

**IMPLICIT REFERENTIAL MEANING IN THE TRANSLATION OF  
NOVEL SHERLOCK HOLMES *THE SIGN OF THE FOUR* INTO *EMPAT  
TANDA* BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

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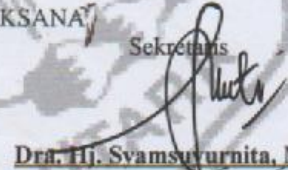
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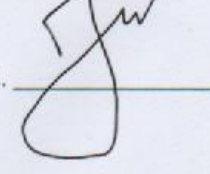
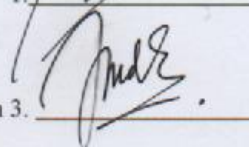
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## SURAT PERNYATAAN

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## ABSTRACT

**Rizki Hikmah Syafirah. 1302050136. Implicit Referential Meaning in The Translation Of Novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’ By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Skripsi. English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2017.**

The study deals with the implicit referential meaning in the translation of novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’ by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The objectives of this study were (1) to find out the types of implicit referential meaning used in the Novel ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’, and (2) to find out the dominant type use in the novel ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’. This study applied a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The source of data obtained from the novel English version as the source language and the Indonesia version as the target language. The technique of data analyzing used theory of Miles and Huberman, started from the data reduction, data display, and the last conclusion drawing. There were found three types of implicit referential meaning in the translation used in the novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’, such as: persona referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. The most dominant type used in the novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’ is personal referents (53.06%) followed by demonstrative referents (44.72%) and the last is comparative referents (2.22%).

*Key words : Implicit Referential Meaning, Translation.*

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

In translating process, translating implicit meaning can be a demanding task due to the fact that implicit meaning not overtly seen. Therefore, implicit meaning needs to be treated appropriately because it has the implied information which the reader may not know. To make it clear, it has to be stated by the translator. According Larson (1998) “the implicit information is part of the meaning which is to be communicated by the translation, because it is part of the meaning intended to be understood by the original writer”. Another thing to mention is that the meaning conveying the implicit information has the implied message. This message is a part of the whole meaning. Therefore, the translation of implicit meaning may lead to misinterpretation of the target language because of the linguistic and cultural differences between the source and target languages. Besides, it can produce ambiguity or even vagueness in the target language.

In obtaining a good translation, translators are required not only to have a good command of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), but they must understand language, culture and implicit meaning found in the source language and the target language.

A good translation is the one which conveys messages, thoughts, ideas, and concepts from the source language thoroughly and correctly. Larson (1998) states that an effective translation is the one that transfers the meaning of the source language into the target language by changing the form (lexicon and grammar) of the source language into the form of the target language. In other

words, the original meaning must stay constant. This means that the form it takes in the target language does not matter. Furthermore, the target text should be in its natural forms and appropriately communicative in the sense that it can convey all the aspects of meaning which are readily understandable to the readers. Specifically, Larson classifies the implicit meaning into three categories: implicit referential meaning, implicit organizational meaning and implicit situational meaning.

According to Paltridge (2006) implicit referential meaning is “the situation where the identity of an item can be retrieved from either within or outside the text”. In other words, the reference to certain things, events, attributes and relations might be left implicit, but the meaning is there but not expressed explicitly. For example, if someone asks, “How many people came?” the person asked may answer, “Ten”. In this context it is clear that “ten” means “ten people came”. The reference to people and came is left implicit in the answer. The three different types of implicit referential meaning; namely, personal reference, demonstrative reference and comparative reference, will be discussed in the following section.

The researcher was choose Novel Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle episode The Sign Of The Four as the object of the Study. Remembered this novel is a the work of classical literature very famous and has so many fans by the whole circles and have been translated into many languages, especially Indonesian. So the researcher will analyze *Implicit Referential Meaning in The Translation of Novel ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’ By Sir Arthur*

*Conan Doyle* because the researcher think that novel Sherlock Holmes not just a novel but it contains an individual believe and understanding referential meaning.

### **B. Identification of The Problem**

The problem of research was identified as follows:

1. The translation of implicit meaning may lead to misinterpretation of target language.
2. It can produce ambiguity or even vagueness in target language.

### **C. Scope and Limitation**

This research was focused on implicit meaning. The limitation of this research is the implicit referential meaning which consist between English as source language and Indonesian as target language in the novel *The Sign Of The Four*.

### **D. The Formulation of The Problem**

The problems of this studied was formulated as follows:

1. What types of implicit referential meaning are used in the novel Sherlock Holmes?
2. What is the dominant types of referential meaning used in the novel Sherlock Holmes?

### **E. The Objectives of The Study**

1. to investigate out the types of implicit referential meaning use in the novel Sherlock Holmes.
2. to find out the most dominant type of implicit referential meaning used in the novel Sherlock Holmes.

## **F. The Significance of The Study**

The result of this research will be expect to be useful for :

1. Theoretically, this research give deeper information and wide understanding about implicit referential meaning, there are types of implicit referential meaning : personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference.
2. Practically, this research will be useful for the readers to understand English novel better. The researcher also hopes that the result of the study will be useful for the next researcher, the student of English department, the student who concerned in the translation field as a reference in conducting studies in same field.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

This chapter presents theories of the study in order to give some clearer concept being applied in this study dealing with referential meaning. This concept will lead to be a better analysis of the variables chosen because it helps the researchers to limit the scope of problems. Some references are explained in order to avoid misinterpretation of the term used.

#### **1. Translation**

Translation is the action of interpretation of the meaning of a text, and subsequent production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. A translated text, whether prose or poetry, fiction or nonfiction, is judged acceptable by most publishers, reviewers, and readers when it reads fluently, when the absence of any linguistic or stylistic peculiarities makes it seem transparent, giving the appearance that it reflects the foreign text—the appearance, in other words, that the translation is not in fact a translation, but the ‘original’. The illusion of transparency is an effect of fluent discourse, of the translator’s effort to insure easy readability by adhering to current usage, maintaining continuous syntax, fixing a precise meaning.

The experts have their own opinion about the translation. Newmark, revealed that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language (2009)”.

Larson (1998) says that translation is transferring, the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred must be held constant.

Nida and Taber (2003) argues that “ translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Correspondingly, Kridalaksana (2008) suggests that “*penerjemahan adalah pengalihan amanat antar budaya dan/ atau antar bahasa dalam tataran gramatikal dan leksikal dengan maksud, efek atau wujud yang sedapat mungkin tetap dipertahankan*”. “Translation is the transfer of the mandate of the intercultural and/or between languages in grammatical and lexical level with the purpose, effect or intentions as far as possible retained”. In addition, Kridalaksana also mentions that “*penerjemahan adalah bidang linguistic terapan yang mencakup metode dan teknik pengalihan amanat dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain*”. “The translation is a field of linguistics applied that include the methods and techniques of diversion mandate from one language to another language”.

Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday (2011) argues that translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Translation is now no longer the preserve of human translator, but in a professional context, increasingly a process and product that marries computing power and the computerized analysis of language to human’s ability to analyze sense and determine appropriate forms in other language.

It is apparent from the definition above that the translation is not just looking for a synonym, but a message or mandate that is in the original text should be maintained wherever possible. The integrity of the text, the author's style and the purpose of the text should be visible constantly. Translation is an instrument in transmitting culture, sometime under unequal conditions responsible for distortion, since countries and languages have been in contact with each other. But, translation is not merely a transmitter of culture, but also the truth, a force for progress. Therefore, in translating a cultural text, we have to be curious in the country that makes the text, in order to choose the correct equivalent's words.

### **1.1 Categories of Translation**

Translation has several categories. The categories came from several experts. Each category are depends on the point of view of the experts. Newmark, (2009) mentions that the translation has eight categories, that are:

#### **1. Word for word translation**

This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the Target Language (TL) immediately below the Source Language (SL) words. The SL word order is preserved and the word translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word for word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

#### **2. Literal Translation**

The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated

singly, out of context. As pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved.

### 3. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structures. It “transfer” cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical “abnormality” (deviation from source language norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intention and text-realization of the source language writer.

### 4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the source language text, compromising in ‘meaning’ where appropriate so than no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalent. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator’s intuitive empathy with the original

### 5. Adaptation Translation

This is the “freest” form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language culture converted to the target language culture and the text



rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literary translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poets has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have ‘rescued’ period play.

#### 6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a phrase much longer than the original, and so called “intralingua-translation” often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

#### 7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

#### 8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such away that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

### **1.2 Translation Procedures**

According to Newmark (2009) that translation methods relate to whole texts, but translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language and always depend on a variety of contextual factors. He mentions that the translation procedures have nine categories, that are:

#### 1. Transference

Transference (loan word, transcription) is the process of transferring a source language word to a target language text as a translation procedure. In

the other name that transference is a source language word used by a translator for his text in target language. However, when the translator has to decide whether or not to transfer a word unfamiliar in the target language, which in principle should be a source language cultural word whose referent is peculiar to the source language culture, then he usually complements it with a second translation procedure.

## 2. Naturalization

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the source language word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word forms) of the target language, e.g, *performance* (in German) and in English translated into “performance”.

## 3. Cultural Equivalent

This is an approximate translation where a source language cultural word is translated by a target language cultural word, e.g, *cafe* (in French) and translated into “pub” in English. However, the main purpose of the procedure is to support or supplement another translation procedure in a couplet.

## 4. Functional Equivalent

This common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with new specific term. And, this procedure occupies the middle, sometimes the universal, area between the source language or culture and target language or culture (e.g, *degringoleras* “tumble”).

## 5. Descriptive Equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. For example, the function is “cutting or aggression”; description and function are combined in “knife”. Samurai is described as “the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century”; its function was “to provide officers and administrators”. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation.

#### 6. Synonym

Synonym is used in the sense of near target language equivalent to a source language word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a source language where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (which in principle are ‘outside’ the grammar and less important than other components of a sentence). For example, *personne gentille*, “kind” person.

#### 7. Through-Translation

Through-translation should be used only when they are already recognized terms. The examples of the through-translations are the names of international organizations which often consist of universal words which may be transparent for English and Romance languages: e.g., EEC, *Communaute Economique Europeenne*.

#### 8. Shifts or Transpositions

A “shift” (Catford’s term) or “transposition” (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language to

target language. According to Vinay and Darbelnet's version, there are several transpositions:

- 1) SL verb, TL noun (*essaie*, "attempt")
- 2) SL conjunction, TL indefinite adjective (*des que*, "any")
- 3) SL clause, TL noun group (*des qu'onessaie*, "any attempt")
- 4) SL verb group, TL verb (*est aux prises*, "involves")
- 5) SL noun group, TL noun (*des contradictions*, "inconsistencies")
- 6) SL complex sentence, TL simple sentence (etc)

Transpositions is the only translation procedure concerned with grammar, and most translators make transposition intuitively.

#### 9. Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term "modulation" to define "a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought". Standard modulations such as *chateau d'eau*, "water-tower", are recorded in bilingual dictionaries. Free modulations are used by translators "when the TL rejects literal translation", which, by Vinay and Darbelnet's criteria, means virtually always.

### 1.3 The Translation of Implicit Meaning

Larson (1998) suggests that "One of the biggest challenges that facing an interpreter is knowing when the implicit meanings should be explicit or still made implicit in the translation. In a text, there is a meaning that conveyed openly (explicit) but there is also implicit. Implicit meaning should be submitted well in translation because of the implicit meaning is part of the text so the meaning is not to be abandoned".

In translation, according to Larson (1998) “Implicit meaning can be left implicit but can also be made explicit when deemed necessary or there are other considerations. A good translator must be able to know when implicit meaning should be translated into explicit and when should be still translated in implicit. Translating of implicit meaning can only be explicit if necessary to obtain the exact meaning or to obtain the fairness in the form of translation”.

## **2. Meaning**

According to Kridalaksana (2008) the meaning is: “...*maksud pembicara, pengaruh satuan bahasa dalam pemahaman persepsi atau perilaku manusia atau kelompok manusia, hubungan dalam arti kesepadanan atau ketidaksepadanan antara bahasa dan alam di luar bahasa atau antara ujaran dan semua hal yang ditunjuknya, atau cara menggunakan lambang-lambang bahasa.*”. “... The purpose speaker, the influence of language units in the perception or understanding of human behavior or groups of people, in terms of equivalence relations or a mismatch between the language and the language of nature outside or between speech and all things designee, or how to use the language of symbols”.

From the description above can be concluded that the meaning of an idea or an idea that came from the mind of speakers that can be realized in a spoken or written and the meaning of meaning itself is very closely related to the environment outside of language elements.

### **2.1 Types of Meaning**

The linguists have diverse opinions concerning the classification of meaning into the types. Here we will clarify the meaning according Keidler (2014) :

### 1. Reference and Denotation

Reference is the relation between a language expression such as this doors, both doors, the dog, another dog and whatever the expression pertains to in a particular situation of language use, including what a speaker may imagine. Denotation is the potential of word like door or dog to enter into such language expressions. Reference is the way speakers and hearers use an expression successfully; denotation is the knowledge they have that makes their use successful.

### 2. Connotation

Connotation refers to the personal aspect of meaning the emotional associations that the word arouses. Connotation vary according to the experience of individuals but, because people do have common experiences, some words have shared connotations.

### 3. Sense Relations

Meaning is more than denotation and connotation. What a word means depends in part on its associations with other words, the relational aspect. Lexemes do not merely 'have' meanings; they contribute meanings to the utterances in which they occur, and what meanings they contribute depends on what other lexemes they are associated with in these utterances. The meaning that a lexeme has because of these relationships is the sense of that lexeme. Part of this relationship is seen in the way words do, or do not, go together

meaningfully. It makes sense to say *John walked* and it makes sense to say *An hour elapsed*. It doesn't make sense to say *John elapsed* or *An hour walked*. Part of the meaning of *elapse* is that it goes with *hour, second, minute, day* but not with *John*, and part of the meaning of *hour, second* and so forth is that these words can co-occur with *elapse*.

#### 4. Lexical and Grammatical Meaning

The sentence also has several kinds of grammatical meanings. Every language has a grammatical system and different languages have somewhat different grammatical systems. We can best explain what grammatical meanings are by showing how the sentence *A dog barked* differs from other sentences that have the same, or a similar, referring expression and the same predicate. A lexeme is a minimal unit that can take part in referring or predicating. All the lexemes of a language constitute the lexicon of the language, and all the lexemes that you know make up your personal lexicon.

#### 5. Morphemes

The technical term for a minimal meaningful part is morpheme. *Arm, chair, happy, guitar, lemon, shoe* and *horn* are all morphemes; none of them can be divided into something smaller that is meaningful. They are free morphemes because they occur by themselves. The elements *un-*, *-ist* and *-ade* in *unhappy, guitarist* and *lemonade* respectively, are also morphemes; they are bound morphemes which are always attached to something else, as in these examples.

#### 6. Homonym and Polysemy

In homonyms, such as *bank* ‘a financial institution’ and *bank* ‘the edge of a stream,’ pronunciation and spelling are identical but meanings are unrelated. In other pairs, numerous in English, such as *steak* and *stake*, pronunciation is identical but spelling is different, reflecting the fact that the words were once different in their phonological form. Lexicographers and semanticists sometimes have to decide whether a form with a wide range of meanings is an instance of polysemy or of homonymy. A polysemous lexeme has several (apparently) related meanings. The noun *head*, for instance, seems to have related meanings when we speak of the head of a person, the head of a company, head of a table or bed, a head of lettuce or cabbage. If we take the anatomical referent as the basic one, the other meanings can be seen as derived from the basic one, either reflecting the general shape of the human head or, more abstractly, the relation of the head to the rest of the body.

## 7. Lexical Ambiguity

When homonyms can occur in the same position in utterances, the result is lexical ambiguity, as in, for example, “I was on my way to the bank.” Of course, the ambiguity is not likely to be sustained in a longer discourse. A following utterance, for example, is likely to carry information about depositing or withdrawing money, on the one hand, or, on the other hand, fishing or boating. Quite often homonyms belong to different lexical categories and therefore do not give rise to ambiguity. For instance, *seen* is a form of the verb *see* while *scene* is an unrelated noun; *feet* is a plural noun with concrete reference, *feat* is a singular noun, rather abstract in nature; and so on.



And also Larson (1998) classifying types of meaning in three types; referential meaning, organizational meaning, and situational meaning.

### 1. Referential meaning

People usually think of meaning as something that a word or sentence refers to. For example, the word *apple* refers to the fruit produced by a certain tree. People know the meaning of *apple* because they have seen an apple and learned to call it *apple*. This kind of meaning is called referential meaning because the word refers to a certain thing, event, attribution, or relation which a person can perceive or imagine. A sentence has meaning because it refers to something that happened, or may happen, or is imagined as happening. Referential meaning is what the communication is about. It is the information content. The referential meaning is organized into a semantic structure. The information bits are “packaged”; that is, they are put together and expressed by a variety of combinations.

### 2. Organizational Meaning

As they are "packaged" into larger and larger units there is organizational meaning in the discourse which must also be taken into account in the translation. For example, if *apple* has been referred to in the text and then *apple* is referred to again, the fact that it is the same *apple* is part of the organizational meaning of the text. Certain information may be old information, some new; certain information may be the topic (what is being talked about) of the discourse, other information commenting on the topic; and some information may be

more central to the message; that is, more important or more prominent. It is the organizational meaning that puts the referential information together into a coherent text. Organizational meaning is signaled by deictics, repetition, groupings, and by many other features in the grammatical structure of a text.

### 3. Situational Meaning

Situational meaning which is crucial to the understanding of any text. The message is produced in a given communication situation. The relationship between the writer or speaker and the addressee will affect the communication. Where the communication takes place, when it takes place, the age, sex, and social status of the speaker and hearer, the relationship between them, the presuppositions that each brings to the communication, the cultural background of the speaker and the addressee, and many other situational matters result in situational meaning.

For example, the very same person may be referred to by various lexical items. A man named *John Smith* may be referred to as *John*, *Mr. Smith*, *Professor Smith*, etc., depending on the situation. This choice carries situational meaning. It may indicate whether the situation is formal or informal. A friend who refers to him as *John* as he greets him in the morning may later in the day call him *Professor Smith* when introducing him at a university seminar. Different lexical forms will be chosen to indicate situational meaning.

A text may be completely unintelligible to someone who does not know the culture in which the language is spoken because there is so much situational meaning. When translating into another language the original situational meaning may need to be included in a more overt form if the same total meaning is to be communicated to the readers.

Based on the types of meaning, the researcher focus types of meaning according Larson (1998).

## **2.2 Implicit Meaning**

Aminuddin (2015), citing the opinion of Samuel and Kiefer, put forward their expression of reading the lines, which is read to understand the meaning of the letter and the phrase reading between the lines, that is read to understand the implicit meaning. Thus, the meaning can be distinguished between the explicit meaning and implicit meaning. Still according to Aminuddin in order that responders can reach a proper interpretation, in the process of interpretation, the meaning must be aware of its association with things as follows:

1. Characteristics or internal elements of language.
2. Social and cultural systems that underlie.
3. The user, either as speakers or talk responders.
4. Characteristics of information and variety of speech that delivered.

Larson (1998) states that the implicit meaning is the meaning of which is not shown but is a part of a conversation or purpose to be conveyed by the speakers. In the process of understanding the meaning of this implicit

meaning, talk responders sometimes must strive to arrive at the proper interpretation among others through the imagery or interpretation. Responders need to know certain things that become a reference, situation and context. Knowledge of the context will greatly assist responders to get a proper interpretation.

As stated above, the translator must be aware of the implicit and explicit information which is being communicated. When people speak or write, the amount of information included in the text will depend on the amount of shared information that already exists between the speaker (writer) and the addressee. When we talk about something, we leave out some of the information because the addressee already knows these facts and might even be insulted if they were included. It might imply that they were stupid or uninformed. And so in every communication, some information which is being communicated is left implicit in conversation or written text.

For example, news broadcasters in the United States will make statements like, "*The Reagan tax bill passed in the Senate today.*" If the announcer said, "*The tax bill proposed by the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, was passed in the Senate of the United States today,*" people would soon stop listening to this announcer. He is wasting their time telling them things they know. It is shared information.

All communication is based on shared information. It may include shared language structures, culture, previous conversations having read the same material, a common experience, etc. In every text that one may want to translate, there will be information which is implicit; that is, it is not stated in

an explicit form in the text itself. Some information, or meaning, is left implicit because of the structure of the\_ source language; some because it has already been included elsewhere in the text, and some because of shared information in the communication situation. However, the implicit information is part of the meaning which is to be communicated by the translation, because it is part of the meaning intended to be understood by the original writer.

Explicit information, then, is the information which is overtly stated by lexical items and grammatical forms. It is a part of the surface structure form. The implicit information is that for which there is no form but the information is part of the total communication intended or assumed by the writer. There may be implicit information which is referential, organizational, and/or situational. That is, all three kinds of meaning may be either explicit or implicit.

### **2.3 Implicit Referential Meaning**

Kridalaksana (2008) says that “*referen adalah unsur luar bahasa yang ditunjuk oleh unsure bahasa*”. It means that the reference is outside language elements which is indicated by the language elements. The meaning of language elements here such words or sentences.

In conjunction as the statement above, Kridalaksana (2008) adds that the referential is the meaning that has a very close relationship with the outside language (objects or ideas), and that can be explained by doing an analysis of the component. In other words, it refers to the meaning of objects,

events, attributes, or a particular relationship that can be seen or imagined which the content of the information is informed..

According to Paltridge (2006) implicit referential meaning is “the situation where the identity of an item can be retrieved from either within or outside the text”. In other words, the reference to certain things, events, attributes and relations might be left implicit, but the meaning is there but not expressed explicitly. In this vein, Baker (2011) states that “the term reference is traditionally used in semantics for the relationships, which holds between a word and what it points to in the real world”. For example, if someone asks, “How many people came?” the person asked may answer, “Ten”. In this context it is clear that “ten” means “ten people came”. The reference to people and came is left implicit in the answer. All languages have grammatical forms which are obligatory, but languages differ in what is obligatory. In English, it is obligatory to make the noun, whether singular or plural, explicit. For example, one can not say, “I saw dog walking down the street”. One must say, “I saw a dog walking down the street”. Number must be made explicit in English, but in many languages, including Indonesian, it can be left implicit. English has no difference in grammatical forms for masculine and feminine in the second person, but when translating from English into Indonesian, it is obligatory to make this information explicit. Which referential meaning is implicit and which is explicit will depend on the individual language. Since languages differ greatly in this matter, many adjustments will need to be made in translation.

Then, Halliday and Hasan (2014) classifying the referents into three types, namely:

1. Personal referents, is a referents that contained in the category of persona.

2. Demonstrative referents, is a referents that contained in the designation of the location or place.

3. Comparative referents is not directly referent that contained in the usage of characteristics or similarity of something.

### **2.3.1 Personal Referents**

That is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personal includes the three classes of personal pronouns, possessive determiners (usually called possessive adjectives), and possessive pronouns. For example “there was a brief note from Electra. She just said, “ I am not coming home this year,” there I and She, both pronouns refer to Electra as the only one person being called in the sentence beside. Halliday and Hasan (2014), added the term of persona is a bit vague because this included not only human, but also non human reference, is an object reference. For example “I would never has believed it. You named the food disgusting” the personal it refers to the second sentence, you name the food disgusting.

### **2.3.2 Demonstrative Referents**

Halliday and Hasan (2014) reveals that basically demonstrative referent is the sort of appointment orally where the narrator or speakers identifying the referents by the way of placing it in the distance scale. Further,

they (Halliday and Hasan) also split the demonstrative referents into demonstrative referents adverbial, which includes here, there, now and then, and demonstrative referents nominal (this, these, that, those and the). Demonstrative referents adverbial referring to the venue of a process in place or time, whereas the demonstrative referents nominal refers to the place of something being, person, or object, which participated in that process. Here is the example.

“how was the movie ?”

“ that was incredibly inspiring!”

The article “the” in “the movie” means that the movie has been known in advanced. It is because the people in the conversation have watched such movie. As Halliday and Hasan stated that the article “the” only states that the thing in question has a specific information and previously known.

### **2.3.3 Comparative Referents**

Comparative reference, is indirect reference by means of identity or ‘like’ ; it must be ‘like something’. Hence comparison is a form of reference, it is called comparative reference. Here are the two examples :

1. “they have no longer a criteria to be an idol as we used to admire them so badly”

2. “I prefer BMW that Honda”

In the first sentence, the word as refers to (the ones that) we used to admire them. Meanwhile, than in the second sentence compares between BMW and Honda.



Similarities are referents. An object can not be said to be “similar”, but it must be said to be “similar with something”. So the comparison between the two things that are similar is one form of the referent. The referent like this called comparative referents. Furthermore, in the discussion about comparative referents, Halliday and Hasan (2014) part the comparative referents into two part, namely:

1. The general comparative, is a referents that express the similarity between objects. Two objects can be the same, similar or different.
2. The particular comparative, is the comparison between objects by observing the differences of quality or quantity.

Whether it’s general comparative referents or particular comparative referents expressed in the context of using adjectives (same, equal, identical) or adverb (identically, differently).

### **3. The Novel Translation**

Throughout history, many literary works such as novels have been translated from one language into another. Among popular translated well, there are many novels read by many readers throughout the world, especially in Indonesia. Unfortunately, mostly readers tend to find out the point of the one novel by reading source language first before they read the target language.

For this reason, a translator must concern about the following things before he begins to translate the novel. Such as “sense” of language, mastery of the source language, mastery of the target language, familiarly with the culture that surrounds the source language, familiarly with the culture

surround the target language, a wide knowledge, and supporting reference (Frans Sayogie: 2009).

In line, there are some translation strategies that should be watched clearly if the translators would like to translate the novel. Such as, they should read the original book entirely to get a general other view of the characters, plot, setting, narrative tone, the implicit meaning and so on. Furthermore the translator must seek additional information regarding to the book that will be translated, it involves both content and background including the author. After obtaining result information, it should be decided which style of speech most appropriate. Then read the chapters which will be translated while making the parts that might be a problem, just as mental preparation. Then begins the process translation. Then finding an equivalent that cannot through directly. It means that the writing process is often interrupted because usually the translator should open a dictionary. Every sentence must be done the restructuring process repeatedly until obtaining the proper equivalent. Only after one part (sentence/paragraph/chapter) is accomplished, and then the translator should continue to the next section, and so on.

#### **4. Biography The Author**

Arthur Conan Doyle was born in Edinburgh, Scotland on May 22, 1859. In 1890 his novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, introduced the character of Detective Sherlock Holmes. Doyle would go on to write 60 stories about Sherlock Holmes. He also strove to spread his Spiritualism faith through a series of books that were written from 1918 to 1926. Doyle died of a heart attack in Crowborough, England on July 7, 1930.

## **5. Synopsis of The Novel**

The Sign of The Four is the second novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle featuring Sherlock Holmes, first published in 1890 in Lippincott's Monthly Magazines. The novel, set in 1888, has a complex plot for discussing flashbacks of characters while on duty at the East Indies Company, 1857 Indebted Rebellion, treasure theft, and secret agreements between four prisoners with two corrupt prison guards. In this novel, Doyle for the first time describes Holmes's dependence on drugs, as well as making it more humane when compared to the previous novel, Study in Scarlet. The Sign of The Four also introduced Watson's fiancée, Mary Morstan.

### **B. Previous Research**

The first previous research was done by Basem Al-Zughoul (2014) entitled "Implicit Referential Meaning with Reference to English Arabic Translation". In his research, he describes the analysis shows that the translation of English implicit referential meaning into Arabic can be done implicitly or explicitly by paying attention to the references. It also shows that is essential come up with adjustments in translating sentences with implicit referential meaning if the meaning causes ambiguity or vagueness in the target language.

The second previous research was done by Lia Sisvita Dinarti (2015) entitled "The Implicit Meaning of Rowling's Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban and its translation. In her research, she describes are an implicit meaning should be translated explicitly if the system of target language requires it, an implicit meaning can be translated explicitly if it causes

ambiguity or vagueness in the target language, an implicit meaning can be translated explicitly if the system of target language allows it.

The previous research describes analysis implicit meaning in Novel Harry Potter English to Arabic. Also the previous research was giving contribute to this research, such as make researcher easier to wide understanding about implicit referential meaning, and researcher can analyze implicit referential meaning in other object. The present research also deals with new object the novel Sherlock Holmes 'The Sign Of The Four'. This novel has never been analysis implicit referential meaning in the earlier. So, it can be said that this research is quite different from the previous research.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

The variable of this research refers to analyzing implicit referential meaning in novel Sir Arthur Conan Doyle *Sherlock Holmes 'The Sign Of The Four'*. The problem of this research are to describe the types of implicit referential meaning, to derive the dominant type of implicit referential meaning. This research is to conduct to get understand people in understanding implicit referential meaning especially about types of implicit referential meaning. The researcher chose the implicit referential meaning as variable in this research.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

Design of the study was applying qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2012: 14) qualitative methods are research methods that are based on the philosophy post-positivism, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is a key instrument, sampling the source of data is done using purposive and snowball, with triangulation of data collection techniques (combined), data analysis is inductive or qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasizes meaning rather than generalization. Qualitative study is the research which the description of observation is not ordinary expressed in qualitative term. It is not suggested that numeral measure are never used, but other means of description are emphasize. Qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for explaining the data is short, making sense of data in terms of participants definitions of the situation, nothing patterns, classified, and analyzed descriptively.

Descriptive research is used to descriptive the data collected in research studies and to accurately characterize the variables under observation within a specific sample. The descriptive research describe each finding analyze the determine and the most dominant types of implicit referential meaning in the translation of the novel *the sign of the four*.

#### **B. Source of The Data**

The source of the data taken from the novel by Arthur Conan Doyle *Sherlock Holmes 'The Sign Of The Four'* in English and Indonesian version.

In Indonesian version it was published on second edition, 2016 by Shira Media. That are consisted of 212 pages in novel Indonesian version and that are consisted of 72 pages in novel English version, the data take from the all pages of novel in the sentences.

### **C. Technique of Collecting The Data**

In collecting the data, steps was applying as follows :

1. Reading novel 'The Sign Of The Four' in English and Indonesian version.
2. Underlining the sentences of referential meaning
3. Classifying the types of referential meaning
4. Calculating the dominant type of referential meaning

### **D. Technique Analyzing The Data**

As Creswell, Miles and Huberman stated which is quoted by Professor Denis, "Data analysis is an eclectic process occurs simultaneously with data collection, data interpretation and report writing." In fact, while the researcher was collecting the data, the researcher automatically did analysis too. That is why we named simultaneously this subtitle as "data collection" and "data analysis" because both processes can not be separated. The figure below might give more depiction about the statement above. The figure above depicts the model of data analysis as well as data collection in qualitative research according to Mathew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman. They divided the process of analysis into three phases, consisting of Data Reduction, Data Displays, and Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

1. Data Reduction

It is the process of sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the raw data. In fact, as we saw the figure above, data reduction occurs continuously during the process of conducting qualitative research. It means that the researcher had been reducing the data before, during, and after collecting the data as well as analyzing the data. Before the data were actually collected, the researcher decided (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection techniques to choose. This definition was called “anticipatory” depicted in the figure.

Firstly, researcher read carefully novel Sherlock Holmes “The Sign Of The Four” in English and Indonesian version. And then researcher identifying implicit referential meaning from source language to target language by underline the sentences.

## 2. Data Display

*“Looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding”*, this statement is what has been stated by Miles and Huberman . In the qualitative research, the data can be displayed in the form of table, graphic, phi chard, pictogram and other equivalent of them.

By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what was happening with the data presented. And the

researcher began to do the next plan of the research based on what the researcher has experienced.

The next step, researcher will classifying the type of implicit referential meaning from the data before.

### 3. Conclusion/ Drawing verification

According to Miles and Huberman the last step in analysis of qualitative data is withdrawing conclusion and verification. After doing classifying types of implicit referential meaning and the reasons how a sentence is categorized into types of implicit referential meaning as persona referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. the researcher obtained clear information of the result, and then the researcher withdrew conclusion/verification of the result. Finally, the researcher found out the answer, which type of implicit referential meaning dominantly used in the novel Sherlock Holmes “The Sign Of The Four” by calculating the percentage. With the formula

$$x = \frac{f}{n} (100\%)$$

Where : X = types of implicit referential meaning

F = amount of type implicit referential meaning

N = total of implicit referential meaning



## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### A. Data

The data of this research were gained from novel Sherlock Holmes “The Sign Of The Four” by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in English version and novel Sherlock Holmes “Empat Tanda” by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was translated by Shira Media in Bahasa Indonesia version. There are twelve chapters in this novel. The researcher analyzed the implicit referential meaning from English version as a source language and Bahasa Indonesia version as a target language.

#### B. Data Analysis

Data were analyzed based on the formulation of the problems that were to find out the types of implicit referential meaning are use in the novel and the dominant type of implicit referential meaning in the novel ‘The Sign Of The Four’. There were three types of implicit referential meaning which were found in the novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign Of The Four’ from English version to Bahasa Indonesia version, they were personal referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. The translation of implicit referential meaning can be left implicit or can be left explicit with a variety of considerations.

##### 1. Types of Implicit Referential Meaning

Type of implicit referential meaning that used in novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’ are followed by :

### 1.1 Personal Referents

Personal referents is reference by means of function in the speech situation, through the category of person. The category of personal includes the three classes of personal pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they), possessive determiners or usually called possessive adjective (my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their), and possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs).

**Table 4.1 Data of Personal Referents**

S	Source Language	Target Language
1	<i>He</i> raised his eyes languidly from the old black-letter volume which <i>he</i> had opened. (L.19 P.1)	<i>Holmes</i> mengangkat kepala dengan malas dari buku tua yang telah dibukanya. (L.19-20 P.6)
2	" <i>I find it</i> , however, so transcendently stimulating and clarifying to the mind that its secondary action is a matter of small moment." (L.24-25 P.1)	" <i>Tapi kokain ini</i> begitu merangsang dan menjernihkan otak, sehingga akibat sekundernya jadi tidak masalah." (L.6-8 P.7)
3	<i>He</i> did not seem offended.(L.33 P.1)	<i>Holmes</i> tampak tidak tersinggung.(L.21 P.7)
4	"I appreciate <i>their</i> importance"(L.46 P.2)	"Aku menghargai pentingnya <i>rincian</i> " (L.7 P.12)
5	"why, hardly" <i>he</i> answered, leaning back luxuriously in his armchair and sending up thick blue wreaths from his pipe.(L.8-9 P.3)	wah, justru sebaliknya." Jawab <i>Holmes</i> , sambil menyandar ke kursinya dan menghembuskan asap tebal kebiruan dari pipanya.(L24-26 P.12)
6	"subject to your correction, I should judge that the watch belonged to your elder brother, who inherited <i>it</i> from your father."(L.47 P.3 L.1 P.4)	Berdasarkan apa yang kulihat, arloji itu milik kakak laki-lakimu, yang mewarisinya dari ayahmu." (L.13-15 P.15)
7	"my dear doctor," said <i>he</i> kindly.(L.19 P.4)	"dokterku yang baik" kata <i>Holmes</i> dengan ramah.(L.19-20 P.16)
8	"...finally, <i>I ask you to look at the inner plate</i> , which contains the keyhole.."(L.42 P.4)	"...akhirnya, <i>coba lihat sebagian dalam</i> , dimana terdapat lubang kunci..." (L.7-8 P.18)
9	" <i>You will</i> , I am sure, excuse me,"	"Maafkan aku," kataku sambil

	I said, rising from my chair.(L.23 P.6)	bangkit berdiri.(L.2 P.23)
10	“ <i>It</i> is of the first importance,” he cried, not to allow your judgment to be biased by personal qualities.(L.13 P.8)	“Sangat penting untuk tidak membiarkan penilaianmu dikacaukan oleh kualitas pribadi,” katanya. (L.15 P.28)
11	“I am miss Morstan, and these two gentlemen are my friends,” said <i>she</i> . (L.37 P.10)	“aku Miss Morstan, dan kedua orang ini teman-teman saya,” kata <i>klien kami</i> .(L.15-16 P.36)
12	“ <b>I give you my word on that</b> ,” <i>she</i> answered.(L.41 P.10)	“ <b>kujamin</b> , jawab <i>Miss Morstan</i> .”(L.21 P.36)
13	“I can give you every information,” said <i>he</i> . (L. 39 P.12)	“aku akan memberitahukan segalanya”, kata <i>pria tersebut</i> . (L.5-6 P.44)
14	We sat all three in a semicircle, with <i>our heads</i> advanced and <i>our chins</i> upon <i>our hands</i> , while <b>the strange</b> , jerky little fellow, with his high, shining head, puffed uneasily in the centre.(L.7-8 P.13)	Kami semua duduk membentuk setengah lingkaran, dengan <i>kepala</i> terjulur dan <i>dagu</i> menempel di <i>tangan</i> , sementara <b>pria kecil yang aneh</b> dan gelisah tersebut, dengan kepalanya yang tinggi mengilat, menghisap pipa dengan tidak nyaman ditengah-tengah. (L.7-11 P.45)
15	“I took the liberty, therefore, of making an appointment in such a way that <i>my man</i> Williams might be able to see you first.” (L.11-12 P.13)	“Oleh karena itu, aku mengatur sebegitu rupa supaya <i>anak buahku</i> William bisa melihat Anda lebih dulu. (L.7-11 P.45)
16	Lal Chowdar shook <i>his head</i> and smiled. (L.47 P.14)	Lai Chowdar menggeleng dan tersenyum.(L.4-5 P.51)
17	“ <i>It</i> was a kindly thought,” said <i>our companion</i> earnestly; “it was extremely good of you.” (L.46 P.15)	“Anda baik sekali,” kata <i>Miss Morstan</i> ; “Anda sungguh baik” (L.14-15 P.54)
18	“... Besides, <i>it</i> would have been such bad taste to have treated young lady in so seurvly a fashion. ..” (L.3-4 P.16)	“... Lagi pula, sungguh tak pantas memperlakukan wanita muda dengan cara seperti itu...” (L.21-22 P.54)
19	“No, McMurdo? <i>You surprise me!</i> ” (L.16 P.18)	“Tidak, McMurdo? <i>Masa!</i> ” (L.18 P.60)
20	“In you come, sir, in you come – you and your friends,” <i>he</i>	“Masuklah, sir, masuklah – Anda dan teman-teman Anda,” Jawab

	answered. (L.37 P.18)	<i>McMurdo</i> . (L.27 P.61) (L.1 P.62)
21	Miss Morstan and I stood together, and <i>her hand was in mine</i> . (L.22-23 P.19)	Miss Morstan dan aku berdiri bersama-sama, <i>berpegangan tangan</i> . (L. 4-5 P.64)
22	“What do you make of <i>it</i> ?” (L.25 P.20)	“Apa pendapatmu?”(L.16 P.67)
23	<i>It</i> creaked and groaned but did not yield. (L.38 P.20)	<i>Pintu</i> tersebut berderik dan mengerang, tapi tidak menyerah.(L.12-13 P.68)
24	<i>It</i> appeared to have been fitted up as a chemical laboratory. (L.41 P.20)	Tampaknya <i>kamar</i> tersebut telah dilengkapi hingga mirip sebuah laboratorium kimia.(L.18-19 P.68)
25	“ <i>You see</i> ,” (L.9 P.21)	“ <i>Lihatlah</i> ,”(L.16 P.69)
26	But be careful, for <i>it</i> is poisoned.” (L.15 P.21)	Tapi hati-hari, <i>duri</i> itu beracun.”(L.1-2 P.70)
27	<i>It</i> came away from the skin so readily that hardly any mark was left behind. (L.16-17 P.21)	<i>Duri</i> tersebut terlepas dengan mudah, sehingga hamper tidak meninggalkan jejak.(L.4-5 P.70)
28	“On <b>the contrary</b> ,” <i>He</i> answered, “It clears every instant.” (L.19 P.21)	“ <b>Sebaliknya</b> ”, jawab <i>Holmes</i> , “justu setiap saat semakin jelas.”(L.11-12 P.70)
29	Said <i>he</i> with something of the air of a clinical professor expounding to his class. (L.6 P.22)	Kata <i>Holmes</i> dengan sikap seorang professor klinis yang tengah mengajar dikelasnya.(L.10-11 P.71)
30	Without aid <i>it is so</i> . (L.27 P.22)	Tanpa bantuan <i>memang jomustahil</i> .(L.8 P.75)
31	“How came <b>he</b> into <i>the room</i> ?”(L.37 P.22)	“Bagaimana <i>caranya</i> masuk kemari?”(L.27 P.75)
32	“How came <b>he</b> , <i>then</i> ?” (L.42 P.22)	“ <i>Kalau begitu</i> , bagaimana <i>caranya</i> ?”(L.8 P.76)
33	“You will not apply <i>my precept</i> ,” <i>he</i> said, shaking his head. (L.46 P.22)	“Kau masih belum mengerti juga,” kata <i>Holmes</i> sambil menggeleng. (L.14-15 P.76)
34	<i>He</i> had recovered <i>his self-possession</i> in an instant.(L.22 P.23)	<i>Holmes</i> telah pulih dalam sekejap.(L.3 P.78)
35	“Apply them, and <i>it</i> will be instructive to compare results.” (L.29 P.23)	“Coba terapkan, dan pasti sangat bermanfaat untuk membandingkan hasilnya.(L.13-14 P.78)
36	<i>As he hunted about</i> , he kept muttering to himself, and finally he broke out into a loud crow of delight. (L.38-39 P.23)	<i>Sambil melacak</i> , ia terus-menerus bergumam sendiri, dan akhirnya ia berseru keras dengan gembiranya. (L.5-6 P.79)
37	“Why, we have got him, that’s	“Kita berhasil mendapatkannya, itu

	all,” said <i>he</i> . (L.47 P.23)	saja,” kata <i>Holmes</i> .(L.13-14 P.79)
38	“I know a dog that would follow that scent to the world’s end.” (L.1 P.24)	“Ada anjing yang bisa mengikuti bau itu hingga ke ujung dunia.”(L.14 P.79)
39	<i>It</i> was long, sharp, and black, with a glazed look near the point as though some gummy substance had dried upon it. (L.20-21 P.24)	<i>Duri</i> tersebut panjang, tajam, dan kehitaman, dengan bagian ujungnya mengkilat, seakanada cairan yang telah mengering disana.(L.19-21 P.80)
40	“Is that an English thorn?” <i>he</i> asked. (L.23 P.24)	“Apa itu duri dari Inggris,?” Tanya <i>Holmes</i> .(L.24 P.80)
41	“ <b>Here</b> ’s a business!” <i>he</i> cried in a muffled, husky voice. (L.32 P.24)	“ <b>Ini</b> dia!” seru <i>pria</i> bersetelan tersebut.(L.10-11 P.81)
42	“Why, of course <i>I</i> do!” <i>he</i> wheezed. (L.35P.24)	“Wah, tentu saja!” katanya.(L.15 P.81)
43	“It’s true you set us on the right track; but you’ll own now that it was more by good luck than good guidance.”(L. 37-38 P.24)	“Memang Anda berhasil mengembalikan kami ke jejak yang benar, tapi keberhasilan Anda lebih dikarenakan keberuntungan daripada keandalan.”(L.19-21 P.81)
44	“Oh, this is hardly a case for <i>me</i> to theorize over,” said <i>Holmes</i> dryly.(L.44 P.24)	“Oh, kasus ini sulit untuk diteorikan,” kata <i>Holmes</i> datar.(L.4-5 P.82)
45	“Well, well, if <i>it</i> was fastened the steps could have nothing to do with the matter.”(L.1 P.25)	“Well, well, kalau jendelanya dikunci, jejaknya pasti tidak ada hubungannya dengan masalah ini.(L.11-12 P.82)
46	“Your presence will be of great service to me,” <i>he</i> answered. (L.20 P.26)	“Kehadiranmu akan sangat membantuku,” jawab <i>Holmes</i> .(L.14-15 P.86)
47	“I shall bring <i>him</i> then,” said <i>I</i> . (L.30 P.26)	“Kalau begitu, akan kuambilkan,” kataku. (L.3 P.87)
48	My sympathies and my love went out to her, even as <i>my hand had</i> in the garden. (L.7-8 P27)	Aku bersimpati dan jatuh cinta kepadanya, bahkan sewaktu <i>kami berpegangan tangan</i> di kebun.(L.4-6 P.90)
49	<i>It was to take</i> her at a disadvantage to obtrude love upon her at such a time. (L.11-12 P.27)	<i>Menyodorkan cinta</i> dalam keadaannya sekarang jelas merupakan pengambilan kesempatan dan kesempatan. (L.13-15 P.90)
50	The servants had retired hours ago, but Mrs. Foresster had been so interested by the strange message which Miss Morstan had received that she had sat up in the hope of <i>her</i> return. (L.17-19 P.27)	Para pelayan sudah tidur berjam-jam yang lalu, tapi Mrs, Forresster begitu tertarik oleh surat aneh yang diterima Miss Morstan, sehingga ia masih terjaga dan menunggu kepulangan <i>Miss Mosrtan</i> . (L.25-27 P.90, L.1 P.91)

51	She opened the door herself, a middle-aged, graceful woman, and <i>it</i> gave me joy to see how tenderly her arm stole round the other's waist and how motherly was the voice in which she greeted <i>her</i> . (L.19-21 P.27)	Ia sendiri yang membukakan pintu, seorang wanita setengah baya yang anggun, dan aku sangat senang melihat betapa ia memeluk pinggan <i>Miss Morstan</i> dengan lembut, dan betapa keibuan suaranya saat menyambut.(L.1-5 P.91)
52	<i>She</i> was clearly no mere paid dependant but an honoured friend. (L.21-22 P.27)	Jelas <i>Miss Morstan</i> lebih dari sekedar karyawan, tapi juga teman yang dihormati. (L.5-7 P.91)
53	As <i>we</i> drove away I stole a glance back, and I still seem to see <b><i>that little group</i></b> on the step. (L.24-25 P.27)	Saat melaju pergi aku berpaling, dan aku masih melihat <b><i>keduanya</i></b> di tangga. (L.11-13 P.91)
54	And the more I thought what had happened, the wilder and darker <i>it</i> grew.(L.29 P.27)	Dan semakin kupikirkan apa yang terjadi, semakin rumit <i>kasusnya</i> . (L.19-20 P.91)
55	<i>They</i> had only led us, however to <b><i>the deeper and far more tragic mystery</i></b> . (L.33 P.27)	<i>Tapi semua itu</i> hanya membuat kami menghadapi <b><i>misteri yang jauh lebih dalam dan lebih tragis</i></b> .(L.26-27 P.91)
56	"Mr. Sherlock Holmes," <i>I began</i> ; but the words had a most magical effect, for the window instantly slammed down, and within a minute the door was unbarred upon. (L.5-6 P.28)	"Mr. Sherlock Holmes..." Betapa ajaibnya kata-kata tersebut, karena jendelanya seketika dibanting menutup, dan semenit kemudian pintunya telah terbuka lebar. (L.2-4 P.93)
57	" <i>You</i> must not mind my bein' just a little short wi' you at first, for I'm guyed at by the children, and there's many a one just comes down this lane to knock me up. (L.12-13 P.28)	"Harap jangan tersinggung dengan sikapku tadi, karena aku sering diganggu anak-anak kecil, dan banyak yang datang kemari hanya untuk mengetuk pintuku.(L.15-17 P.93)
58	" <i>We</i> have an immense display of energy since you left." (L.33-34 P.28)	<i>Di sini ada</i> pameran kekuasaan yang cukup besar saat kau pergi.(L.23-24 P.94)
59	" <i>They belong</i> ," I said. (L.2 P.29)	" <i>Jejak itu</i> ," kataku. (L.20-21 P.95)
60	Then with a light spring <i>he</i> came on to the barrel, and from there to <b><i>the earth</i></b> . (L.29 P.29)	Lalu dengan loncatan ringan <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> mendarat di tongnya, dan dari sana melompat ke <b><i>tanah</i></b> .(L.7-9 P.97)
61	" <i>They</i> are hellish things," said <i>he</i> .(L.37 P.29)	"Ini benda-benda jahat," kata <i>Holmes</i> .(L.22 P.97)
62	"Look out that <i>you</i> don't prick yourself." (L.37 P.29)	"Hati-hati jangan sampai tertusuk."(L.23-24 P.97)
63	"I'm delighted to have them for the chances are that <i>they</i> are all <i>he</i> has." (L.37-38 P.29)	"Aku gembira menemukannya, karena kemungkinan hanya ini miliknya." (L.24-25 P.97)

64	“ <i>There is the less fear of you or me finding one in our skin before long.</i> ” (L.38-39 P.29)	“ <i>Kemungkinan</i> kita menemukan salah satunya menancap di kulit kita sudah berkurang.”(L.25-27 P.97)
65	“ <i>Here you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell, it Toby, smell it!</i> ” (L.44 P.29)	“Ini dia, doggy! Toby tua yang cantik! Cium Toby, cium!”(L.6-7 P.98)
66	<i>He pushed the creosote handkerchief under the dog’s nose, while the creature stood with its fluffy legs separated, and with a most comical cock to its head, like a connoisseur sniffing the bouquet of a famous vintage.</i> (L.44-46 P.29)	<i>Holmes</i> mengulurkan saputangan yang terendam creosote ke bawah hidung anjing tersebut, sementara makhluk tersebut berdiri dengan kaki terpentang, sambil memiringkan kepala dengan cara sangat lucu, seperti seorang pakar hidangan mengendus anggur terkenal. (L.7-11 P.98)
67	“Pshaw, <i>my dear boy!</i> ” (L.33 P.30)	“Ah, <i>sobatku!</i> ”(L.15 P.100)
68	<i>He has signed it in behalf of himself and his associates – the sign of the four, as he somewhat dramatically called it.</i> (L.36-38 P.30)	<i>Small</i> menandatangani dengan namanya sendiri dan rekan-rekannya – tanda mereka berempat, sebagaimana dia menyebutnya. (L.22-24 P.100)
69	<i>It would not have been a surprise to him.</i> (L.2 P.31)	<i>Surat</i> itu tidak akan mengejutkannya.(L.19 P.101)
70	“No; <i>it is clear concise.</i> ” (L.8 P.31)	“Tidak, <i>penjelasanmu</i> jelas dan singkat.” (L.3 P.102)
71	He did not wish to put <i>his head</i> in a halter. (L.37 P.31)	Dia tidak ingin membunuh <i>mayor</i> itu. (L.3 P.104)
72	<i>It shines on a good many folk, but on none, I dare bet, who are on a stranger errand than you and I.</i> (L.1-2 P.32)	<i>Matahari</i> menyinari banyak orang, tapi aku berani bertaruh, <b><i>tak seorang pun yang tengah melakukan tugas lebih aneh daripada apa yang kita lakukan.</i></b> (L21-23 P.104)
73	“Toby has <i>lost his character for infallibility.</i> ” (L.1 P.34)	“Toby <i>sudah menyerah.</i> ”(L.1-2 P.109)
74	“He acted according to his lights,” said Holmes, lifting <i>him</i> down from the barrel and walking him out of the timber-yard. (L.2-3 P.34)	“Dia bertindak menurut pengertiannya,” kata Holmes sambil menurunkan <i>anjing</i> tersebut dari atas tong, dan menuntunya keluar dari gudang kayu.(L.4-5 P.109)
75	“You come back and be washed, Jack,” <i>she</i> shouted. (L.32 P.34)	“Kembali kemari, Jack,” teriak <i>wanita tersebut.</i> (L.21 P.111)
76	“He gets a’most too much for me to manage, ‘specially when <i>my man</i> away days at a time.” (L.42-	“Aku sering kali kesulitan untuk mengendalikannya, terutama kalau <i>suamiku</i> pergi berhari-hari.”(L.10-

	43 P.34)	11 P.112)
77	“Away, is <i>he</i> ?” (L.44 P.34)	“Pergi?”(L.12 P.112)
78	“ <i>He might</i> , sir, but I weren’t his way.”(L.8 P.35)	“ <i>Mungkin</i> , Sir, tapi bukan begitu kebiasaannya.”(L.1 P.113)
79	“Yes, sir, a brown, monkey-faced chap that’s called more ‘n once for <i>my old man</i> .” (L.12 P.35)	“Ya, Sir, seorang pria kecoklatan dengan wajah mirip monyet sudah lebih dari sekali menemui <i>suamiku</i> .”(L.8-9 P.113)
80	“It was him that roused him up yesternight and, what’s more, <i>my man</i> knew he was comin’, for he had steam up in the launch. (L.12-14 P.35)	“Dia membangunkan <i>suamiku</i> beberapa malam yang lalu, dan yang lebih keterlaluannya lagi, <i>suamiku</i> tau dia akan datang, dan <i>suamiku</i> sudah menyiapkan kapal uapnya.(L.10-13 P.113)
81	“ <i>Couldn’t say, I am sure</i> , sir.” (L.24 P.35)	“ <i>Entah</i> , Sir”(L.1 P.114)
82	“ <i>She’s</i> as trim a little thing as any on the river.” (L.29 P.35)	“ <i>Kapal</i> ini rampingnya sama seperti kapal-kapal yang lain.”(L.9-10 P.114)
83	“We shall take <i>it</i> and cross the river.” (L.36 P.35)	“Kita menyeberang sungai dengan <i>kapal</i> itu saja.”(L.20 P.114)
84	“If <i>you</i> do they will instantly shut up like an oyster.” (L.39 P.35)	“Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka seketika akan menutup mulut serapat tiram.”(L.24-26 P.114)
85	<i>She</i> may have touched at any wharf on either side of the stream between here and Greenwich. (L.44-45 P.35)	<i>Kapal</i> itu mungkin merapat disalah satu dermaga antara tempat ini dengan Greenwich.(L.6-8 P.115)
86	“ <i>Our men</i> would know that the chase was hot at their heels, and they would be off out of the country.” (L.5-6 P.36)	“ <i>Buruan</i> kita akan tahu bahwa mereka tengah dikejar dengan ketat, dan mereka akan kabur keluar negeri.”(L.20-22 P.115)
87	“ <i>I am sure</i> I don’t know.”(L.16 P.36)	“Aku tidak tahu.”(L.14 P.116)
88	“Isn’t <i>it</i> gorgeous!” said Holmes, grinning over his coffee cup. (L.15 P.37)	“Luar biasa!” kata Holmes sambil menyeringai dari balik cangkir kopinya.(L.10-11 P.119)
89	“Here <i>you</i> are,” Said Holmes, producing some silver. (L.31 P.37)	“Ini dia,” kata HOLEMS sambil mengeluarkan beberapa keping koin perak.(L.11-12 P.120)
90	“I expect to hear before evening that they have spotted <i>her</i> ” (L.44-45 P.37)	”Kuharap sebelum malam tiba mereka sudah melaporkan dimana <i>kapal</i> itu”(L.8-9 P.121)
91	“Toby could eat these scarps, <i>I dare say</i> ....” (L.47 P.37)	“Toby menghabiskan sampah ini. ..”(L.14 P.121)
92	“Hardly <i>that</i> ,” said <i>he</i> . (L.13	“kemungkinannya kecil,” kata



	P.38)	<i>Holmes.</i> (L.7 P.122)
93	“ <i>They are from a blow-pipe.</i> ” (L.18 P.38)	“ <i>Paser-paser ini untuk sumpitan.</i> ”(L.18-19 P.122)
94	“...Now, then, where are we to find <i>our savage?</i> ” (L.18-19 P.38)	“...Nah, kalau begitu, dimana kita bisa menemukan orang yang kita cari?”(L.19-20 P.122)
95	<i>He stretched his hand up and took down a bulky volume from the shelf.</i> (L.21 P.38)	<i>Holmes</i> mengulurkan tangan dan menurunkan sebuah buku tebal dari rak.(L.22-23 P.122)
96	“ <i>I would not tell them too much,</i> ” said Holmes. (L.16 P.40)	“Sebaiknya jangan memberitahu terlalu banyak,” kata Holmes.(L.19-20 P.126)
97	<i>I don't think that you are nearly excited enough.</i> (L.32-33 P.40)	<i>Reaksimu</i> kurang bersemangat.(L.22-23 P.127)
98	“ <i>Could it have gone up the river?</i> ” (L.27 P.41)	“Apa mungkin mereka menuju hulu?”(L.9 P.130)
99	“ <i>We did not, however.</i> ” (L.31 P.41)	“Tapi tidak.”(L.15 P.130)
100	“ <i>It is worth trying, at all events.</i> ” (L.44 P.41)	“Lagi pula ini ada gunanya di coba.”(L.12-13 P.131)
101	“ <i>I am afraid that you will not able to wire to me,</i> ” (L.4 P.42)	“Sayangnya kau tidak akan bisa mengirimkan telegram kepadaku.”(L.24-25 P.131)
102	<i>He was likely, I thought, to fall into error through the over-refinement of his logic.</i> (L.35-36 P.42)	Ada kemungkinan ia melakukan kesalahan karena menyaring logikanya secara berlebihan. (L.22-24 P.133)
103	<i>He is irregular in his methods and a little quick perhaps in jumping at theories, but on the whole, I think he would have made a most promising officer,</i> (L.17-18 P.43)	Metodenya tidak biasa, dan mungkin dia agak terlalu cepat menyusun teori, tapi, secara keseluruhan, kupikir dia bisa menjadi petugas polisi dengan masa depan paling cerah.(L.16-19 P.135)
104	“Perhaps <i>this is he.</i> ” (L.30-31 P.42)	“Mungkin <i>Holmes.</i> ”(L.13 P.136)
105	“What is it, <i>my man?</i> ” I asked. (L.42 P.43)	“Ada apa, <i>Bung?</i> ” tanyaku.(L.2 P.137)
106	“ <i>It was to himself I was to tell it,</i> ” said he. (L.46 P.43)	“Aku harus bicara dengannya,” katanya (L.8 P.137)
107	“ <i>It was to himself I was to tell it,</i> ” (L.4 P.44)	”Aku harus bicara dengannya,”(L.16 P.137)
108	“ <i>You see.</i> ” (L.30-31 P.44)	“Tahu.”(L.11 P.139)
109	“but you must put yourself <i>under my orders.</i> ” (L.40-41 P.44)	“Tapi kau harus <i>mematuhi perintahku.</i> ”(L.26-27 P.139)

110	"It would be a great pleasure to me." (L.6 P.45)	"Aku akan senang sekali."(L.19 P.140)
111	"Only that I insist upon your dining with us."(L.19 P.45)	"hanya kalau kau harus makan malam bersama kami."(L.12 P.141)
112	"I have my old service-revolver in my desk."(L.14 P.46)	"Ada revolver dinasku yang lama di meja."(L.14 P.144)
113	"So it is." (L.37 P.46)	"Memang begitu."(L.27 P.145)
114	"My boys had been up the river and down the river without result."(L.39-40 P.46)	"Anak buahku sudah menyusuri sungai ke hulu dan hilir, tanpa hasil."(L.3-4 P.146)
115	"How, then, could he conceal the launch and yet have her at hand when wanted? I wondered what I should do myself if I were in his shoes." (L.20-21 P.47)	"Kalau begitu, bagaimana caranya supaya kapal itu tetap tersembunyi, tapi bisa digunakan setiap dibutuhkan? Kupikirkan apa yang kulakukan seandainya aku menjadi dirinya."(L.1-4 P.148)
116	"She would then be removed to his shed or yard, and so be effectually concealed, while at the same time I could have her at a few hours' notice." (L.23-24 P.47)	"Dengan begitu kapalnya akan berada di galangan, dan tersembunyi dengan baik, sementara pada saat yang sama aku bisa mengeluarkannya bila sewaktu-waktu memerlukannya."(L.7-10 P.148)
117	'I want her to-night at eight o'clock,' said he.(L.33-34 P.47)	'Kuminta kapalku siap pukul delapan nanti malam,' katanya. (L.26-27 P.148)
118	Happening to pick up one of my boys on the way. (L.37 P.47)	Kebetulan bertemu dengan salah satu seorang anak buahku di tengah jalan. (L.5-6 P.149)
119	I think that is a hundred to one against Smith knowing where they live. (L.1-2 P.48)	Kecil sekali kemungkinan Smith mengetahui dimana mereka tinggal.(L.26-27 P.149)
120	"I see my sentry at his post," he remarked. (L.10-11 P.48)	"Kulihat anak buahku ditempatnya," katanya.(L.13-14 P.150)
121	"You would not think it, too look at them." (L.21 P.48)	"Kita tidak akan menyadarinya, kalau sekedar melihat penampilan luar mereka."(L.5-6 P.151)
122	"Someone calls him a soul concealed in an animal," I suggested. (L.23 P.48)	"Ada yang mengatakan mereka jiwa yang terkurung dalam tubuh hewan," kataku. (L.9-10 P.151)
123	"Yes, it is your boy," I cried.(L.29 P.48)	"Yes, itu anak buahmu," seruku.(L.22 P.151)
124	She had slipped unseen through the yard-entranced and passed between two or three small craft, so that she had fairly got her speed up before we saw her.	Kapal tersebut telah menyelip tak terlihat melewati pintu masuk galangan, melintas di antara dua atau tiga buah kapal kecil, dan berhasil melaju cukup cepat

	(L.33-34 P.48)	sebelum kami melihatnya.(L.1-4 P.152)
125	Now <i>she</i> was flying down the stream, near in to the shore, going at a tremendous rate. (L.34-35 P.48)	Sekarang <i>kapal</i> tersebut tengah melayang di sungai, dekat dengan tepi dengan kecepatan tinggi. (L.4-6 P.152)
126	" <i>She</i> is very fast," he said. (L.37 P.48)	" <i>Mereka</i> cepat sekali," katanya.(L.7 P.152)
127	Cried Holmes between <i>his teeth</i> .(L.38 P.48)	Seru Holmes dengan <i>penuh tekad</i> .(L.9-10 P.152)
128	We were fairly after <i>her</i> now. (L.40 P.48)	Kami sekarang berhasil mengejar.(L.13 P.152)
129	"Pile <i>it</i> on, men, pile <i>it</i> on!" (L.2 P.49)	"Lebih cepat lagi, Bung, lebih cepat lagi!"(L.4 P.153)
130	"Get every pound of steam <i>you can</i> ." (L.3 P.49)	"Kerahkan segenap tenaga."(L.7 P.153)
131	"I am sure of <i>it</i> ." Said I. (L.5 P.49)	"Aku yakin <i>begitu</i> ." Kataku.(L.10 P.153)
132	Jones turned our searchlight upon <i>her</i> . (L.13-14 P.49)	Jones mengarahkan lampu sorot kami ke <i>kapal tersebut</i> .(L.1-2 P.154)
133	We were round after her in an instant, but <i>she</i> was already nearly at the bank. (L.5-6 P.50)	Kami segera berputar berbalik mengejarnya, tapi <i>Aurora</i> telah mendekati tepi sungai.(L.20-21 P.156)
134	With <i>her</i> bow in the air and her stern flush with the water. (L.8-9 P.50)	Dengan haluan di udara dan buritan terendam air.(L.26 P.156)
135	Holmes smiled at <i>it</i> and shrugged <i>his</i> shoulders in <i>his</i> easy fashion, (L.26 P.50)	Holmes tersenyum <i>memandangnya</i> dan mengangkat bahu dengan gaya menyepelkan. (L.2 P.158)
136	And his head sunk upon <i>his</i> breast. (L.8 P.51)	Kepalanya menunduk ke dada.(L.4-5 P.160)
137	" <i>I am sorry that</i> it has come to this." (L.12-13 P.51)	"Sayang sekali akhirnya harus begini."(L.11 P.160)
138	"And so am I, sir," <i>he</i> answered frankly. (L.14 P.51)	"Aku juga menyesal, sir," jawab <i>pria tersebut</i> .(L.12 P.160)
139	"and it was the time when Mr. Sholto usually went down to <i>his supper</i> ." (L.23-24 P.51)	"dan pada waktu itu biasanya Mr.Sholto turun untuk <i>makan malam</i> ."(L.2-3 P.161)
140	"He is going to bring you up tp <i>my rooms</i> , and I shall ask you for a truth account of the matter." (L.29-30 P.51)	"Dia akan membawa mu ke <i>rumahku</i> , dan aku akan menyakan seluruh kejadian yang sebenarnya."(L.12-13 P.161)
141	" <b><i>That</i></b> <i>he</i> was, sir." (L.33 P.48)	" <b><i>Memang benar begitu</i></b> , sir."(L. 18 P.161)
142	"That was how <i>he</i> came to leave	"Itu sebabnya <i>gadanya</i>

	his club,” (L.35 P.51)	tertinggal,”(L.23 P.161)
143	“Smith says <i>she</i> is one of the fastest launches on the river,” (L.5 P.52)	“Kata Smith <i>kapalnya</i> salah satu yang tercepat di sungai,”(L.26-27 P.162)
144	“Neither <i>he</i> did.” (L.8 P.52)	“Memang tidak.”(L.4 P.163)
145	“I chose his launch because I heard <i>that she</i> was a flier.” (L.8-9 P.52)	“Aku memilih <i>kapalnya</i> karena kudengar <i>kapalnya</i> yang paling cepat.” (L.5-6 P.163)
146	“if we are pretty quick in catching <i>our men</i> , we are not so quick in condemning them.” (L.11-12 P.52)	“walau kami cukup cepat menangkap <i>buruan kami</i> , kami tidak secepat itu memvonis mereka.”(L.13-14 P.163)
147	“Where is the key, <i>my man</i> ?” (L.23 P.52)	“Dimana kuncinya, <i>my man</i> ?” (L.4 P.164)
148	“Bring the box back with <i>you</i> to the Backer Streets room.” (L.26-27 P.52)	“Bawa kembali kotaknya ke Baker Street.”(L.9-10 P.164)
149	With <i>my</i> heavy iron box. (L.28 P.52)	Bersama kotak besi yang berat itu,(L.12-13 P.164)
150	<i>She</i> was seated by the open window. (L.33 P.52)	<i>Miss Morstan</i> sedang duduk di jendela yang terbuka.(L.22-23 P.164)
151	What news have <i>you</i> brought <i>me</i> ?” (L.41 P.52)	“Ada berita apa?”(L.8 P.165)
152	And that <i>she</i> defected a hollow ring in my congratulations, for I saw her eyebrows rise a little, and she glanced at me curiously. (L.3-4 P.53)	Dan rupanya <i>Miss Morstan</i> menangkap kehampaan dalam ucapan selamatku, karena kulihat alis matanya terangkat sedikit, dan ia menatapku penasaran.(L.26-27 P.165, L.1-2 P.166)
153	“ <i>I</i> owe it to you.” (L.5 P.53)	“Itu karena Anda.”(L.4 P.166)
154	We very nearly lost <i>it</i> at the last moment. (L.8 P.53)	Kami hamper saja kehilangan <i>harta</i> itu pada saat-saat terakhir.(L.9-10 P.166)
155	I narrated briefly what had occurred since I had seen <i>her last</i> . (L.9 P.53)	Aku menceritakan dengan singkat, apa yang terjadi sejak kedatanganku <i>yang terakhir</i> . (L.13-14 P.166)
156	She listened with parted lips and shining eyes to my retical of <i>our adventures</i> .(L.12-13 P..53)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan mulut ternganga dan mata berkilau-kilau.(L.17-18 P.166)
157	No wonder that <i>it</i> was heavy. (L.32 P.53)	Tidak heran <i>kotak</i> tersebut berat.(L.2 P.168)
158	<i>It</i> was absolutely and completely empty. (L.34 P.53)	<i>Kotak</i> itu kosong melompong.(L.6-7 P.168)
159	As I listened to the words and realized what <i>they</i> meant. (L.36	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya.(L.11-12

	P.53)	P.168)
160	“Why do you say that?” <i>she</i> asked. (L.42 P.53)	”Kenapa Anda berkata begitu?”(L.22 P.168)
161	They had only just arrived, Holmes, the prisoner, and <i>he</i> , for they had changed their plans so far as to report themselves at a station upon the way. (L.10-11 P.55)	Mereka baru saja tiba, Holmes, tahanannya, dan <i>Jones</i> , karena mereka telah mengubah rencana dengan mampir terlebih dulu di kantor polisi untuk melaporkan kejadian ini.(L.8-11 P.172)
162	“Yes, I have put it away where you shall never lay hand upon it,” <i>he</i> cried exultantly. (L.16 P.55)	“Ya, aku sudah menyingkarkannya, sehingga kalian tidak akan bisa mendapatkannya,” seru <i>Small</i> dengan penuh kemenangan.(L.18-20 P.172)
163	I know that I cannot have the use of <i>it</i> , and I know that they cannot. (L.19 P.55)	Sekarang aku tahu bahwa aku tidak bisa menggunakan <i>harta</i> itu, dan aku tahu bahwa mereka juga tidak bisa.(L.24-26 P.172)
164	“Easier for me to throw and easier for you to recover,” <i>he</i> answered with a shrewd, side-long look. (L.28 P.55)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab <i>Small</i> sambil melirik tajam.(L.15-18 P.173)
165	Now that <i>they</i> are scattered over five miles or so, it may be a harder job. (L.30-31 P.55)	Sekarang, karena <i>harta</i> itu tersebar sekitar delapan kilometer, mungkin lebih sulit untuk mengumpulkannya kembali.(L.19-21 P.173)
166	<i>Small</i> had dropped <i>his mask of stoicism</i> , and all this came out in a wild whirl of words. (L.46-47 P.55)	<i>Small</i> tidak lagi <i>apatis seperti semula</i> , dan semua ocehannya ini dilontarkan berapi-api. (L.23-24 P.174)
167	Though <i>I can see that</i> I have you to thank that I have these bracelets upon my wrists. (L.6-7 P.56)	Walaupun kau jugalah yang membuatku terborgol begini. (L.7-9 P.175)
168	Wanted an overseer to look after his coolies and keep them up to <i>their work</i> . (L.31 P.56)	Menginginkan orang kulit putih untuk mengawasi <i>kuli-kuli</i> .(L.22-23 P.176)
169	I only know what I saw with <i>my own eyes</i> . (L.44 P.56)	Aku hanya mengetahui apa yang kulihat dengan <i>mata kepalaku sendiri</i> .(L.19-20 P.177)
170	On <i>their way</i> to Agra. (L.47 P.56)	Dalam perjalanan ke Agra.(L.26 P.177)
171	I rode down to see what <i>it</i> was. (L.7 P.57)	Aku turun untuk melihat <i>benda</i> apa itu.(L.11-12P.178)
172	<i>It</i> is all full of great deserted halls. (L.40 P.57)	<i>Bagian lama</i> dipenuhi dengan aula kosong. (L.18-19 P.180)
173	While the other held a great knife	Sementara yang lain menempelkan

	to my throat and swore <i>between his teeth that he would plunge it into me if I moved a step.</i> (L.25-27 P.58)	sebilah pisau besar ke tenggorokanku dan <i>berkata akan menusukku bila aku bergerak.</i> (L.21-23 P.182)
174	Which is <i>it</i> to be – death or life? (L.41 P.58)	Yang mana <i>pilihanmu</i> – mati atau hidup? (L.26 P.183)
175	So you can drive home <i>your knife</i> and welcome.(L.46-47 P.58)	Jadi kalian boleh <i>membunuhku</i> sekarang juga. (L.6-7 P.184)
176	' <i>It is nothing against the fort,</i> ' he said. (L.1 P.59)	' <i>Niat kami</i> tidak akan merugikan benteng ini,' katanya. (L.8-9 P.184)
177	By <i>his</i> doing this, mark you, sahib, his property becomes the due of those who have been true to their salt. (L.33-34 P.59)	Dengan begitu, <i>ingat ini baik-baik</i> , sahib, hartanya menjadi milik orang yang setia pada keyakinannya. (L.12-13 P.186)
178	"The plan is <i>his</i> ."(L.14 P.60)	"Ini rencananya."(L.6 P.188)
179	The other was a little fat, round fellow with a great yellow turban and a bundle in <i>his hand</i> , done up in a shawl. (L.33-34 P.60)	Yang satu lagi seorang pria kecil gembrot mengenakan sorban kuning besar serta membawa buntalan. (L.12-15 P.189)
180	With a knife flashing in <i>his hand</i> . (L.12 P.61)	Sambil menganyun-ayunkan sebelah pisau. (L.3 P.191)
181	Ere he could stagger to <i>his feet</i> the Sikh was upon him and buried his knife twice in <i>his side</i> .(L.16-17 P.61)	Sebelum dia sempat bangkit berdiri, orang Sikh tersebut telah menerkamnya dan menghujamkan pisaunya dua kali di sisi <i>tubuhnya</i> .(L.12-15 P.191)
182	<i>It was blinding</i> to look upon them.(L.44 P.61)	Pantulan sinarnya sangat menyilaukan. (L.8-9 P.193)
183	When we had feasted <i>our eyes</i> we took them all out and made a list of them.(L.45 P.61)	Setelah puas <i>memandangnya</i> , kami keluarkan semuanya serta mendaftarnya. (L.9-10 P.193)
184	The three Sikhs got enal servitude for life, and I was condemned to death, though <i>my sentence</i> was afterwards commuted to the same as the others. (L.39-40 P.62)	Ketiga orang Sikh itu dijatuhi hukuman penjara seumur hidup, dan aku dijatuhi hukuman mati – namun beberapa waktu kemudian diubah sama seperti lainnya. (L.5-8 P.196)
185	' I shall have to send in <i>my papers</i> .' (L.35-36 P.63)	'Aku harus <i>mengundurkan diri</i> .'(L.4 P.199)
186	'So that <i>it</i> belongs to the first corner.' (L.2-3 P.64)	'jadi <i>harta</i> itu milih siapapun yang mengambilnya.' (L.1-2 P.200)
187	'I want you just to let Captain Morstan hear that story from <i>your own lips</i> , Small,' said he.(L.17-18 P.64)	'Kuminta kau menceritakan <i>sendiri</i> kejadiannya kepada Kapten Morstan, Small,' katanya. (L.25-26 P.200)
188	<i>Do you bring</i> one over. (L.38 P.64)	<i>Bawakan</i> satu kemari. (L.8 P.202)
189	I looked about for a stone to beat	Aku mencari-cari batu untuk

	out his brains with, but none could <i>I</i> see. (L.47 P.65, L.1 P.66)	menghantam kepalanya, tapi tidak menemukan satu pun. (L.3-4 P.206)
190	So I thought <i>she</i> would be a handy craft for our escape with old Smith, and was to give him a big sum if he got us safe to our ship. (L.7-8 P.67)	Jadi kukira aku bisa menggunakan <i>kapal</i> itu untuk melarikan diri. Ketemui Smith tua, dan kujanjikan sejumlah besar uang kalau dia bisa membawa kami dengan selamat ke kapal kami. (L.22-25 P.209)
191	<i>He</i> gave a most dismal groan. (L.35 P.67)	<i>Holmes</i> mengerang. (L.16 P.211)

Here are examples of analysis implicit referential meaning type personal referents.

1. SL : *He* raised his eyes languidly from the old black-letter volume which *he* had opened. (Data 1)

TL : *Holmes* mengangkat kepala dengan malas dari buku tua yang telah dibukanya. (Data 1)

In data 1 of personal referents there is an implicit of subject that is personal referents of “*He*” that is contained the meaning of man as third person singular. Unfortunately the name of the actors that to be implicit in here are not contained in the preceding sentence. To avoid uncertainty that caused of away of the referent from the alternate word, the translation into the target language will be explicit into “*Holmes*”.

2. SL : “I am miss Morstan, and these two gentlemen are my friends,” said *she*. (Data 11)

TL : “aku Miss Morstan, dan kedua orang ini teman-teman saya,” kata *klien kami*. (Data 11)

In data 11 of personal referents above there is an implicit meaning of subject that is personal referents of “*she*” that is contained the meaning of another person in the story. The translator was translated by explicitly to “*klien kami*”.

3. SL : Lal Chowdar shook *his head* and smiled. (Data 16)

TL : Lai Chowdar menggeleng dan tersenyum. (Data 16)

In data 16 of personal referents there is an implicit meaning of possessive adjective that is personal referents “*his head*” that is contained the meaning of thing possessive of someone was translated implicit in Indonesian version to avoid vagueness of the reader. So, “*shook his head*” was translated being “*menggeleng*” because in Indonesia, when someone shook his head has been meant “*menggeleng*”.

4. SL : *It* appeared to have been fitted up as a chemical laboratory. (Data24)

TL : Tampaknya *kamar tersebut* telah dilengkapi hingga mirip sebuah laboratorium kimia. (Data 24)

In data above there is an implicit meaning of subject that is persona referents “*It*” that is contained the meaning of thing. The word of “*It*” was translated to “*kamar tersebut*” by explicit, because before the sentence, the author have talked about the room. The translation to avoid ambiguity and to make more clearly, the translator translated to be “*kamar tersebut*”.

5. SL : “I’m delighted to have them for the chances are that *they* are all *he* has.” (Data 63)



TL : “Aku gembira menemukannya, karena kemungkinan hanya ini miliknya.” (Data 63)

In data 63 of personal referents, the word “*they*” was translated implicit in Indonesia version. The translation of the referents “*they*” into the target language has told before this sentence. The word “*he*” as a subject contained the meaning of a man as third person singular. The word “*he*” in English usually used as a subject which meaning “*dia*”, but to avoid the ambiguity the translator made meaning as explicitly with a word “*nya*” as a object.

6. SL : ‘I want *her* to-night at eight o’clock,’ said he. (Data 117)

TL : ‘Kuminta *kapalku* siap pukul delapan nanti malam,’ katanya. (Data 117)

In data above word “*her*” as a subject of a third person singular was translated explicitly with a word “*kapalku*”. *Kapalku* has named aurora in this story, because aurora has a meaning like name of woman, so the author in source language made in implicit meaning “*her*” as a ship with the name aurora, meanwhile in the target language can not be left implicit because it will make ambiguity when human has the same meaning with thing.

7. SL : “*My boys* had been up the river and down the river without result.” (Data 114)

TL : “*Anak buahku* sudah menyusuri sungai ke hulu dan hilir, tanpa hasil.” (Data 114)

In data above words “*My boys*” contained the meaning of possessive determiner was translated explicitly with words “*Anak buahku*”. “*My boys*” in source language has meaning of “*laki-laki ku*” or “*anak laki-laki ku*” in the target language. Because the Actor of this story didn’t has any son or boy, so the translator was translated with “*Anak buahku*” to make more clear and match with the story.

8. SL : “What is it, *my man*?” I asked. (Data 105)

TL : “Ada apa, *Bung*?” tanyaku. (Data 105)

In the data above “*my man*” as possessive determiner was translated explicitly with word “*Bung*”. In this context, this question has been asked from man to man, so the translator made explicitly being “*Bung*” in the target language for make the meaning as like as context of condition.

9. SL : “He gets a’most too much for me to manage, ‘specially when *my man* away days at a time.” (Data 76)

TL : “Aku sering kali kesulitan untuk mengendalikannya, terutama kalau *suamiku* pergi berhari-hari.”(Data 76)

In the data above, the analysis almost same with the data has been analysed before. In this case, words “*my man*” was translated explicitly with work “*suamiku*”, because in this context the statement referents from woman to man, which the man is husband of woman. This data include to implicit referential meaning with type personal referents because “*my man*” is contained meaning as possessive determiner.

10. SL : “Away, is *he*?” (Data 77)

TL : “Pergi?”(Data 77)

In this data above, the word “*he*” contained meaning as a subject third person singular. In the target language the word “*he*” was translated implicit. The translator didn’t write the meaning of “*he*” because in the last sentence before this sentence, the translator had talked about “*he*”. “*he*” is Mr.Smith, husband’s Ms.Smith.

### 1.2 Demonstrative Referents

Halliday and Hasan reveals that basically demonstrative referent is the sort of appointment orally where the narrator or speakers identifying the referents by the way of placing it in the distance scale. Further, they (Haliday and Hasan) also split the demonstrative referents into demonstrative referents adverbial, which includes here, there, now and then, and demonstrative referents nominal (this, these, that, those and the). Demonstrative referents adverbial referring to the venue of a process in place or time, whereas the demonstrative referents nominal refers to the place of something being, person, or object, which participated in that process.

**Table 4.2 Data of Demonstrative Referents**

S	Source Language	Target Language
1	“if you can say definitely, for example, <i>that some murder had been done by a man was smoking an Indian lunkah</i> , it obviously narrows your field of search.”(L.41-42 P.2)	“kalau kau bisa mengatakan dengan pasti, misalnya, <i>bahwa pembunuhannya dilakukan seseorang yang menghisap lunkah india – cerutu ramping yang kedua ujungnya terbuka</i> – kau bisa mempersempit bidang pencarianmu.”(L.25-27 P.11,

		L.1-2 P.12)
2	“To the trained eye there is as much difference between the black ash of a Trichinopoly and <i>the white fluff of bird’s eye</i> as there is between a cabbage and potato.”(L.42-45 P.2)	“Bagi yang mata terlatih, ada banyak perbedaan antara abu hitam trichinopoly dan <i>abu putih bird’s eye – tembakau yang dipotong-potong kecil dan bundar</i> – sebagai mana antara kubis dan kentang.”(L.2-5 P.12)
3	“why, of course I knew <i>that</i> you had not written a letter, since I sat opposite to you all morning. (L.22-23 P.3)	“wah, tentu saja aku tahu kau tidak menulis surat, karena aku duduk disebatang mu sepanjang pagi...”(L.21-22 P.13)
4	“that you gather, no doubt, from H. W. upon <i>the back</i> ?”(L.2 P.4)	“itu pasti kau peroleh dari huruf-huruf H. W. di bagian <i>belakangnya</i> ?”(L.17-18 P.15)
5	“ <i>this is unworthy of you, Holmes.</i> ” I said.(L.14 P.4)	“ <i>kau benar-benar kurang ajar, Holmes.</i> ” Kataku.(L.11 P.16)
6	“...inference – <i>that your brother</i> was often at low water..”(L.40-41 P.4)	“... <i>kesimpulanku, kakakmu</i> sering mendapatkan kesulitan keuangan...”(L.4-5 P.18)
7	“None. Hence <i>the cocaine</i> .”(L.3 P.5)	“Tidak ada. Karena itu <i>aku memakai kokain.</i> ”(L.21 P.18)
8	“ Had he any friends <i>in town</i> ? “(L.1 P.7)	“ apa dia punya teman <i>di sini</i> ?”(L.19 P.24)
9	“... see how <i>the irrepressible</i> Greek e will break out, and see <i>the twirl</i> of final s...”(L.44 P.7)	“... lihat bagaimana huruf e mencuat, dan puntiran huruf s terakhirnya. ..”(L.11-12 P.27)
10	“...We shall look out for you, <i>then</i> , at six...”(L.1 P.8)	“...kalau begitu, kami menunggu kedatangan Anda pukul enam <i>nanti.</i> ..”(L.18-20 P.27)
11	I sat in <i>the window</i> with <i>the volume in my hand</i> , but my thoughts were far from <i>the daring speculations of the writer</i> .(L.30-31 P.8)	Aku duduk di <i>jendela</i> , <i>membaca buku tersebut</i> , tapi pikiranku melayang sangat jauh dari <i>spekulasi penulisnya yang sangat berani.</i> (L.18-20 P.29)
12	“ I may very obtuse, Holmes, but I fail to see what <i>this suggest</i> .”(L.10 P.9)	“Maafkan aku, Holmes, tapi aku tidak mengerti apa <i>artinya.</i> ”(L.8-9 P.32)
13	He leaned back in <i>the cab</i> , and I could see by his drawn brow and his vacant eye that he was	Ia bersandar di dalam <i>kereta</i> , dan aku bisa melihat dari kerutan alisnya dan pandangannya yang menerawang

	thinking intently. (L.6-7 P.10)	bahwa ia tengah berpikir keras.(L.4-6 P.35)
14	“ <b>I give you my word on that,</b> ” <i>she</i> answered.(L.33 P.10)	“ <b>kujamin,</b> jawab <i>Miss Morstan.</i> ”(L.22 P.36)
15	In <i>that sorry house</i> it looked as out of place as a diamond of <i>the first water</i> in a setting of brass.(L.14-15 P.12)	Di <i>rumah yang menyedihkan</i> ini, apartemen tersebut tampak bagai sebutir berlian <i>kelas satu</i> di latar belakang kuningan.(L.15-17 P.42)
16	As it burned it filled <i>the air with a subtle and aromatic odour.</i> (L.21-22 P.12)	Dari sana menerbar <i>bau harum samar.</i> (L.1-2 P.43)
17	We sat all three in a semicircle, with <i>our heads</i> advanced and <i>our chins</i> upon <i>our hands</i> , while <b>the strange</b> , jerky little fellow, with his high, shining head, puffed uneasily in the centre.(L.7-8 P.13)	Kami semua duduk membentuk setengah lingkaran, dengan <i>kepala</i> terjulur dan <i>dagu</i> menempel di <i>tangan</i> , sementara <b>pria kecil yang aneh</b> dan gelisah tersebut, dengan kepalanya yang tinggi mengilat, menghisap pipa dengan tidak nyaman ditengah-tengah.(L. 7-11 P.45)
18	When I stooped over him I found, to my horror, <i>that</i> he was dead(L.35-36 P.14)	Sewaktu aku membungkuk di atasnya, <i>kudapati</i> dia telah meninggal, dan aku sangat ketakutan.(L.12-13 P.50)
19	But I could not but recognized <i>that</i> there was every chance <i>that</i> I would be accused of his murder.(L.38-39 P.14)	Tapi aku sadar ada kemungkinan aku akan dituduh sebagai pembunuhnya.(L.16-17 P.50)
20	He stole in and bolted <i>the door behind him.</i> (L.45 P.14)	Dia menyelinap masuk dan mengunci <i>pintunya.</i> (L.27 P.50)
21	<i>This</i> he buttoned tightly up in spite of the extreme closeness of the night and finished his attire by putting on a rabbit-skin cap with hanging lappets which covered the ears, so that no part of him was visible save his mobile and peaky face.(L.19-22 P.16)	Ia mengancingkan mantel tersebut rapat-rapat, sekalipun malam itu tidak bisa dikatakan dingin, dan melengkapi pakaiannya dengan mengenakan topi kulit kelinci dengan lidah yang menutupi telinganya, sehingga hanya wajahnya yang terlihat.(L.24-27 P.55, L.1 P.56)
22	“Come into <i>the house,</i> ” said Holmes in his crisp, firm way.(L.42 P.19)	“Kita masuk,” kata Holmes dengan tegas.(L.12 P.65)
23	I stooped to <i>the hole</i> and recoiled in horror.(L.26 P.20)	Aku membungkuk <i>di depan lubang</i> dan melompat mundur dengan perasaan ngeri.(L.17-18 P.67)
24	“On <b>the contrary,</b> ” <i>He</i>	“ <b>Sebaliknya,</b> ” jawab <i>Holmes,</i> “justru

	answered, "It clears every instant."(L.19 P.21)	setiap saat semakin jelas."(L.11-12 P.70)
25	"Just sit in the corner there, <i>that</i> your footprints may not complicate matters."(L.7 P.22)	"Duduk saja di sudut sana, <i>agar</i> jejak kakimu tidak menambah kerumitan masalah.(L.1-3 P.74)
26	" <i>This</i> is all vey well," said I.(L.36 P.22)	"Bagus sekali," kataku.(L.25 P.75)
27	But <i>the thing</i> becomes more unintelligible than ever.(L.36 P.22)	Tapi <i>situasinya</i> jadi lebih sulit dijelaskan.(L.25-26 P.75)
28	"How came <i>he</i> into <i>the room</i> ?"(L.37 P.22)	"Bagaimana <i>caranya</i> masuk <i>kemari</i> ?"(L.27 P.75)
29	"How came <i>he, then</i> ?" (L.42 P.22)	" <i>Kalau begitu, bagaimana caranya</i> ?"(L.8 P.76)
30	"How, <i>then</i> ?"(L.45 P.22)	" <i>Kalau begitu, bagaimana</i> ?"(L.13 P.76)
31	If you will have <i>the kindness</i> to hold <i>the lamp</i> for me, we shall no extend our researches to the room above – the secret room in which the treasure was found.(L.5-7 P.23)	Kalau kau <i>bersedia</i> memegangkan <i>lampunya</i> , kita akan memperluas penyelidikan kita ke rang di atas – ruang rahasia tempat harta itu ditemukan.(L.24-27 P.76)
32	"I was staggered for <i>the moment</i> ,"(L.25 P.23)	"Aku terkejut <i>sesaat</i> ,"(L.4 P.78)
33	" <i>The carboy</i> has been cracked, you see, and the stuff has leaked out."(L.44-45 P.23)	" <i>Tempatnya</i> sudah retak, kau lihat, dan benda ini sudah bocor keluar.(L.10-11 P.79)
34	But hallo! <i>Here</i> are the accredited representative of the law.(L.3-4 P.24)	Halo! Pihak berwernang sudah datang.(L.18-19 P.79)
35	" <i>Here</i> 's a business!" <i>he</i> cried in a muffled, husky voice.(L.32 P.24)	" <i>Ini</i> dia!" seru <i>pria</i> bersetelan tersebut.(L.10 P.81)
36	" <i>Here</i> 's a pretty business!" (L.32 P.24)	" <i>Ini</i> urusan yang sangat bagus!"(L.10-11 P.81)
37	"but <i>then</i> the jewels are missing."(L.2 P.25)	"tapi perhiasannya hilang."(L.14 P.82)
38	"What do you think of <i>this</i> , Holmes?"(L.4 P.25)	"Apa pendapat Anda, Holmes?"(L.17-18 P.82)
39	"How's <i>that</i> ?"(L.6 P.25)	"Bagaimana?"(L.21 P.82)
40	"On which <i>the dead man</i> very considerately got up and locked the door on the inside."(L.7 P.25)	"Maksud Anda, sesudah itu <i>almarhum</i> bangkit berdiri untuk mengunci pintu dari dalam."(L.22-23 P.82)
41	"How does all <i>that</i> fit into your theory?"(L.17 P.25)	"Bagaimana penyesuaian semua <i>ini</i> dengan teori Anda?"(L.13-14 P.83)
42	" <i>The card</i> is some hocus pocus	" <i>Kertas</i> itu hanya sulapan – pengalih

	– a blind, as like as not.(L.20-121 P.25)	perhatian.”(L.20-21 P.83)
43	“Ah, of course, <i>here</i> is a hole in the roof.”(L.21 P.25)	“Ah, tentu saja, lubang di atap.”(L.22 P.83)
44	“Yes sir,” from <i>the passage</i> .(L.33 P.25)	“Ya, sir,” <i>jawab yang dipanggil dari lorong</i> .(L.15 P.84)
45	“Ask Mr. Sholto to step <i>this way</i> ”(L.34 P.25)	“Suruh Mr. Sholto masuk <i>kemari</i> ”(L.16 P.84)
46	“ <b>There</b> , now! Didn’t I tell <i>you!</i> ”(L.37 P.25)	“ <b>Nah</b> , lihat! Sudah kukatakan, bukan!”(L.21 P.84)
47	“You will bring Toby back in <i>the cab</i> with <i>you</i> .”(L.25-26 P.26)	“Bawa Toby kemari.”(L.24 P.86)
48	As <i>we</i> drove away I stole a glance back, and I still seem to see <i>that little group</i> on the step.(L.24-25 P.27)	Saat melaju pergi aku berpaling, dan aku masih melihat <i>keduanya</i> di tangga(L.11-13 P.91)
49	<i>There</i> was the original problem – that at least was pretty clear now. (L.30-31 P.27)	Masalah awal itu paling tidak sudah cukup jelas.(L.22-23 P.91)
50	The words upon <i>the card</i> (L.36-37 P.27)	Tulisan di <i>kertas</i> .(L.5-6 P.92)
51	<i>Here</i> was indeed a labyrinth in which a man less singularly endowed than my fellow-lodger might well despair of ever finding the clue.(L.37-39 P.27)	<i>Ini</i> benar-benar sebuah labirin, dan orang yang tidak sehebat temanku pasti sudah putus asa untuk menentukan petunjuk-petunjuknya.(L.7-9 P.92)
52	At last, however, there was the glint of a candle behind <i>the blind</i> , and a face looked out at the upper window.(L.41-43 P.27)	Tapi akhirnya tampak cahaya lilin dari balik <i>tirai</i> , dan seseorang memandang keluar dari jendela atas.(L.13-15 P.92)
53	“Go on, you drunken vagabond,” said <i>the face</i> .(L.44 P.27)	“Pergi, pemabuk,” <i>katanya</i> .(L.16 P.92)
54	“Go on!” yelled <i>the voice</i> .(L.47 P.27)	“Pegi!” <i>teriaknya</i> .(L.21 P.92)
55	<i>This</i> to a stoat which trust its wicked head and red eyes between the bars of its cage.(L.9-10 P.28)	Ia mengatakan itu pada seekor anjing yang menjulurkan kepala dan matanya yang merah kesela-sela jeruji kandangnya.(L.10-12 P.93)
56	“Don’t mind <i>that</i> , sir, it’s only a slowworm.”(L.10-11 P.28)	“Jangan pedulikan, Sir, dia hanya seekor cacing lambat.”(L.12-13 P.93)
57	“What was it <i>that</i> Mr. Sherlock Holmes wanted, Sir?”(L.13-14 P.28)	“Apa yang diinginkan Mr.Sherlock Holmes, Sir?”(L.17-18 P.93)
58	“Ah! <i>That</i> would be Toby.”(L.16 P.28)	“Ah! Pasti Toby.”(L.20 P.93)

59	Two constables guarded the narrow gate, but they allowed me to pass with the dog on my mentioning <i>the detective's name</i> .(L.30-31 P.28)	Dua orang petugas sekarang menjaga gerbangnya yang sempit, tapi mereka mengizinkan aku masuk membawa anjing begitu kusebut <i>nama Holmes</i> .(L.17-19 P.94)
60	"Ah, you have him <i>there!</i> " said he. (L.33 P.28)	"Ah, kau membawanya!" katanya.(L.22 P.94)
61	"Good dog, <i>then!</i> Athelney Jones has gone." (L.33 P.28)	"Anjing yang baik! Athelney Jones sudah pergi."(L.22-23 P.94)
62	The room was as we had left it, save that a sheet had been draped over <i>the central figure</i> .(L.37-38 P.28)	Kamarnya masih tetap sebagaimana sewaktu aku pergi, hanya saja sekarang ada selimut yang menutupi <i>si korban</i> .(L.3-5 P.95)
63	<i>That</i> will do.(L.43 P.28)	Cukup.(L.12 P.95)
64	" <i>That</i> is where he put his foot in getting out."(L.12 P.29)	"Kakinya menginjak itu saat dia keluar."(L.9 P.96)
65	By the time <i>that</i> I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof, and I could see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling very slowly along the ridge.(L.14-15 P.29)	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa melihatnya bagai seekor ulat raksasa yang bercahaya, merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (L.13-16 P.96)
66	"What is that black thing down <i>there?</i> "(L.20 P.29)	"Benda apa yang berwarna hitam itu?"(L.22-23 P.96)
67	" <i>Here</i> goes, anyhow."(L.27 P.29)	"Pokoknya, ini dia."(L.5 P.97)
68	<i>There</i> was a scuffling of feet, and the lantern began to come steadily down <i>the side of the wall</i> .(L.28-29 P.29)	<i>Terdengar</i> kaki-kaki bergeser, dan lenteranya mulai turun dengan mantap <i>di dinding</i> .(L.6-7 P.97)
69	Then with a light spring <i>he</i> came on to the barrel, and from there to <i>the earth</i> .(L.29 P.29)	Lalu dengan loncatan ringan <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> mendarat di tongnya, dan dari sana melompat ke <i>tanah</i> .(L.7-9 P.97)
70	" <i>There is the less fear</i> of you or me finding one in our skin before long."(L.38-39 P.29)	" <i>Kemungkinan</i> kita menemukan salah satunya menancap di kulit kita sudah berkurang."(L.24-26 P.97)
71	" <i>Here</i> you are, doggy! Good old Toby! Smell, <i>it</i> Toby, smell <i>it!</i> "(L.44 P.29)	"Ini dia, doggy! Toby tua yang cantik! Cium Toby, cium!"(L.6-7 P.98)
72	<i>The creature</i> instantly broke into a succession of high,(L.1 P.30)	<i>Makhluk</i> tersebut seketika menyalak-nyalak(L.14 P.98)
73	<i>The east</i> had been gradually whitening, and we could now see some distance in the cold of gray light.(L.4-5 P.30)	<i>Kaki langit timur</i> perlahan-lahan mulai terang, dan sekarang kami bisa melihat lebih jauh dalam keremangan yang dingin.(L.19-21 P.98)
74	Now, <i>then</i> , why did not Jonathan Small get the treasure himself? The answer is	Sekarang, kenapa Jonathan Small tidak mengambil sendiri hartanya? Jawabannya jelas.(L.1-2 P.101)



	obvious.(L.39-40 P.30)	
75	“What was <i>that</i> ?”(L.46 P.30)	“Surat apa itu?”(L.13 P.101)
76	“Well, now let us put ourselves in <i>the place</i> of Jonathan Small.”(L.9 P.31)	“Well, sekarang kita pikirkan seandainya kita <i>menjadi</i> Jonathan Small.”(L.4-5 P.102)
77	“Mad with hate, however, against <i>the dead man</i> , he enters the room that night, searches his private papers in the hope of discovering some memorandum relating to the treasure(L.18-20 P.31)	“Tapi, karena gelap mata oleh kebenciannya terhadap <i>mayor itu</i> , dia masuk ke kamar tidur tersebut di malam harinya, menggeledah dokumen-dokumen pribadi sang mayor, dengan harapan menemukan semacam memorandum yang berhubungan dengan hartanya,(L.21-25 P.102)
78	<i>There</i> was no help for it, however: the savage instincts of his companion had broken out, and <i>the poison had done its work</i> : (L.37-39 P.31)	Tapi dia tidak bisa mencegah naluri buas rekannya, dan <i>begitulah...</i> (L.-4 P.104)
79	Now the red rim of the sun pushes itself over <i>the London cloud-bank</i> .(L.1 P.32)	Sekarang tepi kemerahan matahari sudah mencapai <i>tepi kota London</i> .(L.20-21 P.104)
80	“It is just possible that we may need something of <i>the sort</i> if we get to their lair.(L.11 P.32)	“Ada kemungkinan kita memerlukan <i>pistol</i> pada saat tiba di sarang mereka.(L.12-13 P.105)
81	We had during this time been following the guidance of Toby down the half-rural villa-lined roads which lead to <i>the metropolis</i> .(L.23-24 P.32)	Sebelumnya kami telah mengikuti Toby hingga tiba di jalan separuh pedalaman yang di apit vila-vila, yang menuju <i>London</i> .(L.18-20 P.105)
82	<i>Where the latter street</i> turns into Knight’s Place.(L.28 P.32)	<i>Dari Miles</i> mereka berbelok ke Knight’s Place.(L.15 P.106)
83	<i>Here the dog</i> , frantic with excitement, turned down through the side gate into the enclosure, where the sawyers were already at work.(L.42-43 P.32)	<i>Dimana Toby</i> berhenti dan mulai berlari kesana kemari dengan satu telinga terangkat dan yang lainnya menjuntai, gambaran seekor anjing tengah kebingungan.(L.15-18 P.106)
84	“I had thought of <i>that</i> .”(L.14 P.34)	“Sudah kupikirkan.”(L.13 P.110)
85	“ <i>There has</i> , I fear, been preconcerted management here.”(L.29 P.34)	“Aku khawatir mereka sudah merencanakan semuanya.”(L.14-15 P.111)
86	“ <i>Here you are, then!</i> Catch! – a fine child, Mrs. Smith!”(L.41 P.34)	“ <i>Ini dia!</i> Tangkap! – anak yang manis, Mrs.Smith!”(L.7-8 P.112)
87	“Lor’ bless you, sir, <i>he is that</i> , and forward.”(L.42 P.34)	“Tuhan memberkati anda, Sir, <i>dia memang manis</i> dan pandai.”(L.9-10

		P.112)
88	"I am sorry for that, for I wanted to speak to Mr. Smith."(L.44-45 P.34)	"Sayang sekali, karena aku ingin bertemu dengan Mr. Smith."(L.12-13 P.112)
89	"What did he want always knockin' about here for?"(L.10 P.35)	"Apa yang dia inginkan, datang kemari berulang-ulang?"(L.5-6 P.113)
90	"Whom do you think that is to?"(L.15 P.36)	"Menurutmu aku mengirim telegram pada siapa?"(L.12 P.116)
91	"Is that all clear?"(L.37 P.37)	"Jelas?"(L.24 P.120)
92	"The old scale of pay, and a guinea to the boy who finds the boat."(L.39 P.37)	"Pembayarannya seperti biasa, dan satu guinea bagi yang menemukan kapalnya.(L.26-27 P.120)
93	"What do you make of all this?"(L.9-10 P.38)	"Apa kesimpulanmu?"(L.4 P.122)
94	"Hardly that," said he.(L.13 P.38)	"kemungkinannya kecil," kata Holmes.(L.7 P.122)
95	<i>The average is rather below four feet, although many full-grown adults may be found who are very much smaller than this.</i> (L.29-30 P.38)	<b>Tinggi rata-rata penduduk asli Andaman kurang dari 120 sentimeter, sekalipun banyak orang dewasanya yang jauh lebih pendek dari itu.</b> (7-8 P.123)
96	"Well, he's that strange, sir."(L.2 P.41)	"Well, sikapnya aneh, sir.(L.21 P.128)
97	"Could it have gone up the river?"(L.27 P.41)	"Apa mungkin mereka menuju hulu?"(L.9 P.1130)
98	I tossed the paper down upon the table,(L.19 P.42)	Kulemparkan Koran ke meja. (L.20 P.132)
99	It ran in this way.(L.20 P.42)	Bunyinya sebagai berikut. (L.21-22 P.132)
100	"Take the chair and try one of these cigars."(L.2 P.43)	"Silahkan duduk di kursi itu, dan cobalah cerutu ini." (L.18-19 P.134)
101	I have known that young man go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon.(L.16-17 P.43)	Aku tahu dia sudah menangani banyak kasus, tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa dipecahkannya. (L.14-16 P.135)
102	"This sounds well."(L.26 P.43)	"Kedengarannya bagus."(L.5 P.136)
103	"Perhaps this is he."(L.29-30 P.43)	"Mungkin Holmes." (L.13 P.136)
104	"Is Mr. Sherlock Holmes here?" said he.(L.44 P.43)	"Apa Mr. Sherlock Holmes ada?" tanyanya. (L.5 P.137)
105	"I think that you might offer me a cigar too," he said.(L.21 P.45)	"Kurasa aku mau cerutunya," katanya. (L.22 P.138)
106	"But I hardly expected that it would stand that rest."(L.26-27	"Tapi aku tidak menduga akan berhasil mengecoh kalian." (L.5-6

	P.45)	P.139)
107	“Is <i>that</i> agreed?”(L.42 P.45)	“Setuju?”(L.1 P.140)
108	“entirely, if you will help me to <i>the men.</i> ”(L.43 P.44)	“Sepenuhnya, kalau kau mau membantu menangkap <i>pelakunya.</i> ”(L.2-3 P.140)
109	“ <i>That is understood, then?</i> ”(L.17 P.45)	“Kalau begitu, <i>masalah ini beres?</i> ”(L.10 P.141)
110	“I see that the cab is at <i>the door.</i> ”(L.15 P.46)	“Ku lihat kereta sudah tiba di <i>depan pintu.</i> ”(L.16 P.144)
111	“To <i>the tower.</i> ”(L.26 P.46)	“Ke tower <i>London.</i> ”(L.6 P.145)
112	“ <i>That</i> is usually a product of higher education.”(L.43-44 P.46)	“ <i>Kerumitan</i> biasanya merupakan produk dari pendidikan yang lebih tinggi.”(L.10-11 P.146)
113	“I then put myself in <i>the place</i> of Small and looked at it is a man of his capacity would.”(L.17-18 P.47)	“Lalu kubayangkan diriku sendiri <i>sebagai</i> Small, dan kupikirkan masalah itu dari sudut pandang seseorang dengan kapasitas seperti dirinya. (L.21-24 P.147)
114	Happening to pick up one of <i>my boys</i> on <i>the way.</i> (L.38 P.47)	Kebetulan bertemu dengan salah satu seorang <i>anak buahku</i> di <i>tengah jalan.</i> (L.5-6 P.149)
115	As we passed <i>the City</i> the last rays of the sun were gilding the cross upon the summit of St. Paul’s.(L.6-7 P.48)	Saat melewati <i>London City</i> , berkas terakhir matahari tengah meluncur di puncak St. Paul’s. (L.7-9 P.150)
116	“And <i>there</i> is the Aurora,” exclaimed Holmes.(L.31 P.48)	“Dan <i>itu</i> Aurora,” (L.23 P.151)
117	<i>The fugitive</i> sprang out, but his stump instantly sank its whole length into the sodden soil. (L.9-10 P.50)	<i>Pelarian kami</i> melompat keluar, tapi kaki kayunya seketika melesak sepenuhnya ke dalam tanah yang basah. (L.27 P.156, L.1 P.157)
118	This, <i>there could be no question</i> , was the same that had contained the ill-omened treasure of the Sholtos.(L.17-18 P.50)	Ini, <i>tak perlu diragukan lagi</i> , jelas merupakan kotak berisi harta karun Sholto. (L.15-16 P.157)
119	But there was no sign of <i>the islander.</i> (L.20-21 P.50)	Tapi tidak terlihat tanda-tanda <i>orang kate</i> tadi. (L.20-21 P.157)
120	“I am sorry that it has come to this.”(L.12-13 P.51)	“Sayang sekali akhirnya harus begini.” (L.11 P.160)
121	“I don’t believe that I can swing over <i>the job,</i> ”(L.14 P.51)	“Bukan aku yang melakukan itu,” (L.12-13 P.160)
122	“I give you <i>my word on the book</i> that I never raised hand against Mr.Sholto.”(L.14-15 P.51)	“Aku <i>bersumpah</i> tidak pernah berniat membunuh Mr.Sholto.” (L.13-14 P.160)
123	“You seem to know as much about it as if you were <i>there,</i> sir.”(L.22 P.51)	“Kau tampaknya tahu banyak mengenai kejadian ini, sir.” (L.26-27 P.160)

124	"I shall make no secret of <i>the business</i> ."(L.24 P.51)	"Aku tidak perlu merahasiakan apa pun." (L.3-4 P.161)
125	"The best defence that I can make is just <i>the simple truth</i> ."(L.24-25 P.51)	"Pembelaan terbaik yang bisa kulakukan adalah dengan menceritakan <i>kebenarannya</i> ." (L.4-5 P.161)
126	" <i>That</i> he was, sir."(L.33 P.51)	" <i>Memang benar begitu</i> , sir." (L.18. P.161)
127	"I chose his launch because I heard <i>that she</i> was a flier."(L.8-9 P.52)	"Aku memilih kapalnya karena kudengar <i>kapalnya</i> yang paling cepat." (L.5-6 P.163)
128	"if we are pretty quick in catching <i>our men</i> , we are not so quick in condemning them."(L.11-12 P.52)	"walau kami cukup cepat menangkap <i>buruan kami</i> , kami tidak secepat itu memvonis mereka." (L.13-14 P.163)
129	I need hardly tell you that I am taking a very grave responsibility upon myself in doing <i>this</i> .(L.17-18 P.52)	Tak perlu kukatakan bahwa tanggung jawab kotak itu ada ditanganku. (L.22-23 P.163)
130	"Hum! <i>There</i> was no use your giving <i>this</i> unnecessary trouble."(L.25 P.52)	"Hmm! Seharusnya kau tidak perlu menambah kesulitan kami." (L.6-7 P.164)
131	"Think of <i>that</i> !"(L.1 P.53)	"Coba pikirkan!" (L.20-21 P.165)
132	" <i>That</i> is all over," I answered.(L.17 P.53)	"Sekarang sudah berakhir," kataku. (L.26 P.166)
133	<i>There</i> is the treasure. (L.18 P.53)	<i>Ini</i> harta karunnya. (L.3 P.167)
134	With trembling fingers I flung back <i>the lid</i> .(L.30 P.53)	Dengan jemari bergetar kubuka <i>tutup kotak</i> . (L.25-26 P.167)
135	"He will see <i>that</i> you are rewarded, treasure or no."(L.6-7 P.55)	"Dia akan memastikan kalian mendapat hadiah, ada harta atau tidak." (L.9-10 P.171, L.1 P.172)
136	It's been <i>the sign of the four with us</i> always.(L.19 P.55)	Sejak dulu kami sudah menyatu, <i>kami berempat</i> . (L.27 P.172, L.1 P.173)
137	"A pretty justice! Whose loot is <i>this</i> , if it is not ours?"(L.35 P.55)	"Keadilan! Harta siapa <i>itu</i> , kalau bukan milik kami?" (L.6 P.174)
138	Though <i>I can see that</i> I have you to thank that I have these bracelets upon my wrists.(L.6-7 P.56)	Walaupun kau jugalah yang membuatku terborgol begini. (L.7-9 P.175)
139	For I got into a mess over a girl and could only get out of it again by taking <i>the Queen's shilling</i> and joining the Third Buffs, which was just starting for India. (L.15-17 P.56)	Karena aku mendapat masalah dengan seorang gadis, dan hanya bisa meloloskan diri dengan menggabungkan diri pada <i>resimen Third Burrs</i> yang hendak berangkat ke India. (L.25-27 P.175, L.1 P.176)
140	I had just got past the goose-step	Baru saja aku lulus pendidikan dan

	and learned to handle my musket, when I was fool enough to go swimming in <i>the Ganges</i> .(L.18-19 P.56)	belajar menangani senapan sundutku, aku terkena musibah ketika berenang di <i>Sungai Gangga</i> . (L.2-5 P.176)
141	Luckily for me, my company seargent, John Holder, was in <i>the water at the same time</i> , and he was one of the finest swimmers in the service.(L.19-21 .56)	Untung bagiku, sersan kompiku, John Holder, sedang <i>berenang juga</i> , dan dia salah seorang perenang terbaik di kesatuan kami. (L.5-7 P.176)
142	<i>The next</i> there were two hundred thousand balack devils let loose, and the country was a perfect hell.(L.42-43 P.56)	<i>Tahu-tahu</i> dua ratus ribu setan hitam berkeliaran dengan bebas, dan Negara itu berubah menjadi neraka. (L.15-17 P.177)
143	“ <i>There</i> are but three,” said I.(L.14 .59)	“ <i>Kita</i> hanya bertiga,” kataku. (L.2 P.185)
144	When the troubles broke out he would be friends both with <i>the lion and the tiger</i> – with the sepyo and with the Company’s raj.(L.23-24 P.59)	Sewaktu ada masalah, dia memilih untuk bersahabat dengan <i>kedua belah pihak</i> – dengan para pemberontak dan dengan pihak inggris. (L.20-23 P.185)
145	<i>Here</i> he will come presently, and <i>here</i> he will find Mahomet Singh and myself awaiting him.(L.38-39 P.59)	Dia akan segera datang dan dia akan menemukan Mahomet Singh dan aku menunggunya. (L.20-21 P.186)
146	But at the talk about the treasure my heart turned to it, and I thought of what I might do in <i>the old country</i> with <i>it</i> .(L.44-45 P.59)	Tapi harta itu menarik hatiku, dan aku memikirkan apa yang bisa kulakukan di <i>negara asalku</i> dengan <i>harta itu</i> . (L.4-6 P.187)
147	“What could be better for <i>the purpose</i> ?”(L.7 L.60)	“Kurang apa lagi?” (L.21 P.187)
148	“ <i>Here</i> they are!” I exclaimed.(L.23 P.60)	“ <i>Itu</i> mereka!” seruku. (L. 21 P. 188)
149	We carried the box, therefore, into the same hall where we had buried <i>the body</i> (L.12-13 P.62)	Karena itu,kami membawa kotak itu ke aula tempat kami tadi menguburkan <i>mayat Achmet</i> .(L.9-11 P.194)
150	That is an oath <i>that I can put my hand to my heart</i> and swear that I have never broken.(L.17 P.62)	Aku <i>bersungguh-sungguh</i> bersumpah dan tidak berniat melanggarnya. (L.19-20 P.194)
151	“It came about in <i>this way</i> .”(L.25 P.62)	“Kurang lebih begini <i>kejadiannya</i> .” (L.7 P.195)
152	A thorough search was quickly made, and <i>the body</i> was discovered. (L.32-33 P.62)	Dengan segera diadakan pencarian teliti, dan <i>mayat Achmet</i> pun ditemukan. (L. 22-23 P.195)
153	And <i>the other young officers</i> would meet in his rooms of an	Dan <i>para perwira muda lainnya</i> sering menemuinya di kamarnya di

	evening and play cards. (L.13-15 P.63)	malam hari, untuk bermain kartu. (L.15-17 P.197)
154	While <i>the others</i> just played to pass the time and threw their cards down anyhow.(L.25-25 P.63)	Sementara <i>para prajurit</i> hanya bermain untuk menghabiskan waktu, dan terus saja membuangi kartu mereka. (L.11-13 P.198)
155	“Nonsense, old chap!” said <i>the other</i> , slapping him upon the shoulder.(L.37 P.63)	“Omong kosong, sobat!” kata <i>Kapten Morstan</i> sambil menepuk bahu temannya. (L.6-7 P.199)
156	‘Quite <i>that</i> , sir’(L.1 P.64)	‘Kurang lebih, sir’(L.25 P.199)
157	‘Nothing of <i>the sort</i> ,’ I answered. (L.35 P.64)	‘Tidak juga,’ jawabku. (L.2 P.202)
158	“It’s a dirty business,” <i>the other</i> answered.(L.44 P.64)	“Ini urusan kotor,” kata <i>Morstan</i> .(L.18 P.202)
159	<i>That</i> is, of Abdullah, Akbar, Mahomet, and myself.(l.16 P.65)	Abdullah, Akbar, Mahomet, dan aku sendiri. (L.26 P.203)
160	<i>The scoundrel</i> had stolen it all without carrying out one of the conditions on which we had sold him the secret.(L.23-24 P.65)	<i>Keparat Sholto</i> itu mencurinya tanpa memenuhi satu pun persyaratan saat mendapatkan rahasia itu.(L.12-14 P.204)
161	All <i>the time</i> , however, I never lost sight of my purpose.(L.15-16 p.66)	Tapi aku tidak pernah melupakan tujuanku.(L.6-7 P.207)

Here are examples of analysis implicit referential meaning type personal referents.

1. SL : “why, of course I knew *that* you had not written a letter, since I sat opposite to you all morning.” (Data 3)

TL : “wah, tentu saja aku tahu kau tidak menulis surat, karena aku duduk diseberang mu sepanjang pag.”( Data 3)

In data above the word “*that*” was translated implicit in the target language. “*I knew that you had not written a letter*” was translated being “*aku tahu kau tidak menulis surat*. The word “*that*”

was refers to demonstrative referents nominal, because it refers to the place of something being in the process.

2. SL : "... We shall look out for you, *then*, at six..."(Data 10)  
 TL : "...kalau begitu, kami menunggu kedatangan Anda pukul enam *nanti*. ..." (Data 10)

In data above the word "*then*" was translated explicitly with the word "*nanti*" in the target language. The word "*then*" is demonstrative referents adverbial because referring to the venue of a process in time "*at six*" in the source language and "*pukul enam*" in the target language.

3. SL : We sat all three in a semicircle, with *our heads* advanced and *our chins* upon *our hands*, while ***the strange***, jerky little fellow, with his high, shining head, puffed uneasily in the centre. (Data 17)  
 TL : Kami semua duduk membentuk setengah lingkaran, dengan *kepala* terjulur dan *dagu* menempel di *tangan*, sementara **pria kecil yang aneh** dan gelisah tersebut, dengan kepalanya yang tinggi mengilat, menghisap pipa dengan tidak nyaman ditengah-tengah. (Data 17)

In data above the words "*the strange*" was translated explicitly in the target language with the words "pria kecil yang aneh". The word "*the*" was refers to "*pria kecil*" because in the before paragraph, the author in the source language had been talked

about this guy. The translator was translated explicitly to avoid ambiguity for the readers. It is including demonstrative referents nominal because refers to the place of person who participated in the process.

4. SL : “How came *he* into *the room*?”(Data 28)

TL : “Bagaimana caranya masuk *kemari*?”(Data 28)

In data above the words “*the room*” was translated explicit to the target language with the word “*kemari*”. The word “*kemari*” refers to the place of something was happening. The translator made explicitly to make more simple sentence, because in the before paragraph, the translator was explained about the place.

5. SL : “Don’t mind *that*, sir, it’s only a slowworm.”(Data 56)

TL : “Jangan pedulikan, Sir, dia hanya seekor cacing lambat.”(Data 56)

In data above the word “*that*” was translated implicit in the target language. “*Don’t mind that*” was translated being “jangan pedulikan”. The word “*that*” was refers to demonstrative referents nominal, because it refers to the place of something being in the process.

6. SL : “I don’t believe *that* I can swing over *the job*,”(Data 121)

TL : “Bukan aku yang melakukan itu,” (Data 121)

In data above there is implicit referential meaning of type demonstrative referents. The word “*that*” and “*the job*” was



translated implicit in target language to make simple sentence, so the readers in the target language get more understanding.

7. SL : “*Here* they are!” I exclaimed.(Data 148)

TL : “*Itu* mereka!” seruku. (Data 148)

In data above the words “*here*” was translated explicit to the target language with the word *itu*”. The word “*itu*” refers to the place of something was happening. The translator made explicitly to avoid vagueness.

8. SL : “Nonsense, old chap!” said *the other*, slapping him upon the shoulder.(Data 155)

TL : “Omong kosong, sobat!” kata *Kapten Morstan* sambil menepuk bahu temannya. (Data 155)

In data above the words “*the other*” was translated explicitly in the target language with the words “*Kapten Morstan*”. The word “*the*” was refers to person because in the before paragraph, the author in the source language had been talked about this guy. The translator was translated explicitly to avoid ambiguity for the readers. It is including demonstrative referents nominal because refers to the place of person who participated in the process.

### 1.3 Comparative Referents

Similarities are referents. An object can not be said to be “similar”, but it must be said to be “similar with something”. So the comparison between the two things that are similar is one form of the

referent. The referent like this called comparative referents. Furthermore, in the discussion about comparative referents, Halliday and Hasan (2014) dispart the comparative referents into two part, namely:

1. The general comparative, is a referents that express the similarity between objects. Two objects can be the same, similar or different.
2. The particular comparative, is the comparison between objects by observing the differences of quality or quantity.

Whether it's general comparative referents or particular comparative referents expressed in the context of using adjectives (same, equal, identical) or adverb (identically, differently).

**Table 4.3 Data of Comparative Referents**

S	Source Language	Target Language
1	"... Among other things, he found that the height of the building was seventy – four feet, but on adding together the heights of all the separate rooms and making every allowance for the space between, which he ascertained by borings, he could not bring the total to the <i>more than seventy feet.</i> ..." (L.31-34 P.16)	"... Di antaranya, dia mendapati ketinggian adalah 22 meter, tapi saat menambahkan semua ketinggian ruangan dan memperkirakan sela diantaranya, yang dipastikan dengan mengeceknya, jumlah yang didapatkan <i>hanya 21 meter...</i> " (L.15-19 P.56)
2	But <i>the thing</i> becomes more unintelligible than ever. (L.36 P.22)	Tapi <i>situasinya</i> jadi lebih sulit dijelaskan. (L.25-26 P.75)
3	"It's true you set us on the right track; but you'll own now that it was more by good luck than good guidance." (L.37-38 P.22)	"Memang Anda berhasil mengembalikan kami ke jejak yang benar, tapi keberhasilan Anda lebih dikarenakan keberuntungan daripada keandalan." (L.19—21 P.81)
4	<i>They</i> had only led us, however to	<i>Tapi semua itu</i> hanya membuat kami

	<i>the deeper and far more tragic mystery.</i> (L.33 P.27)	menghadapi <i>misteri yang jauh lebih dalam dan lebih tragis.</i> (L.26-27 P.91)
5	<i>It shines on a good many folk, but on none, I dare bet, who are on a stranger errand than you and I.</i> (L.1-2 P.32)	<i>Matahari</i> menyinari banyak orang, tapi aku berani bertaruh, <i>tak seorang pun yang tengah melakukan tugas lebih aneh daripada apa yang kita lakukan.</i> (L.21-23 P.104)
6	<i>The average is rather below four feet, although many full-grown adults may be found who are very much smaller than this.</i> (L.29-30 P.38)	<i>Tinggi rata-rata</i> penduduk asli Andaman kurang dari 120 sentimeter, sekalipun banyak orang dewasanya yang jauh lebih pendek dari itu. (L.7-8 P.123)
7	It seemed to me that there was more sorrow than anger in his rigid and contained countenance. (L.9-10 P.51)	Menurutku wajahnya lebih memancarkan kesengsaraan daripada kemarahan. (L.6-8 P.160)
8	“I would have thought no more of knifing him than of smoking this cigar.” (L.26 P.51)	“Bagiku menusuknya dengan pisau sama saja seperti menghisap cerutu ini.” (L.7-8 P.161)

Here are examples of analysis implicit referential meaning type personal referents.

1. SL : “Among other things, he found that the height of the building was seventy – four feet, but on adding together the heights of all the separate rooms and making every allowance for the space between, which he ascertained by borings, he could not bring the total to the *more than seventy feet.*”(Data 1)

TL : “Di antaranya, dia mendapati ketinggian adalah 22 meter, tapi saat menambahkan semua ketinggian ruangan dan memperkirakan sela diantaranya, yang dipastikan dengan mengeceknya, jumlah yang didapatkan *hanya 21 meter.*” (Data 1)

In data above “more” is one of the comparative referents and its function to compare the two events quantitatively. Usually the word “more” is translated into “*lebih*”. In data above words “*more than*” was translated explicitly with the word “hanya”.

2. SL : But *the thing* becomes ***more unintelligible than ever***.  
(Data 2)

TL : Tapi *situasinya* jadi ***lebih sulit dijelaskan***. (Data 2)

In data above “*more unintelligible than ever*” is compare of condition. It was translated implicit in the target language with word “*lebih sulit dijelaskan*”.

3. SL : *It* shines on a good many folk, but on none, I dare bet, ***who are on a stranger errand than you and I***. (Data 5)

TL : *Matahari* menyinari banyak orang, tapi aku berani bertaruh, ***tak seorang pun yang tengah melakukan tugas lebih aneh daripada apa yang kita lakukan***. (Data 5)

In data above suffix “*r*” in word “*strange*” has meaning “*lebih aneh*” that is a comparative referents, because that was compare the other people with the actor of the story.

## 2. The Dominant Type of Implicit Referential Meaning

There were three types of implicit referential meaning in the translation had been used in the novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign Of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’. They were persona referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. The total data of implicit referential meaning in the translation were data 360. The total data

of persona referents consists of 191, demonstrative referents consist of 161, and comparative referents consist of 8. Calculating percentage of the data with the formula :  $x = \frac{f}{n} (100\%)$

Where : X = types of implicit referential meaning

F = amount of type implicit referential meaning

N = total of implicit referential meaning.

**Table 4.4 Data findings of dominant type used in the novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ into ‘Empat Tanda’**

No.	Types of Implicit Referential Meaning	F	Percentage
1	Persona Referents	191	53.06 %
2	Demonstrative Referents	161	44.72%
3	Comparative Referents	8	2.22 %
Total		360	100%

Based on the data above, it was seen that personal referents is the most dominant type used in the novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ translated into ‘Empat Tanda’. It means the novel contained category of persona.

### C. Data Findings

Based on the data analysis, the result of data findings were :

1. There are three types of implicit referential meaning in the translation of novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ by Sir Arthur Conan

Doyle. They are personal referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. In the other hand, implicit referential meaning also can be translated by explicitly to avoid misunderstanding, ambiguity or vagueness in the target language. The translator was translated to explicitly to make sure aim from the author and to adjust culture, place, and background of the story.

2. The most dominant type of implicit referential meaning used in novel Sherlock Holmes 'The Sign of The Four' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is personal referents (53.06%) followed by demonstrative referents (44.72%) and the last is comparative referents (2.22%). That was meaning the novel contained the category of persona.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the data and the result of data analysis, the conclusion of this research can be drawn as follow :

1. There were three types of implicit referential meaning in the translation of novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. They were personal referents, demonstrative referents, and comparative referents. In the other hand, implicit referential meaning also can be translated by explicitly to avoid misunderstanding, ambiguity or vagueness in the target language, and to adjust culture, place, and background of the story.
2. The most dominant type of implicit referential meaning used in novel Sherlock Holmes ‘The Sign of The Four’ by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is personal referents (53.06%) followed by demonstrative referents (44.72%) and the last is comparative referents (2.22%). That was meaning the novel contained the category of persona.

#### B. Suggestion

1. to the student of English department

For all student of English department are suggested to learn more about the comparative study of literature and translation. It is important to

student who want to be interpreter or student who want to focus on translation studying. How to compare two novels from different style of language between English version and Indonesian, and experience in understanding not only the literary work itself but also how we understand the story before conducting a study on it, and try to translate it and compare it till we get the problems in it because it's very important for your research.

## 2. to the readers

For all readers are suggested if the readers like reading literature from the other country, it will be better for the readers to read novel in the source language of the novel and then read the novel translation. It helps to get more understanding about the literature of story.

## 3. to the other researches

The suggestions are aimed to the further researchers, the other researches or anyone who's interested in conducting the same research topics. Further researchers are suggested to conduct different topics from the same subject, to study the literary works more widely than the limitation of problems conducted by the researcher. Further researchers are suggested to learn from this paper by considering the strength or the weaknesses of this paper as a reference to produce a better research.



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## APPENDIX I

### DATA COLLECTION

Notes :

Types = Types of Implicit Referential meaning

SL = Source Language

TL = Target Language

P = Personal Referents

D = Demonstrative Referents

C = Comparative Referents

No.	SENTENCE		Types		
	Source Language	Target Language	P	D	C
1	<i>He</i> raised his eyes languidly from the old black-letter volume which <i>he</i> had opened. (L.19 P.1)	<i>Holmes</i> mengangkat kepala dengan malas dari buku tua yang telah dibukanya. (L.19-20 P.6)	√		
2	" <i>I find it</i> , however, so transcendently stimulating and clarifying to the mind that its secondary action is a matter of small moment." (L.24-25 P.1)	" <i>Tapi kokain ini</i> begitu merangsang dan menjernihkan otak, sehingga akibat sekundernya jadi tidak masalah." (L.6-8 P.7)	√		
3	<i>He</i> did not seem offended. (L.33 P.1)	<i>Holmes</i> tampak tidak tersinggung. (L.21 P.7)	√		
4	"if you can say definitely, for example, <i>that some murder had been done by a man was smoking an Indian lunkah</i> , it obviously narrows your field of search." (L.41-42 P.2)	"kalau kau bisa mengatakan dengan pasti, misalnya, <i>bahwa pembunuhannya dilakukan seseorang yang menghisap lunkah india – cerutu ramping yang kedua ujungnya terbuka</i> – kau bisa mempersempit bidang pencarianmu." (L.25-27 P.11, L.1-2 P.12)		√	
5	"To the trained eye there is as much difference between the black ash of a Trichinopoly and <i>the white fluff of bird's eye</i> as there is between a cabbage and potato." (L.42-45 P.2)	"Bagi yang mata terlatih, ada banyak perbedaan antara abu hitam trichinopoly dan <i>abu putih bird's eye – tembakau yang dipotong-potong kecil dan bundar</i> – sebagai mana antara kubis dan kentang." (L.2-5 P.12)		√	

6	“I appreciate <i>their</i> importance” (L.2-5 P.12)	“Aku menghargai pentingnya <i>rincian</i> ” (L.7 P.12)	√		
7	“why, hardly” <i>he</i> answered, leaning back luxuriously in his armchair and sending up thick blue wreaths from his pipe. (L.8-9 P.3)	wah, justru sebaliknya.” Jawab <i>Holmes</i> , sambil menyandar ke kursinya dan menghembuskan asap tebal kebiruan dari pipanya. (L.24-26 P.12)	√		
8	“why, of course I knew <i>that</i> you had not written a letter, since I sat opposite to you all morning. (L.22-23 P.3)	“wah, tentu saja aku tahu kau tidak menulis surat, karena aku duduk diseberang mu sepanjang pagi...” (L.21-22 P.13)		√	
9	“subject to your correction, I should judge that the watch belonged to your elder brother, who inherited <i>it</i> from your father.” (L.47 P.3 L.1 P.4)	Berdasarkan apa yang kulihat, arloji itu milik kakak laki-lakimu, yang mewarisinya dari ayahmu.” (L.13-15 P.15)	√		
10	“that you gather, no doubt, from H. W. upon <i>the back</i> ?” (L.2 P.4)	“itu pasti kau peroleh dari huruf-huruf H. W. di bagian <i>belakangnya</i> ?” (L.17-18 P.15)		√	
11	“ <i>this is unworthy of you, Holmes.</i> ” I said. (L.14 P.4)	“ <i>kau benar-benar kurang ajar, Holmes.</i> ” Kataku. (L.11 P.16)		√	
12	“my dear doctor,” said <i>he</i> kindly. (L.19 P.4)	“dokterku yang baik” kata <i>Holmes</i> dengan ramah. (L.19-20 P.16)	√		
13	“...inference – <i>that your brother</i> was often at low water..”	“... <i>kesimpulanku, kakakmu</i> sering mendapatkan kesulitan keuangan...”		√	
14	“...finally, <i>I ask you to look at the inner plate</i> , which contains the keyhole..” (L.42 P.4)	“...akhirnya, <i>coba lihat sebagian dalam</i> , dimana terdapat lubang kunci...”(L.7-8 P.18)	√		
15	“None. Hence <i>the cocaine.</i> ” (L.3 P.5)	“Tidak ada. Karena itu <i>aku memakai</i> kokain.” (L.21 P.18)		√	
16	“ <i>You will</i> , I am sure, excuse me,” I said, rising from my chair. (L.23 P.6)	“Maafkan aku,” kataku sambil bangkit berdiri. (L.2 P.23)	√		
17	“ Had he any friends <i>in town</i> ? “(L.1 P.7)	“ apa dia punya teman <i>di sini</i> ?” (L.19 P.24)		√	

18	“... see how <i>the irrepressible</i> Greek e will break out, and see <i>the twirl</i> of final s...”(L.44 P.7)	“... lihat bagaimana huruf e mencuat, dan puntiran huruf s terakhirnya. ...” (L.11-12 P.27)		√	
19	“...We shall look out for you, <i>then</i> , at six...”(L.1 P.8)	“...kalau begitu, kami menunggu kedatangan Anda pukul enam <i>nanti</i> . ...” (L.18-20 P.27)		√	
20	“ <i>It is of the first importance</i> ,” he cried, not to allow your judgment to be biased by personal qualities.	“Sangat penting untuk tidak membiarkan penilaianmu dikacaukan oleh kualitas pribadi,” katanya,	√		
21	I sat in <i>the window</i> with <i>the volume in my hand</i> , but my thoughts were far from <i>the daring speculations of the writer</i> . (L.30-31 P.8)	Aku duduk di <i>jendela</i> , <i>membaca buku tersebut</i> , tapi pikiranku melayang sangat jauh dari <i>spekulasi penulisnya yang sangat berani</i> . (L.18-20 P.29)		√	
22	“ I may very obtuse, Holmes, but I fail to see what <i>this suggest</i> .” (L.10 P.9)	“Maafkan aku, Holmes, tapi aku tidak mengerti apa <i>artinya</i> .” (L.8-9 P.32)		√	
23	He leaned back in <i>the cab</i> , and I could see by is drawn brow and his vacant eye that he was thinking intently. (L.6-7 P.10)	Ia bersandar di dalam <i>kereta</i> , dan aku bisa melihat dari kerutan alisnya dan pandangannya yang menerawang bahwa ia tengah berpikir keras.		√	
24	“I am miss Morstan, and these two gentlemen are my friends,” said <i>she</i> . (L.37 P.10)	“aku Miss Morstan, dan kedua orang ini teman-teman saya,” kata <i>klien kami</i> . (L.15-16 P.36)	√		
25	“ <b>I give you my word on that</b> ,” <i>she</i> answered. (L.4-6 P.35)	“ <b>kujamin</b> , jawab <i>Miss Morstan</i> .” (L.22 P.36)	√	√	
26	In <i>that sorry house</i> it looked as out of place as a diamond of <i>the first water</i> in a setting of brass. (L.14-15 P.12)	Di <i>rumah yang menyedihkan</i> ini, apartemen tersebut tampak bagai sebutir berlian <i>kelas satu</i> di latar belakang kuning. (L.15-17 P.42)		√	
27	As it burned it filled <i>the air with a subtle and aromatic odour</i> . (L.21-22 P.12)	Dari sana menebar <i>bau harus samar</i> . (L.1-2 P.43)		√	

28	“I can give you every information,” said <i>he</i> . (L. 39 P.12)	“aku akan memberitahukan segalanya”, kata <i>pria tersebut</i> . (L.5-6 P.44)	√		
29	We sat all three in a semicircle, with <i>our heads</i> advanced and <i>our chins</i> upon <i>our hands</i> , while <b>the strange</b> , jerky little fellow, with his high, shining head, puffed uneasily in the centre. (L.7-8 P.13)	Kami semua duduk membentuk setengah lingkaran, dengan <i>kepala</i> terjulur dan <i>dagu</i> menempel di <i>tangan</i> , sementara <b>pria kecil yang aneh</b> dan gelisah tersebut, dengan kepalanya yang tinggi mengilat, menghisap pipa dengan tidak nyaman ditengah-tengah. (L.7-11 P.45)	√	√	
30	“I took the liberty, therefore, of making an appointment in such a way that <i>my man</i> Williams might be able to see you first.” (L.11-12 P.13)	“Oleh karena itu, aku mengatur sebegitu rupa supaya <i>anak buahku</i> William bisa melihat Anda lebih dulu. (L.7-11 P.45)	√		
31	When I stooped over him I found, to my horror, <i>that</i> he was dead(L.35-36 P.14)	Sewaktu aku membungkuk diatasnya, <i>kudapati</i> dia telah meninggal, dan aku sangat ketakutan. (L.12-13 P.50)		√	
32	But I could not but recognized <i>that</i> there was every chance <i>that</i> I would be accused of his murder. (L.38-39 P.14)	Tapi aku sadar ada kemungkinan aku akan dituduh sebagai pembunuhnya. (L.16-17 P.50)		√	
33	He stole in and bolted <i>the door behind him</i> . (L.45 P.14)	Dia menyelinap masuk dan mengunci <i>pintunya</i> . (L.27 P.50)		√	
34	Lal Chowdar shook <i>his head</i> and smiled. (L.47 P.14)	Lai Chowdar menggeleng dan tersenyum. (L.4-5 P.51)	√		
35	“ <i>It</i> was a kindly thought,” said <i>our companion</i> earnestly; “it was extremely good of you.” (L.46 P.15)	“Anda baik sekali,” kata <i>Miss Morstan</i> ; “Anda sungguh baik” (L.14-15 P.54)	√		
36	“... Besides, <i>it</i> would have been such bad taste to have treated young lady in so seurvy a fashion. ..” (L.3-4 P.16)	“... Lagi pula, sungguh tak pantas memperlakukan wanita muda dengan cara seperti itu...”(L.21-22 P.54)	√		
37	<i>This</i> he buttoned tightly up in spite of the extreme closeness of the night and finished his attire by putting on a rabbit-skin cap with hanging lappets which covered the ears, so that no part of him was visible save his mobile and peaky face. (L.19-22 P.16)	Ia mengancingkan mantel tersebut rapat-rapat, sekalipun malam itu tidak bisa dikatakan dingin, dan melengkapi pakaiannya dengan mengenakan topi kulit kelinci dengan lidah yang menutupi telinganya, sehingga hanya wajahnya yang terlihat. (L.24-27 P.55, L.1 P.56)		√	
38	“... Among other things, he found that the height of the building was	“... Di antaranya, dia mendapati ketinggian adalah 22 meter, tapi			√

	seventy – four feet, but on adding together the heights of all the separate rooms and making every allowance for the space between, which he ascertained by borings, he could not bring the total to the <i>more than seventy feet. ...</i> ”(L.31-34 P.16)	saat menambahkan semua ketinggian ruangan dan memperkirakan sela diantaranya, yang dipastikan dengan mengebornya, jumlah yang didapatkan <i>hanya 21 meter...</i> ”(L.15-19 P.56)			
39	“No, McMurdo? <i>You surprise me!</i> ” (L.16 P.18)	“Tidak, McMurdo? <i>Masa!</i> ” (L.18 P.60)	√		
40	“In you come, sir, in you come – you and your friends,” <i>he</i> answered. (L.37 P.18)	“Masuklah, sir, masuklah – Anda dan teman-teman Anda,” Jawab <i>McMurdo</i> . (L.27 P.61) (L.1 P.62)	√		
41	Miss Morstan and I stood together, and <i>her hand was in mine</i> . (L.22-23 P.19)	Miss Morstan dan aku berdiri bersama-sama, <i>berpegangan tangan</i> . (L. 4-5 P.64)	√		
42	“Come into <i>the house</i> ,” said Holmes in his crisp, firm way. (L.42 P.19)	“Kita masuk,” kata Holmes dengan tegas. (L.12 P.65)		√	
43	“What do you make of <i>it</i> ?” (L.25 P.20)	“Apa pendapatmu?” (L.16 P.67)	√		
44	I stooped to <i>the hole</i> and recoiled in horror. (L.26 P.20)	Aku membungkuk <i>di depan lubang</i> dan melompat mundur dengan perasaan ngeri. (L.17-18 P.67)		√	
45	<i>It</i> creaked and groaned but did not yield. (L.38 P.20)	<i>Pintu</i> tersebut berderik dan mengerang, tapi tidak menyerah. (L.12-13 P.68)	√		
46	<i>It</i> appeared to have been fitted up as a chemical laboratory. (L.41 P.20)	Tampaknya <i>kamar tersebut</i> telah dilengkapi hingga mirip sebuah laboratorium kimia. (L.18-19 P.68)	√		
47	“ <i>You see</i> ,” (L.9 P.21)	“ <i>Lihatlah</i> ,” (L.16 P.69)	√		
48	But be careful, for <i>it</i> is poisoned.” (L.15 P.21)	Tapi hati-hari, <i>duri</i> itu beracun.” (L.1-2 P.70)	√		
49	<i>It</i> came away from the skin so readily that hardly any mark was left behind. (L.16-17 P.21)	<i>Duri</i> tersebut terlepas dengan mudah, sehingga hamper tidak meninggalkan jejak. (L.4-5 P.70)	√		
50	“On <b>the contrary</b> ,” <i>He</i> answered, “It clears every instant.” (L.19 P.21)	“ <b>Sebaliknya</b> ”, jawab <i>Holmes</i> , “justru setiap saat semakin jelas.” (L.11-12 P.70)	√	√	

51	Said <i>he</i> with something of the air of a clinical professor expounding to his class. (L.6 P.22)	Kata <i>Holmes</i> dengan sikap seorang professor klinis yang tengah mengajar dikelasnya. (L.11-12 P.70)	√		
52	“Just sit in the corner there, <i>that</i> your footprints may not complicate matters.” (L.7 P.22)	“Duduk saja di sudut sana, <i>agar</i> jejak kakimu tidak menambah kerumitan masalah. (L.1-3 P.74)		√	
53	Without aid <i>it is so</i> . (L.27 P.22)	Tanpa bantuan <i>memang mustahil</i> . (L.8 P.75)	√		
54	“ <i>This</i> is all vey well,” said I. (L.7 P.22)	“Bagus sekali,” kataku. L.25 P.75)		√	
55	But <i>the thing</i> becomes more unintelligible than ever. (L.36 P.22)	Tapi <i>situasinya</i> jadi lebih sulit dijelaskan. (L.25-26 P.75)		√	√
56	“How came <i>he</i> into <i>the room</i> ?” (L.37 P.22)	“Bagaimana <i>caranya</i> masuk <i>kemari</i> ?” (L.27 P.75)	√	√	
57	“How came <i>he, then</i> ?” (L.42 P.22)	“ <i>Kalau begitu, bagaimana caranya</i> ?” (L.8 P.76)	√	√	
58	“How, <i>then</i> ?” (L.45 P.22)	“ <i>Kalau begitu, bagaimana</i> ?” (L.13 P.76)		√	
59	“You will not apply <i>my precept</i> ,” <i>he</i> said, shaking his head. (L.46 P.22)	“Kau masih belum mengerti juga,” kata <i>Holmes</i> sambil menggeleng. (L.14-15 P.76)	√		
60	If you will have <i>the kindness</i> to hold <i>the lamp</i> for me, we shall no extend our researches to the room above – the secret room in which the treasure was found. (L.5-7 P.23)	Kalau kau <i>bersedia</i> memegangkan <i>lampunya</i> , kita akan memperluas penyelidikan kita ke rang di atas – ruang rahasia tempat harta itu ditemukan. (L.24-27 P.76)		√	
61	<i>He</i> had recovered <i>his self</i> -possession in an instant. (L.22 P.23)	<i>Holmes</i> telah pulih dalam sekejap. (L.3 P.78)	√		
62	“I was staggered for <i>the moment</i> ,” (L.25 P.23)	“Aku terkejut <i>sesaat</i> ,” (L.4 P.78)		√	
63	“Apply <i>them</i> , and <i>it</i> will be instructive to compare results.” (L.29 P.23)	“Coba terapkan, dan pasti sangat bermanfaat untuk membandingkan hasilnya. (L.13-14 P.78)	√		
64	<i>As he hunted about</i> , he kept muttering to himself, and finally he broke out into a loud crow of delight. (L.38-39 P.23)	<i>Sambil melacak</i> , ia terus-menerus bergumam sendiri, dan akhirnya ia berseru keras dengan gembiranya. (L.5-6 P.79)	√		
65	“ <i>The carboy</i> has been cracked, you see, and the stuff has leaked out.” (L.44-45 P.23)	“ <i>Tempatnya</i> sudah retak, kau lihat, dan benda ini sudah bocor keluar. (L.10-11 P.79)		√	
66	“Why, we have got him, that’s all,” said <i>he</i> . (L.47 P.23)	“Kita berhasil mendapatkannya, itu saja,” kata <i>Holmes</i> . (L.13-14 P.79)	√		
67	“ <i>I</i> know a dog that would follow that scent to the world’s end.” (L.1 P.24)	“Ada anjing yang bisa mengikuti bau itu hingga ke ujung dunia.” (L.14 P.79)	√		
68	But hallo! <i>Here</i> are the accredited representative of the law. (L.3-4 P.24)	Halo! Pihak berwernang sudah datang. (L.18-19 P.79)		√	



69	<i>It</i> was long, sharp, and black, with a glazed look near the point as though some gummy substance had dried upon it. (L.20-21 P.24)	<i>Duri</i> tersebut panjang, tajam, dan kehitaman, dengan bagian ujungnya mengkilat, seakanada cairan yang telah mengering disana. (L.19-21 P.80)	√		
70	“Is that an English thorn?” <i>he</i> asked. (L.23 P.24)	“Apa itu duri dari Inggris,?” Tanya <i>Holmes</i> . (L.24 P.80)	√		
71	“ <b>Here</b> ’s a business!” <i>he</i> cried in a muffled, husky voice. (L.32 P.24)	“ <b>Ini</b> dia!” seru <i>pria</i> bersetelan tersebut. (L.10 P.81)	√	√	
72	“ <i>Here</i> ’s a pretty business!” (L.32 P.24)	“ <i>Ini</i> urusan yang sangat bagus!” (L.10-11 P.81)		√	
73	“Why, of course <i>I</i> do!” he wheezed. (L.35P.24)	“Wah, tentu saja!” katanya. (L.15 P.81)	√		
74	“It’s true you set us on the right track; but you’ll own now that it was more by good luck than good guidance.” (L.37-38 P.24)	“Memang Anda berhasil mengembalikan kami ke jejak yang benar, tapi keberhasilan Anda lebih dikarenakan keberuntungan daripada keandalan.” (L.19-21 P.81)	√		√
75	“Oh, this is hardly a case for <i>me</i> to theorize over,” said Holmes dryly. (L.44 P.24)	“Oh, kasus ini sulit untuk diteorikan,” kata Holmes datar. (L.4-5 P.82)	√		
76	“Well, well, if <i>it</i> was fastened the steps could have nothing to do with the matter.” (L.1 P.25)	“Well, well, kalau jendelanya dikunci, jejaknya pasti tidak ada hubungannya dengan masalah ini. (L.11-12 P.82)	√		
77	“but <i>then</i> the jewels are missing.” (L.2 P.25)	“tapi perhiasannya hilang.” (L.14 P.82)		√	
78	“What do you think of <i>this</i> , Holmes?” (L.4 P.25)	“Apa pendapat Anda, Holmes?” (L.17-18 P.82)		√	
79	“How’s <i>that</i> ?” (L.6 P.25)	“Bagaimana?” (L.21 P.82)		√	
80	“On which <i>the dead man</i> very considerately got up and locked the door on the inside.” (L.7 P.25)	“Maksud Anda, sesudah itu <i>almarhum</i> bangkit berdiri untuk mengunci pintu dari dalam.” (L.22-23 P.82)		√	
81	“How does all <i>that</i> fit into your theory?” (L.17 P.25)	“Bagaimana penyesuaian semua <i>ini</i> dengan teori Anda?” (L.13-14 P.83)		√	
82	“ <i>The card</i> is some hocus pocus – a blind, as like as not. (L.20-121 P.25)	“ <i>Kertas</i> itu hanya sulapan – pengalih perhatian.” (L.20-21 P.83)		√	
83	“Ah, of course, <i>here</i> is a hole in the roof.” (L.21 P.25)	“Ah, tentu saja, lubang di atap.” (L.22 P.83)		√	
84	“Yes sir,” from <i>the passage</i> . (L.33 P.25)	“Ya, sir,” <i>jawab yang dipanggil dari lorong</i> . (L.15 P.84)		√	
85	“Ask Mr. Sholto to step <i>this way</i> ” (L.34 P.25)	“Suruh Mr. Sholto masuk <i>kemari</i> ” (L.16 P.84)		√	
86	“ <b>There</b> , now! Didn’t I tell you!” (L.37 P.25)	“ <b>Nah</b> , lihat! Sudah kukatakan, bukan!” (L.21 P.84)		√	
87	“Your presence will be of great service to me,” <i>he</i> answered. (L.20 P.26)	“Kehadiranmu akan sangat membantuku,” jawab <i>Holmes</i> . (L.14-15 P.86)	√		

88	“You will bring Toby back in <i>the cab</i> with you.” (L.25-26 P.26)	“Bawa Toby kemari.” (L.24 P.86)		√	
89	“I shall bring <i>him</i> then,” said I. (L.30 P.26)	“Kalau begitu, akan kuambilkan,” kataku. (L.3 P.87)	√		
90	My sympathies and my love went out to her, even as <i>my hand had</i> in the garden. (L.7-8 P.27)	Aku bersimpati dan jatuh cinta kepadanya, bahkan sewaktu <i>kami berpegangan tangan</i> di kebun. (L.4-6 P.90)	√		
91	<i>It was to take</i> her at a disadvantage to obtrude love upon her at such a time. (L.11-12 P.27)	<i>Menyodorkan cinta</i> dalam keadaannya sekarang jelas merupakan pengambilan kesempatan dan kesempatan. (L.13-15 P.90)	√		
92	The servants had retired hours ago, but Mrs. Foresster had been so interested by the strange message which Miss Morstan had received that she had sat up in the hope of <i>her</i> return. (L.17-19 P.27)	Para pelayan sudah tidur berjam-jam yang lalu, tapi Mrs, Forresster begitu tertarik oleh surat aneh yang diterima Miss Morstan, sehingga ia masih terjaga dan menunggu kepulangan <i>Miss Mosrtan</i> . (L.25-27 P.90, L.1 P.91)	√		
93	She opened the door herself, a middle-aged, graceful woman, and <i>it</i> gave me joy to see how tenderly her arm stole round the other’s waist and how motherly was the voice in which she greeted <i>her</i> . (L.19-21 P.27)	Ia sendiri yang membukakan pintu, seorang wanita setengah baya yang anggun, dan aku sangat senang melihat betapa ia memeluk pinggan <i>Miss Morstan</i> dengan lembut, dan betapa keibuan suaranya saat menyambut. (L.1-5 P.91)	√		
94	<i>She</i> was clearly no mere paid dependant but an honoured friend. (L.21-22 P.27)	Jelas <i>Miss Morstan</i> lebih dari sekedar karyawan, tapi juga teman yang dihormati. (L.5-7 P.91)	√		
95	As <i>we</i> drove away I stole a glance back, and I still seem to see <i>that little group</i> on the step. (L.24-25 P.27)	Saat melaju pergi aku berpaling, dan aku masih melihat <i>keduanya</i> di tangga. (L.11-13 P.91)	√	√	
96	And the more I thought what had happened, the wilder and darker <i>it</i> grew. (L.29 P.27)	Dan semakin kupikirkan apa yang terjadi, semakin rumit <i>kasusnya</i> . (L.19-20 P.91)	√		
97	<i>There</i> was the original problem – that at least was pretty clear now. (L.24 P.86)	Masalah awal itu paling tidak sudah cukup jelas. (L.22-23 P.91)		√	
98	<i>They</i> had only led us, however to <i>the deeper and far more tragic mystery</i> . (L.33 P.27)	<i>Tapi semua itu</i> hanya membuat kami menghadapi <i>misteri yang jauh lebih dalam dan lebih tragis</i> . (L.26-27 P.91)	√		√
99	The words upon <i>the card</i> (L.36-37 P.27)	Tulisan di <i>kertas</i> . (L.5-6 P.92)		√	
100	<i>Here</i> was indeed a labyrinth in which a man less singularly endowed than my fellow-lodger might well despair of ever finding the clue. (L.37-39 P.27)	<i>Ini</i> benar-benar sebuah labirin, dan orang yang tidak sehebat temanku pasti sudah putus asa untuk menentukan petunjuk-petunjuknya. (L.7-9 P.92)		√	

101	At last, however, there was the glint of a candle behind <i>the blind</i> , and a face looked out at the upper window. (L.41-43 P.27)	Tapi akhirnya tampak cahaya lilin dari balik <i>tirai</i> , dan seseorang memandang keluar dari jendela atas.(L.13-15 P.92)		√	
102	“Go on, you drunken vagabond,” said <i>the face</i> . (L.44 P.27)	“Pergi, pemabuk,” katanya. (L.16 P.92)		√	
103	“Go on!” yelled <i>the voice</i> . (L.47. P.27)	“Pegi!” teriaknya. (L.21 P.92)		√	
104	“Mr. Sherlock Holmes,” <i>I began</i> ; but the words had a most magical effect, for the window instantly slammed down, and within a minute the door was unbarred upon. (L.5-6 P.28)	“Mr. Sherlock Holmes...” Betapa ajaibnya kata-kata tersebut, karena jendelanya seketika dibanting menutup, dan semenit kemudian pintunya telah terbuka lebar. (L.2-4 P.93)	√		
105	<i>This</i> to a stoat which trust its wicked head and red eyes between the bars of its cage. (L.9-10 P.28)	Ia mengatakan itu pada seekor anjing yang menjulurkan kepala dan matanya yang merah kesela-sela jeruji kandangnya. (L.10-12 P.93)		√	
106	“Don’t mind <i>that</i> , sir, it’s only a slowworm.” (L.10-11 P.28)	“Jangan pedulikan, Sir, dia hanya seekor cacing lambat.” (L.12-13 P.93)		√	
107	“ <i>You</i> must not mind my bein’ just a little short wi’ you at first, for I’m guyed at by the children, and there’s many a one just comes down this lane to knock me up. (L.12-13 P.28)	“Harap jangan tersinggung dengan sikapku tadi, karena aku sering diganggu anak-anak kecil, dan banyak yang datang kemari hanya untuk mengetuk pintuku. (L.15-17 P.93)	√		
108	“What was it <i>that</i> Mr. Sherlock Holmes wanted, Sir?” (L.13-14 P.28)	“Apa yang diinginkan Mr.Sherlock Holmes, Sir?” (L.17-18 P.93)		√	
109	“Ah! <i>That</i> would be Toby.” (L.16 P.28)	“Ah! Pasti Toby.” (L.20 P.93)		√	
110	Two constables guarded the narrow gate, but they allowed me to pass with the dog on my mentioning <i>the detective’s name</i> . (L.30-31 P.28)	Dua orang petugas sekarang menjaga gerbangnya yang sempit, tapi mereka mengizinkan aku masuk membawa anjing begitu kusebut <i>nama Holmes</i> . (L.17-19 P.94)		√	
111	“Ah, you have him <i>there!</i> ” said he. (L.33 P.28)	“Ah, kau membawanya!” katanya. (L.22 P.94)		√	
112	“Good dog, <i>then!</i> Athelney Jones has gone.” (L.33 P.28)	“Anjing yang baik! Athelney Jones sudah pergi.” (L.22-23 P.94)		√	
113	“ <i>We have</i> an immense display of energy since you left.” (L.33-34 P.28)	<i>Di sini ada</i> pameran kekuasaan yang cukup besar saat kau pergi. (L.23-24 P.94)	√		
114	The room was as we had left it, save that a sheet had been draped over <i>the central figure</i> . (L.37-38 P.28)	Kamarnya masih tetap sebagaimana sewaktu aku pergi, hanya saja sekarang ada selimut yang menutupi <i>si korban</i> . (L.3-5 P.95)		√	
115	<i>That</i> will do. (L.43 P.28)	Cukup. (L.12 P.95)		√	
116	“ <i>They belong,</i> ” I said. (L.23-24 P.94)	“ <i>Jejak itu,</i> ” kataku. (L.20-21 P.95)	√		

117	“ <i>That</i> is where he put his foot in getting out.” (L.12 P.29)	“Kakinya menginjak itu saat dia keluar.” (L.9 P.96)		√	
118	By the time <i>that</i> I got out into the grounds Sherlock Holmes was on the roof, and I could see him like an enormous glow-worm crawling very slowly along the ridge. (L.14-15 P.29)	Saat aku keluar di bawah, Sherlock Holmes telah berada di atap, dan aku bisa melihatnya bagai seekor ulat raksasa yang bercahaya, merayap perlahan-lahan di sepanjang tepi atap. (L.13-16 P.96)		√	
119	“What is that black thing down <i>there</i> ?” (L.20 P.29)	“Benda apa yang berwarna hitam itu?” (L.22-23 P.96)		√	
120	“ <i>Here</i> goes, anyhow.” (L.27 P.29)	“Pokoknya, ini dia.” (L.5 P.97)		√	
121	<i>There</i> was a scuffling of feet, and the lantern began to come steadily down <i>the side of the wall</i> . (L.28-29 P.29)	<i>Terdengar</i> kaki-kaki bergeser, dan lenteranya mulai turun dengan mantap <i>di dinding</i> . (L.6-7 P.97)		√	
122	Then with a light spring <i>he</i> came on to the barrel, and from there to <i>the earth</i> . (L.29 P.29)	Lalu dengan loncatan ringan <i>Sherlock Holmes</i> mendarat di tongnya, dan dari sana melompat ke <i>tanah</i> . (L.7-9 P.97)	√	√	
123	“ <i>They</i> are hellish things,” said <i>he</i> . (L.37 P.29)	“Ini benda-benda jahat,” kata <i>Holmes</i> . (L.22 P.97)	√		
124	“Look out that you don’t prick <i>yourself</i> .” (L.37 P.29)	“Hati-hati jangan sampai tertusuk.” (L.23-24 P.97)	√		
125	“I’m delighted to have <i>them</i> for the chances are that they are all he has.” (L.37-38 P.29)	“Aku gembira menemukannya, karena kemungkinan hanya ini miliknya.” (L.24-25 P.97)	√		
126	“ <i>There is the less fear</i> of <i>you or me</i> finding one in our skin before long.” (L.38-39 P.29)	“ <i>Kemungkinan</i> kita menemukan salah satunya menancap di kulit kita sudah berkurang.” (L.25-27 P.97)	√	√	
127	“ <i>Here you are</i> , doggy! Good old Toby! Smell, <i>it</i> Toby, smell <i>it</i> !” (L.44 P.29)	“Ini dia, doggy! Toby tua yang cantik! Cium Toby, cium!” (L.6-7 P.98)	√	√	
128	<i>He</i> pushed the creosote handkerchief under the dog’s nose, while the creature stood with its fluffy legs separated, and with a most comical cock to its head, like a connoisseur sniffing the bouquet of a famous vintage. (L.44-46 P.29)	<i>Holmes</i> mengulurkan saputangan yang terendam creosote ke bawah hidung anjing tersebut, sementara makhluk tersebut berdiri dengan kaki terpentang, sambil memiringkan kepala dengan cara sangat lucu, seperti seorang pakar hidangan mengendus anggur terkenal. (L.7-11 P.98)	√		
129	<i>The creature</i> instantly broke into a succession of high, (L.1 P.30)	<i>Makhluk</i> tersbut seketika menyalak-nyalak (L.14 P.98)		√	
130	<i>The east</i> had been gradually whitening, and we could now see some distance in the cold of gray light. (L.4-5 P.30)	<i>Kaki langit timur</i> perlahan-lahan mulai terang, dan sekarang kami bisa melihat lebih jauh dalam keremangan yang dingin. (L.19-21 P.98)		√	

131	“Pshaw, <i>my dear boy!</i> ” (L.33 P.30)	“Ah, <i>sobatku!</i> ” (L.15 P.100)	√		
132	<i>He</i> has signed it in behalf of himself and his associates – the sign of the four, as he somewhat dramatically called it. (L.36-38 P.30)	<i>Small</i> menandatangani dengan namanya sendiri dan rekan-rekannya – tanda mereka berempat, sebagaimana dia menyebutnya. (L.22-24 P.100)	√		
133	Now, <i>then</i> , why did not Jonathan Small get the treasure himself? The answer is obvious. (L.39-40 P.30)	Sekarang, kenapa Jonathan Small tidak mengambil sendiri hartanya? Jawabannya jelas. (L.1-2 P.101)		√	
134	“What was <i>that?</i> ” (L.46 P.30)	“Surat apa itu?” (L.13 P.101)		√	
135	<i>It</i> would not have been a surprise to him. (L.2 P.31)	<i>Surat</i> itu tidak akan mengejutkannya. (L.19 P.101)	√		
136	“No; <i>it</i> is clear concise.” (L.8 P.31)	“Tidak, <i>penjelasanmu</i> jelas dan singkat.” (L.3 P.102)	√		
137	“Well, now let us put ourselves in <i>the place</i> of Jonathan Small.” (L.9 P.31)	“Well, sekarang kita pikirkan seandainya kita <i>menjadi</i> Jonathan Small.” (L.4-5 P.102)		√	
138	“Mad with hate, however, against <i>the dead man</i> , he enters the room that night, searches his private papers in the hope of discovering some memorandum relating to the treasure(L.18-20 P.31)	“Tapi, karena gelap mata oleh kebenciannya terhadap <i>mayor itu</i> , dia masuk ke kamar tidur tersebut di malam harinya, menggeledah dokumen-dokumen pribadi sang mayor, dengan harapan menemukan semacam memorandum yang berhubungan dengan hartanya, (L.21-25 P.102)		√	
139	He did not wish to put <i>his head</i> in a halter. (L.37 P.31)	Dia tidak ingin membunuh <i>mayor</i> itu. (L.3 P.104)	√		
140	<i>There</i> was no help for it, however: the savage instincts of his companion had broken out, and <i>the poison had done its work</i> : (L.37-39 P.31)	Tapi dia tidak bisa mencegah naluri buas rekannya, dan <i>begitulah...</i> (L.-4 P.104)		√	
141	Now the red rim of the sun pushes itself over <i>the London cloud-bank</i> . (L.1 P.32)	Sekarang tepi kemerahan matahari sudah mencapai <i>tepi kota London</i> . (L.20-21 P.104)		√	
142	<i>It</i> shines on a good many folk, but on none, I dare bet, <b><i>who are on a stranger errand than you and I</i></b> . (L.1-2 P.32)	<i>Matahari</i> menyinari banyak orang, tapi aku berani bertaruh, <b><i>tak seorang pun yang tengah melakukan tugas lebih aneh daripada apa yang kita lakukan</i></b> . (L21-23 P.104)	√		√
143	“It is just possible that we may need something of <i>the sort</i> if we get to their lair. (L.11 P.32)	“Ada kemungkinan kita memerlukan <i>pistol</i> pada saat tiba di sarang mereka. (L.12-13 P.105)		√	
144	We had during this time been following the guidance of Toby down the half-rural villa-lined roads which lead to <i>the metropolis</i> . (L.23-24 P.32)	Sebelumnya kami telah mengikuti Toby hingga tiba di jalan separuh pedalaman yang di apit vila-vila, yang menuju <i>London</i> .		√	

		(L.18-20 P.105)			
145	<i>Where the latter street</i> turns into Knight's Place. (L.28 P.32)	<i>Dari Miles</i> mereka berbelok ke Knight's Place. (L.15 P.106)		√	
146	<i>Here the dog</i> , frantic with excitement, turned down through the side gate into the enclosure, where the sawyers were already at work. (L.42-43 P.32)	<i>Dimana Toby</i> berhenti dan mulai berlari kesana kemari dengan satu telinga terangkat dan yang lainnya menjuntai, gambaran seekor anjing tengah kebingungan. (L.15-18 P.106)		√	
147	"Toby has <i>lost his character for infallibility.</i> " (L.1 P.34)	"Toby sudah menyerah." (L.1-2 P.109)	√		
148	"He acted according to his lights," said Holmes, lifting <i>him</i> down from the barrel and walking him out of the timber-yard. (L.2-3 P.34)	"Dia bertindak menurut pengertiannya," kata Holmes sambil menurunkan <i>anjing</i> tersebut dari atas tong, dan menuntunya keluar dari gudang kayu. (L.4-5 P.109)	√		
149	"I had thought of <i>that.</i> " (L.14 P.34)	"Sudah kupikirkan." (L.13 P.110)		√	
150	" <i>There has</i> , I fear, been preconcerted management here." (L.29 P.34)	"Aku khawatir mereka sudah merencanakan semuanya." (L.14-15 P.111)		√	
151	"You come back and be washed, Jack," <i>she</i> shouted. (L.32 P.34)	"Kembali kemari, Jack," teriak <i>wanita tersebut.</i> (L.21 P.111)	√		
152	" <i>Here you are, then! Catch!</i> – a fine child, Mrs. Smith!" (L.41 P.34)	" <i>Ini dia! Tangkap!</i> – anak yang manis, Mrs. Smith!" (L.7-8 P.112)		√	
153	"Lor' bless you, sir, <i>he is that</i> , and forward." (L.42 P.34)	"Tuhan memberkati anda, Sir, <i>dia memang manis</i> dan pandai." (L.9-10 P.112)		√	
154	"He gets a'most too much for me to manage, 'specially when <i>my man</i> away days at a time." (L.42-43 P.34)	"Aku sering kali kesulitan untuk mengendalikannya, terutama kalau <i>suamiku</i> pergi berhari-hari." (L.10-11 P.112)	√		
155	"Away, is <i>he?</i> " (L.44 P.34)	"Pergi?" (L.12 P.112)	√		
156	" <i>I am sorry for that</i> , for I wanted to speak to Mr. Smith." (L.44-45 P.34)	" <i>Sayang sekali</i> , karena aku ingin bertemu dengan Mr. Smith." (L.12-13 P.112)		√	
157	" <i>He might</i> , sir, but I weren't his way." (L.8 P.35)	" <i>Mungkin</i> , Sir, tapi bukan begitu kebiasaannya." (L.1 P.113)	√		
158	"What did he want always knockin' about <i>here</i> for?" (L.10 P.35)	"Apa yang dia inginkan, datang <i>kemari</i> berulang-ulang?" (L.5-6 P.113)		√	
159	"Yes, sir, a brown, monkey-faced chap that's called more 'n once for <i>my old man.</i> " (L.12 P.35)	"Ya, Sir, seorang pria kecoklatan dengan wajah mirip monyet sudah lebih dari sekali menemui <i>suamiku.</i> " (L.8-9 P.113)	√		
160	"It was him that roused him up yesternight and, what's more, <i>my man</i> knew he was comin', for he had steam up in the launch. (L.12-14 P.35)	"Dia membangunkan <i>suamiku</i> beberapa malam yang lalu, dan yang lebih keterlaluannya lagi, <i>suamiku</i> tau dia akan datang, dan	√		

		suamiku sudah menyiapkan kapal uapnya. (L.10-13 P.113)			
161	“ <i>Couldn’t say, I am sure, sir.</i> ” (L.24 P.35)	“ <i>Entah, Sir</i> ” (L.1 P.114)	√		
162	“ <i>She’s as trim a little thing as any on the river.</i> ” (L.29 P.35)	“ <i>Kapal ini rampingnya sama seperti kapal-kapal yang lain.</i> ” (L.9-10 P.114)	√		
163	“ <i>We shall take it and cross the river.</i> ” (L.36 P.35)	“ <i>Kita menyeberang sungai dengan kapal itu saja.</i> ” (L.20 P.114)	√		
164	“ <i>If you do they will instantly shut up like an oyster.</i> ” (L.39 P.35)	“ <i>Kalau mereka sampai berpikiran begitu, mereka sekita akan menutup mulut serpat tiram.</i> ” (L.24-26 P.114)	√		
165	<i>She may have touched at any wharf on either side of the stream between here and Greenwich.</i> (L.44-45 P.35)	<i>Kapal itu mungkin merapat disalah satu dermaga antara tempat ini dengan Greenwich.</i> (L.6-8 P.115)	√		
166	“ <i>Our men would know that the chase was hot at their heels, and they would be off out of the country.</i> ” (L.5-6 P.36)	“ <i>Buruan kita akan tahu bahwa mereka tengah dikejar dengan ketat, dan mereka akan kabur keluar negeri.</i> ” (L.20-22 P.115)	√		
167	“ <i>Whom do you think that is to?</i> ” (L.15 P.36)	“ <i>Menurutmu aku mengirim telegram pada siapa?</i> ” (L.12 P.116)		√	
168	“ <i>I am sure I don’t know.</i> ” (L.16 P.36)	“ <i>Aku tidak tahu.</i> ” (L.14 P.116)	√		
169	“ <i>Isn’t it gorgeous!</i> ” said Holmes, grinning over his coffee cup. (L.15 P.37)	“ <i>Luar biasa!</i> ” kata Holmes sambil menyeringai dari balik cangkir kopinya. (L.10-11 P.119)	√		
170	“ <i>Here you are,</i> ” Said Holmes, producing some silver. (L.31 P.37)	“ <i>Ini dia,</i> ” kata HOLEMS sambil mengeluarkan beberapa keeping koin perak. (L.11-12 P.120)	√		
171	“ <i>Is that all clear?</i> ” (L.37 P.37)	“ <i>Jelas?</i> ” (L.24 P.120)		√	
172	“ <i>The old scale of pay, and a guinea to the boy who finds the boat.</i> ” (L.39 P.37)	“ <i>Pembayarannya seperti biasa, dan satu guinea bagi yang menemukan kapalnya.</i> ” (L.26-27 P.120)		√	
173	“ <i>I expect to hear before evening that they have spotted her</i> ” (L.44-45 P.37)	“ <i>Kuharap sebelum malam tiba mereka sudah melaporkan dimana kapal itu</i> ” (L.8-9 P.121)	√		
174	“ <i>Toby could eat these scarps, I dare say....</i> ” (L.47 P.37)	“ <i>Toby menghabiskan sampah ini. ...</i> ” (L.14 P.121)	√		
175	“ <i>What do you make of all this?</i> ” (L.9-10 P.38)	“ <i>Apa kesimpulanmu?</i> ” (L.4 P.122)		√	
176	“ <i>Hardly that,</i> ” said <i>he.</i> (L.13 P.38)	“ <i>kemungkinannya kecil,</i> ” kata <i>Holmes.</i> (L.13 P.38)	√	√	
177	“ <i>They are from a blow-pipe.</i> ” (L.18 P.38)	“ <i>Paser-paser ini untuk sumpitan.</i> ” (L.18-19 P.122)	√		

178	“..Now, then, where are we to find <i>our savage</i> ?” (L.18-19 P.38)	“...Nah, kalau begitu, dimana kita bias menemukan orang yang kita cari?” (L.19-20 P.122)	√		
179	<i>He</i> stretched his hand up and took down a bulky volume from the shelf. (L.21 P.38)	<i>Holmes</i> mengulurkan tangan dan menurunkan sebuah buku tebal dari rak. (L.22-23 P.122)	√		
180	<b><i>The average</i></b> is rather below four feet, although many full-grown adults may be found who are very much smaller than this. (L.29-30 P.38)	<b><i>Tinggi rata-rata</i></b> penduduk asli Andaman kurang dari 120 sentimeter, sekalipun banyak orang dewasanya yang jauh lebih pendek dari itu. (7-8 P.123)		√	√
181	“ <i>I</i> would not tell <i>them</i> too much,” said Holmes. (L.16 P.40)	“Sebaiknya jangan memberitahu terlalu banyak,” kata Holmes. (L.19-20 P.126)	√		
182	<i>I don’t think that</i> you are nearly excited enough. (L.32-33 P.40)	<i>Reaksimu</i> kurang bersemangat. (L.22-23 P.127)	√		
183	“Well, he’s <i>that</i> strange, sir.” (L.2 P.41)	“Well, sikapnya aneh, sir. (L.21 P.128)		√	
184	“Could <i>it</i> have gone up <i>the river</i> ?” (L.27 P.41)	“Apa mungkin mereka menuju hulu?” (L.9 P.130)	√	√	
185	“ <i>We</i> did not, however.” (L.31 P.41)	“Tapi tidak.” (L.15 P.130)	√		
186	“ <i>It</i> is worth trying, at all events.” (L.44 P.41)	“Lagi pula ini ada gunanya di coba.” (L.12-13 P.131)	√		
187	“ <i>I am afraid</i> that you will not able to wire to me,” (L.4 P.42)	“Sayangnya kau tidak akan bisa mengirimkan telegram kepadaku.” (L.24-25 P.131)	√		
188	I tossed <i>the paper</i> down upon the table, (L.19 P.42)	Kulemparkan <i>Koran</i> ke meja. (L.20 P.132)		√	
189	It ran in <i>this way</i> . (L.20 P.42)	Bunyinya sebagai berikut. (L.21-22 P.132)		√	
190	<i>He was likely, I thought,</i> to fall into error through the over-refinement of his logic. (L.35-36 P.42)	Ada kemungkinan ia melakukan kesalahan karena menyaring logikanya secara berlebihan. (L.22-24 P.133)	√		
191	“Take <i>the chair</i> and try one of these cigars.” (L.2 P.43)	“Silahkan duduk di kursi itu, dan cobalah cerutu ini.” (L.18-19 P.134)		√	
192	I have known <i>that young man</i> go into a good many cases, but I never saw the case yet that he could not throw a light upon. (L.16-17 P.43)	Aku tahu <i>dia</i> sudah menangani banyak kasus, tapi aku belum pernah menemukan kasus yang tak bisa dipecahkannya. (L.14-16 P.135)		√	



193	<i>He</i> is irregular in his methods and a little quick perhaps in jumping at theories, but on the whole, I think he would have made a most promising officer, (L.17-18 P.43)	Metodenya tidak biasa, dan mungkin dia agak terlalu cepat menyusun teori, tapi, secara keseluruhan, kupikir dia bisa menjadi petugas polisi dengan masa depan paling cerah. (L.16-19 P.135)	√		
194	“ <i>This</i> sounds well.” (L.26 P.43)	“Kedengarannya bagus.” (L.5 P.136)		√	
195	“Perhaps <i>this</i> is <i>he</i> .” (L.29-30 P.43)	“Mungkin <i>Holmes</i> .” (L.13 P.136)	√	√	
196	“What is it, <i>my man</i> ?” I asked. (L.42 P.43)	“Ada apa, <i>Bung</i> ?” tanyaku. (L.2 P.137)	√		
197	“Is Mr. Sherlock Holmes <i>here</i> ?” said he. (L.44 P.43)	“Apa Mr. Sherlock Holmes <i>ada</i> ?” tanyanya. (L.5 P.137)		√	
198	“ <i>It</i> was to himself I was to tell it,” said he. (L.46 P.43)	“Aku harus bicara dengannya,” katanya(L.8 P.137)	√		
199	“ <i>It</i> was to himself I was to tell it,” (L.4 P.44)	”Aku harus bicara dengannya,” (L.16 P.137)	√		
200	“I think <i>that</i> you might offer me a cigar too,” he said. (L.21 P.45)	“Kurasa aku mau cerutunya,” katanya. (L.22 P.138)		√	
201	“But I hardly expected <i>that</i> it would stand <i>that</i> rest.” (L.26-27 P.45)	“Tapi aku tidak menduga akan berhasil menggecoh kalian.” (L.5-6 P.139)		√	
202	“ <i>You</i> see.” (L.30-31 P.44)	“Tahu.” (L.11 P.139)	√		
203	“but you must put <i>yourself</i> under <i>my</i> orders.” (L.40-41 P.44)	“Tapi kau harus <i>mematuhi</i> perintahku.” (L.26-27 P.139)	√		
204	“Is <i>that</i> agreed?” (L.42 P.45)	“Setuju?” (L.1 P.140)		√	
205	“entirely, if you will help me to <i>the</i> men.” (L.43 P.44)	“Sepenuhnya, kalau kau mau membantu menangkap <i>pelakunya</i> .” (L.2-3 P.140)		√	
206	“ <i>It</i> would be a great pleasure to me.” (L.6 P.45)	“Aku akan senang sekali.” (L.19 P.140)	√		
207	“ <i>That</i> is understood, then?” (L.17 P.45)	“Kalau begitu, <i>masalah ini</i> beres?” (L.10 P.141)		√	
208	“Only that <i>I</i> insist upon your dining with us.” (L.19 P.45)	“hanya kalau kau harus makan malam bersama kami.” (L.12 P.141)	√		
209	“I have my old service-revolver in <i>my</i> desk.” (L.14 P.46)	“Ada revolver dinasku yang lama di <i>meja</i> .” (L.14 P.144)	√		
210	“I see that the cab is at <i>the</i> door.” (L.15 P.46)	“Ku lihat kereta sudah tiba di <i>depan</i> pintu.” (L.16 P.144)		√	
211	“To <i>the</i> tower.” (L.26 P.46)	“Ke tower <i>London</i> .” (L.6 P.145)		√	
212	“So <i>it</i> is.” (L.37 P.46)	“Memang begitu.” (L.27 P.145)	√		
213	“ <i>My</i> boys had been up the river and down the river without result.” (L.39-40 P.46)	“ <i>Anak</i> buahku sudah menyusuri sungai ke hulu dan hilir, tanpa hasil.” (L.3-4 P.146)	√		

214	“ <i>That</i> is usually a product of higher education.” (L.43-44 P.46)	“ <i>Kerumitan</i> biasanya merupakan produk dari pendidikan yang lebih tinggi.” (L.10-11 P.146)		√	
215	“I then put myself in <i>the place</i> of Small and looked at it is a man of his capacity would.” (L.17-18 P.47)	“Lalu kubayangkan diriku sendiri <i>sebagai</i> Small, dan kupikirkan masalah itu dari sudut pandang seseorang dengan kapasitas seperti dirinya. (L.21-24 P.147)		√	
216	“How, then, could he conceal the launch and yet have <i>her</i> at hand when wanted? I wondered what I should do myself if I were in <i>his shoes</i> .” (L.20-21 P.47)	“Kalau begitu, bagaimana caranya supaya <i>kapal</i> itu tetap tersembunyi, tapi bisa digunakan setiap dibutuhkan? Kupikirkan apa yang kulakukan seandainya aku menjadi <i>dirinya</i> .” (L.1-4 P.148)	√		
217	“ <i>She</i> would then be removed to his shed or yard, and so be effectually concealed, while at the same time I could have her at a few hours’ notice.” (L.23-24 P.47)	“Dengan begitu <i>kapalnya</i> akan berada di galangan, dan tersembunyi dengan baik, sementara pada saat yang sama aku bisa mengeluarkannya bila sewaktu-waktu memerlukannya.” (L.7-10 P.148)	√		
218	‘I want <i>her</i> to-night at eight o’clock,’ said he. (L.33-34 P.47)	‘Kuminta <i>kapalku</i> siap pukul delapan nanti malam,’ katanya. (L.26-27 P.148)	√		
219	Happening to pick up one of <i>my boys</i> on <i>the way</i> . (L.37 P.47)	Kebetulan bertemu dengan salah satu seorang <i>anak buahku</i> di <i>tengah jalan</i> . (L.5-6 P.149)	√	√	
220	<i>I think that is a hundred to one</i> against Smith knowing where they live. (L.1-2 P.48)	<i>Kecil sekali kemungkinan</i> Smith mengetahui dimana mereka tinggal. (L.26-27 P.149)	√		
221	As we passed <i>the City</i> the last rays of the sun were gilding the cross upon the summit of St. Paul’s. (L.6-7 P.48)	Saat melewati <i>London City</i> , berkas terakhir matahari tengah meluncur di puncak St. Paul’s. (L.7-9 P.150)		√	
222	“I see <i>my sentry</i> at his post,” he remarked. (L.10-11 P.48)	“Kulihat <i>anak buahku</i> ditempatnya,” katanya. (L.13-14 P.150)	√		
223	“ <i>You would not think it</i> , too look at them.” (L.21 P.48)	“ <i>Kita tidak akan menyadarinya</i> , kalau sekedar melihat penampilan luar mereka.” (L.5-6 P.151)	√		
224	“Someone calls <i>him</i> a soul concealed in an animal,” I suggested. (L.23 P.48)	“Ada yang mengatakan <i>mereka</i> jiwa yang terkurung dalam tubuh hewan,” kataku. (L.9-10 P.151)	√		
225	“Yes, it is <i>your boy</i> ,” I cried. (L.29 P.48)	“Yes, itu <i>anak buahmu</i> ,” seruku. (L.22 P.151)	√		
226	“And <i>there</i> is the Aurora,” exclaimed Holmes. (L.31 P.48)	“Dan <i>itu</i> Aurora,” (L.23 P.151)		√	

227	<i>She</i> had slipped unseen through the yard-entranced and passed between two or three small craft, so that she had fairly got her speed up before we saw her. (L.33-34 P.48)	<i>Kapal</i> tersebut telah menyelip tak terlihat melewati pintu masuk galangan, melintas di antara dua atau tiga buah kapal kecil, dan berhasil melaju cukup cepat sebelum kami melihatnya. (L.1-4 P.152)	√		
228	Now <i>she</i> was flying down the stream, near in to the shore, going at a tremendous rate. (L.34-35 P.48)	Sekarang <i>kapal</i> tersebut tengah melayang di sungai, dekat dengan tepi dengan kecepatan tinggi. (L.4-6 P.152)	√		
229	“ <i>She</i> is very fast,” he said. (L.37 P.48)	“ <i>Mereka</i> cepat sekali,” katanya. (L.7 P.152)	√		
230	Cried Holmes between <i>his teeth</i> . (L.38 P.48)	Seru Holmes dengan <i>penuh tekad</i> . (L.9-10 P.152)	√		
231	We were fairly after <i>her</i> now. (L.40 P.48)	Kami sekarang berhasil mengejar. (L.13 P.152)	√		
232	“Pile <i>it</i> on, men, pile <i>it</i> on!” (L.2 P.49)	“Lebih cepat lagi, Bung, lebih cepat lagi!” (L.4 P.153)	√		
233	“Get every pound of steam <i>you</i> can.” (L.3 P.49)	“Kerahkan segenap tenaga.” (L.7 P.153)	√		
234	“I am sure of <i>it</i> .” Said I. (L.5 P.49)	“Aku yakin <i>begitu</i> .” Kataku. (L.10 P.153)	√		
235	Jones turned our searchlight upon <i>her</i> . (L.13-14 P.49)	Jones mengarahkan lampu sorot kami ke <i>kapal tersebut</i> . (L.1-2 P.154)	√		
236	We were round after <i>her</i> in an instant, but <i>she</i> was already nearly at the bank. (L.5-6 P.50)	Kami segera berputar berbalik mengejarnya, tapi <i>Aurora</i> telah mendekati tepi sungai. (L.20-21 P.156)	√		
237	With <i>her</i> bow in the air and her stern flush with the water. (L.8-9 P.50)	Dengan haluan di udara dan buritan terendam air. (L.26 P.156)	√		
238	<i>The fugitive</i> sprang out, but his stump instantly sank its whole length into the sodden soil. (L.9-10 P.50)	<i>Pelarian kami</i> melompat keluar, tapi kaki kayunya seketika melesak sepenuhnya ke dalam tanah yang basah. (L.27 P.156, L.1 P.157)		√	
239	This, <i>there could be no question</i> , was the same that had contained the ill-omened treasure of the Sholtos. (L.17-18 P.50)	Ini, <i>tak perlu diragukan lagi</i> , jelas merupakan kotak berisi harta karun Sholto. (L.15-16 P.157)		√	
240	But there was no sign of <i>the islander</i> . (L.20-21 P.50)	Tapi tidak terlihat tanda-tanda <i>orang kate</i> tadi. (L.20-21 P.157)		√	
241	Holmes smiled at <i>it</i> and shrugged <i>his</i> shoulders in <i>his</i> easy fashion(L.26 P.50)	Holmes tersenyum <i>memandangnya</i> dan mengangkat bahu dengan gaya menyepelkan. (L.2 P.158)	√		
242	And his head sunk upon <i>his</i> breast. (L.8 P.51)	Kepalanya menunduk ke dada. (L.4-5 P.160)	√		
243	It seemed to me that there was more sorrow than anger in his rigid and contained countenance. (L.9-10 P.51)	Menurutku wajahnya lebih memancarkan kesengsaraan daripada kemarahan. (L.6-8 P.160)			√

244	"I am sorry that it has come to this." (L.12-13 P.51)	"Sayang sekali akhirnya harus begini." (L.11 P.160)	√	√	
245	"And so am I, sir," he answered frankly. (L.14 P.51)	"Aku juga menyesal, sir," jawab pria tersebut. (L.12 P.160)	√		
246	"I don't believe that I can swing over the job," (L.14 P.51)	"Bukan aku yang melakukan itu," (L.12-13 P.160)		√	
247	"I give you my word on the book that I never raised hand against Mr.Sholto." (L.14-15 P.51)	"Aku bersumpah tidak pernah berniat membunuh Mr.Sholto." (L.13-14 P.160)		√	
248	"You seem to know as much about it as if you were there, sir." L.22 P.51)	"Kau tampaknya tahu banyak mengenai kejadian ini, sir." (L.26-27 P.160)		√	
249	"and it was the time when Mr. Sholto usually went down to his super." (L.23-24 P.51)	"dan pada waktu itu biasanya Mr.Sholto turun untuk makan malam." (L.2-3 P.161)	√		
250	"I shall make no secret of the business." (L.24 P.51)	"Aku tidak perlu merahasiakan apa pun." (L.3-4 P.161)		√	
251	"The best defence that I can make is just the simple truth." (L.24-25 P.51)	"Pembelaan terbaik yang bisa kulakukan adalah dengan menceritakan kebenarannya." (L.4-5 P.161)		√	
252	"I would have thought no more of knifing him than of smoking this cigar." (L.26 P.51)	"Bagiku menusuknya dengan pisau sama saja seperti menghisap cerutu ini." (L.7-8 P.161)			√
253	"He is going to bring you up tp my rooms, and I shall ask you for a truth account of the matter." (L.29-30 P.51)	"Dia akan membawa mu ke rumahku, dan aku akan menanyakan seluruh kejadian yang sebenarnya." (L.12-13 P.161)	√		
254	"That he was, sir." (L.33 P.48)	"Memang benar begitu, sir." (L. 18 P.161)	√	√	
255	"That was how he came to leave his club," (L.35 P.51)	"Itu sebabnya gadanya tertinggal," (L.23 P.161)	√		
256	"Smith says she is one of the fastest launches on the river," (L.5 P.52)	"Kata Smith kapalnya salah satu yang tercepat di sungai," (L.26-27 P.162)	√		
257	"Neither he did." (L.8 P.52)	"Memang tidak." (L.4 P.163)	√		
258	"I chose his launch because I heard that she was a flier." (L.8-9 P.52)	"Aku memilih kapalnya karena kudengar kapalnya yang paling cepat." (L.5-6 P.163)	√	√	
259	"if we are pretty quick in catching our men, we are not so quick in condemning them." (L.11-12 P.52)	"walau kami cukup cepat menangkap buruan kami, kami tidak secepat itu memvonis mereka." (L.13-14 P.163)	√	√	
260	I need hardly tell you that I am taking a very grave responsibility upon myself in doing this. (L.17-18 P.52)	Tak perlu kukatakan bahwa tanggung jawab kotak itu ada ditanganku. (L.22-23 P.163)		√	
261	"Where is the key, my man?" (L.23 P.52)	"Dimana kuncinya, my man?" (L.4 P.164)	√		

262	“Hum! <i>There</i> was no use your giving <i>this</i> unnecessary trouble.” (L.25 P.52)	“Hmm! Seharusnya kau tidak perlu menambah kesulitan kami.” (L.6-7 P.164)		√	
263	“Bring the box back with <i>you</i> to the Backer Streets room.” (L.26-27 P.52)	“Bawa kembali kotaknya ke Baker Street.” (L.9-10 P.164)	√		
264	With <i>my</i> heavy iron box. (L.28 P.52)	Bersama kotak besi yang berat itu. (L.12-13 P.164)	√		
265	<i>She</i> was seated by the open window. (L.33 P.52)	<i>Miss Morstan</i> sedang duduk di jendela yang terbuka. (L.22-23 P.164)	√		
266	What news have <i>you brought me</i> ?” (L.41 P.52)	“Ada berita apa?” (L.8 P.165)	√		
267	“Think of <i>that</i> !” (L.1 P.53)	“Coba pikirkan!” (L.20-21 P.165)		√	
268	And that <i>she</i> defected a hollow ring in my congratulations, for I saw her eyebrows rise a little, and she glanced at me curiously. (L.3-4 P.53)	Dan rupanya <i>Miss Morstan</i> menangkap kehampaan dalam ucapan selamatku, karena kulihat alis matanya terangkat sedikit, dan ia menatapku penasaran.(L.26-27 P.165, L.1-2 P.166)	√		
269	“ <i>I owe it to you.</i> ” (L.5 P.53)	“Itu karena Anda.” (L.4 P.166)	√		
270	We vey nearly lost <i>it</i> at the last moment. (L.8 P.53)	Kami hamper saja kehilangan <i>harta</i> itu pada saat-saat terakhir. (L.9-10 P.166)	√		
271	I narrated briefly what had occurred since I had seen <i>her last</i> . (L.9 P.53)	Aku menceritakan dengan singkat, apa yang terjadi sejak kedatanganku <i>yang terakhir</i> . (L.13-14 P.166)	√		
272	She listened with parted lips and shining eyes to my retical of <i>our adventures</i> . (L.12-13 P..53)	Miss Morstan mendengarkan dengan mulut ternganga dan mata berkilau-kilau. (L.17-18 P.166)	√		
273	“ <i>That is all over,</i> ” I answered. (L.17 P.53)	“Sekarang sudah berakhir,” kataku. (L.26 P.166)		√	
274	<i>There is the treasure.</i> (L.18 P.53)	<i>Ini harta karunnya.</i> (L.3 P.167)		√	
275	With trembling fingers I flung back <i>the lid</i> . (L.30 P.53)	Dengan jemari bergetar kubuka <i>tutup kotak</i> . (L.25-26 P.167)		√	
276	No wonder that <i>it</i> was heavy. (L.32 P.53)	Tidak heran <i>kotak</i> tersebut berat. (L.2 P.168)	√		
277	<i>It was absolutely and completely empty.</i> (L.34 P.53)	<i>Kotak</i> itu kosong melompong. (L.6-7 P.168)	√		
278	As I listened to the words and realized what <i>they</i> meant. (L.36 P.53)	Saat aku mendengar kata-katanya dan menyadari apa artinya. (L.11-12 P.168)	√		
279	“Why do you say that?” <i>she</i> asked. (L.42 P.53)	”Kenapa Anda berkata begitu?” (L.22 P.168)	√		
280	“He will see <i>that</i> you are rewarded, treasure or no.” (L.6-7 P.55)	“Dia akan memastikan kalian mendapat hadiah, ada harta atau		√	

		tidak.” (L.9-10 P.171, L.1 P.172)			
281	They had only just arrived, Holmes, the prisoner, and <i>he</i> , for they had changed their plans so far as to report <i>themselves</i> at a station upon the way. (L.10-11 P.55)	Mereka baru saja tiba, Holmes, tahananannya, dan <i>Jones</i> , karena mereka telah mengubah rencana dengan mampir terlebih dulu di kantor polisi untuk melaporkan <i>kejadian</i> ini. (L.8-11 P.172)	√		
282	“Yes, I have put it away where you shall never lay hand upon it,” <i>he</i> cried exultantly. (L.16 P.55)	“Ya, aku sudah menyingkarkannya, sehingga kalian tidak akan bisa mendapatkannya,” seru <i>Small</i> dengan penuh kemenangan. (L.18-20 P.172)	√		
283	I know that I cannot have the use of <i>it</i> , and I know that they cannot. (L.19 P.55)	Sekarang aku tahu bahwa aku tidak bisa menggunakan <i>harta</i> itu, dan aku tahu bahwa mereka juga tidak bisa. (L.24-26 P.172)	√		
284	It’s been <i>the sign of the four with us</i> always. (L.19 P.55)	Sejak dulu kami sudah menyatu, <i>kami berempat</i> . (L.27 P.172, L.1 P.173)		√	
285	“Easier for me to throw and easier for you to recover,” <i>he</i> answered with a shrewd, side-long look. (L.28 P.55)	“Lebih mudah bagiku untuk membuangnya, dan lebih mudah bagi kalian untuk mendapatkannya kembali,” jawab <i>Small</i> sambil melirik tajam. (L.15-18 P.173)	√		
286	Now that <i>they</i> are scattered over five miles or so, it may be a harder job. (L.30-31 P.55)	Sekarang, karena <i>harta</i> itu tersebar sekitar delapan kilometer, mungkin lebih sulit untuk mengumpulkannya kembali. (L.19-21 P.173)	√		
287	“A pretty justice! Whose loot is <i>this</i> , if it is not ours?” (L.35 P.55)	“Keadilan! Harta siapa <i>itu</i> , kalau bukan milik kami?” (L.6 P.174)		√	
289	<i>Small</i> had dropped <i>his mask of stoicism</i> , and all this came out in a wild whirl of words. (L.46-47 P.55)	<i>Small</i> tidak lagi <i>apatis seperti semula</i> , dan semua okehannya ini dilontarkan berapi-api. (L.23-24 P.174)	√		
290	Though <i>I can see that</i> I have you to thank that I have these bracelets upon my wrists. (L.6-7 P.56)	Walaupun kau jugalah yang membuatku terborgol begini. (L.7-9 P.175)	√	√	
291	For I got into a mess over a girl and could only get out of it again by taking <i>the Queen’s shilling</i> and joining the Third Buffs, which was just starting for India. (L.15-17 P.56)	Karena aku mendapat masalah dengan seorang gadis, dan hanya bisa meloloskan diri dengan menggabungkan diri pada <i>resimen</i> Third Burrs yang hendak berangkat ke India. (L.25-27 P.175, L.1 P.176)		√	
292	I had just got past the goose-step and learned to handle my musket, when I was fool enough to go swimming in <i>the Ganges</i> . (L.18-19 P.56)	Baru saja aku lulus pendidikan dan belajar menangani senapan sundutku, aku terkena musibah ketika berenang di <i>Sungai</i>		√	

		<i>Gangga.</i> (L.2-5 P.176)			
293	Luckily for me, my company seargent, John Holder, was in <i>the water at the same time</i> , and he was one of the finest swimmers in the service. (L.19-21 .56)	Untung bagiku, sersan kompiku, John Holder, sedang <i>berenang juga</i> , dan dia salah seorang perenang terbaik di kesatuan kami. (L.5-7 P.176)		√	
294	Wanted an overseer to look after his coolies and keep them up to <i>their</i> work. (L.31 P.56)	Menginginkan orang kulit putih untuk mengawasi <i>kuli-kuli</i> . (L.22-23 P.176)	√		
295	<i>The next</i> there were two hundred thousand balack devils let loose, and the country was a perfect hell. (L.42-43 P.56)	<i>Tahu-tahu</i> dua ratus ribu setan hitam berkeliaran dengan bebas, dan Negara itu beruba menjadi neraka. (L.15-17 P.177)		√	
296	I only know what I saw with <i>my own eyes</i> . (L.44 P.56)	Aku hanya mengetahui apa yang kulihat dengan <i>mata kepalaku sendiri</i> . (L.19-20 P.177)	√		
297	<i>On their</i> way to Agra. (L.47 P.56)	Dalam perjalanan ke Agra. (L.26 P.177)	√		
298	I rode down to see what <i>it</i> was. (L.7 P.57)	Aku turun untuk melihat <i>benda</i> apa itu. (L.11-12P.178)	√		
299	<i>It</i> is all full of great deserted halls. (L.40 P.57)	<i>Bagian lama</i> dipenuhi dengan aula kosong. (L.18-19 P.180)	√		
300	While the other held a great knife to my throat and swore <i>between his teeth that he would plunge it into me if I moved a step</i> . (L.25-27 P.58)	Sementara yang lain menempelkan sebilah pisau besar ke tenggorokanku dan <i>berkata akan menusukku bila aku bergerak</i> . (L.21-23 P.182)	√		
301	Which is <i>it</i> to be – death or life? (L.41 P.58)	Yang mana <i>pilihanmu</i> – mati atau hidup? (L.26 P.183)	√		
302	So you can drive home <i>your knife</i> and welcome. (L.46-47 P.58)	Jadi kalian boleh <i>membunuhku</i> sekarang juga. (L.6-7 P.184)	√		
303	' <i>It</i> is nothing against the fort,' he said. (L.1 P.59)	' <i>Niat kami</i> tidak akan merugikan benteng ini,' katanya. (L.8-9 P.184)	√		
304	'" <i>There</i> are but three,' said I. (L.14 .59)	'" <i>Kita</i> hanya bertiga,' kataku. (L.2 P.185)		√	
305	When the troubles broke out he would be friends both with <i>the lion and the tiger</i> – with the sepoy and with the Company's raj. (L.23-24 P.59)	Sewaktu ada masalah, dia memilih untuk bersahabat dengan <i>kedua belah pihak</i> – dengan para pemberontak dan dengan pihak inggris. (L.20-23 P.185)		√	

306	By his doing this, <i>mark you</i> , sahib, his property becomes the due of those who have been true to their salt. (L.33-34 P.59)	Dengan begitu, <i>ingat ini baik-baik</i> , sahib, hartanya menjadi milik orang yang setia pada keyakinannya. (L.12-13 P.186)	√		
307	<i>Here</i> he will come presently, and <i>here</i> he will find Mahomet Singh and myself awaiting him. (L.38-39 P.59)	Dia akan segera datang dan dia akan menemukan Mahomet Singh dan aku menunggunya. (L.20-21 P.186)		√	
308	“What say you to <i>it</i> , sahib?”	“Apa pendapatmu, sahib?”	√		
309	But at the talk about the treasure my heart turned to it, and I thought of what I might do in <i>the old country</i> with <i>it</i> . (L.44-45 P.59)	Tapi harta itu menarik hatiku, dan aku memikirkan apa yang bisa kulakukan di <i>negara asalku</i> dengan <i>harta itu</i> . (L.4-6 P.187)		√	
310	“What could be better for <i>the purpose</i> ?” (L.7 L.60)	“Kurang apa lagi?” (L.21 P.187)		√	
311	“The plan is <i>his</i> .” (L.14 P.60)	“Ini rencananya.” (L.6 P.188)	√		
312	“ <i>Here</i> they are!” I exclaimed. (L.23 P.60)	“ <i>Itu</i> mereka!” seruku. (L. 21 P. 188)		√	
313	The other was a little fat, round fellow with a great yellow turban and a bundle in <i>his hand</i> , done up in a shawl. (L.33-34 P.60)	Yang satu lagi seorang pria kecil gembrot mengenakan sorban kuning besar serta membawa buntalan. (L.12-15 P.189)	√		
314	With a knife flashing in <i>his hand</i> . (L.12 P.61)	Sambil menganyun-ayunkan sebelah pisau. (L.3 P.191)	√		
315	Ere he could stagger to <i>his feet</i> the Sikh was upon him and buried his knife twice in <i>his side</i> . (L.16-17 P.61)	Sebelum dia sempat bangkit berdiri, orang Sikh tersebut telah menerkamnya dan menghujamkan pisaunya dua kali di sisi <i>tubuhnya</i> . (L.12-15 P.191)	√		
316	It was blinding to look upon <i>them</i> . (L.44 P.61)	Pantulan sinarnya sangat menyilaukan. (L.8-9 P.193)	√		
317	When we had feasted our eyes we took <i>them</i> all out and made a list of <i>them</i> . (L.45 P.61)	Setelah puas memandangnya, kami keluarkan semuanya serta mendaftarnya. (L.9-10 P.193)	√		
318	We carried the box, therefore, into the same hall where we had buried <i>the body</i> (L.12-13 P.62)	Karena itu,kami membawa kotak itu ke aula tempat kami tadi menguburkan <i>mayat Achmet</i> . (L.9-11 P.194)		√	
319	That is an oath <i>that I can put my hand to my heart</i> and swear that I have never broken. (L.17 P.62)	Aku <i>bersungguh-sungguh</i> bersumpah dan tidak berniat melanggarnya. (L.19-20 P.194)		√	
320	“It came about in <i>this way</i> .” (L.25 P.62)	“Kurang lebih begini <i>kejadiannya</i> .” (L.7 P.195)		√	
321	A thorough search was quickly made, and <i>the body</i> was discovered. (L.7 P.195)	Dengan segera diadakan pencarian teliti, dan <i>mayat Achmet</i> pun ditemukan. (L. 22-23 P.195)		√	
322	The three Sikhs got enal servitude for life, and I was condemned to death, though <i>my sentence</i> was afterwards commuted to the same as the	Ketiga orang Sikh itu dijatuhi hukuman penjara seumur hidup, dan aku dijatuhi hukuman mati – namun beberapa waktu	√		



	others. (L.39-40 P.62)	kemudian diubah sama seperti lainnya. (L.5-8 P.196)			
323	And <i>the other young officers</i> would meet in his rooms of an evening and play cards. (L.13-15 P.63)	Dan <i>para perwira muda lainnya</i> sering menemuinya di kamarnya di malam hari, untuk bermain kartu. (L.15-17 P.197)		√	
324	While <i>the others</i> just played to pass the time and threw their cards down anyhow. (L.25-25 P.63)	Sementara <i>para prajurit</i> hanya bermain untuk menghabiskan waktu, dan terus saja membuangi kartu mereka. (L.11-13 P.198)		√	
325	'I shall have to send in <i>my papers</i> .' (L.35-36 P.63)	'Aku harus <i>mengundurkan diri</i> .' (L.4 P.199)	√		
326	"Nonsense, old chap!" said <i>the other</i> , slapping him upon the shoulder. (L.37 P.63)	"Omong kosong, sobat!" kata <i>Kapten Morstan</i> sambil menepuk bahu temannya. (L.6-7 P.199)		√	
327	'Quite <i>that, sir</i> ' (L.1 P.64)	'Kurang lebih, sir' (L.25 P.199)		√	
328	'So that <i>it</i> belongs to the first corner.' (L.2-3 P.64)	'jadi <i>harta</i> itu milih siapapun yang mengambilnya.' (L.1-2 P.200)	√		
329	'I want you just to let Captain Morstan hear that story from <i>your own lips</i> , Small,' said he. (L.17-18 P.64)	'Kuminta kau menceritakan <i>sendiri</i> kejadiannya kepada Kapten Morstan, Small,' katanya. (L.25-26 P.200)	√		
330	'Nothing of <i>the sort</i> ,' I answered. (L.35 P.64)	'Tidak juga,' jawabku. (L.2 P.202)		√	
331	<i>Do you bring one over</i> . (L.38 P.64)	<i>Bawakan satu kemari</i> . (L.8 P.202)	√		
332	"It's a dirty business," <i>the other answered</i> . (L.44 P.64)	"Ini urusan kotor," kata <i>Morstan</i> . (L.18 P.202)		√	
333	<i>That is</i> , of Abdullah, Akbar, Mahomet, and myself. (L.16 P.65)	Abdullah, Akbar, Mahomet, dan aku sendiri. (L.26 P.203)		√	
334	<i>The scoundrel</i> had stolen it all without carrying out one of the conditions on which we had sold him the secret. (L.23-24 P.65)	<i>Keparat Sholto</i> itu mencurinya tanpa memenuhi satu pun persyaratan saat mendapatkan rahasia itu. (L.12-14 P.204)		√	
335	I looked about for a stone to beat out his brains with, but none could I see. (L.47 P.65, L.1 P.66)	Aku mencari-cari batu untuk menghantam kepalanya, tapi tidak menemukan satu pun. (L.3-4 P.206)	√		
336	All <i>the time</i> , however, I never lost sight of my purpose. (L.15-16 p.66)	Tapi aku tidak pernah melupakan tujuanku. (L.6-7 P.207)		√	
337	So I thought <i>she</i> would be a handy craft for our escape with old Smith, and was to give him a big sum if he got us safe to our ship. (L.7-8 P.67)	Jadi kukira aku bisa menggunakan <i>kapal</i> itu untuk melarikan diri. Ketemui Smith tua, dan kujanjikan sejumlah besar uang kalau dia bisa membawa kami dengan selamat ke kapal kami. (L.22-25 P.209)	√		
338	<i>He</i> gave a most dismal groan. (L.35 P.67)	<i>Holmes</i> mengerang. (L.16 P.211)	√		