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**ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE CATEGORY SHIFTS IN THE TRIAL OF THE
CHICAGO 7 SUBTITLES AND THEIR IMPACT ON TRANSLATION
ACCEPTABILITY**

THESIS

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PREFACE

First and foremost, the researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude to Allah SWT for all the blessings and guidance that have enabled the completion of this thesis, entitled “Analysis of Adjective Category Shifts in The Trial of the Chicago 7 Subtitles and Their Impact on Translation Acceptability.” It is the researcher’s hope that this work will provide valuable insights for the wider community, especially in the field of translation, and offer a deeper understanding of how adjectives function and are rendered in translated texts.

The completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the support, guidance, and assistance of many individuals. Therefore, the researcher would like to sincerely thank:

1. Allah SWT, for granting health, patience, and perseverance throughout the research and writing process.
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The researcher would also like to extend heartfelt thanks to all friends and colleagues who provided support, encouragement, and companionship throughout this journey.

Finally, the researcher acknowledges that this thesis is far from perfect and welcomes any constructive feedback for future improvement. May this work be useful to readers and contribute positively to the field of translation studies.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines how English adjectives in *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020) are rendered in Indonesian subtitles, focusing on the category shifts used and their effect on subtitle acceptability. Guided by Catford's category-shift theory, Rozakis' adjective classification, and Nababan et al.'s acceptability model, 99 adjective pairs were extracted from the official Netflix subtitles and analysed qualitatively. Each adjective was classified as common, proper, compound, or indefinite, then assessed for four shift types: class, structure, unit, and intra-system. Two professional raters evaluated acceptability. Common adjectives dominated the corpus (77.78%). Class shifts (49.49%) and structure shifts (42.42%) were the primary strategies. Structure shifts—mainly the noun-adjective order change required by Indonesian—produced the highest acceptability score (mean = 2.85), preserving natural flow and political nuance. Class shifts, which often changed adjectives into verbs or nouns, scored lower (2.42) when they overstated formality or altered tone. Indefinite adjectives were hardest to adapt (mean = 1.75), showing that vague quantifiers easily lose clarity when shifted. Overall acceptability averaged 2.55—generally natural but with room for refinement. Findings highlight that selecting a shift type must account for adjective class and discourse context to protect meaning and acceptability. The study offers practical guidance for subtitle translators working with politically charged material and enriches translation-shift research by spotlighting adjectives—an often overlooked but meaning-heavy word class in audiovisual translation.

Keywords: subtitle translation, adjective shifts, category shift, acceptability, political discourse



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ABSTRACT

*Penelitian ini membahas bagaimana adjektiva dalam film *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020) diterjemahkan ke dalam subtitle bahasa Indonesia, dengan fokus pada jenis pergeseran kategori dan dampaknya terhadap keterterimaan terjemahan. Dengan menggunakan teori pergeseran kategori Catford, klasifikasi adjektiva Rozakis, dan model keterterimaan Nababan et al., sebanyak 99 pasangan adjektiva diambil dari subtitle resmi Netflix dan dianalisis secara kualitatif. Adjektiva tersebut dikategorikan ke dalam *common*, *proper*, *compound*, dan *indefinite*, serta dianalisis untuk empat jenis pergeseran: *class*, *structure*, *unit*, dan *intra-system*. Dua rater profesional menilai aspek keterterimaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa adjektiva umum mendominasi data (77,78%), dengan pergeseran kelas (49,49%) dan pergeseran struktur (42,42%) sebagai strategi utama. Pergeseran struktur menghasilkan skor keterterimaan tertinggi (rerata 2,85), sedangkan pergeseran kelas yang mengubah adjektiva menjadi nomina atau verba cenderung menurunkan kelancaran (rerata 2,42). Adjektiva tak tentu paling sulit diterjemahkan (rerata 1,75). Rata-rata keterterimaan adalah 2,55. Temuan ini menegaskan pentingnya memilih strategi pergeseran yang tepat sesuai kelas adjektiva dan konteks wacana agar makna dan keterterimaan tetap terjaga, terutama dalam teks bermuatan politik.*

Kata kunci: *terjemahan subtitle, pergeseran adjektiva, pergeseran kategori, keterterimaan, wacana politik*



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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Zokirova N (2024), translation is not just about changing words from one language to another—it also involves adjusting form, meaning, and context to suit the target audience. In subtitling, these challenges become even more complex due to time and space limitations, which force translators to express ideas briefly but clearly. As stated by Huang and Wu (2023), successful subtitle translation requires both linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity. This means translators must not only deliver the message correctly but also ensure it sounds natural and appropriate in the target language. This is especially important when the content deals with political issues, as the message can be easily misunderstood or misrepresented.

One important aspect in translation is the use of category shifts, a term introduced by Catford (1965). Category shifts happen when the grammatical form of a word or phrase changes during translation, such as an adjective becoming a noun or a phrase. These shifts help translators adjust sentence structure while maintaining the original meaning. However, not all shifts are neutral—especially when the original term carries specific political or emotional weight. For instance, in *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020) movie, the phrase “a revolutionary threat” is translated as “*ancaman berbahaya*” (a dangerous threat). While the translation is grammatically correct, the adjective “revolutionary” has a strong political meaning that is lost when replaced with “*berbahaya*”, which is more general. This kind of shift, known as a class shift, shows how a small change in grammar can affect the tone or political message of a scene.

This film was chosen because it is based on real historical events and centers on issues like protest, justice, and government power. Set in 1969, *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020) follows the courtroom case of anti-Vietnam War activists accused of inciting



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riots during the Democratic National Convention. The movie includes courtroom arguments, media influence, and social unrest—topics that resonate not only in American history but also with past and present political themes in Indonesia, such as civil demonstrations and state authority. The Indonesian audience, especially in a democratic society, may relate to these themes, making the translation of such politically charged dialogue even more important.

The study focuses on adjectives because they often carry heavy descriptive and emotional weight. Words like “militant,” “unlawful,” “radical,” or “heroic” do more than describe—they shape how characters and events are perceived by the audience. These adjectives contribute to the political framing of the film, so their translation needs to be handled carefully. If they are mistranslated, oversimplified, or stripped of context due to a category shift, the intended meaning can be weakened or misunderstood. This matters not just for accuracy, but also for the translation’s acceptability, which refers to how natural, clear, and appropriate the translation sounds to viewers. While the model by Nababan et al. (2012) includes three aspects—accuracy, acceptability, and readability—this study focuses specifically on acceptability because it directly relates to the fluency, tone, and cultural appropriateness of the translated subtitles. Given the film’s political and ideological content, assessing how natural and contextually appropriate the translations feel to the target audience is essential. Acceptability also reflects whether the translator’s grammatical shifts still align with the norms of the Indonesian language, which is especially relevant in evaluating category shifts.

While some studies have explored subtitles, translation shifts, or political language, there is still limited research focusing specifically on adjective translation in politically themed films, especially regarding how category shifts influence acceptability. Most previous works examine translation techniques as a whole, without zooming in on



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specific word classes like adjectives. This study fills that gap by analyzing how adjectives in the subtitles of *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020) are translated from English to Indonesian, identifying what kinds of category shifts occur, and evaluating how these shifts affect the acceptability of the translation. By doing so, this research adds to the understanding of how grammar, meaning, and political tone interact in subtitle translation.

1.2 Problem Statements

This research will examine the following problems:

1. What types of adjectives are found in the English subtitles of *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020)?
2. How are category shifts occurred in translating adjectives in the Indonesian subtitles of the film?
3. To what extent do the category shifts influence the acceptability of the Indonesian subtitles, particularly in terms of naturalness, grammatical accuracy, and audience perception?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To identify and categorize the types of adjectives found in the English subtitles of *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020)
2. To analyze the types of category shifts occurred in the translation of adjectives and how they reflect grammatical adjustments between English and Indonesian.
3. To examine how these category shifts affect the acceptability of the Indonesian subtitles, particularly in terms of naturalness, grammatical correctness, and audience reception.



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1.4 Limitations

This study has several limitations:

1. This study focuses only on adjectives and their category shifts in the Indonesian subtitles of *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020). It does not include other word types such as verbs or nouns, and it limits the analysis to the shift theory by Catford (2000), the adjective classification by Rozakis (2003), and the acceptability model by Nababan et al. (2012).
2. The data used in this research comes from a single film, with a total of 99 adjective entries. The subtitles analyzed are based on Netflix's official version available to the public. Other supporting materials like translator notes or different subtitle versions are not used, so the findings may not fully reflect wider subtitle translation practices.
3. This study also does not examine technical elements of subtitling, such as timing, line breaks, or screen space. It focuses more on how category shifts affect the meaning and acceptability of translated adjectives, which helps to give a clearer view of language choices in subtitles.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research, which examines category shifts and their impact on the acceptability of adjectives in the Indonesian subtitles of *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020), provides several key contributions:

1. This study explores category shifts and their influence on the acceptability of adjectives in the Indonesian subtitles of *The Trial of the Chicago 7* (2020). It offers several meaningful contributions, both for translation theory and practice. By focusing on adjectives—a word class that is often overlooked in translation research—this study helps to show how shifts in grammar can affect meaning, tone, and clarity. This is



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especially relevant when dealing with adjectives that carry political, historical, or emotional value.

2. The findings of this study may serve as a useful reference for translators and subtitling practitioners. It provides insights into how different types of shifts can influence the naturalness and acceptability of subtitles, especially in complex or ideologically sensitive content. Understanding these effects may help translators make more informed decisions when dealing with adjectives under the constraints of audiovisual media.

3. For the academic field, this research contributes to studies in translation and applied linguistics by combining Catford's theory of category shifts, Rozakis's adjective classification, and Nababan et al.'s acceptability framework. These perspectives help explain how small changes in language structure can affect how viewers understand and receive subtitles. Though limited to one film, this study's approach can support further research and encourage more attention to the role of grammar in subtitle translation quality.

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CHAPTER V

CLOSING

5.1 Conclusions

This research investigated the translation of adjectives in the Indonesian subtitles of The Trial of the Chicago 7 (2020), focusing specifically on adjective types, category shifts, and their impact on translation acceptability. Based on the analysis of 99 adjective entries, several key conclusions were reached:

First, four types of adjectives were identified, categorized according to Rozakis (2003). The most dominant was common adjectives (77.78%), frequently used to describe general characteristics of political and legal contexts. This dominance reflects the film's political genre, where general descriptive adjectives effectively frame ideologically charged events, group identities, and courtroom debates. Less frequent were compound adjectives (11.11%), used in nuanced political terms ; proper adjectives (7.07%), directly referencing specific ideologies or institutions ; and indefinite adjectives (4.04%), indicating vague quantifiers. This distribution highlights the functional role adjectives play in subtitling politically oriented narratives, with general descriptors naturally occurring most often.

Second, the translation of these adjectives predominantly involved two types of category shifts as outlined by Catford (2000): class shifts (49.49%) and structure shifts (42.42%). Class shifts frequently changed adjectives into nouns or verbs, often intensifying the political or legal emphasis. However, these shifts sometimes created overly formal or abstract translations. Structure shifts, involving rearrangement of adjective-noun order, maintained the adjectives' grammatical form while adapting naturally to Indonesian syntax, typically preserving meaning, clarity, and idiomatic fluency. Less common were unit shifts (6.06%) and intra-system shifts (2.02%), reflecting more specialized translation choices.

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Third, the study found that category shifts significantly impacted the acceptability of the translations, as assessed by professional raters using Nababan et al.'s (2012) acceptability framework. Structure shifts yielded the highest acceptability (2.85), particularly with common adjectives, by effectively maintaining naturalness, grammatical accuracy, and clarity. Proper adjectives translated through class shifts also showed high acceptability (2.86) due to their straightforward recognition and familiarity. Conversely, class shifts in common adjectives scored moderately (2.42), indicating occasional loss of naturalness and increased formality. Indefinite adjectives translated through class shifts received the lowest acceptability (1.75), as these translations often led to ambiguity and unnatural phrasing, compromising audience comprehension and grammatical appropriateness.

Lastly, regarding the film's political tone and ideological content, the majority of adjective translations successfully retained the original message and rhetorical emphasis. However, translations involving significant grammatical shifts, particularly indefinite adjectives shifting to nouns, sometimes altered the intended nuance or weakened ideological clarity, demonstrating the critical role context-sensitive translation plays in politically and historically themed films.

In conclusion, this study confirms that translating adjectives through well-chosen category shifts is essential not only for linguistic accuracy but also for preserving ideological nuance, naturalness, and audience perception in subtitles. Translators must carefully balance grammatical precision and contextual awareness, especially in politically charged audiovisual material, to ensure translations remain both acceptable and faithful to the original narrative intent.



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5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, several suggestions can be offered:

1. For Translators:

Translators should carefully consider the type of adjective and select the most contextually appropriate category shift to maintain naturalness in the target language. Awareness of how certain shifts (like structure over class) improve acceptability can guide decision-making.

2. For Future Researchers:

Researchers are encouraged to explore this topic further by incorporating audience reception studies or comparing results across genres and languages. Expanding the rater pool or using corpus-based analysis can also add depth to acceptability studies.

3. For Educational Use:

Translation training programs can integrate findings from this study to teach students about the nuanced effects of grammatical shifts on translation quality, especially in the realm of subtitling where brevity and clarity are critical.

4. For Subtitling Practices:

Given the nature of subtitle constraints, translators should balance fidelity to source text with the readability and cultural resonance of the target language. Structure shifts, for example, offer a highly acceptable solution without overly altering meaning.



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APPENDIX

The Trial of The Chicago 7 (2020) Acceptability Assesment

Code	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Explanation	Type of Adjective	Category Shift (Explanation)	Acceptability (1-3)
CA/01	The authorities responded with a brutal crackdown on protesters demanding justice in the streets.	Pihak berwenang melakukan tindakan penuh kekejaman terhadap para demonstran yang menuntut keadilan di jalanan.	The word “brutal” frames the state’s violence as excessive and politically repressive.	Common	Class Shift: “Brutal” (adj.) becomes “kekejaman” (noun, ‘cruelty’), nominalizing the action and intensifying its legal/political charge in Indonesian.	1
PA/01	You are a revolutionary threat to the establishment, and the government will not tolerate your actions.	Kau adalah ancaman berbahaya bagi rezim, dan pemerintah tidak akan mentoleransi tindakanmu.	“Revolutionary” signals someone as a subversive political risk.	Proper	Class Shift: “Revolutionary” (adj.) becomes “berbahaya” (adj., ‘dangerous’), with the meaning reinterpreted for stronger threat perception; the political nuance is amplified for Indonesian context.	2
CA/02	The judge declared the assembly to be unlawful , ordering the immediate dispersal of everyone present in the square.	Hakim menyatakan perkumpulan itu ilegal dan memerintahkan semua orang segera membubarkan diri dari alun-alun.	“Unlawful” marks the act as a violation of political rights.	Common	Class Shift: “Unlawful” (adj.) becomes “ilegal” (adj.), shifting position post-nominally in Indonesian; the directness emphasizes illegality.	3
CA/03	Activists faced violent opposition as police moved in with batons	Para aktivis menghadapi oposisi penuh kekerasan ketika polisi	“Violent” is used to criminalize and delegitimize protest.	Common	Class Shift: “Violent” (adj.) becomes “penuh kekerasan”	1



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	and tear gas during the chaotic demonstration.	bergerak dengan pentungan dan gas air mata di tengah demonstrasi kacau itu.			(noun), nominalizing violence and foregrounding its impact; aligns with Indonesian grammar for actions.	
CA/04	They tried to limit the free speech of dissidents, claiming it was a matter of national security.	Mereka berusaha membatasi hak bicara para pembangkang, mengklaim ini demi keamanan nasional.	“Free” frames the speech as a political right.	Common	Class Shift: “Free” (adj.) becomes “hak” (noun, ‘right’), shifting from descriptive to nominal, highlighting legal aspect of speech.	2
CPA/01	Their message was considered anti-establishment and quickly drew the attention of the authorities.	Pesan mereka dianggap antioritas dan langsung menarik perhatian pihak berwenang.	“Anti-establishment” describes oppositional, radical politics.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Anti-establishment” (compound adj.) is translated as “antioritas” (single-word adj.), simplifying the structure and adapting to Indonesian usage for authority opposition.	2
CA/05	The defendant’s militant rhetoric alarmed officials, leading to increased surveillance of their activities.	Retorika garis keras terdakwa membuat pejabat resah, hingga pengawasan pada aktivitas mereka diperketat.	“Militant” frames the defendant as aggressive, potentially extremist.	Common	Class Shift: “Militant” (adj.) becomes “garis keras” (noun phrase, ‘hardliner’), turning quality into a role, which is more idiomatic for Indonesian political labeling.	1
CA/06	Such subversive behavior threatens the order of society and cannot be	Perilaku menghasut seperti itu mengancam ketertiban masyarakat dan tidak bisa	“Subversive” identifies threats to state power.	Common	Class Shift: “Subversive” (adj.) becomes “menghasut” (verb/adj., ‘inciting’), showing class	3



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	tolerated, said the prosecutor.	ditoleransi, kata jaksa.			shift and emphasizing the action as a criminal offense.	
CA/07	The court rejected his defiant attitude, stating that respect for the law is essential.	Pengadilan menolak sikap menantang -nya, menyatakan bahwa penghormatan terhadap hukum itu penting.	“Defiant” marks resistance to state authority.	Common	Class Shift: “Defiant” (adj.) becomes “menantang” (verb/adj., ‘challenging’), emphasizing action over description, typical in Indonesian.	2
CA/08	She gave a provocative speech, calling on workers to strike against the unjust system.	Dia menyampaikan pidato yang memancing kontroversi, menyerukan buruh untuk mogok melawan sistem yang tidak adil.	“Provocative” intensifies the speech’s political impact.	Common	Class Shift: “Provocative” (adj.) becomes “memancing” (verb, ‘provoking’), showing class shift and foregrounding the speech’s effect.	2
CA/09	Many saw the policy as oppressive , hurting the rights of ordinary citizens.	Kebijakan itu dianggap menindas , merugikan hak rakyat biasa.	“Oppressive” delegitimizes state authority by framing it as abusive.	Common	Class Shift: “Oppressive” (adj.) becomes “menindas” (verb/adj., ‘oppressing’), shifting from static description to action in Indonesian.	3
CA/10	The regime’s repressive tactics included arrests without trial and widespread censorship.	Taktik penindasan rezim itu meliputi penangkapan tanpa pengadilan dan penyensoran luas.	“Repressive” is used to brand state action as anti-democratic.	Common	Class Shift: “Repressive” (adj.) becomes “penindasan” (noun, ‘oppression’), nominalizing the state’s action for greater impact in TL.	3
PA/02	Critics described the amendment as unconstitution al and called	Para kritikus menyebut amandemen itu inkonstitusio nal dan	“Unconstitutional” is a legal-political accusation.	Proper	Class Shift: “Unconstitution al” (adj.) becomes “inkonstitusio nal” (adj.),	3



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	for it to be revoked.	mendesak agar dicabut.			direct calque but with affix shift (un- → in-).	
CA/1 1	The government's partisan actions undermined public trust in the electoral process.	Tindakan pemerintah yang berpihak melemahkan kepercayaan publik pada proses pemilu.	"Partisan" flags political bias.	Common	Class Shift: "Partisan" (adj.) becomes "berpihak" (verb/adj., 'taking sides'), changing the focus from quality to action.	3
CA/1 2	Their reactionary proposal was widely criticized as a step backward for democracy.	Usulan reaksioner mereka banyak dikritik sebagai kemunduran bagi demokrasi.	"Reactionary" signals a regressive, anti-progressive stance.	Common	Class Shift: "Reactionary" (adj.) becomes "reaksioner" (adj.), but placed post-nominal for natural Indonesian syntax; preserves negative connotation.	3
CA/1 3	An illegitimate administration cannot command the loyalty of its people.	Pemerintahan ilegal tidak bisa mendapatkan loyalitas rakyatnya.	"Illegitimate" is a strong challenge to government authority.	Common	Class Shift: "Illegitimate" (adj.) becomes "ilegal" (adj.), and order moves post-nominal, aligning with Indonesian usage.	3
CA/1 4	The authoritarian leader imposed strict controls on the media and political opposition.	Pemimpin otoriter itu memberlakukan kontrol ketat pada media dan oposisi politik.	"Authoritarian" signals a non-democratic leadership style.	Common	Class Shift: "Authoritarian" (adj.) becomes "otoriter" (adj.), follows noun to comply with Indonesian structure.	3
CA/1 5	His liberal approach to governance drew both praise and criticism from fellow politicians.	Pendekatan liberal -nya terhadap pemerintahan mendapat pujian dan kritik dari	"Liberal" marks political orientation.	Common	Intra-system Shift: "Liberal" (adj.) used with a suffix for possession in Indonesian; adjective	3



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		sesama politisi.			remains but integrated in a phrase, showing morphosyntactic adaptation.	
CA/1 6	A populist message resonated with voters frustrated by the status quo.	Pesan populis itu menggema di kalangan pemilih yang frustrasi dengan status quo.	“Populist” is used to identify strategic alignment with ‘the people’.	Common	Structure Shift: “Populist” (adj.) appears post-nominal in Indonesian, in line with natural word order.	3
CA/1 7	He championed a progressive agenda focusing on social justice and equality.	Dia mengusung agenda progresif yang menitikberatkan pada keadilan sosial dan kesetaraan.	“Progressive” marks reformist politics.	Common	Structure Shift: “Progressive” (adj.) used post-nominally in Indonesian, matching phrase construction.	3
CA/1 8	The president faced divisive criticism from both sides of the political spectrum.	Presiden menghadapi kritik yang memecah-belah dari kedua sisi spektrum politik.	“Divisive” signals political polarization.	Common	Class Shift: “Divisive” (adj.) becomes “memecah-belah” (verb/adj., ‘splitting’), focusing on action rather than state.	2
CA/1 9	The totalitarian state tolerated no dissent, crushing opposition with force.	Negara totaliter tidak mentolerir perbedaan pendapat, dan menindas oposisi dengan kekuatan.	“Totalitarian” flags an absolute regime.	Common	Structure Shift: “Totalitarian” (adj.) becomes post-nominal; structure mimics Indonesian natural order for emphasis.	3
CA/2 0	She called the law discriminator y and urged parliament to amend it.	Dia menyebut hukum itu sangat diskriminatif dan mendesak parlemen untuk merevisinya.	“Discriminatory” frames the law as unjust.	Common	Structure Shift: “Discriminatory” (adj.) post-nominal, emphasis shifted in TL to amplify criticism.	3



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CA/2 1	A corrupt bureaucracy stifles economic growth and erodes confidence.	Birokrasi korup menghambat pertumbuhan ekonomi dan merusak kepercayaan.	“Corrupt” is used to delegitimize state institutions.	Common	Structure Shift: “Corrupt” (adj.) post-nominal; follows Indonesian noun-adjective norm.	3
CA/2 2	The minister’s controversial statement sparked debate nationwide.	Pernyataan kontroversial menteri itu memicu perdebatan di seluruh negeri.	“Controversial” highlights public disagreement.	Common	Structure Shift: “Controversial” (adj.) post-nominal, structure aligns with TL idiom.	3
CA/2 3	This restrictive policy prevents people from exercising their rights.	Kebijakan restriktif ini menghalangi masyarakat mengekspresikan hak-haknya.	“Restrictive” brands state policy as limiting freedom.	Common	Structure Shift: “Restrictive” (adj.) placed after noun for fluency in Indonesian.	3
CA/2 4	Activists denounced the oppressive laws as unjust and outdated.	Aktivis mengecam undang-undang yang menindas itu sebagai tidak adil dan ketinggalan zaman.	“Oppressive” is used to frame the law as tyrannical.	Common	Class Shift: “Oppressive” (adj.) becomes “menindas” (verb/adj.), converting quality to action in TL.	3
CA/2 5	The new rules are considered regressive by many observers.	Aturan baru itu dianggap regresif oleh banyak pengamat.	“Regressive” is a label for backward policy.	Common	Structure Shift: “Regressive” (adj.) post-nominal, matching Indonesian order.	3
CA/2 6	Some see these actions as autocratic and incompatible with democratic values.	Sebagian orang menganggap tindakan itu otokratis dan tidak sesuai dengan nilai demokrasi.	“Autocratic” characterizes undemocratic decision-making.	Common	Structure Shift: “Autocratic” (adj.) follows noun, emphasizing character trait in TL.	1
CA/2 7	He introduced a dictatorial measure that bypassed parliamentary approval.	Dia memperkenalkan langkah diktator yang melewati	“Dictatorial” intensifies the measure’s authoritarianism.	Common	Class Shift: “Dictatorial” (adj.) becomes “diktator” (noun/adj.), adapting	3



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		persetujuan parlemen.			political sense for TL.	
CA/2 8	The legitimate concerns of the community were ignored by the authorities.	Kekhawatiran sah dari masyarakat diabaikan oleh pihak berwenang.	“Legitimate” validates popular protest.	Common	Structure Shift: “Legitimate” (adj.) post-nominal, moving for fluency in TL.	2
CA/2 9	Such partisan legislation will only deepen divisions in society.	Legislasi berpihak seperti itu hanya akan memperdalam perpecahan di masyarakat.	“Partisan” criticizes legislative bias.	Common	Class Shift: “Partisan” (adj.) becomes “berpihak” (verb/adj.), focusing on act of bias.	3
CA/3 0	His actions were called subversive by those in power.	Tindakannya disebut menghasut oleh pihak berkuasa.	“Subversive” designates political deviance.	Common	Class Shift: “Subversive” (adj.) becomes “menghasut” (verb/adj.), shifting from quality to act.	3
CA/3 1	The response was unjust , ignoring fundamental rights of the accused.	Tanggapan itu tidak adil , mengabaikan hak-hak mendasar terdakwa.	“Unjust” is a legal-political critique.	Common	Unit Shift: “Unjust” (adj.) becomes phrase “tidak adil” (not fair), splitting negative prefix into full word.	3
CA/3 2	The inflammatory rhetoric led to widespread unrest.	Retorika yang memprovokasi i menyebabkan kerusuhan meluas.	“Inflammatory” frames rhetoric as incitement.	Common	Class Shift: “Inflammatory” (adj.) becomes “memprovokasi i” (verb/adj.), focusing on inciting effect in TL.	3
CA/3 3	He’s a dangerous man with influence over the youth.	Dia orang yang sangat berbahaya dan berpengaruh pada kaum muda.	“Dangerous” flags someone as a security threat.	Common	Structure Shift: “Dangerous” (adj.) becomes post-nominal, with intensifier “sangat” (very) for emphasis.	3
CA/3 4	The excessive punishment was criticized as inhumane by rights groups.	Hukuman yang berlebihan itu dikritik sebagai tidak manusiawi	“Excessive” attacks the state’s disproportionality.	Common	Structure Shift: “Excessive” (adj.) post-nominal, matching TL	3



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		oleh kelompok HAM.			syntax for legal criticism.	
CA/3 5	Such arbitrary decisions undermine the rule of law.	Keputusan yang sewenang-wenang seperti itu merusak supremasi hukum.	“Arbitrary” discredits legal process.	Common	Class Shift: “Arbitrary” (adj.) becomes “sewenang-wenang” (adj./verb), idiomatic for abuse of power.	3
CA/3 6	They issued a populist policy before the election.	Mereka mengeluarkan kebijakan populis sebelum pemilu.	“Populist” critiques policy for opportunism.	Common	Structure Shift: “Populist” (adj.) post-nominal, matches Indonesian natural structure.	3
CA/3 7	His uncompromising stance divided the party.	Pendiriannya yang tidak kompromi memecah partai.	“Uncompromising” spotlights ideological rigidity.	Common	Unit Shift: “Uncompromising” (adj.) becomes phrase “tidak kompromi” (not compromise), negative prefix expanded in TL.	1
CA/3 8	The corrupt administration siphoned public funds for personal gain, causing outrage among citizens.	Pemerintahan korup itu menguras dana publik demi keuntungan pribadi, memicu kemarahan warga.	“Corrupt” criminalizes government actions.	Common	Structure Shift: “Corrupt” (adj.) becomes post-nominal in TL, increasing emphasis on official misconduct.	3
CA/3 9	He’s known for his conservative views on social and economic policy, often opposing reform.	Dia dikenal karena pandangan konservatif tentang kebijakan sosial dan ekonomi, sering menentang reformasi.	“Conservative” describes political ideology.	Common	Structure Shift: “Conservative” (adj.) used after noun, maintaining ideological nuance but fitting TL order.	3
CA/4 0	The new rules are widely considered	Aturan baru itu dianggap restriktif ,	“Restrictive” signals curtailment of rights.	Common	Structure Shift: “Restrictive”	3



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	restrictive , limiting public participation.	membatasi partisipasi publik.			(adj.) post-nominal, a more natural placement in Indonesian legal discourse.	
CA/4 1	They introduced a partisan measure to secure their political advantage in parliament.	Mereka memperkenalkan kebijakan berpihak untuk mendapatkan keuntungan politik di parlemen.	“Partisan” attacks political self-interest.	Common	Class Shift: “Partisan” (adj.) becomes “berpihak” (verb/adj.), making the bias an active process.	3
CA/4 2	The polarized debate deepened national divisions and made compromise nearly impossible.	Debat yang semakin terpolarisasi memperdalam perpecahan nasional dan membuat kompromi hampir mustahil.	“Polarized” highlights growing political separation.	Common	Class Shift: “Polarized” (adj.) becomes “terpolarisasi” (adj./verb), expressing a completed process of division in TL.	3
CA/4 3	The exploitative labor law was protested by unions across the country.	Undang-undang ketenagakerjaan yang eksploitatif itu diprotes serikat pekerja di seluruh negeri.	“Exploitative” labels law as unjust.	Common	Structure Shift: “Exploitative” (adj.) post-nominal, normal for attributive function in TL.	3
CA/4 4	The divisive rhetoric fueled tensions between communities that once lived in harmony.	Retorika memecah-belah itu memperkeruh hubungan antar komunitas yang dulunya hidup rukun.	“Divisive” blames speech for political fracture.	Common	Class Shift: “Divisive” (adj.) becomes “memecah-belah” (verb/adj.), shifting focus to act of division.	2
CA/4 5	He was branded a subversive by the authorities and kept under constant watch.	Dia dicap sebagai penghasut oleh pihak berwenang dan terus diawasi.	“Subversive” delegitimizes dissent.	Common	Class Shift: “Subversive” (adj.) becomes “penghasut” (noun/adj.), reclassifying the quality as a role in TL.	3
CA/4 6	The partisan media coverage	Liputan media yang berpihak itu	“Partisan” discredits	Common	Class Shift: “Partisan” (adj.) becomes	3



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	distorted public perception of the protests.	mendistorsi persepsi publik tentang aksi protes.	journalistic neutrality.		“berpihak” (verb/adj.), making bias explicit as a process in TL.	
CA/4 7	The divisive policies alienated many citizens and intensified street demonstration s.	Kebijakan memecah-belah itu membuat banyak warga terasing dan meningkatkan demonstrasi di jalanan.	“Divisive” links state action to unrest.	Common	Class Shift: “Divisive” (adj.) becomes “memecah-belah” (verb/adj.), action-driven shift in TL.	2
CA/4 8	The court dismissed the motion as irrelevant to the case.	Pengadilan menolak mosi itu karena dianggap tidak ada kaitannya dengan kasus tersebut.	“Uncompromising” marks political rigidity.	Common	Unit Shift: “Uncompromising” (adj.) rendered as phrase “tidak kompromi” (not compromise), negative prefix expanded.	3
CA/4 9	The reactionary faction opposed all efforts toward progressive reform.	Faksi reaksioner itu menentang segala upaya menuju reformasi progresif.	“Reactionary” as resistance to change.	Common	Structure Shift: “Reactionary” (adj.) post-nominal, fitting Indonesian adjective placement.	3
CA/5 0	Such draconian measures have no place in a democratic society.	Langkah-langkah drakonian seperti itu tidak layak dalam masyarakat demokratis.	“Draconian” marks state actions as excessive.	Common	Structure Shift: “Draconian” (adj.) post-nominal, adapts to Indonesian legal phraseology.	1
CA/5 1	The repressive regime silenced critics using fear and intimidation.	Rezim penindas itu membungkam pengkritik lewat ketakutan dan intimidasi.	“Repressive” marks authoritarianism.	Common	Class Shift: “Repressive” (adj.) becomes “penindas” (noun/adj.), making repression a direct attribute of regime.	3
CA/5 2	The illegitimate rulers lacked	Penguasa ilegal itu tidak didukung mayoritas.	“Illegitimate” is used for regime delegitimization.	Common	Structure Shift: “Illegitimate” (adj.) post-	3



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	the support of the majority.				nominal, follows Indonesian phrase order.	
CA/5 3	The committee issued an unprecedented condemnation of government policy.	Komite mengeluarkan kecaman belum pernah terjadi terhadap kebijakan pemerintah.	“Unprecedented” underscores political severity.	Common	Unit Shift: “Unprecedente d” (adj.) becomes “belum pernah terjadi” (never happened), phrase expansion for idiomatic TL.	1
CA/5 4	The administration’s corrupt practices led to mass protests.	Praktik korup pemerintahan menyebabkan protes massal.	“Corrupt” frames the government’s lack of integrity.	Common	Structure Shift: “Corrupt” (adj.) post-nominal, emphasizing action as inherent quality.	3
CA/5 5	The divisive leader exploited social tensions to maintain power.	Pemimpin yang memecah-belah itu memanfaatkan ketegangan sosial untuk mempertahankan kekuasaan.	“Divisive” exposes political strategy.	Common	Class Shift: “Divisive” (adj.) becomes “memecah-belah” (verb/adj.), action-centered in TL.	1
CA/5 6	The authoritarian decree restricted freedom of assembly and expression.	Dekrit otoriter itu membatasi kebebasan berkumpul dan berpendapat.	“Authoritarian” signals anti-democratic intent.	Common	Structure Shift: “Authoritarian” (adj.) post-nominal, strengthens legal/political impact.	2
CA/5 7	The militant demonstration was met with military force.	Demonstrasi garis keras itu dihadapi dengan kekuatan militer.	“Militant” labels protest as aggressive or extremist.	Common	Class Shift: “Militant” (adj.) becomes “garis keras” (noun phrase), aligns with Indonesian idiom for political activism.	1
CA/5 8	The polarized climate in parliament stalled every attempt at	Iklim terpolarisasi di parlemen menghambat setiap upaya	“Polarized” blames partisanship for gridlock.	Common	Class Shift: “Polarized” (adj.) becomes “terpolarisasi” (adj.), using	3



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	meaningful reform.	reformasi yang bermakna.			passive form to stress a completed state in TL.	
CA/59	The mayor's authoritarian manner angered many activists who demanded transparency.	Sikap otoriter wali kota membuat banyak aktivis marah dan menuntut transparansi.	"Authoritarian" marks leadership as autocratic.	Common	Structure Shift: "Authoritarian" (adj.) post-nominal, typical for Indonesian emphasis on behavior.	3
CA/60	A brutal police raid left dozens injured and heightened tensions in the city.	Penggerebeka n polisi yang kejam menyebabkan puluhan orang terluka dan meningkatkan ketegangan di kota.	"Brutal" describes excessive use of force.	Common	Class Shift: "Brutal" (adj.) becomes "kejam" (adj.), and adjective moves post-nominal in phrase.	3
CA/61	He was a revolutionary figure whose ideas shaped national debate.	Dia adalah tokoh revolusioner yang gagasannya membentuk perdebatan nasional.	"Revolutionary" spotlights transformative influence.	Common	Structure Shift: "Revolutionary" (adj.) used post-nominal, focusing on role rather than mere description.	3
CA/62	The divisive amendment split the coalition government.	Amandemen memecah-belah itu memecah pemerintahan koalisi.	"Divisive" marks political fracture.	Common	Class Shift: "Divisive" (adj.) becomes "memecah-belah" (verb/adj.), action-oriented translation.	2
CA/63	The reactionary campaign appealed to voters nostalgic for the past.	Kampanye reaksioner itu menarik pemilih yang merindukan masa lalu.	"Reactionary" is coded as anti-progressive.	Common	Structure Shift: "Reactionary" (adj.) post-nominal, indicating retrogressive character.	3
CA/64	The law's ambiguous language allowed for broad interpretation and abuse.	Bahasa hukum yang ambigu itu memungkinkana penafsiran dan penyalahgunaan yang luas.	"Ambiguous" flags potential legal manipulation.	Common	Structure Shift: "Ambiguous" (adj.) post-nominal, normal placement for	3



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					legal contexts in TL.	
CA/6 5	The volatile situation on the ground threatened to spiral out of control.	Situasi tidak stabil di lapangan terancam di luar kendali.	“Volatile” signals political unpredictability.	Common	Unit Shift: “Volatile” (adj.) becomes phrase “tidak stabil” (not stable), using negative particle for TL clarity.	3
CA/6 6	The unjust verdict was condemned by human rights groups worldwide.	Putusan tidak adil itu dikutuk oleh kelompok hak asasi manusia di seluruh dunia.	“Unjust” is a condemnation of legal bias.	Common	Unit Shift: “Unjust” (adj.) becomes phrase “tidak adil” (not fair), separating negative in TL.	3
CA/6 7	The divisive protest tactics drew criticism from moderate leaders.	Taktik protes yang memecah-belah mendapat kritik dari pemimpin moderat.	“Divisive” flags internal movement strife.	Common	Class Shift: “Divisive” (adj.) becomes “memecah-belah” (verb/adj.), centering on action in TL.	2
CA/6 8	A subversive pamphlet circulated among student groups at the university.	Pamflet menghasut beredar di antara kelompok mahasiswa di universitas.	“Subversive” links materials to political unrest.	Common	Class Shift: “Subversive” (adj.) becomes “menghasut” (verb/adj.), criminalizing dissent in TL.	1
CA/6 9	The regressive tax reform increased the burden on the poor.	Reformasi pajak yang regresif meningkatkan beban pada rakyat miskin.	“Regressive” critiques economic injustice.	Common	Structure Shift: “Regressive” (adj.) post-nominal, highlighting character of policy in TL.	3
CA/7 0	He was accused of making inflammatory statements that incited violence.	Dia dituduh membuat pernyataan yang memprovokasi kekerasan.	“Inflammatory” ties words to political violence.	Common	Class Shift: “Inflammatory” (adj.) becomes “memprovokasi” (verb/adj.), foregrounding effect in TL.	3
CA/7 1	The restrictive new visa rules were criticized by	Aturan visa baru yang restriktif itu dikritik oleh	“Restrictive” flags constraints on movement.	Common	Structure Shift: “Restrictive” (adj.) post-nominal,	3



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	international NGOs.	LSM internasional.			aligning with formal Indonesian legal translation.	
CA/7 2	The opposition called for a review of the controversial military budget.	Oposisi meminta peninjauan atas anggaran militer yang kontroversial .	“Controversial” underscores public division.	Common	Structure Shift: “Controversial” (adj.) post-nominal, to fit TL debate context.	3
CA/7 3	The illegitimate leaders clung to power despite international condemnation.	Pemimpin ilegal itu tetap berkuasa meski mendapat kecaman internasional.	“Illegitimate” denounces authority.	Common	Structure Shift: “Illegitimate” (adj.) post-nominal, for natural reading in TL.	3
CA/7 4	His progressive stance on climate change was rare in parliament.	Sikap progresif -nya tentang perubahan iklim jarang ditemukan di parlemen.	“Progressive” signals reformist position.	Common	Intra-system Shift: “Progressive” (adj.) gains possessive suffix for idiomatic clarity in TL.	3
CA/7 5	The autocratic rules banned all forms of protest without explanation.	Aturan otokratis itu melarang segala bentuk protes tanpa penjelasan.	“Autocratic” marks repressive governance.	Common	Structure Shift: “Autocratic” (adj.) post-nominal, for formal register in TL.	1
CA/7 6	The oppressive climate in the courtroom discouraged witnesses from testifying.	Suasana menindas di ruang sidang membuat saksi enggan bersaksi.	“Oppressive” creates atmosphere of fear.	Common	Class Shift: “Oppressive” (adj.) becomes “menindas” (verb/adj.), placing focus on the impact in TL.	1
CA/7 7	He rejected the partisan offer and called for national unity.	Dia menolak tawaran yang berpihak dan menyerukan persatuan nasional.	“Partisan” flags division.	Common	Class Shift: “Partisan” (adj.) becomes “berpihak” (verb/adj.), denoting act of siding, not quality.	3
PA/03	The American delegation walked out in protest over	Delegasi Amerika keluar dari pertemuan sebagai protes	“American” marks state/national identity, central in political contexts.	Proper	Class Shift: “American” (adj.) becomes “Amerika” (noun as	3



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	the military strikes.	terhadap serangan militer.			modifier), a typical TL pattern for nationality adjectives.	
PA/04	The court ruled the measure unconstitutional , sparking widespread debate.	Pengadilan memutuskan langkah itu inkonstitusional , memicu perdebatan luas.	“Unconstitutional” is a legal charge tied to the Constitution (Proper).	Proper	Class Shift: “Unconstitutional” (adj.) becomes “inkonstitusional” (adj.), preserving legal nuance but shifting the prefix (un- → in-).	3
PA/05	His Democratic ideals shaped the reform movement.	Ide Demokrat -nya membentuk gerakan reformasi.	“Democratic” refers to party or system—proper noun root.	Proper	Class Shift: “Democratic” (adj.) becomes “Demokrat” (noun/adj.), following TL pattern for parties/ideologies.	3
PA/06	The Marxist interpretation was dismissed by conservative scholars.	Tafsiran para Marx is itu ditolak oleh para sarjana konservatif.	“Marxist” labels ideological perspective, from proper name.	Proper	Class Shift: “Marxist” (adj.) becomes “para Marxis” (noun phrase.)	3
PA/07	The nation faced a constitutional crisis after the disputed election.	Negara menghadapi krisis konstitusi setelah pemilu yang dipersengketakan.	“Constitutional” comes from the formal legal document.	Proper	Class Shift: “Constitutional” (adj.) becomes “konstitusi” (noun), nominalizing the adjective in TL.	3
CPA/02	The pro-Western stance angered some nationalist groups.	Sikap pro-Barat itu membuat marah beberapa kelompok nasionalis.	“Pro-Western” is a compound, indicating ideological alignment.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Pro-Western” (hyphenated adj.) becomes “pro-Barat” (prep phrase), compound split into two elements in TL.	3
CPA/03	The new law was described as anti-labor	Undang-undang baru itu disebut anti-buruh	“Anti-labor” is a compound, used for labeling opposition.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Anti-labor” (compound)	3

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	by union leaders.	oleh para pemimpin serikat.			adj.) becomes “anti-buruh” (adj. phrase), shifting compound into Indonesian format.	
CPA/04	The campaign had a strong right-wing agenda that alienated moderates.	Kampanye tersebut membawa agenda sayap kanan yang membuat moderat terasing.	“Right-wing” signals political alignment, hyphenated.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Right-wing” (compound adj.) becomes “sayap kanan” (noun phrase), moving from pre-nominal to post-nominal.	3
CPA/05	His far-left proposals were rejected by most lawmakers.	Usulan kiri ekstrem -nya ditolak sebagian besar legislator.	“Far-left” is compound, ideological positioning.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Far-left” (compound adj.) becomes “kiri ekstrem” (noun+adj.), structure adjusted for TL clarity.	1
CPA/06	The pro-democracy movement gained international support.	Gerakan pro-demokrasi itu mendapat dukungan internasional.	“Pro-democracy” is a compound and key for modern politics.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Pro-democracy” (compound adj.) becomes “pro-demokrasi” (adj. phrase), structure directly borrowed but adapted.	3
IDA/01	Many protested the unjust decision.	Massa menentang keputusan yang tidak adil.	“Many” (indefinite adj.) refers to a non-specific number; TL shifts to “massa” (noun, ‘the crowd/mass’) for political impact.	Indefinite	Class Shift: “Many” (adj.) → “massa” (noun): English adjective expressing non-specific plurality is rendered as a singular collective noun in TL.	3
IDA/02	Few disagreed with the verdict.	Hanya penentang yang tidak	“Few” (adj.) becomes “penentang” (noun,	Indefinite	Class Shift: “Few” (adj.) →	1

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		setuju dengan putusan.	'opponents/dissenters'); the adjective of quantity is replaced with a noun of class.		"penentang" (noun): adjective of quantity is re-lexicalized as a noun group in TL.	
IDA/03	Any remained silent during the debate.	Oposisi diam selama debat.	"Any" (adj.) in SL meaning "any of them," replaced by "oposisi" (noun, 'opposition') in TL, specifying the indefinite group.	Indefinite	Class Shift: "Any" (adj.) → "oposisi" (noun): indeterminate reference in SL realized as definite group in TL.	2
IDA/04	Some voted against the bill.	Penentang menolak rancangan undang-undang itu.	"Some" (adj.) is not retained; TL uses "penentang" (noun, 'opponents') to express the group that voted no.	Indefinite	Class Shift: "Some" (adj.) → "penentang" (noun): the indefinite adjective is lexicalized as a noun for TL conciseness and clarity.	1
CPA/07	The anti-government protests spread quickly across the capital.	Protes anti-pemerintah menyebar dengan cepat di ibu kota.	"Anti-government" is compound and central in protest politics.	Compound	Structure Shift: "Anti-government" (compound adj.) becomes "anti-pemerintah" (adj. phrase), structure adapted for TL.	3
CPA/08	The well-funded organization campaigned aggressively before the vote.	Organisasi yang berdana besar berkampanye dengan agresif sebelum pemilu.	"Well-funded" is compound, marks economic advantage.	Compound	Structure Shift: "Well-funded" (adj.) becomes "berdana besar" (adj./phrase), compound structure adapted and nominalized in TL.	2
CPA/09	The left-leaning coalition formed a	Koalisi berhaluan kiri membentuk	"Left-leaning" is compound, indicating political spectrum.	Compound	Structure Shift: "Left-leaning" (adj.) becomes "berhaluan	2

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	majority in the assembly.	mayoritas di dewan.			kiri” (phrase), with a class and structural adaptation to verb+adj. in TL.	
CPA/ 10	His anti-communist rhetoric drew criticism from international observers.	Retorika anti-komunis -nya menuai kritik dari pengamat internasional.	“Anti-communist” is compound, essential in Cold War context.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Anti-communist” (adj.) becomes “anti-komunis” (adj. phrase), preserved but adapted in TL.	3
CPA/ 11	The multi-party alliance collapsed amid infighting and scandal.	Aliansi multi-partai itu runtuh di tengah perebutan dan skandal.	“Multi-party” is compound, describes system structure.	Compound	Structure Shift: “Multi-party” (adj.) becomes “multi-partai” (adj. phrase), direct borrowing but morphologically adapted to TL.	3

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