				√										
1592.	Can anybody copy?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Apa ada yang mendengarkan ?	√										√				√										
1593.	I can shut the portal down.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku bisa menutup Portalnya.	√										√				√										
1594.	Do it!			√									√	√			√				√					
	Lakukan !			√									√	√												
1595.	No, wait.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Tidak, tunggu !			√									√	√												
1596.	Stark, these things are still coming.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Stark, mereka terus berdatangan.	√										√				√										
1597.	I got a nuke coming in.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Ada Nuklir mengarah kemari.	√											√	√												
1598.	It's gonna blow in less than a minute.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Akan meledak kurang dari semenit lagi.	√										√				√										
1599.	And I know just where to put it.	√				√						√				√	√				√					
	Dan aku tahu harus mengirimnya kemana.	√				√						√				√										
1600.	Stark, you know that's a one-way trip.	√						√				√				√	√				√					
	Stark, kau tahu itu perjalanan satu arah.	√						√				√				√										
1601.	Save the rest for the turn, J.	√											√	√			√				√					

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Kerahkan semua dayanya, J.	√										√			√											
1602.	Sir, shall I try Miss Potts?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tuan, apa harus kuhubungi Nona Potts ?	√										√				√										
1603.	Might as well.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Lakukan sesukamu.	√											√			√										
1604.	The streets of New York City have become a battleground.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Jalanan Kota New York telah menjadi medan pertempuran.	√										√				√										
1605.	The Army is here trying to contain the violence but clearly, it is outmatched.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Tentara disini mencoba mengendalikan keadaan, tapi sangat jelas bukan tandingan mereka.	√										√				√										
1606.	I have never seen anything like this.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak pernah melihat hal semacam ini.	√										√				√										
1607.	We have limited information on the team but we do know that billionaire Tony Stark's Iron Man.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kami punya sedikit sekali informasi tapi kami tahu kalau Milyuner Tony Stark si Iron Man	√										√				√										
1608.	Come on, Stark.	√											√			√	√				√					
	Ayolah, Stark.	√											√			√										
1609.	Close it.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Tutuplah.			√									√			√										
1610.	Son of a gun.			√									√			√	√				√					
	Bagus sekali.			√									√			√										
1611.	He's not slowing down.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Dia tak melambat.	√										√				√										
1612.	Is he breathing?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apa dia masih bernafas ?	√								√		√				√										

TEXTUAL MEANING BREADTH

Columns group as follows — THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION: Clause (simple, complex, Minor); Textual Theme (continuity, structural, conjunctive); Interpersonal Theme (vocative, mod, finite, WH-intr); Topical Theme (participant, process, circumstance); Theme Selection (marked, un-marked). VARIATION: SD (SE = TE); DD (SE, TE); Degree of Variation 0–6 (0= Lowest; 1= Very Low; 2= Low; 3= Medium; 4= High; 5= Very High; 6= Highest).

Text 1 (above): English text sentence. Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence.

No.	Text	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1613.	What the hell?	√									√	√			√		√			√						
	Apa itu tadi ?	√									√	√			√											
1614.	What just happened?	√									√	√			√		√			√						
	Apa yang baru terjadi ?	√									√	√			√											
1615.	Please tell me nobody kissed me.	√										√			√		√			√						
	Tolong katakan tak ada yang menciumku.	√										√			√											
1616.	We won.	√								√		√				√	√			√						
	Kita menang.	√								√		√				√										
1617.	All right, yay!			√									√	√	√		√			√						
	Bagus sekali, yay !			√									√	√												
1618.	Hurray.			√									√	√			√			√						
	Hore.			√									√	√												
1619.	Good job, guys.	√											√		√		√			√						
	bagus sekali kalian semua.	√											√		√											
1620.	Let's just not come in tomorrow.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita jangan masuk kerja besok.	√										√				√										
1621.	Let's just take a day.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita ambil libur sehari.	√										√				√										
1622.	Have you ever tried shawarma?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Pernahkah kau mencoba Kebab ?	√										√				√										
1623.	There's a shawarma joint about two blocks from here.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Ada Kebab enak dua blok dari sini.	√											√		√											
1624.	I don't know what it is, but I want to try it.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tahu apa itu, tapi aku ingin mencobanya.	√										√				√										
1625.	We're not finished yet.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kita masih belum selesai.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause			Textual Theme			Interpersonal Theme				Topical Theme			Theme Selection		SD	DD		Degree of Variation						
		simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1626.	And then shawarma after.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Makan Kebabnya nanti saja.	√										√				√										
1627.	If it's all the same to you, I'll have that drink now.	√										√				√	√			√						
	jika penawaranmu tadi masih berlaku, aku ingin minum sekarang.	√										√				√										
1628.	Despite the devastation of what has been confirmed as an extraterrestrial attack, the extraordinary heroics		√									√ √				√ √	√			√						
	Selain konfirmasi bahwa serangan yang terjadi merupakan serangan makhluk luar angkasa, para Pahlawan luar biasa		√									√ √				√ √										
1629.	of the group known as the Avengers.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Dari tim yang dikenal sebagai The Avengers.	√											√		√											
1630.	Has been to many a cause not only for comfort, but for celebration.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Bukan hanya menyebabkan rasa aman tapi juga perayaan besar.	√											√		√											
1631.	It's just really great knowing they're out there.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Sangat melegakan mengetahui mereka ada diluar sana.	√											√		√											
1632.	That someone is watching over us.	√											√		√		√			√						
	Bahwa ada orang yang menjaga kita.	√											√		√											
1633.	I love you, Thor!	√						√				√				√	√			√						
	Aku mencintaimu, Thor !	√						√				√				√										
1634.	And then these guys were like	√				√							√		√		√			√						
	Dan pria itu seperti	√				√							√		√											
1635.	And then the air goes	√				√							√		√		√			√						
	Dan dia berubah menjadi	√				√							√		√											
1636.	And this green guy walks up and he goes	√											√		√		√			√						
	Dan makhluk hijau itu bangkit Lalu berlari ke	√											√		√											
1637.	I don't know.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak tahu.	√										√				√										

No. Data Analysis	Text 1: English text sentence / Text 2: Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	Clause: simple	complex	Minor	Textual Theme: continuity	structural	conjunctive	Interpersonal Theme: vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	Topical Theme: participant	process	circumstance	Theme Selection: marked	un-marked	SD: SE=TE	DD: SE	TE	Var 0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1638.	I don't exactly feel safer with those things out there.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Aku tak merasa aman dengan adanya makhluk seperti itu.	√										√				√										
1639.	It just seems that there's a lot they're not telling us.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Banyak hal yang tak mereka katakan pada kita.	√											√	√												
1640.	Superheroes in New York?	√											√	√			√				√					
	Pahlawan super di New York ?	√											√	√												
1641.	Give me a break.	√								√						√	√				√					
	Yang benar saja !	√								√						√										
1642.	These so-called "heroes"	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka yang disebut "Pahlawan"	√										√				√										
1643.	have to be held responsible for the destruction done to this city.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Harus bertanggung jawab atas kehancuran yang terjadi di Kota ini.	√										√				√										
1644.	This was their fight.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Ini pertempuran mereka !	√										√				√										
1645.	Where are they now?	√									√	√				√	√				√					
	Sekarang dimana mereka ?	√								√		√			√											
1646.	Tough questions are being asked about the Avengers themselves.	√										√			√		√				√					
	Banyak pertanyaan menggema tentang Avengers itu sendiri.	√										√				√										
1647.	Their sudden appearance and equally sudden disappearance.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kemunculan mereka secara tiba - tiba dan menghilang secara tiba – tiba.	√										√				√										
1648.	What, this is all somehow their fault?	√								√		√				√	√				√					
	Apakah ini kesalahan mereka ?	√								√		√														
1649.	Captain America saved my life.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kapten Amerika menyelamatkan nyawaku.	√										√				√										
1650.	Wherever he is, and wherever any of them are,	√								√		√				√	√				√					

Table: THEMATIC STRUCTURE REALIZATION and VARIATION (Textual Meaning Breadth)
Text 1 (above): English text sentence — Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence

No.	Text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE=TE (SD)	SE (DD)	TE (DD)	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dimanapun dia dan dimanapun mereka semua	√								√	√	√				√										
1651.	I would just.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku hanya ingin	√										√				√										
1652.	I would want to say thank you.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku ingin mengucapkan terima kasih.	√										√				√										
1653.	Where are the Avengers?	√								√	√	√				√	√			√						
	Dimana The Avengers ?	√								√	√	√				√										
1654.	I'm not currently tracking their whereabouts.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Sekarang aku tak melacak keberadaan mereka.	√										√				√										
1655.	I'd say they've earned a leave of absence.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka pantas mendapat liburan ini.	√										√				√										
1656.	And the Tesseract?	√			√								√	√			√			√						
	Dan Tesseract ?	√			√								√	√												
1657.	The Tesseract is where it belongs.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Tesseract berada di tempat seharusnya.	√										√				√										
1658.	Out of our reach.	√											√	√			√			√						
	Diluar jangkauan kita.	√											√	√												
1659.	That's not your call.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Itu bukan wewenangmu.	√										√				√										
1660.	I didn't make it.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku tak melakukan itu.	√										√				√										
1661.	I just didn't argue with the god that did.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Aku hanya tak bisa berdebat dengan Dewa yang membawanya.	√										√				√										
1662.	So, you let him take it and the war criminal, Loki, who should be answering for his crime.	√										√				√	√			√						

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstanc	marked	un-marked	SE=TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Jadi kau membiarkan dia mengambilnya Bersama penjahat perang, Loki Yang seharusnya bertanggung jawab atas tindakannya.	√										√				√										
1663.	I think he will be.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Kurasa dia akan mendapatkannya.	√										√				√										
1664.	I don't think you understand what you've started, letting the Avengers loose on this world.		√									√				√			√			√				
												√														
	Kurasa kau tak paham apa yang telah kau mulai.	√										√				√										
	Membiarkan The Avengers berkeliaran di Dunia ini.	√											√	√												
1665.	They're dangerous.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka berbahaya.	√										√				√										
1666.	They surely are, and the whole world knows it.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka berbahaya dan Dunia tahu itu.	√										√				√										
1667.	Every world knows it.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Setiap Dunia tahu itu.	√											√	√												
1668.	Cross your heart!	√										√		√				√								√
	-																									
1669.	A statement?			√									√	√			√				√					
	Pernyataan ?			√									√	√												
1670.	A promise.			√									√	√			√				√					
	Sebuah janji.			√									√	√												
1671.	Sir, how does it work now?	√										√				√	√				√					
	Pak, bagaimana sekarang ?	√										√				√										
1672.	They've gone their separate ways.	√										√				√	√				√					
	Mereka pergi sendiri - sendiri.	√										√				√										
1673.	Some, pretty extremely far.	√											√	√			√				√					
	Bahkan ada yang pergi sangat jauh.	√											√	√												

No. Data Analysis	Text 1 (above): English text sentence / Text 2 (below): Bahasa Indonesia text sentence	simple	complex	Minor	continuity	structural	conjunctive	vocative	mod	finite	WH-intr	participant	process	circumstance	marked	un-marked	SE = TE	SE	TE	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1674.	If we get into a situation like this again, what happens then?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Jika kita mengalami situasi seperti ini lagi apa yang akan terjadi ?	√										√				√										
1675.	They'll come back.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka akan kembali.	√										√				√										
1676.	Are you really sure about that?	√										√				√	√			√						
	Kau yakin tentang ini ?	√										√				√										
1677.	Why?										√	√	√				√			√						
	Mengapa ?										√	√	√													
1678.	Because we'll need them to.	√					√					√				√	√			√						
	Karena kita membutuhkan mereka.	√					√					√				√										
1679.	Humans.			√								√	√				√			√						
	Manusia.			√								√	√													
1680.	They are not the cowering wretches we were promised.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka bukanlah penakut seperti yang dijanjikan pada kita.	√										√				√										
1681.	They stand.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka melawan.	√										√				√										
1682.	They are unruly, and therefore cannot be ruled.	√										√				√	√			√						
	Mereka tak mau patuh dan tak bisa dikuasai.	√										√				√										
1683.	To challenge them is to court death.	√										√	√				√			√						
	Untuk menantang mereka kita harus membawa Kematian.	√										√	√													