

**UNIT SHIFTS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ARTHUR CONAN
DOYLE'S *THE HOUND OF THE BASKERVILLE***

A GRADUATING PAPER

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the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



By:

AHMAD TITO BRAMUDIA

(10150001)

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA
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I certify that this paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the contents of this paper. Other writers' opinions or finding included in the paper are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 5 Juni 2014

The writer,



Ahmad Tito Bramudia



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fak. (0274) 513949
Web : <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> E-mail : adab@uin-suka.ac.id

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Yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh :

Nama : Ahmad Tito Bramudia

NIM : 10150001

Telah dimunaqosyahkan pada : Kamis 19 Juni 2014

Nilai Munaqosyah : A-

Dan telah dinyatakan diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga.

TIM MUNAQOSYAH

Ketua Sidang

Arif Budiman, MA

NIP 19780309 201101 1 003

Penguji I

Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, M.Hum

NIP. 19760405 200901 1 016

Penguji II

Bambang Hariyanto, M.A

NIP 19800411 200912 1 003



Dr. Hj. Siti Maryam, M.Ag
NIP: 19580117 198503 2 001



**Program Studi Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta**

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi

a.n. Ahmad Tito Bramudia

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:


Nama : Ahmad Tito Bramudia
NIM : 10150001
Prodi : Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul : **Unit Shifts in the Translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *the Hound of the Baskerville***

Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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Yogyakarta, 24 Juni 2014
Pembimbing,


Arif Budiman S. S. M. A.
NIP. 19780309 201101 1 003

DEDICATION

DEDICATED TO

MY BELOVED PARENTS

MY BELOVED BROTHER AND YOUNGER SISTER

ALL OF MY FAMILIES

MY ALMA MATER – UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA YOGYAKARTA

LEARNERS OF ENGLISH

MOTTO

THE HIGHEST RESULT OF EDUCATION IS TOLERANCE

-Helen Keller-

HOPE SEES THE INVISIBLE, FEELS THE INTANGIBLE, AND
ACHIEVE THE IMPOSIBLE

-Helen Keller-

IT DOES NOT MATTER HOW SLOWLY YOU GO AS LONG AS
YOU DO NOT STOP

-Confucius-

THE WORD IMPOSIBLE IS NOT IN MY DICTIONARY

-Napoleon Bonaparte-

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Writer

ABSTRACT

Morpheme is one of grammatical unit in linguistics. Both in English and Bahasa Indonesia, morpheme is divided into two groups; they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. In translation field, the bound morpheme is often translated into different grammatical unit in target language so it is often make a question that translation is having equivalences each other or not. The object of analysis of this research is bound morphemes used in the novel of *The Hound of the Baskerville* by Arthur Conan Doyle. Moreover, data analysis of this research is bound morpheme shifts and its translation occurred in translated version of the novel above. This research intends to explain shifts and equivalences in target language of the novel above.

Method of collecting data in this research is reading technique which is reading, scrutinizing, and noting. To examine types of shift of each morpheme, the writer uses the theory of shift in translation by Catford. Then, to examine equivalences in the translation, the writer uses dictionaries to prove it.

The result of this research shows that there are one hundred seventy (170) cases of shift of grammatical unit from bound morpheme to word and form bound morpheme to phrase. The bound morphemes which experience grammatical unit shifts are the bound morpheme *re-*, *in-*, *im-*, *un-*, *dis-*, *ir-*, *-ly*, *-less*, *-es/-s*, *-est*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-able/-ible*, and *-ous*.

Key words: translation, equivalence, bound morpheme.

ABSTRAK

Morfem merupakan salah satu dari unit gramatikal dalam ilmu linguistik. Dalam Bahasa Inggris maupun Bahasa Indonesia morfem dibagi menjadi dua bagian, yaitu morfem bebas dan morfem terikat. Dalam penerjemahan, morfem terikat seringkali diterjemahkan dalam tataran unit gramatikal yang berbeda pada bahasa target sehingga sering menimbulkan pertanyaan apakah terjemahan itu sepadan satu sama lain atau tidak. Objek penelitian skripsi ini adalah morfem terikat yang digunakan dalam novel *The Hound of the Baskerville* karya Arthur Conan Doyle. Sedangkan data penelitian ini adalah pergeseran morfem dan terjemahannya yang terdapat dalam versi terjemahan novel di atas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan perubahan-perubahan dan padanan terjemahan dalam target bahasa novel tersebut.

Metode pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini adalah teknik membaca, yaitu dengan membaca, simak, dan kemudian mencatat. Untuk mengetahui jenis perubahan yang terjadi pada setiap morfem, penulis menggunakan teori pergeseran dalam terjemahan dari Catford. Untuk mengetahui padanan dalam terjemahan tersebut, penulis menggunakan kamus sebagai pembuktiannya.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 170 kasus pergeseran unit gramatikal dari morfem terikat ke kata dan dari morfem terikat ke frase. Morfem terikat yang mengalami pergeseran unit gramatikal adalah morfem terikat *re-*, *in-*, *im-*, *un-*, *dis-*, *ir-*, *-ly*, *-less*, *-es/-s*, *-est*, *-er*, *-ist*, *-able/-ible*, dan *-ous*.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, padanan, morfem terikat

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The world consists of many people who have different cultures, traditions, languages, and life styles. Those differences make human beings need an access to know about information each other so they can adopt something good from it. The access is such as learning of language, especially in translation studies.

People need information and educations to compete with others in living their life. Information can be gotten from variety of sources such as from magazines, educational books, newspapers and others. Nevertheless, sometimes those sources are created in different languages and therefore those languages need to be reproduced in other languages. Here is one of the functions of translation. People can get and share any information to many people around the world by translating a text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). So, it can be said that translation is important for people.

Translation can give other benefits for people. One of them is, that it can give useful information to other people. In Islam, a Muslim is obligated to share his or her information or knowledge to other people. It is mentioned in the Noble Qur'an in Surah Al Maeda verse 67 (sixty-seven):

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الرُّسُولُ بَلِّغْ مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلْ فَمَا
 بَلَغْتَ رِسَالَتَهُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ
 الْكَافِرِينَ ﴾

“O Messenger! Make known that which hath been revealed unto thee from thy Lord, for if thou do it not, thou wilt not have conveyed His message. Allah will protect thee from mankind. Lo! Allah guideth not the disbelieving folk” (Al Maeda (s): 67).

From this ayah, it can be interpreted that a Muslim is obligated to convey information mandated to other people. It becomes a lofty thing when people can share information or knowledge each other. One of manners to share them is by translating a text. Sharing knowledge or information by translating seems similar as a teacher makes his or her student to be a smart person or knowing something and it is one of the sublime actions.

“Translation is an operation performed on language; a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (Catford, 1965:1). It means that translation is process or action of reproducing a language from source language to target language. Here, someone who translates a language to other languages called as translator.

Every language around the world has its own system and language unit and therefore a translator has to know well about language translated by him or her. If a translator does not know about them, it can create confusion to

readers. It can happen because they do not understand what the writer means even it may bring readers to wrong understanding of text translated.

The interesting cases can be gotten in translation field especially in product of translation such as translated novel. In translated novel, there are some cases can be found including shifts in translation. One of those cases is shifts in translation. Thus, this research intends to analyze the translation cases in translated novel especially about shifts in translation.

To limit the analysis, this research focuses on bound morpheme shifts occur in the novel. A bound morpheme shift is that a shift of bound morpheme occurs from SL translated to TL in process of translation. That shift is the unit of morpheme itself and it can be shift from morpheme to word, morpheme to phrase, and others. Shift in translation can be rank-up or rank-down. Rank-up shift is a shift of rank in TL is higher than SL such as shift from a word in SL to a clause in TL. Rank-down shift is a shift of rank in TL is lower than SL such as shift from a clause in SL to a word in TL.

This research uses theory of unit shift in translation to analyze the bound morpheme shifts occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*, the subject of analysis in this research. It is because many cases of bound morpheme shifts can be found in this novel. This research intends to show some interesting cases from this novel. The cases are gotten from the morphemic branches such as prefixes (*im-*, *in-*, *dis-*, *un-*, *re-*, and etc) and suffixes (*-s*, *-ly*, *-able/ible*, *-less*, *-ist* *-ing*, etc).

This research applies the method of descriptive-inferential analysis. This method is proposed by Kothari and it is used as the way to analyze the cases found. A sample of morphemic shifts that happen in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville* is provided below;

-dis (SL)	<i>tidak</i> (TL)
'And you go in dis grace. (Page 151)	"Dan kau dipecat dengan tidak hormat. (Page 189)

A case of unit shift happens in the sample above. It is a shift of bound morpheme to word. The shift can be seen from unit bound morpheme *dis-* in SL that is translated into unit word *tidak* in TL.

This research intends to prove the equivalences of unit shift in translation by using dictionaries. The complete analysis is put in the chapter III of this research. This research focuses on the shifts of bound morphemes occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*.

The reasons of choosing *The Hound of the Baskerville* novel by Arthur Conan Doyle as the subject of analysis are because of the quality and the values of this novel. This novel was listed as number 128 of 200 on the BBC's The Big Red poll of the UK's as "best loved novel" in 2003. Then, in 1998, it was listed as the top Holmes novel, with a rating from Sherlockian scholars 100 of 100 (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Hound_of_the_Baskervilles). Then, story of this novel has some values. This story can influence the readers to be a

positive thinker, a critical thinker, and not easy to believe for uncorroborated things. Characters of Sherlock Holmes and Watson represent these values in this novel.

The Hound of the Baskerville novel has translated into Bahasa Indonesia and Dina Begum translates it. She is a translator and has work experience for 16 years in a library owned by a British Organization in Jakarta. She gets Diploma degree in Librarianship Science Bogor Agriculture University in 1991. Her specialization in translating is from English to Bahasa Indonesia and from English to Sundanese. Dina Begum focuses on translating for book fiction and nonfiction, culture, education, film, environment, and others. She works as translator since 2008. Moreover, she is a member of Himpunan Penerjemah Indonesia-HPI (The Association of Indonesian Translator).

The Hound of the Baskerville novel tells about a couple of detectives who are Watson and Sherlock Holmes; they assist the Baskerville family to solve a mystery of Sir Charles Baskerville's death. His death is considered as unusual because Sir Charles' corpse is so ghastly and many people presume that he dies caused by the hound in the Baskerville. Nevertheless, Watson and Holmes do not believe it and they attempt to find out it together. They go to the Baskerville while keeping Sir Henry, last generation of Baskerville family because he is known as next target of murderer. Finally, Watson and Holmes are success to find the murderer, he is Mr. Stapleton a neighbor of Baskerville. He has a huge hound that is used to kill Sir Charles and seizes for wealth of

Baskerville family. The last, Watson and Holmes prove that the death of Sir Charles is not caused by a mystic thing.

1.2 Problem Statements

1. How are the bound morpheme shifts that occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*?
2. What bound morpheme shifts are most dominant to occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*?

1.3 Objectives of Study

1. to describe the bound morphemes shifts in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*.
2. to find out which bound morpheme shifts are most dominant to occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*.

1.4 Significances of Study

The analysis of this research has some significances both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this analysis is useful to enlarge and to increase knowledge of readers in translation field especially in two different languages, English and Bahasa Indonesia. Besides, the analysis of this research can be also as a reference for those who are interested in learning about the translation.

Practically, this analysis has usefulness for teaching and training about translation.

1.5 Literature Review

This research selects the bound morpheme shifts in novel as object of analysis. This research has also similarities both objective of study and theory used with some other theses. The first prior research gotten is a thesis by Novie Andriani Kesuma, 2010 from University of North Sumatera entitled “The Morphemic Shift in Translation of John Shors’ *Beneath a Marble Sky* into *Taj Mahal* by Meithya Rose.” In her thesis, she analyzes the morphemic shifts and finds the most dominant of morphemic shifts occur in the novel. She categorizes kinds of bound morphemes into prefixes and suffixes. She analyzes also the shifts of morphemes to words and morphemes to phrases. The result is she finds the morphemic shifts of changes from morphemes to words and from morphemes to phrases that occur in prefixes *un-*, *im-*, *re-*, *dis-*, *under-*, *out-*, *a-*, *extra-*, and *over-*. The morphemic shifts occur also in the suffixes *-ing*, *-ly*, *-s*, *-er*, *-less*, *-est*, and *-ed*.

The second prior research is the thesis by Robby Hamdanur, 2011 from University of North Sumatera entitled “An Analysis of Unit Shifts in the Translation of Agatha Christie’s *The Mystery of the Blue Train* into *Misteri Kereta Api Biru* by Nyonya Suwarni A.S.” Robby provides the analysis of unit shifts in translation. He categorizes them from morphemes to words, words to

phrases, words to clauses, words to sentences, phrases to clauses, phrases to sentences, etc. Then, he calculates how many morphemic shifts happen in the novel. The result is he finds 389 cases of unit shifts in the novel. They are shifts from morpheme to word, shifts from word to morpheme, shifts from word to phrase, shifts from word to clause, shifts from word to sentence, shifts from phrase to word, shifts from phrase to clause, shifts from phrase to sentence, shifts from clause to word, shifts from clause to phrase, shifts from clause to sentence, shifts from sentence to word, shifts sentence to phrase, and shifts from sentence to clause.

The third prior research is the thesis by Elisa Hari Septi Simanjuntak, 2010 from University of North Sumatera entitled “An Analysis of Word Shifts in *Sherlock Holmes*’ Movie Subtitle.” In her thesis, she analyzes the unit shifts from movie subtitle and counts how many shifts happen in it. The result of her analysis is, that she finds 128 word shifts containing three types of rank change. They are shifts from word to phrase (W-P), word to clause (W-C), and word to sentence (W-S). Moreover, there are 115 cases of shifts from word to phrase (W-P), 12 cases of shifts from word to clause (W-C), and 1 case of shifts from word to sentence (W-S).

The fourth prior research is a thesis written by Kadek Yogi Suasana in 2013 from Udayana University. Its title is “Shift in Translation of Locative Prepositional Phrases with Reference to Steve Jobs Biography”. He analyzes about the shifts of locative prepositional phrase and only focuses on analyzing

the preposition ‘at’, ‘in’, and ‘from’. He applies some theories in analyzing the data, like theory of translation proposed by Larson, translation equivalent by Nida in Venuti, preposition by Quirk and shifts in translation by Catford. The result of his analysis, he finds shifts in translation both level shift and category shift in the data analysis. Then, category shift consists of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

The last prior research is a thesis written by Sonny Primadani Hasanuddin in 2012 from Yogyakarta State University. Its title is “Rank Shift in English-Bahasa Indonesia Subtitle of *King’s Speech* Movie”. He analyzes about rank shifts occur in *King’s Speech* English-Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. As the result, he finds that from 293 sentences of rank shifts, 290 sentences are equivalent in meaning or 99%. The equivalent meaning is divided into three degree, which is full meaning (93.9%), increased meaning (1%), and decreased meaning (4.1%). Non-equivalent meaning that occurs only 3 sentences of rank shifts, or about 1%. The non-equivalent meaning is divided into two degree that are full different meaning (1%) and no-meaning (0%).

The similarity among this research and five prior researches above can be seen in the object of analysis. The researchers choose the same object; it is shifts in translation. Nevertheless, there are some differences in these theses; they are the subject of analysis. This research uses the translation of *The Hound of the Baskerville* novel as the subject of analysis and focuses on the bound morpheme shifts. It means that the focus is similar with the first prior researches

but she uses the translation of *Beneath of Marble Sky* novel. The second prior research uses the translation of novel *The Mystery of the Blue Train* as the subject of analysis. The writer of the third prior research uses the subtitle of *Sherlock Holmes'* movie as the subject of her analysis. The fourth prior research uses Steve's Jobs Biography as the subject of analysis. Moreover, the last prior research uses King's Speech movie subtitle as the subject of analysis.

In addition, the writer of the first prior research collects the data by observing closely the morphemes in SL and TL, and also by reading repeatedly and analyzing them. She applies the qualitative method in her analysis. The writer of second prior research applies the purposive sampling as the method of data collecting and descriptive-qualitative method as the method and type of his research. The data of the third prior research are collected by collecting the transcript of *Sherlock Holmes'* movie subtitle. She applies qualitative method in her research. The fourth prior research applies qualitative research as the type of research and collects the data by using observation method. Then, he analyzes the data by using translational identity method or comparing one language to other languages. The last prior research applies the qualitative research as type of research and collects the data by reading repeatedly. He applies also the descriptive method as the method of analyzing data. Nevertheless, this research collects the data by reading, observing, and noting the morphemic shifts that happen in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville* novel. Then, this research applies the qualitative-quantitative method and descriptive-inferential analysis as the type research

and the method of analyzing data. All the researchers above use Catford's theory about unit shift in analyzing the data.

In conclusion, those five prior researches are taken to get comparison and input to this research. All the prior researches above have similar object to this research that is the analysis of shifts happen in translation. The subject of analysis of this research makes difference with three prior researchers above. Moreover, this research is focused on analyzing the morphemic shifts and finding out the most dominant of morphemic shifts in the translation of *The Hound of the Baskerville* novel.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research focuses on analyzing and observing bound morpheme shifts in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville* novel. To answer the questions mentioned in the problem statements. This research uses some theories related to the questions.

The first theory used is theory of shifts in translation, the unit shift precisely. Catford states that there are two major types of shift; they are level shift and category shift (1965:73). Moreover, the category shift is divided into four types. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift (rank change), and intra-system shift.

1. Structure shifts are amongst the most frequent category shift at all rank in translation (1965:77).

2. Class shifts occur when translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item (1965:78).
3. Unit shift (rank shift) is a change of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalence of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL (1965:79).
4. Intra-system shifts is a case where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constituent, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system (1965:80).

In this research, the writer uses Catford's theory of unit shift.

Then, to find out the answer of second problem statement, this research uses the formula to find out the mean. It is used to find out the most dominant bound morpheme shifts occur in this novel. Butler says that "the mean is what the layman means by an 'average'" (1985: 27).

$$\frac{N}{\sum X} \times 100\%$$

N = Number of each type of bound morpheme shifts

□X = Total number of bound morpheme shifts

1.7 Method of Study

1.7.1 Type of Research

Based on type of analyzing the data, this research applies the qualitative and quantitative research since the data is analyzed by explaining descriptively and statistically. Kothari (2004:3) says that "qualitative research is concerned

with qualitative phenomenon, i. e., phenomenon relating to or involving quality or kind”. Whereas, quantitative research can be said as a research related to the measurement of quantity or amount and it can be explained statically or in terms of quantity (Kothari, 2004:3).

1.7.2 Data Sources

The writer takes data source from the novel by Arthur Conan Doyle entitled *The Hound of the Baskerville* and its translation *Sherlock Holmes & Anjing Iblis dan Keluarga Baskerville* by Dina Begum. The source language (SL) is English and the target language (TL) is Bahasa Indonesia. The data analyzed are the words that have bound morphemes combination.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

There are seven techniques of collecting data based on Ratna. They are technique of sampling, observation, interview, documentation, questioner, triangulation, and reading. Nevertheless, this research applies technique of reading as method of collecting data. Ratna (2010:246) says that “technique of reading is scrutinizing and reading the data, and then continued by noting”. It can be called shortly as reading, scrutinizing, and noting or *baca, simak, dan catat* (BSC) in Bahasa Indonesia. In collecting the data, the following steps are applied:

- a) Identifying the source language (SL) data that consist of bound morphemes then underline them.

- b) Identifying the target language (TL) data that consists of bound morpheme shifts then underline them.
- c) The data gotten from source language (SL) and target language (TL) are put together side by side.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, this research applies the descriptive and inferential analysis method proposed by Khotari. Kothari (2004:5) says that “descriptive research is concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group. It is concerned with specific predictions, with narration of fact and characteristics concerning individual, group, or situation.” Then, inferential analysis is known as statistical analysis. “It is concerned with the estimation of population values. It is mainly on the basis of inferential analysis that the task of interpretation” (Kothari, 2004:131). The analysis of this research is arranged to be the descriptions and the calculations of data analysis. In analyzing the data gotten, the following steps are applied:

- a) Looking for the bound morphemes from the SL and TL
- b) Comparing the data of the source language and target language
- c) Classifying and analyzing the data based on the type of bound morpheme shifts
- d) Finding out the most dominant morphemic shift in the translation of the source language
- e) Drawing the conclusion

1.8 Paper Organization

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter consists of introduction. The contents are background of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of study, and paper organization. The second chapter consists of description of theoretical background. Moreover, this chapter contains of translation theories such as definition of translation, functions of translation, shifts in translation, and about five ranks of grammatical unit.

The third chapter consists of research finding and data analysis. The data analysis are discussed by using the theory of translation proposed by Catford to describe the bound morpheme shift occur in the translation of subject used. Then, there are also the lists of morphemic shifts that occur in the translation of subject analyzed to find out bound morpheme shift that are most dominant to occur in this novel. The last chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the shifts of bound morpheme translated into words and phrases gotten from the SL and its translation in TL in Bahasa Indonesia, the writer is able to draw some conclusions. From the novel of *The Hound of the Baskerville* by Arthur Conan Doyle and its translation *Sherlock Holmes & Anjing Iblis dan Keluarga Baskerville* translated by Dina Begum, the writer finds one hundred seventy (170) shifts of bound morpheme that are included the shifts from a morpheme to a word and from a morpheme to a phrase.

From these one hundred seventy (170) cases of bound morpheme shifts containing of 15 kinds of bound morpheme translated into words and phrases in TL, the writer finds that these shifts contain of 7 prefixes and 8 suffixes. In addition, by using the formula to find out the mean, the writer can find that the shift occurrence of prefix *re-* is 3 cases (1.8 %), *in-* is 15 cases (8.8 %), *im-* is 5 cases (2.9 %), *un-* is 43 cases (25.3 %), *dis-* is 5 cases (2.9 %), *ir-* is 2 cases (1.2 %), and *mis-* is 1 case (0.6 %). Then, the shift occurrence of suffix *-ly* is 42 cases (24.7 %), *-est* is 8 cases (4.7 %), *-less* is 19 cases (11.2 %), *-es* is 4 cases (2.3 %), *-er* is 19 cases (11.2 %), *-ist* is 1 case (0.6 %), *-able* is 2 cases (1.2 %), and *-ous* is 1 case (0.6 %). From that calculation, the writer can decide that the most dominant of bound morpheme shift that occur in the translation of *The Hound of The Baskerville* is prefix *un-* with 43 cases (25.3 %). Then, the

lowest shift of bound morpheme in the TL is prefix *-mis*, suffix *-ist*, and *-ous*, with 1 case (0.6 %).

From the analysis, the writer can conclude that shifts in translation cannot be considered as a mistake but it happens in translation in order to create suitability or equivalence between the SL and TL. Then, a text that is translated by a translator in TL can be considered by the readers as equivalent or non-equivalent in meaning. One of the ways to consider the equivalence in meaning of a text translated is the readers can prove that equivalence by using the dictionary or comparing the quality meaning between both the source text and the text translated. This action is taken because sometimes a translator translates a text into some different target texts although the source is one. As a sample is, prefix *un-* in SL is translated by Dina Begum in the translation of *The Hound of the Baskerville* novel into different words in TL that are *tidak*, *tak*, *tanpa*, *tiada*, and *bukan*. Therefore, the readers need to prove that translation is accurate or equivalent or not.

Moreover, the writer is only finding the shift of bound morpheme in the target language from morphemes to words and from morphemes to phrases. Then, the writer does not find the change or the shift of morphemes to clauses or morphemes to sentences in the target language.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis of this research, the writer has some suggestions for those who are interested in the translation field. First, the next researchers who take the similar topic with this research are better to apply other theories besides the theory of shifts in translation by Catford. It can be the theory of translation equivalent by Nida, translation theory by Newmark, and others. Second, the next researchers can find out for the other ways in proving the equivalent meaning of text translated beside using the dictionary or comparing the quality meaning of the text translated. One of this way is by using componential analysis. Then, it is better to the next researchers who take the similar topic with this research to create their thesis to be more specific. It can be produced by focusing on one or two bound morpheme to be analyzed to make the thesis become specific and deeper in analysis.

In addition, in the process of translation, we may or may not shift the bound morpheme. It is because all the languages around the world have their own systems or characters. Bound morpheme shifts can occur in translation in order to find out the equivalent in meaning between the source language and the target language. When bound morphemes in SL and TL have already the formal correspondence, so they need not be shifted.

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APPENDICES

1. Data Classification of Bound Morpheme Shifts from Morpheme to Other Units

1.1 Shifts from Morphemes to Words

A. Prefix

1. Prefix *re-*

a) Prefixes *re-* in SL are translated into *kembali* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	Dr. Mortimer re folded his paper and replaced it in his pocket. (Page 25)	<i>Dr. Mortimer kembali melipat Koran dan mengantonginya. (Page 32)</i>
2	... he passed me and re -entered the house. (Page 246)	<i>... dia melewatiku untuk kembali memasuki rumah. (Page 302)</i>

b) Prefix *re-* in SL is translated into *ulang* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	When the house is renovated and re furnished,.. (Page 138)	<i>Setelah rumah itu direnovasi dan diperaboti ulang,.. (Page 174)</i>

2. Prefix *in-*

a) Prefixes *in-* in SL are translated into *tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	'Anything which may seem to have a bearing however in direct upon the case,.. (Page 84)	<i>" Apa saja yang kelihatannya mengacu kepada kasus walaupun hubungannya sangat tidak langsung,.. (Page 107)</i>
2	If they are innocent it would be a cruel in justice,.. (Page 85)	<i>Kalau mereka tidak bersalah itu tidak adil,.. (Page 108)</i>
3	But surely such an explanation as that would be quite in adequate to account for the deep... (Page 104)	<i>Tapi, tentunya penjelasan semacam ini tidak masuk akal untuk perencanaan rapi... (Page 131)</i>
4	It is surely in conceivable that he could have held out upon the moor	<i>Sangat tidak masuk akal dia bisa bertahan di rawa-rawa selama itu.</i>

	during all that time. (Page 125)	(Page 157)
5	But in credulity and indifference were evidently my strongest cards. (Page 194)	Tapi, sikap tidak percaya dan acuh tak acuh adalah kartu terbaikku. (Page 242)
6	..., you have been in valuable to me in this... (Page 205)	..., kau tidak ternilai bagiku dalam kasus ini... (Page 254)
7	The farther wall of the orchard was already in visible,.. (Page 248)	Tembok hutan paling jauh sudah tidak kelihatan,.. (Page 304)

b) Prefixes *in-* in SL are translated into *tak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	I laughed in credulously as Sherlock Holmes leaned back in his sette... (Page 7)	Aku tertawa tak percaya saat Sherlock Holmes bersandar di sofanya... (Page 10)
2	As I looked from their windows at the in terminable granite-flecked moor rolling unbroken to the farthest horizon... (Page 117)	Saat aku memandang dari jendela mereka kearah rawa-rawa tak bertepi yang dibercaki granit mengalun tiada habisnya ke kaki langit terjauh... (Page 146)
3	Sir Henry lay in sensible... (Page 251)	Sir Henry tergeletak tak sadarkan diri... (Page 308)

c) Prefix *in-* in SL translated into *terlalu* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	As it is, by an in discreet eagerness,.. (Page 63)	Dengan begini, karena terlalu bersemangat,.. (Page 78)

3. Prefix *im-*

a) Prefixes *im-* in SL are translated into *tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., twelve feet high and im penetrable. (Page 32)	..., tingginya sekitar tiga meter dan tidak bisa ditembus. (Page 42)
2	..., and made up his mind as to which points were essential and which im material. (Page 40)	..., dan memutuskan mana yang penting dan mana yang tidak penting. (Page 51)

3	... seemed impassive were it not for the sensitive mouth and the beautiful dark. (Page 114)	<i>Tampak tidak menunjukkan emosi kalau tidak ada mulut sensitive dan mata hitam indah yang menatap tajam. (Page 143)</i>
4	... and stamped his feet in his impatience . (Page 248)	<i>... dan mengentakkan kakinya dengan tidak sabar. (Page 304)</i>

4. Prefix *un-*

a) Prefixes *un-* in SL are translated into *tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., that those foul passions whereby our family has suffered so grievously may not again be loosed to our undoing . (Page 15)	<i>..., agar hasrat menyimpang yang membuat keluarga kita menderita sampai hancur ini tidak terjadi lagi. (Page 21)</i>
2	With all the good will in the world he may be unable to help you. (Page 75)	<i>Walaupun bersedia, dia mungkin tidak dapat membantumu. (Page 94)</i>
3	..., but sorry, to report unable to trace cut sheet of Times. (Page 78)	<i>..., tapi maaf, melaporkan tidak bisa melacak lembar Times digunting. (98)</i>
4	The work to a man of my temperament was mechanical and uninteresting ,... (Page 117)	<i>Bagi laki-laki dengan tempramen sepertiku pekerjaan itu mekanis dan tidak menarik,... (Page 146)</i>
5	... they should have lived so thickly on what must always have been most unfruitful soil. (Page 124)	<i>... mereka bisa hidup ditempat yang paling tidak subur seperti ini. (Page 156)</i>
6	..., but I confess that I have had uneasy ... (Page 125)	<i>..., tapi kuakui perasaanku tidak enak... (Page 157)</i>
7	Now, all these rooms are unfurnished and unoccupied,.. (Page 133)	<i>Nah, semua kamar ini tidak berperabot dan tidak berpenghuni... (Page 166)</i>
8	Now, all these rooms are unfurnished and unoccupied ,.. (Page 133)	<i>Nah, semua kamar ini tidak berperabot dan tidak berpenghuni... (Page 166)</i>
9	..., however much the result may have shown that they were unfounded . (Page 136)	<i>..., walaupun hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa kecurigaan itu tidak berdasar. (Page 172)</i>
10	'My unhappy brother is starving on the moor. (Page 152)	<i>"Adik saya tidak bahagia kelaparan di rawa-rawa." (Page 190)</i>
11	'He thinks that it was unfair on our part to hunt his brother-in-law	<i>Dia pikir tidak adil kita mengejar adik iparnya... (Page 210)</i>

	down.. (Page 167)	
12	Since we have been so un fortunate as to miss him... (Page 2-3)	<i>Karena kita sangat tidak beruntung tidak bertemu dengannya... (Page 6)</i>
13	... a young fellow under thirty, amiable, un ambitious, absent-minded... (Page 7)	<i>... laki-laki muda dibawah tiga puluh tahun, ramah, tidak ambisius, pelupa... (Page 10)</i>
14	... and most un concerned manner. (Page 221)	<i>... dan sikap yang nyaris tidak peduli. (Page 271)</i>
15	..., alone and apparently un protected,.. (Page 275)	<i>..., yang sendirian dan tampak tidak terlindungi,.. (Page 333)</i>
16	..., there came a sound to my ears, clear, resonant, and un mistakable. (Page 99)	<i>..., terdengarlah sebuah suara, jernih, menggema, dan tidak mungkin keliru. (Page 123)</i>
17	... there occurred a most strange and un expected thing. (Page 161)	<i>... sesuatu yang aneh dan tidak disangka. (Page 201)</i>

b) Prefixes *un-* in SL are translated into *tak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., un able to understand all that had been done in such haste. (Page 17)	<i>Tak mampu memahami semua tindakan yang dilakukan dengan begitu cepatnya. (Page 24)</i>
2	... and not to shoot an un armed man who was running away. (Page 161)	<i>... dan bukannya menembak orang tak bersenjata yang sedang melarikan diri. (Page 201)</i>
3	..., un certain what horror was about to break from the heart of it. (Page 249)	<i>..., tak yakin horor apa yang akan keluar dari sana. (Page 306)</i>

c) Prefixes *un-* in SL are translated into *tanpa* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... un able to state from what direction they came. (Page 24)	<i>... tanpa bisa mengatakan dari mana asalnya. (Page 31)</i>
2	'Since Rodger Baskerville, Sir Charles's younger brother died un married,.. (Page 74)	<i>"Karena Rodger Baskerville, adik Sir Charles meninggal tanpa menikah,.. (Page 93)</i>
3	I am justly reproved for what I feel was an un justifiable intrusion,.. (Page 108)	<i>Aku pantas dihardik kerana ikut campur tanpa diminta,.. (Page 135)</i>

4	..., I find an un limited field of work here,.. (Page 118)	..., aku menemukan lahan pekerjaan tanpa batas disini,.. (Page 147)
5	... which forms a singular contrast to her cool and un emotional brother. (Page 126)	... yang kontras dengan kakaknya yang dingin tanpa emosi. (Page 158)

d) Prefixes *un-* in SL are translated into *tiada* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., strangling gasp of one who is torn by an un controllable sorrow. (Page 99)	..., engahan tertahan seseorang yang dikeroyok duka tiada tara. (Page 123)
2	As I looked from their windows at the interminable granite-flecked moor rolling un broken to the farthest horizon... (Page 117)	Saat aku memandang dari jendela mereka kearah rawa-rawa tak bertepi yang dibercaki granit mengalun tiada habisnya ke kaki langit terjauh... (Page 146)

e) Prefix *un-* in SL is translated into *bukan* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... that I am myself an un practical man,.. (Page 12)	... bahwa aku juga bukan orang yang berpikiran praktis... 9. 15)

5. Prefix *dis-*

a) Prefixes *dis-* in SL are translated into *tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	We know now why Stapleton looked with dis favour upon his sister's suitor... (Page 147)	Sekarang kami tahu mengapa Stapleton tidak senang terhadap calon suami adiknya... (Page 1840)
2	... through my dis regard for your instructions. (Page 139)	... akibat tidak menjalankan petunjukmu. (Page 176)
3	He dis trusted his wife ever since she... (Page 270)	Dia tidak mempercayai istrinya sejak perempuan itu... (Page 328)
4	'And you go in dis grace. (Page 151)	"Dan kau dipecat dengan tidak hormat. (Page 189)

6. Prefix *ir-*a) Prefix *ir-* is translated into *tak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... face was spread-eagled some dark, ir regular object. (Page 213)	... ada sosok gelap tak beraturan yang terkapar. (Page 263)

B. Suffix

1. Suffix *-ly*a) Suffixes *-ly* in SL are translated into *dengan* TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., that the same Justice which punishes sin may also most graciously forgive it, (Page 15)	<i>Bahwa keadilan hanya bisa ditegakkan dengan menghukum dosa dan memaafkannya dengan tulus, (Page 21)</i>
2	..., 'but a country doctor, as you very astutely observed. (Page 8)	..., "tetapi, dokter desa, seperti yang sudah kamu amati dengan cerdas. (Page 11)
3	If I have set it down it is because that which is clearly known..., (Page 20)	Aku menceritakannya karena jika dibeberkan dengan jelas..., (Page 27)
4	..., and Sir Charles's footmarks were easily traced down the Alley. (Page 23)	..., jejak kaki Sir Charles bisa diikuti dengan mudah di sepanjang jalan setapak. (Page 31)
5	Dr. Mortimer looked strangely at us for an instant..., (Page 30)	Dr. Mortimer memandang kami dengan janggal sebentar..., (Page 37)
6	'He was running, Watson—running desperately..., (Page 44)	"Dia berlari, Watson—berlari dengan sekuat tenaga..., (Page 56)
7	... asked Holmes, glancing keenly across at our visitor. (Page 48)	... tanya Holmes, sambil memandang tamu kami dengan tajam. (Page 62)
8	'What business?' asked Sir Henry sharply. (Page 49)	"Urusan apa?" tanya Sir Henry dengan tajam. (Page 63)
9	'If you examine it carefully... (Page 54)	"Kalau kau memeriksanya dengan teliti... (Page 69)
10	Holmes looked eagerly round for another..., (Page 61)	Holmes memandang berkeliling dengan waspada mencari kereta lain..., (Page 76)
11	'There now!' said Holmes bitterly as he emerged panting... (Page 61)	"sial!" umpat Holmes dengan pahit saat dia keluar dari arus kendaraan

		<i>sambil terengah-engah... (Page 76)</i>
12	..., where he was warmly greeted by the manager. (Page 64)	..., tempat dia disambut dengan hangat oleh manajernya. (Page 79)
13	You could easily recognize it, could you not?' (Page 65)	Kau bisa dengan mudah mengenalinya, bukan?" (Page 81)
14	..., Baskerville seized me by the hand and wrung it heartily. (Page 76)	..., Baskerville menyambar tanganku dan mengguncangkannya dengan sekuat tenaga. (Page 95)
15	'And you will report very carefully to me,'.. (Page 77)	"Dan kau akan melaporkan kepadaku dengan hati-hati,".. (Page 96)
16	He got home upon me very prettily that time. (Page 81)	Dia berhasil memukulku dengan telak kali ini. (Page 101)
17	..., looking eagerly about him and asking countless questions. (Page 90)	..., memandang berkeliling dengan penuh semangat dan memberondongkan pertanyaan. (Page 113)
18	'I heard it distinctly,.. (Page 101)	"Aku mendengarnya dengan jelas..." (Page 127)
19	... said the postmaster testily. (Page 103)	... kata Kepala Kantor Pos dengan jengkel. (Page 130)
20	..., and I am naturally curious to know what view he may take.' (Page 107)	..., dan dengan sendirinya aku ingin tahu tentang pendapatnya. (Page 134)
21	... and she tapped the ground impatiently with her foot. (Page 115)	..., dia mengetukkan kakinya ketanah dengan tidak sabar. (Page 143)
22	... said she, quickly. (Page 118)	... sahut Beryl dengan cepat. (Page 147)
23	... by a man who walked softly down the passage with a candle held in his hand. (Page 133)	... dari seorang lelaki yang berjalan dengan perlahan menyusuri lorong sambil membawa lilin. (Page 166)
24	He walked very slowly and circumspectly,.. (Page 133)	Dia berjalan dengan sangat perlahan dan hati-hati,.. (Page 166)
25	For some minutes he stood watching intently. (Page 134)	Selama beberapa menit dia berdiri sambil mengawasi dengan seksama. (Page 167)
26	Very stealthily we heard it pass along... (Page 148)	Dengan sangat perlahan kami dengar langkah itu... (Page 185)
27	'Look here, Barrymore,' said Sir Henry, sternly;.. (Page 150)	"Dengar, Barrymore," kata sir Henry dengan tegas,.. (Page 187)
28	'We must close in on him rapidly,.. (Page 156)	"Kita harus mengepungnya dengan cepat,.. (Page 195)
29	'If he were safely out of the country... (Page 169)	"Kalau dia keluar dari negara ini dengan selamat... (Page 212)

30	His eyes looked malignantly at me,.. (Page 195)	Matanya menatapku dengan garang,.. (Page 242)
31	'They have treated me shamefully... (Page 196)	"Mereka memperlakukanku dengan semena-mena... (Page 244)
32	... she asked defiantly. (Page 237)	... tanyanya dengan menantang. (Page 291)
33	We moved cautiously along the track... (Page 245)	Kami bergerak dengan hati-hati di sepanjang jalan... (Page 301)
34	..., and he muttered impatiently... (Page 247)	..., dia menggumam dengan tidak sabar... (Page 303)
35	..., four feet pawing furiously... (Page 251)	..., keempat kakinya mengais-ngais dengan panik,.. (Page 308)
36	I had waited patiently for the opportunity,.. (Page 262)	Aku menunggu peluang ini dengan dengan sabar... (Page 321)
37	...,when duly considered and scientifically handled,.. (Page 271)	..., Setelah direnungkan dengan tenang dan ditangani secara ilmiah,.. (Page 330)
38	... when he got away from us so successfully,.. (Page 272)	... ketika dia melarikan diri dari kita dengan begitu suksesnya,.. (Page 330)
39	..., described the sequence of events correctly,.. (Page 272)	...memaparkan urutan-urutan kejadiannya dengan tepat,.. (Page 331)

b) Suffix *-ly* in SL is translated into *setiap* TL

No	SL	TL
1	..., as was their nightly custom. (Page 16)	..., seperti yang biasa mereka lakukan setiap malam. (Page 23)

c) Suffix *-ly* in SL is translated into *secara* TL

No	SL	TL
1	..., it was his openly expressed desire that the whole country-side should,.. (Page 22)	..., secara terbuka dia menyatakan keinginannya agar seluruh wilayah pedesaan,.. (Page 29)

d) Suffix *-ly* in SL is translated into *sambil* TL

No	SL	TL
1	... and I will ask you also to do it blindly,.. (Page 228)	Dan aku juga akan meminta kau melakukannya sambil menutup

		<i>mata,... (Page 280)</i>
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2. Suffix *-est*

a) Suffixes *-est* in SL are translated into *paling* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	'It's the weirdest, strangest thing that ever I heard in my life.' (Page 112)	"Itu suara paling aneh dan paling janggal yang pernah kudengar seumur hidupku" (Page 140)
2	... and wisest one is to play my own game... (Page 167)	... dan paling bijak adalah memainkan permainanmu sendiri... (Page 209)
3	... you are the greatest detective of all time.' (Page 228)	... kau detektif paling besar sepanjang masa." (Page 280)
4	Recognizing, as I do, that you are the second highest expert in Europe___' (Page 13)	Karena aku tahu bahwa kau pakar kedua paling tinggi di Eropa___" (Page 15)

3. Suffix *-less*

a) Suffixes *-less* in SL are translated into *tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... he was a most wild, profane, and godless man. (Page 15)	... orang yang paling liar, tercemar, dan tidak bertuhan. (Page 21)
2	Being himself childless,.. (Page 22)	Karena tidak memiliki keturunan,.. (Page 29)
3	..., and we should be powerless to prevent it. (Page 71)	..., dan kita tidak berdaya mencegahnya. (Page 90)
4	They would be helpless in the hands of a desperate fellow... (Page 125)	Mereka tidak berdaya jika berhadapan dengan orang putus asa... (Page 157)
5	... the testimony of the postmaster shows that the test was worthless... (Page 131)	... keterangan Kepala Kantor Pos yang menunjukkan pengujian itu tidak berhasil... (Page 164)
6	... and, therefore, useless for his purpose. (Page 271)	... dan karena itu, tidak berguna untuk tujuannya. (Page 329)

b) Suffixes *-less* in SL are translated into *tak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	Between and around these scattered points extends the desolate, lifeless moor. (Page 43)	<i>Di antara dan di sekitar tempat-tempat yang tersebar ini membentang rawa-rawa terpencil dan tak berpenghuni. (Page 54)</i>
2	..., austere figure of Holmes standing motionless and gazing after us. (Page 87)	<i>... Holmes yang tegang, berdiri tak bergerak, dan memandang kami. (Page 110)</i>
3	The fellow looked at us in a helpless way,.. (Page 150)	<i>Laki-laki itu memandang tak berdaya,.. (Page 187)</i>
4	..., glaring helplessly at the frightful thing which was hunting him down. (Page 251)	<i>..., membelalak tak berdaya kearah makhluk mengerikan yang tengah memburunya itu. (Page 307)</i>

c) Suffix *-less* in SL are translated into *kurang* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., and it may be that I have got a little careless in my ways out West. (Page 57)	<i>..., dan barangkali aku jadi kurang berhati-hati akibat kebiasaanku di Barat. (Page 72)</i>

d) Suffixes *-less* in SL are translated into *tanpa* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	Another item had been added to that constant and apparently purposeless series of small mysteries which had succeeded each other so rapidly... (Page 78)	<i>Satu lagi keanehan ditambahkan ke dalam serangkaian misteri tiada henti yang tampak tanpa tujuan dan datang bertubi-tubi... (Page 97)</i>
2	The light shone steadily as if he were standing motionless. (Page 133)	<i>Cahaya memancar seakan-akan dia berdiri tanpa bergerak. (Page 166)</i>
3	I crept down the passage as noiselessly... (Page 133)	<i>Aku mengendap-endap menyusuri lorong sedapat mungkin tanpa bersuara... (Page 167)</i>
4	... out upon the bleak, cold, shelterless moor. (Page 173)	<i>... berada di rawa-rawa yang gelap, dingin, tanpa tempat berlindung. (Page 216-217)</i>
5	For a moment or two I sat breathless,.. (Page 202)	<i>Sejenak aku duduk tanpa bernafas,.. (Page 251)</i>

6	Not another sound broke the heavy silence of the windless night. (Page 212)	<i>Tidak ada suara lain yang memecah keheningan malam tanpa angin itu. (Page 262)</i>
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4. Suffix –s

a) Suffixes –*es* in SL are translated into *para* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	This, in truth, his neighbors might have pardoned, (Page 15)	<i>Sebenarnya, semoga para tetangga mengampuninya,.. (Page 21)</i>
2	And while the revellers stood aghast at the fury of the man,.. (Page 17)	<i>Sementara para tamu berdiri terperanjat melihat amukan laki-laki itu,.. (Page 23)</i>
3	... like a crafty and savage animal who has heard the steps of the hunters. (Page 160)	<i>... seperti binatang buas yang mendengar langkah para pemburu. (Page 200)</i>

b) Suffix –*es* in SL is translated into *pasangan* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	The evidence of the Barrymores shows that this had been his custom. (Page 23)	<i>Kesaksian pasangan Barrymore menyatakan bahwa ini memang kebiasaannya. (Page 30)</i>

5. Suffix –er

a) Suffixes –*er* in SL are translated into *lebih* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	‘... which I should describe roughly as being larger than a terrier and smaller than a mastiff.’ (Page 7)	<i>“... yang kira-kira lebih besar daripada terrier dan lebih kecil daripada mastiff.” (Page 10)</i>
2	‘...not older than yourself.’ (Page 68)	<i>“... tidak lebih tua daripada anda.” (Page 85)</i>
3	The cabman had described a somewhat shorter man,.. (Page 102)	<i>Kusir menjelaskan seorang laki-laki yang terkesan lebih pendek,.. (Page 129)</i>

4	..., while she was darker than any brunette whom I have seen in England... (Page 114)	..., sementara rambut perempuan ini lebih gelap daripada rambut coklat mana pun yang pernah kulihat di Inggris... (Page 142-143)
5	..., and since I have been on guard in this house my slumbers have been lighter than ever. (Page 132)	..., dan karena di rumah ini aku selalu waspada aku jadi lebih mudah terbangun. (Page 166)
6	... they have within the last forty-eight hours become much clearer... (Page 135)	... dalam waktu empat puluh delapan jam, keadaan menjadi lebih jelas... (Page 171)
7	Besides, he was a much taller man. (Page 162)	Lagi pula, orang ini jauh lebih jangkung. (Page 202)
8	There were reasons why I could not get there earlier. (Page 186)	Karena satu dan lain hal aku tidak bisa pergi kesana lebih awal. (Page 233)
9	... it will make it easier if I tell... (Page 239)	... mungkin lebih mudah jika aku saja yang menceritakan... (Page 293)

b) Suffix *-er* in SL is translated into *orang* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., but to my surprise it was a stranger who was pursuing me. (Page 104)	..., tapi aku terkejut saat melihat ternyata yang mengejarku itu orang asing. (Page 131)

c) Suffix *-er* in SL is translated into *semakin* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... the wheels was taking us nearer to our supreme adventure. (Page 244)	... roda membawa kami semakin mendekati puncak petualangan kami. (Page 299)

6. Suffix *-ist*

a) Suffix *-ist* in SL is translated into *ahli* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	With the exception of Mr. Frankland, of Lafter Hall, and Mr.	Selain Mr. Frankland, dari Lafter Hall, dan Mr. Stapleton, ahli tumbuhan... (Page 34)

	Stapleton, the natural ist ,.. (Page 26)	
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7. Suffix *-able*

a) Suffix *-able* in SL is translated into *bisa* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., twelve feet high and impenetr able . (Page 32)	..., <i>tingginya sekitar tiga meter dan tidak bisa ditembus.</i> (Page 42)

b) Suffix *-able* in SL is translated into *mungkin* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., there came a sound to my ears, clear, resonant, and unmistak able . (Page 99)	..., <i>terdengarlah sebuah suara, jernih, menggema, dan tidak mungkin keliru.</i> (Page 123)

8. Suffix *-ous*

a) Suffix *-ous* in SL is translated into *paling* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., and only I can stop a disastr ous scandal. (Page 76)	... <i>dan hanya aku yang bisa menghentikan skandal paling memalukan itu.</i> (Page 95)

9. Suffix *-ed*

a) Suffix *-ed* in SL is translated into *sudah* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	'Yes, Sir. I married ed .' (Page10)	"Ya, Tuan. Aku sudah menikah. (Page 13)

1.2 Shifts from Morphemes to Phrases

A. Prefix

1. Prefix *dis-*

a) Prefix *dis-* in SL is translated into *tidak* saling in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., was busy in endeavouring to frame some scheme into which all these strange and apparently disconnected episodes could be fitted. (Page 78)	..., sibuk berusaha memasukkan semua episode aneh yang tampak tidak saling berhubungan ini ke dalam beberapa bingkai skema yang cocok. (Page 97)

2. Prefix *mis-*

a) Prefix *mis-* in SL is translated into *tak sengaja* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	You will say that an important telegram has miscarried ... (Page 65)	Kau akan mengatakan bahwa ada telegram penting yang tak sengaja terbang... (Page 81)

3. Prefix *un-*

a) Prefix *un-* in SL is translated into *tidak punya* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	And as unimaginative as i am my self . (Page 13)	Dan tidak punya daya khayal, sama sepertiku. (Page 19)

b) Prefix *un-* in SL is translated into *yang tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... there is a diabolical agency which makes Dartmoor an unsafe abode for a Baskerville... (Page 38)	... ada makhluk gaib yang membuat Dartmoor menjadi tempat yang tidak aman bagi seorang Baskerville... (Page 49)

2	..-you will forgive the unpleasant hypothesis! (Page 74)	..-mohon maaf atas hipotesis yang tidak menyenangkan ini! (Page 93)
3	..., but I could imagine that they were some unwarlike ... (Page 124)	..., tapi bisa kubayangkan mereka adalah ras manusia yang tidak gemar berperang... (Page 156)
4	..., an unmitigated scoundrel for whom there was neither pity nor excuse. (Page 155)	..., penjahat yang tidak pantas dikasihani. (Page 194)
5	... there was this feeling of an unseen force,.. (Page 199)	... merasa ada kekuatan yang tidak kasat mata,.. (Page 247)
6	All my unspoken instincts,.. (Page 208)	Semua naluriku yang tidak terungkapkan,.. (Page 257)
7	... I could look straight through the uncurtained window. (Page 245)	... aku bisa melihat langsung melalui jendela yang tidak bertirai itu. (Page 302)
8	..., the murderous host and the unconscious guest,.. (Page 248)	..., tuan rumah pembunuh dan tamu yang tidak menyadarinya,.. (Page 304)
9	... and left no corner of the house unexplored . (Page 254)	... dan tidak ada sudut yang tidak diperiksa. (Page 310)

c) Prefix *un-* in SL is translated into *yang tak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... was composed by an educated man who wished to pose as an uneducated one,.. (Page 53)	... dibuat oleh orang terpelajar yang ingin dikira sebagai orang yang tak terpelajar,.. (Page 68)
2	'A touch, Watson—an undeniable touch!' (Page 81)	"Sentuhan, Watson- sentuhan yang tak dapat dipungkiri!" (Page 101)

d) Prefix *un-* in SL is translated into *yang belum* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	There is Mr. Frankland, of Lafter Hall, who is also an unknown factor,.. (Page 85)	Ada si ahli tumbuhan, MR. Frankland, dari Lafter Hall, yang juga faktor yang belum diketahui,.. (Page 108)
2	Coming down with unsigned warrant. (Page 236)	Datang dengan surat perintah yang belum di tanda tangani. (Page 290)
3	..., but there is one point which you have left unexplained . (Page 272)	..., tapi ada satu hal yang belum dijelaskan. (Page 331)

4	I do not know that anything essential has been left unexplained. ' (Page 277)	<i>Aku tidak tahu apakah ada bagian penting yang belum dijelaskan. (Page 336)</i>
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4. Prefix *ir-*

- a) Prefix *ir-* is translated into *yang tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	His gray clothes and jerky, zigzag, irregular progress made him not unlike some huge moth himself. (Page 113)	<i>Pakaian kelabunya dan gerakan zigzag tersentak-sentak yang tidak beraturan membuatnya mirip ngengat besar. (Page 142)</i>

5. Prefix *in-*

- a) Prefixes *in-* in SL are translated into *yang tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., it is impossible for me to be absent from London for an indefinite time. (Page 76)	<i>..., mustahil bagiku meninggalkan London untuk waktu yang tidak ditentukan. (Page 95)</i>
2	..., we had a line of inexplicable incidents all within the limits of two days,... (Page 78)	<i>..., kami punya serangkaian insiden yang tidak dapat dipahami dalam waktu dua hari,... (Page 97)</i>
3	... carry me on to those scenes which are indelibly fixed in every detail upon my memory. (Page 164)	<i>... membawaku kepada peristiwa-peristiwa yang tidak terhapuskan dari ingatanku. (Page 207)</i>
4	... I understood how strong and immutable must be the purpose which had kept him in that inhospitable abode. (Page 200)	<i>..., aku mengerti betapa kuat dan teguhnya niat yang membuatnya tinggal di tempat yang tidak layak itu. (Page 247)</i>

6. Prefix *im-*

- a) Prefixes *im-* in SL are translated into *yang tidak* in TL

NO	SL	TL
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1	They are really islands cut off on all sides by the impassable mire,.. (Page 111)	<i>Sebenarnya itu kepulauan yang terpotong pada semua sisi oleh lumpur yang tidak dapat dilalui,.. (Page 138)</i>
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B. Suffix

1. Suffix *-less*

- a) Suffix *-less* in SL is translated into *tidak ada* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	You tell me in the same breath that it is use less to investigate Sir Charles's death,.. (Page 36)	<i>Kau sendiri mengatakan bahwa tidak ada gunanya menyelidiki kematian Sir Charles,.. (Page 47)</i>

- b) Suffix *-less* in SL is translated into *tidak bisa* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	... and rest less as the antennae of an insect. (Page 11)	<i>... dan tidak bisa diam seperti antenna serangga. (Page 15)</i>

2. Suffix *-est*

- a) Suffixes *-est* in SL are translated into *yang paling* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., but three of them, the bol dest , or it may be the most drunken,.. (Page 19)	<i>..., tapi tiga orang, yang paling berani, atau bisa juga yang paling mabuk,.. (Page 26)</i>
2	It seems the very mad dest , queerest thing that ever happened to me.' (Page 70)	<i>Sepertinya ini hal yang paling gila dan janggal yang pernah menimpaku.' (Page 89)</i>
3	It is the ston iest part of the whole moor. (Page 195)	<i>Itu bagian rawa-rawa yang paling berbatu-batu. (Page 242)</i>
4	'The big gest thing for years,'... (Page 242)	<i>"Yang paling besar selama bertahun-tahun,".. (Page 296)</i>

3. Suffix *-er*

a) Suffix *-er* in SL is translated into *yang paling* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., yet larger than any hound that ever mortal eye has rested upon. (Page 19)	<i>Tapi anjing yang paling besar yang pernah dilihat manusia fana. (Page 26)</i>

b) Suffixes *-er* in SL are translated into *yang lebih* in TL

NO	SL	TL
1	..., you will observe that the words are not gummed on in an accurate line, but that some are much higher than others. (Page 53)	<i>... kau bisa melihat bahwa kata-katanya tidak direkatkan dengan lurus, melainkan ada yang lebih tinggi daripada yang lainnya. (Page 68)</i>
2	You could not make a greater mistake. (Page 85)	<i>Kau tidak bisa membuat kesalahan yang lebih besar lagi. (Page 108)</i>
3	... and more luxuriant vegetation spoke of a richer , if a damper, climate. (Page 87)	<i>... dan tumbuhan yang lebih subur menyiratkan cuaca yang lebih segar, walaupun lembab. (Page 110)</i>
4	... in a woman's eyes that speaks louder than words. (Page 144)	<i>... di mata seorang perempuan yang lebih jujur daripada kata-kata. (Page 181)</i>
5	... and the lighter expanse of the moor,... (Page 151)	<i>... dan bentangan rawa-rawa yang lebih terang,... (Page 188)</i>
6	'Shall we move farther back upon higher ground?' (Page 248)	<i>"Tidakkah sebaiknya kita mundur ke tempat yang lebih tinggi?" (Page 304)</i>
7	..., but that some are much higher than others. (Page 53)	<i>..., melainkan ada yang lebih tinggi daripada yang lainnya. (Page 68)</i>

CURRICULUM VITAE



AHMAD TITO BRAMUDIA

Address: Perum. PTP N IV Sosa II
Afd VI, Sosa, Padang Lawas, North
Sumatera, Indonesia

Email: titobramudia@yahoo.co.id

Mobile: (+62) 857 2997 8021

Place of Birth: Sosa, North Sumatera

Date of Birth: January 18, 1993

EDUCATIONS

Degree : Sarjana Humaniora (S. Hum) in English Literature
University : Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta
Year of Graduation : 2014
Additional Academic Qualification
High School : State Islamic Senior High School (MAN) Sibuhuan
Year of Graduation : 2010

ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

- ECC (English Conversation Club)

INTERESTS

- Badminton
- Learning Foreign Languages
- Travelling
- Learning Foreign Cultures