

ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND **QUALITIES OF METAPHORS FROM THE NOVEL 'THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLES'**

THESIS

Proposed as a Compulsory Prerequisite for Bachelor's Degree in Applied Linguistics (S.TR.Li)

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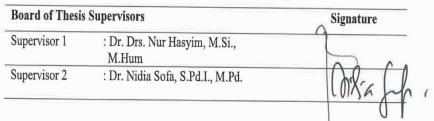
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PREFACE

In the divine name of the Almighty, who has bestowed health and vigor upon the researcher to finish the final project proposal. To fulfill the requirements for a bachelor's degree at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta, the thesis "Analysis of Translation Techniques and Qualities of Metaphors from the Novel 'The Hound of the Baskervilles" was written. The researcher would like to sincerely thank the following people at this priceless moment:

- 1. Dr. Syamsurizal, S.E., M.M., as a Director of Politeknik Negeri Jakarta.
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- 6. This thesis is dedicated to my whole family who always support me in every aspect of my life. My best emotional supportive friend, Nurza. All of my best friend Ristiani, Roselin, Almada and Nadira.

The researcher is aware that, in order to strengthen this thesis, comments and critiques from all sources must still be anticipated.

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ABSTRACT

Anisa Syifa Sauqi, English for Business and Professional Communication. Analysis of Translation Techniques and Qualities of Metaphors from the Novel 'The Hound of the Baskervilles'.

This research discusses translation techniques for metaphors using Molina and Albir theory as well as the results of translation quality using Nababan's theory in the Sherlock Holmes series novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles'. Ulman's theory is used to classify the types of metaphors found. Descriptive approaches are being used in this qualitative study. Data was gathered through focus group discussions (FGD), and it was then examined. The aim of this research is to find out the types of metaphors, translation techniques and translation quality in the novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles'. The results of this research found that 22 data (36%) were classified as anthropomorphic metaphor types, 4 data (6%) were synesthetic, 23 data (38%) were concrete to abstract, and 12 data (20%) included animal metaphors. There are 10 translation techniques used and reduction is the most dominant technique with 33% of the total data, followed by linguistic compression and reduction at 11%, reduction and adaptation at 10%, literal translation at 8%, amplification and linguistic compression at 6%, amplification 5 %, 3% for adaptation, linguistic compression, amplification and reduction, borrowing and reduction, and modulation and reduction, finally 2% for linguistic amplification, modulation, particularization, compensation, compensation and reduction, and particularization and reduction. The results of the Forum Group Discussions (FGD) show that the translation of the metaphor in the novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles' is less accurate with a total score of 2.18, less acceptable with a total score of 2.19, and can be considered readable with a score of 2.60. Overall, the translated message can be understood in one reading well, but is less acceptable and less accurate.

Key words: Translation quality, metaphor, novel, translation technique, The Hound of The Baskervilles, Sherlock Holmes.

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ABSTRAK

Anisa Syifa Sauqi, Bahasa Inggris untuk Komunikasi Bisnis dan Profesional. Analysis of Translation Techniques and Qualities of Metaphors from the Novel 'The Hound of the Baskervilles'.

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai teknik penerjemahan pada metafora dengan menggunakan teori Molina dan Albir serta hasil kualitas penerjemahan dengan menggunakan teori Nababan pada novel seri Sherlock Holmes 'The Hound of The Baskervilles' Teori Ulman digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan tipe-tipe metafora yang ditemukan. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data yang kemudian dianalisis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahu tipe-tipe metafora, teknik terjemahan, dan kualitas terjemahan pada novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles'. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan sebanyak 22 data (36%) diklasifikasikan sebagai tipe metafora anthropomorphic, 4 data (6%) synesthetic, 23 data (38%) adalah concrete to abstract, dan 12 data (20%) termasuk metafora animal. Terdapat 10 teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dan reduksi adalah Teknik paling dominan dengan 33% dari jumlah data, diikuti dengan kompresi linguistik dan reduksi sebanyak 11%, reduksi dan adaptasi 10%, penerjemahan literal 8%, amplifikasi dan kompresi linguistik sebanyak 6%, amplifikasi 5%, 3% untuk adaptasi, kompresi linguistik, amplifikasi dan reduksi, peminjaman dan reduksi, dan modulasi dan reduksi, terakhir 2% untuk amplifikasi linguistik, modulasi, partikularisasi, kompensasi, kompensasi dan reduksi, dan partikularisasi dan reduksi. Hasil Forum Group Discussions (FGD) menunjukan bahwa terjemahan metafora pada novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles' termasuk kurang akurat dengan total nilai skor 2.18, kurang berterima dengan total nilai skor 2.19, dan dapat dianggap terbaca dengan skor 2.60. Secara keseluruhan pesan terjemahan mampu dipahami dalam sekali baca dengan baik, namun kurang dapat diterima dan kurang akurat.

Kata kunci: Kualitas terjemahan, metafora, novel, teknik terjemahan, The Hound of The Baskervilles, Sherlock Holmes.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an act of communication that aims to bridge the message from the source text to the target text, resulting in the text being conveyed properly and in accordance with the message to be conveyed by the author of the source text. Many translators encounter difficulties in translating various types of texts, especially novels. Suparman (2003:144-145) stated that broadly speaking, these difficulties encompass cultural and linguistic aspects, while Newmark (2003) added that these difficulties arise due to cultural influences and moral purposes. These difficulties are faced not only by the translator but also the reader that are not fluent in English or English as their second language. Ancient popular novel that are widely translated around the world is the detective Sherlock Holmes series by Arthur Conan Doyle.

"As per the Guinness Book of World Records, Holmes has appeared on screen more times than any other adapted human character in history ('Sherlock Holmes Awarded Title'). Millions of copies are sold, both in the English original and in translation into many other languages." (Polasek, 2014). Although translated into various versions and languages, many people prefer to read the original version of the 'Sherlock Holmes' series rather than its translations even if they have to deal with the difficulties of interpreting some of the vocabularies, as discussed by some individuals in the online discussion forum called Quora, which has been viewed by hundreds of thousands of people.

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With an upper-intermediate level in English, I want to read fiction to improve my language level. Would Sherlock Holmes be difficult for me to read? 4.834 Views

Are Sherlock Holmes novels and stories appropriate for upper intermediate English learners without large vocabulary? 943 Views

>

>

Is it okay to read Sherlock Holmes if I want to learn American English? 1.952 Views

In which order should I read Sherlock Holmes' novels and stories? 206.969 Views

Figure 1.1 Online Discussions in Quora

The phenomenon is also indicating that there might be some translation issues that affect the quality. The idea of translation qualities, according to Nababan et al. (2012), is essential because, even if a translation is accurate in terms of its message or basis, the target reader would reject it if the way it is expressed goes against the customs, laws, and laws of the target language. According to Newmark (2003), "There are many other tensions in translations, for example between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the figurative language and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy."

Metaphor according to Abrams (1981:63-65), is one of the figurative languages that has some distinctive characteristics. First, it has a noticeable figurative language and a strong emotion to be expressed; for example, "the citizens slammed the President" (Dickins, 2005). Metaphor often being misunderstood by simile, while simile itself is different due to the comparison it has, simile comparing one to a different domain while metaphor aside from comparing, also has implicit meaning of the actual text (Israel et al., 2004). The research conducted by Meyers in 2019 on 'Difficulties in Identifying and Translating Linguistic Metaphors: A Survey and Experiment Among Translation Students' found that the difficulty encountered by translation students in dealing with metaphorical language is real and raise into an awareness due to 47 students found identifying and translating metaphorical

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languages is quite hard and 12 of the students admitted having difficulties translating linguistic realizations of metaphors. Metaphor often found in literary works, especially fiction. Both Van Den Broeck (1981) and Alvarez (1993) see lexicalized metaphors as the "most translatable" ones, while considering "novel" metaphors to be extremely difficult to translate. The third of British author Arthur Conan Doyle's four crime novels starring investigator Sherlock Holmes is titled The Hound of The Baskervilles. It is stated that "The primary feature of the book selected for this analysis is its extensive use of metaphors (Lu, 2009)."

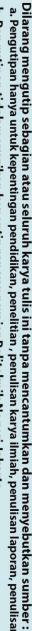
The novel first published in August 1901–April 1902 in The Strand Magazine. The tale begins with Dr. Mortimer seeking Holmes' aid to unravel the mysterious death of Sir Charles Baskerville near his estate, Baskerville Hall, supposedly due to the legendary Baskerville curse involving a demonic hound. Holmes sends Watson and Sir Henry to investigate, where they encounter suspicious neighbors, the Stapletons, and several odd occurrences, casting doubt on individuals like the butler, Barrymore. Holmes later joins the investigation in disguise. Through deductions, they expose Stapleton's scheme: using a trained dog to simulate the curse and eliminate the Baskervilles for inheritance. Holmes foils Stapleton's attempt on Sir Henry's life, leading to Stapleton's demise and the revelation that the curse was a fabrication. Justice prevails with Stapleton's capture.

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Figure 1.2 Sherlock Holmes Novel (English)

Figure 1.3 Sherlock Holmes Koleksi Kasus 1 Novel (Indonesia)

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

RLOCK

The Sherlock Holmes novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles' in English was contained in 'The Sherlock Holmes the Novels' published in Penguin Books in 2015 and then translated into Indonesian 'Anjing Setan' by two translators, namely Dra. Daisy Dianasari and Sendra B. Tanuwidjaja which contained in Koleksi Kasus Sherlock Holmes 1 published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2015. It is essential to ascertain the quality of translation outcomes, particularly with regard to metaphor.

Table 1.1 The Metaphor and Translated Results

No.	Metaphor EGE	R Translated Metaphor	
1.	"Because <u>this stick</u> , though originally a very <u>handsome one</u> , has been so knocked about that."	"Karena <u>tongkat ini, sekalipun aslinya</u> <u>sangat cantik</u> , telah begitu aus akibat sering dipukul-pukul."	
2.	"It may be that <u>you are not yourself luminous</u> , but you are a conductor of light"	" <u>Kepandaianmu mungkin tidak mencolok,</u> tapi kau benar-benar sumber inspirasi."	
3.	"It may be that you are not yourself luminous, but <u>you are a conductor of light</u> "	"Kepandaianmu mungkin tidak mencolok, tapi <u>kau benar-benar sumber inspirasi</u> ."	

In Table 1.1, there are several examples of metaphors found along with their translations. The translations resulting from the original metaphors demonstrate various translation techniques used in the translation process. The metaphor "...but you are a conductor of light." translated into "Tapi kau benar-benar sumber



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inspirasi." indicating that translators need to analyze the context of the text along with the message to be conveyed and select appropriate vocabulary so that they can ultimately produce better qualities of translation text.

Previous research conducted by Adventalia et al in 2022 discussing types of figurative languages used in Sherlock Holmes; The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes of The Noble Bachelor focusing on the types of every figurative language used in the novel resulting that the figurative language that often found in Sherlock Holmes short story is metonymy, but there is also metaphor found that mostly used because the author want to provide the story to be more expressive with a hidden message for the reader. The second previous research was conducted by Pahlefi and Hilman in 2023 discussing translation of figurative language in the novel Inferno by Dan Brown who discussed the translation of figurative language in different novels which resulting from 55 of the data there are 27 data of metaphor and 20 of them used word for word translation technique which followed by 7 of them translated with literal translation technique and resulting high acceptability translation. Furthermore, Dagnev and Chervenkova in 2021 conducted research on the metaphor transformations in translation of fiction by type and density that resulted in the translation of metaphor in target language often lost in the meaning of the metaphor from the source text that was mostly found to be completely unacceptable.

From those three studies, it can be concluded that the previous research has not discussed the types of metaphor specifically in translation and the technique and quality. Meyers' previous study in 2019 that is already stated beforehand, found that a lot of translation students found it difficult to classify types of metaphors, relating to the study, this thesis is to compliment the mandatory precondition for Bachelor's Degree in Applied Linguistics in Politeknik Negeri Jakarta where the researcher study translation both techniques and qualities and more. Furthermore, there is very little study on metaphor especially in translating Sherlock Holmes novels considering it is widely known as using ancient English words and metaphorical words. As a result, the researcher will go into further detail on the

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translation studies of the metaphors found in The Hound of The Baskervilles Novel to help the translation student enrich their knowledge on the types of metaphors and the way it is translated and the results especially the impact of whether the translation results accurate, acceptable, and readable or not by the reader. Data on metaphor found from both the original and translated versions of The Hound of The Baskervilles Novel will be gathered for this study. The descriptive qualitative approach is hence the one to be applied.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The statements of the problems are as follows:

- 1. What are types of metaphors from the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?
- 2. What are techniques for translating metaphors from the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?
- 3. How is the quality of the translation of metaphor in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?
- 4. How is the relationship of the types of metaphor and the translation techniques and qualities from the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles?

1.3 Objectives of the Study OLITEKNIK

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- 1. Identifying types of metaphors from the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles
- Identifying techniques for translating metaphors from the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles
- 3. Analyzing the quality of acceptability of the translation of metaphor in the novel The Hound of The Baskervilles
- Explaining the relationship between the types of metaphor and the translation techniques and qualities that are used in the novel The Hound of the Baskervilles



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1.4 Limitation of the Study

The object of this study is limited to the types of metaphors found in one of the story collections of Sherlock Holmes and that is The Hound of The Baskervilles. The total data related to metaphors found is 61 data. The data will be limited into types of metaphors found in the sentence. Furthermore, the type of sentences will not be classified specifically. Then identifying the techniques used in translating metaphors.

1.5 Significances of The Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

It is expected that this research will serve as a reference for metaphor translation. Additionally, this study helps deepen one's understanding of the various metaphors employed in the book.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

- 1. This research is expected to be beneficial for the reader related to the translation and quality of translation.
- 2. This research is expected to complement the previous research related to the translation of metaphor.
- 3. This research is expected to be helpful, particularly for translators who work with literature.
- This research is expected to enhance student's knowledge, particularly those who study translation and literature both in English and Indonesia.
- 5. This research is expected to be a glossary of terms found in metaphor expressions and to be helpful to the English for Business and Professional Communication Department in Politeknik Negeri Jakarta, particularly in the Creative Writing class.



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CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in Chapter IV, it may be concluded that:

- 1. Total data on metaphor obtained from the novel 'The Hound of The Baskervilles' is 61 data with the 4 types of metaphor types, including anthropomorphic metaphor, synesthetic metaphor, animal metaphor, and concrete to abstract metaphor. The anthropomorphic is a metaphor that attributes human characteristics, feelings, or actions to inanimate objects, making them seem alive or personified, such as, "coarse tobacco which took me by the throat" that the fumes personify the inanimate smoke by doing an action equivalent to snatching someone by the throat. The synesthetic metaphor transfers sensory experiences between different senses, like describing a sound as something that can be seen, as in, "there have come to my ears several incidents", the word "come" denotes the appearance of someone who is perceived by the eyes and audibly conveys information. The animal metaphor uses animals or animal-related terms to describe something else, often highlighting similarities in characteristics or behavior, such as in, "he will be fluttering in our net as helpless as one of his own butterflies." uses the animal (butterfly) to symbolize the person's helpless situation, comparing them to a butterfly caught in a net. The concrete to abstract treats abstract concepts as if they are concrete and animate, allowing them to perform actions, exemplified by "He might throw some light on that which is so dark to us" is a metaphor where "light" a concrete noun is used to represent understanding or knowledge, while "dark" represents confusion or lack of knowledge.
- 2. The analysis of translation techniques used in translating metaphors in the novel reveals that reduction is the most frequently employed technique,

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occurring in 33% of the cases. Other commonly used techniques include linguistic compression and reduction (11%), reduction and adaptation (10%), literal translation (8%), amplification and linguistic compression (6%), and amplification alone (5%). Less frequently used techniques, each accounting for 3% of the data, include adaptation, linguistic compression, amplification and reduction, borrowing and reduction, and modulation and reduction. The least used techniques, each with a frequency of 2%, are linguistic amplification, modulation, particularization, compensation, compensation and reduction, and particularization and reduction.

3. It can be concluded that the accuracy quality translation of this metaphor in sentence is taken into consideration based on the outcomes of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with informants to evaluate the quality of the translation in terms of acceptability, readability, and accuracy, it may be concluded that the accuracy quality translation of this metaphors in sentence is considered less accurate with total value of score of 2.18, the acceptability quality is considered less acceptable with total value of score of 2.19, and the readability is considered readable with the highest score of all in 2.60. The use of translation techniques significantly influences the quality of 4. metaphor translation, with notable variations across different categories. For anthropomorphic metaphors, the dominant use of reduction (22 instances) often results in less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable translations. However, amplification and literal translation techniques yield higher quality scores across all dimensions. In the case of synesthetic metaphors, reduction leads to the lowest quality scores, while linguistic compression enhances translation quality. Literal translation and paired borrowingreduction techniques yield moderate scores. For animal metaphors, reduction and paired linguistic compression-reduction techniques show similar scores for accuracy and acceptability but vary in readability, whereas paired reduction-adaptation techniques achieve the highest overall quality scores. Lastly, for concrete to abstract metaphors, despite its frequent use (10 instances), reduction often results in low accuracy and acceptability but

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5.2 Suggestions

should be taken into account:

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maintains high readability. Techniques like modulation, linguistic

compression, and literal translation improve the overall quality.

The study's findings offer a number of recommendations for connected parties that

1) For translators of literature works, especially novels that are rich in

metaphor terms, it is suggested to enrich the knowledge about word

equivalents and vocabularies which is not rigid according to the novel

context that will be translated. This aims to avoid missing translation or

same theory of this study types of metaphors may be analyzed more deeply

in relation to the translation techniques and quality results, especially in a

novel that is having different target language such as Indonesia to English.

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merging too many word equivalents into irrelevant translation terms.

2) For further research, different types of metaphor may be analyzed or the

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APPENDICES A





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AM 5	"It was the acrid fumes of strong, <u>coarse tobacco</u> which took me by <u>the throat</u> and set me coughing." (Ch.3)	" <u>Bau asap</u> tembakau kasar yang tajam menyerang tenggorokanku dan menyebabkan aku terbatuk-	✓							-			
AM 6	" <u>May all our</u> difficulties vanish as easily!" (Ch.5)	batuk!" (Ch.3) " <u>Semoga semua</u> kesulitan kita berakhir semudah ini!" (Ch.5)							~		1	>	
AM 7 AM 8	"I beg, Sir Henry, that you will not go about alone. <u>Some great</u> <u>misfortune will</u> <u>befall you if you</u> <u>do.</u> " (Ch.6) To his eyes all seemed beautiful, but to me a tinge of melancholy lay upon <u>the</u> <u>countryside</u> , which bore so <u>clearly the mark</u> <u>of the waning</u> <u>year.</u> (Ch.6)	"Kuminta, Sir Henry, agar kau tidak pernah berpergian ke mana pun seorang diri. Kau akan mendapat kesulitan besar nanti." (Ch.6) Di matanya semua ini tampak indah, tapi bagiku ada setitik kemurungan di pedalaman ini yang memancarkan tanda-tanda kepahitan yang begitu jelas. (Ch.6)				>							
AM 9 AM 10	Beyond, <u>two</u> <u>copses of trees</u> <u>moaned and</u> <u>swung in a rising</u> <u>wind</u> . (Ch.6) The light beat upon him where he stood. (Ch.6)	Di seberangnya, dua batang pohon tengah mengerang dan bergoyang- goyang goyang ditiup angin yang semakin kencang. kencang. (Ch.6) Cahaya yang menerpanya menerangi	L G K	E A	RI RT	'A	~	✓ ✓	>			 	
		tempatnya berdiri. (Ch.6)											



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AM

As Sir Henry and

Saat Sir Henry

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11	I sat at breakfast the sunlight	dan aku duduk	•				-		-						
		menyantap sarapan, <u>cahaya</u>													
	<u>flooded</u> in through the high	<u>matahari</u>													
	mullioned	menerobos													
		masuk melalui													
	windows,														
	throwing watery	jendela dan													
	patches of colour	<u>memantulkan</u>													
	from the coats-of-	<u>cahaya</u>													
	arms which	<u>keemasan dari</u>													
	covered them.	<u>deretan senjata</u>													
	(Ch.7)	<u>di dinding.</u>													
		(Ch.7)											_		
AM	But surely such an	Tapi, tentu saja,		\checkmark				\checkmark			\checkmark			\checkmark	1
12	explanation as	penjelasan									Ť			•	
	that would be	seperti itu tidak													
	quite inadequate	mencukupi bagi													
	to account for the	rencana yang													
	deep and subtle	tampak halus													
	scheming which	dan dalam yang													
1	seemed to be	seolah tengah													
	weaving an	merajut jaring													
	invisible net	tidak kasat mata													
	round the young	di sekeliling	-												
	baronet. (Ch.7)	bangsawan													
		muda itu. (Ch.7)		-											
AM	The face which	Permukaan yang									\checkmark				
13	was turned	<u>menghadap ke</u>									•				
	towards us	<u>arah kami</u>		-											
	formed a dark	berupa tebing													
	cliff, with ferns	gelap, dengan													
	and brambles	tumbuhan pakis		-											
	growing in its	dan semak-													
	niches. (Ch.7)	semak berduri													
		tumbuh di ceruk-													
		ceruknya. (Ch.7)		-											
AM	"I saw his head for	"Aku melihat	\checkmark								-+				
14	quite a long time	kepalanya cukup	V				<u></u>		\checkmark			~			
14	craning out of the	lama, menjulur		-											
	boghole, but <u>it</u>														
			-												
	sucked him down	kolam lumpur,				-									
	<u>at last</u> ." (Ch.7)	tapi akhirnya	/							1					
		terbenam juga."													
		(Ch.7)											+	<u> </u>	
AM	"Two in two days,	"Dua dalam dua	\checkmark				\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark	- √	1	
15	and many more,	hari, dan masih													
	perhaps, for they	banyak lagi,							7						
	get in the way of	mungkin, karena													
	going there in the	hewan-hewan													
	dry weather, and	itu biasa ke sana	-												
	never know the	di musim kering													
	difference until	dan tidak bisa													
	the Mire has them	membedakan													
	in its clutch."	lumpur isap itu."													
1	(Ch.7)	(Ch.7)						1						1	
1 1	(UII./)														

 \checkmark

 \checkmark

 \checkmark



C Hak Cipta milik Politeknik Ne

AM

AM

17

16

"They are really

islands cut off on

all sides by the

impassable Mire,

them in the course

A long, low moan,

indescribably sad, swept over the

moor. (Ch.7)

of years." (Ch.7)

has

round

which

crawled

"Bukit-bukit itu

yang tidak bisa

<u>mengepung</u> mereka selama bertahun-tahun." (Ch.7)

erangan panjang

rendah,

yang

<u>isap</u>

yang

sebenarnya

dikelilingi

<u>lumpur</u>

dilewati,

Terdengar

dan

sangat

<u>sudah</u>

pulau

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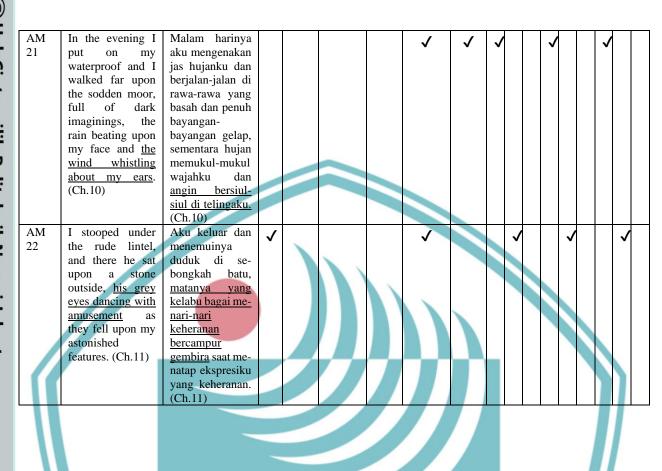
		menyedihkan, yang menyapu rawa-rawa. (Ch.7)									
AM 18	From a dull murmur it swelled into a deep roar and then sank back into a melancholy, throbbing murmur once again. (Ch.7)	Dari, sekadar gumaman pelan, suara itu bertambah keras menjadi raungan dalam, lalu kembali mereda menjadi gumaman sedih. (Ch.7)	~					~	~		
AM 19	As you look at their grey stone huts against the scarred hillsides you leave your own age behind you. (Ch.8)	Kalau kau memandang <u>gubuk-gubuk</u> <u>batu kelabu di</u> <u>lereng-lereng</u> <u>bukit, kau akan</u> <u>merasa seolah</u> <u>meninggalkan</u> <u>zamanmu</u> <u>sendiri.</u> (Ch.8)	✓ L		5	JIK		~	~		
AM 20	In the evening I put on my waterproof and I walked far upon the sodden moor, full of dark imaginings, <u>the</u> <u>rain beating upon</u> <u>my face</u> and the wind whistling about my ears. (Ch.10)	Malam harinya aku mengenakan jas hujanku dan berjalan-jalan di rawa-rawa yang basah dan penuh bayangan- bayangan gelap, <u>sementara hujan</u> <u>memukul-mukul</u> <u>wajahku</u> dan angin bersiul- siul di telingaku. (Ch.10)		RT	A	✓ 	✓			v	



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APPENDICES B

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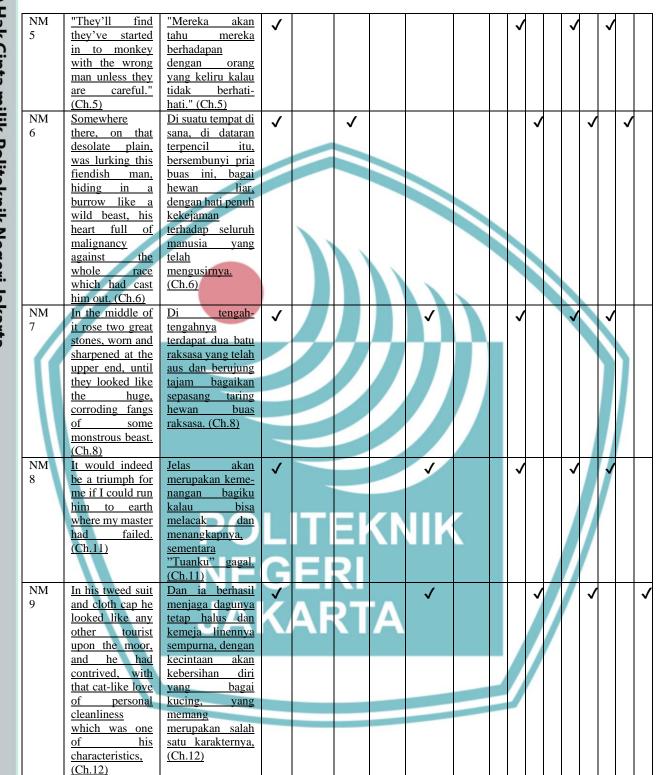
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NM	To all the world	Bagi seluruh		1							
10	he was the man	dunia Selden		✓			\checkmark	√		▼	
	of violence, half	mungkin pria									
	animal and half	yang kejam,									
	demon; (Ch.13)	separo hewan dan									
		separo setan;									
		(Ch.13)									
NM	We have him,	Kita berhasil	\checkmark				,		<	\checkmark	
11	Watson, we have	<u>mendapatkannya,</u>	•						-		
	him, and I dare	Watson, kita									
	swear that before	<u>mendapatkannya.</u>									
	tomorrow night	<u>Dan aku berani</u>									
	<u>he will be</u>	bersumpah									
	fluttering in our	sebelum besok									
	net as helpless as	malam dia sudah									
	one of his own	akan tidak									
	butterflies.	<u>berdaya</u> dalam									
	(<u>Ch.13</u>)	jaring kita, seperti									
		<u>kupu-kupunya</u> sendiri. (Ch.13)									
NM	And I have also	Dan aku juga									
12	communicated	sudah bercakap-			\checkmark		\checkmark			\checkmark	
12	with my faithful	cakap dengan									
	Cartwright, who	Cartwright yang									
	would certainly	setia—yang pasti									
	have pined away	akan menunggu di									
	at the door of my	pintu gubukku									
	hut as a dog does	bagai anjing me-									
	<u>at his master's</u>	<u>nunggui makam</u>									
	grave. (Ch.13)	<u>majikannya.</u>									
		<u>(Ch.13)</u>	-								
		PO NE JAI	G	ERI		(

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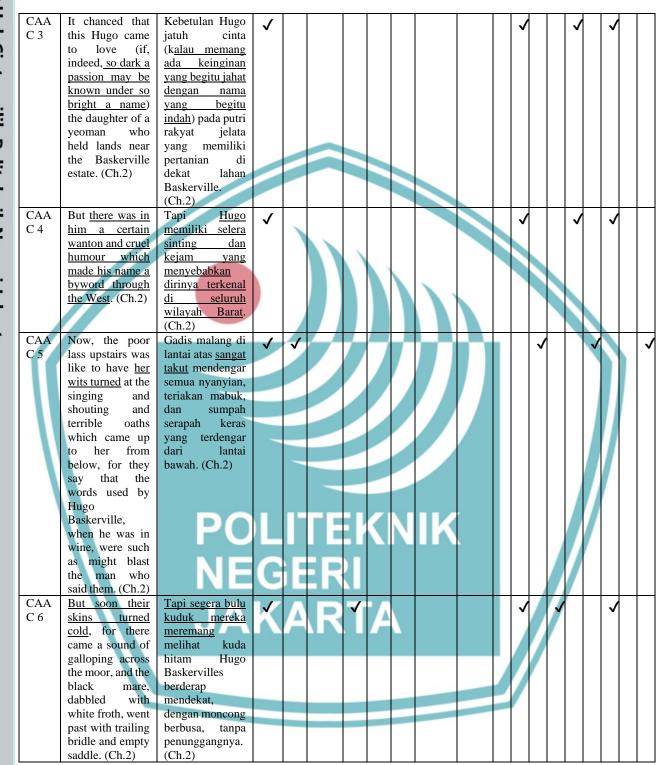
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<u> </u>													
) Hak Cinta milik Politeknik Negeri lakarta	CAA C 7	"He made England too hot to hold him, fled to Central America, and died there in 1876 of yellow fever." (Ch.3)	"Tingkah lakunya menyebabkan Inggris menjadi terlalu panas, sehingga dia melarikan diri ke Amerika Tengah dan meninggal di sana pada tahun 1876 akibat demam kuning." (Ch.3)						✓				
cnik Negeri Jakarta	CAA C 8	He wore a ruddy-tinted tweed suit, and had the weather- beaten appearance of one who has spent most of his time in the open air (Ch.4)	Ia mengenakan setelan garis- garis agak kemerahan. Penampilannya khas seseorang yang termakan cuaca karena menghabiskan sebagian sebagian besar waktunya di udara terbuka (Ch.4)			✓))							
	CAA C 9	Yet there was something in his steady eye and the quiet assurance of his bearing which indicated the gentleman. (Ch.4)	Meskipun begitu, ada sesuatu dalam pandangannya yang mantap dan sikapnya yang tenang meyakinkan yang menunjukan ia pria terhormat. (Ch.4)					IK				1	•
	CAA C 10	"I don't know much about the tariff and things of that kind," said he; "but it seems to me we've got a bit off the trail so far as that note is concerned." (Ch.4)	"Aku tidak mengerti banyak tentang tarif dan masalah- masalah seperti itu," katanya, "tapi bagiku tampaknya kita sudah agak menyimpang dalam melacak jejak surat ini." (Ch.4)	א ט א	E A	R	۲ ۲						
	CAA C 11	<u>"On the contrary,</u> <u>I think we are</u> <u>particularly hot</u> <u>upon the trail, Sir</u> <u>Henry." (Ch.4)</u>	<u>"Sebaliknya,</u> <u>kurasa kita justru</u> <u>berada di jejak</u> yang tepat, Sir <u>Henry." (Ch.4)</u>		>					√	~		

1	/	~	
	JAKA	all.	
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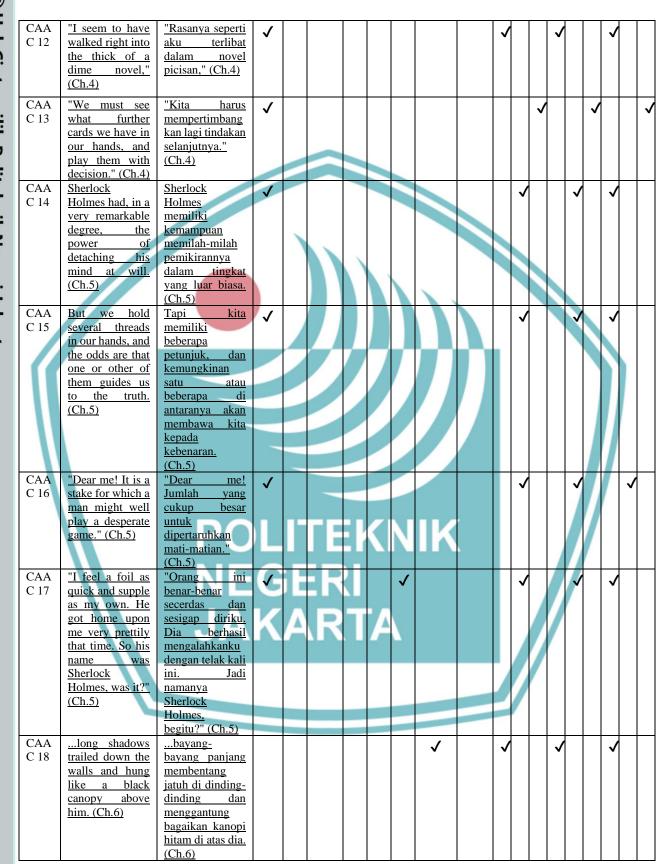
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CAA

C 19

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C 20

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C 21

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C 23

"What a pity! He

that which is so

to

I am conscious

weight at my heart, which is

the more terrible

because I am

unable to define

I am conscious

present, which is

the more terrible

<u>because I am</u>

unable to define

Was he also out

in that deluge -

man

Once again I had

dead wall which seemed to be

every path by

which I tried to

get at the object of my mission.

of

a

of

of

that

across

ever-

it. (Ch.10)

myself

impending

it. (Ch.10)

the

darkness? (Ch.10)

reached

built

(Ch.11)

feeling

danger

of

light on

might

some

dark

(Ch.7)

myself

throw

<u>us."</u>

a

"Sayang sekali!

menyadari beban

karena aku tidak

perasaan adanya

yang semakin

karena aku tidak

dalam hal ini--

Sekali lagi aku

jalan buntu yang tampaknya ada

di setiap jalan

untuk mencapai <u>tujuan misiku.</u>

kupilih

bahaya-bahaya

mengungkap

mungkin

ini."

sendiri

hatiku,

menjadi

sendiri

yang

lebih

yang

 \checkmark

√

Dia

<u>bisa</u>

misteri

(Ch.7)

dalam

yang

lebih

mengerikan

<u>mampu</u> mendefinisikann ya. (Ch.10)

Aku

nyata,

menjadi

<u>mampu</u> mendefinisikann ya. (Ch.10) Apa ia terlibat

sosok

misterius?

menghadapi

(Ch.10)

yang

(Ch.11)

<u>mengerikan</u>

menyadari

Aku

 \checkmark

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