LOAN TRANSLATION OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
THE MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES INTO DAISY DIANA'S
MEMOAR SHERLOCK HOLMES

A THESIS

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

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
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APPROVAL SHEET

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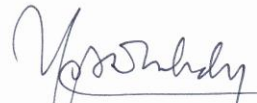07211141017

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RATIFICATION SHEET

LOAN TRANSLATION OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
THE MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES INTO DAISY DIANA'S
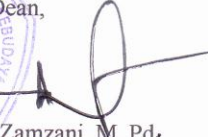## *MEMOAR SHERLOCK HOLMES*

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Accepted by the Board of the Examiners of FBS, Yogyakarta State University on February, 24th, 2014 and declared to have fulfilled the requirement for the attainment of a *Sarjana Sastra* degree in English Language and Literature.

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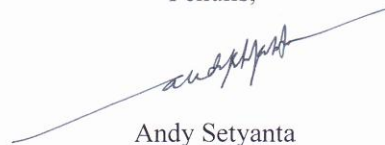
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Yogyakarta, December 2013
Penulis,

Andy Setyanta

MOTTO AND DEDICATIONS

MOTTO

"Ora ana apa-apa, kejaba sing kandha"

DEDICATIONS

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alaamiin

I dedicate this thesis to:

My beloved parents, *Bapak* Suhardi and *Ibu* Rukmiyati.

My beloved grandparents, *Kyai* Sarbani Hadiprajitna and *Nyai* Ponijem Hadiprajitna

My beloved sisters and brothers; *Mbak* Rukmini Dessy Susilowati and her husband *Mas* Ridwan Rulianto, *Mas* Agus Santoso and his wife *Mbak* Yulia Puspitasari and *Dek* Denny Sulistiyanta.

My handsome nephews, Ahmad Zahier and Mustajab Abdillah.

Thanks for all supports you give to me,
Al Fatihah! {}

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Andy Setyanta

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL   : Source Language

RL   : Receptor Language

EYD   : The Improved of General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System

KBBI   : The Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia

LOAN TRANSLATION OF SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
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ABSTRACT

The study was aimed at describing the types of loan translation used in the Bahasa Indonesia-translated novel of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. The objectives of the study were (1) to describe the types of loan translation, (2) to describe the more dominant type of loan translation in Bahasa Indonesia version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes,* and (3) to describe the accordance of loan translation with the rules of the receptor language.

The study applied a descriptive qualitative method. The discussion was conducted in a descriptive way. Nevertheless, the quantitative data were used to empower the findings and also to ease drawing conclusions. The researcher analyzed the data by conducting the purposive sampling. Note taking technique was used in the data collection. The method was used to analyze every English word changed or absorbed into Bahasa Indonesia. It eased the researcher to calculate the most dominant type of loan translation procedure and also to show the process of loan translation clearly.

This research reveals three findings. First, the types of loan translation used in the Bahasa Indonesia-translated novel are pure and naturalized loan translation. Second, the process of loan translation uses two common indications: (1) the pure loan translation procedure absorbed into Bahasa Indonesia and (2) the naturally adapted loan translation procedure. The spelling and pronunciation have been applied as the basic guiding principles in establishing loan-words in Bahasa Indonesia. In the Bahasa Indonesia-translated novel, the loan translation of pure loan translation is the more dominant type used as the process of loan translation. The data show that there are 332 words or 62.17% of the pure loan words translation while there are 202 words or 37.83 % of the naturalized loan words translation. This means that the pure loan translation is the more dominant. Third, overall it presents that the translation is in accordance with the rules of the receptor language.

Keywords: loan translation, Bahasa Indonesia-translated novel of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Translation plays an important role in all aspects of human life in which each activity has never spared from the interaction of the environment that exists in the universe. It can be a bridge of different languages in every act of communication to understand the meaning. Generally, translation can be defined as all of human activities to transfer information or messages, both verbal and non-verbal or textual and non-textual, from the source information to the target information. That activity can be done by transferring process. A visual artist may translate the excitement, sadness and anxiety by transferring what is perceived at a painting or sculpture. A poet may criticize the government policy by shedding his criticism through poetry or a drama performance. A technician who is assembling some instruments by the guide of the blue print is translating the message from the written blue print into his work. These things may be regarded as translation products. On the other hand, translation in its narrow sense can be defined as the process of transferring a set of message from the source language into the target language. This means that a message is transferred by media of language.

Language is very important in the spread of information in the world because there are thousands of languages used in the world. Those languages are still used by many nations in the world as their daily communication tool. As the people of different nations need to exchange the information, technology and

science, they need to communicate with people using different languages. But there is one problem emerging; it is impossible for all people to master all of those languages. In order to bridge the gaps between those languages, the translations between the different languages are done. This kind of translation is also called interlingual translation.

As people are now living in the global era, it is unavoidable to communicate with two or more different languages in an activity. If this happens, bilingual translation becomes necessary. Bilingual translation is the translation which occurs between two different languages. One of the products of bilingual translation is the translation of literary works such as novels. Literature is one product of art and human's culture. Literature is said to be a mirror reflecting the culture of a society since it is the expression of that society which sometimes describes some aspects of social reality. History gives us a lot of evidences that almost all of the great nations regards and gives much attention to the literature. So, it is necessary to learn the literary works, both foreign and local literature, since there are so many lessons of wisdom and philosophy to learn from them.

In Indonesia, thousands of foreign novels are translated by many translators with the different background and procedures to get the equivalent words in the translation process from SL (Source Language) to RL (Receptor Language) because, every language has many vocabulary and variation of words based on society experience and the development of the culture where those languages grow and rise. Historically, in centuries, Indonesia was established as the central of merchant and colonialism by many nations such as, Persian,

Chinese, Portuguese, Netherland, England, and Japan, so it could be the reason how languages in Indonesia is developed. The characteristics of Indonesian people that could easily approve the new vocabulary could be reason that supports the translators to borrow the original terms to transfer the information in their translation. This phenomenon gives effect for Indonesian readers to reach the main story based on the translation procedures. Automatically, it affects the readers in their social life and many new vocabularies adopted in their mind could be found.

Sherlock Holmes is a popular novel in Indonesia authored by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in 1886. The novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia many years ago. The fictitious character was based on a real man, Dr Joseph Bell, a renowned forensic scientist at Edinburgh University whom Conan-Doyle is also studied there. Conan-Doyle wrote 56 self contained short stories & 4 novels (60 adventures in total).

The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes is one of 60 Sherlock Holmes' novels translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Daisy Diana in 1992 entitled *Memoar Sherlock Holmes*. This novel is interesting to analyze because there are a lot of loan words translated from SL to RL. However, there are no exact terms in translation from source language to target languages, so the translator should show interest in the translation procedures.

B. Research Focus

A translator must be able to master both source language and target language, including the cultures, so that the translation does not sound like a translation. In order to produce a natural translation, there are several methods available. In this context there is a method in which the translation process is divided into two terms. There is a direct translation and oblique translation. Both contain a translation procedure classifies seven new varieties of the language. This procedure serves to control the work of translators to minimize shifting meanings. Of the seven procedures, loan translation procedure is one that may not always be found in any novel translation. The loan translation method proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet who argue that performing the procedure on a loan translation is the simplest way of all translation procedures. Translation method is that taking a word from another language directly. Loan translation is a procedure that is used by every translator in order to create a stylistic effect.

For instance, in order to introduce the flavour of the source language culture into a translation, foreign term may be used, e.g. "film", and "radio" from American English, or Italian food names "pizza" and "spaghetti". Loan translation is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts to overcome a gap. Loan translation is the simplest of all translation method. We can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the RL, but in a 'naturalized' form, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the RL. Borrowing procedure in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the RL, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve

the local colour of the word, or be used out of fear from losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated.

Considering the wide range of the problem and the limitation of the writer's ability to handle the whole matter related to the topic, this research is only focused on the analysis of loan translation procedure in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* into Daisy Diana's *Memoar Sherlock Holmes*. The analysis of loan translation is limited only to *Pure Loan Translation* and *Naturalized Loan Translation* from SL to RL. To make the analysis easier and achieve the efficiency, the terms *SL* and *RL* are used to mention to the terms *source language* and *receptor language.*

In this study, researchers conducted the study on loan translation of English as the source language into Bahasa Indonesia as the target language. Bahasa Indonesian has officially translation guidelines released by the Ministry of National Education Republic of Indonesia about the enhanced spelling which has not only loan the translation purely, but also loan translation which is already naturalized loan translation methods that are classified as more detail by Molina and Albir into two characteristics, there are Pure Loan Translation and Naturalized Loan Translation. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into Receptor Language (without any change), it is called pure loan translation, e.g. to use the English word *email* in a Spanish text; or to use the English word *bank* in an Indonesian text. While in naturalized loan translation, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL, e.g. the English word *machine,* in Indonesian becomes *mesin.*

In order to get an exact and good result, this thesis only focuses on the loan translation occurred in the translation of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* into Bahasa Indonesia. The analysis covers the type of loan translation in order to get the result of the analysis related to the procedure. Based on the background and the focus of the research, the researcher comes to formulate the questions

1. What are the loan translation that occurs in the source language (English) and receptor language (Bahasa Indonesia) of the novel?

2. Which type of loan translation is the more dominant found in the translation of the novel?

3. Is the loan translation in the translation in accordance with the rules of the receptor language?

C. Research Objectives

In accordance with the problems formulated above, the objectives of the research are:

1. to describe types of the loan translation which occur in the source language (English) and receptor language (Bahasa Indonesia) of the novel?

2. to find out the dominant type of the loan translation which found in the translation of the novel.

3. to describe the accordance of loan translation with the rules of the receptor language.

D. Research Significance

Based on the objectives of the study above, some benefits can be derived as follows

1. **Theoretical Significance**

In this research, there are some theoretical benefits that could be useful to the translation researchers in the future and Indonesian literary work readers.

    a. This research will be useful for other translation and linguistic researchers. It can give references to enrich the discourse and perspective in the researchers of the problem emerging in translation process, especially in English - Bahasa Indonesia translation.

    b. This research will be useful for Indonesian literary work readers. It can give references to enrich the knowledge about Indonesian literary works since the analysis of the translations of Indonesian literary works is still limited.

2. **Practical Significance**

In this research, there are some practical benefits that could be useful to support and enrich the material of translation.

a. The result of this research can give more information about loan translation and will support the translators to improve their ability to translate.

b. This research can be used to develop or give inspiration for further research with similar ideas.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Description

1. Translation

There are so many different definitions of translation. This indicates that translation gets attention from many people since it has an important role in the world of communication, especially in easing people with different languages to communicate each other.

In wider sense, translation can be defined as all of human activities in transferring a set of message or idea, both verbal and non-verbal, from the source information to the target information (Yusuf, 1994:8). In other words, translation is a process of transferring a meaning or a message in one form into another different form.

In narrow sense, Newmark state that translation is a work to replace a written message in one language by the same message in another language (1981:7). Newmark's definition limits the definition of translation just as the process of transferring the written message from one language to another.

Brislin, in *Translation: Application and Research* (1976:1), gives a wider definition of translation. He states that translation is the process of transferring the ideas and thoughts from one language (SL) to another (TL). The language itself can be written, spoken or just a sign.

Nida states: "Translating consist in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style" (in Machali, 1998:1). By stating this, Nida puts an emphasis on the need of producing the natural equivalent in the RL so that the message or meaning transferred from the SL can be understood clearly by the readers of the target language. However, the translator must also consider the style so that it sounds naturally.

From the study, the researcher focused the analysis on the translation of written form which demands the translator to produce the natural equivalent of the SL in the RL.

a. Types of Translation

There are many classifications of translation types proposed by the experts. Those different types are influenced by their different points of views on translation. According to Jakobson (in Yusuf, 1994:18-19), there are three kinds of translation: intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation

Intralingual translation is a kind of translation where the verbal signs are interpreted by means of other signs of the same language. In other words, there is only one language involved in this kind of translation. Paraphrasing a poem in the same language and simplifying a novel are the examples of intralingual translation. Since it involves only one language, it is also called monolingual translation.

Interlingual translation is the translation which refers to different languages, whether bilingual or multilingual. Here, the message of a language is transferred into a different language. This is the kind of translation which is done the most often. Translation of books, novel, and dubbing of movies are few examples of interlingual translation.

Intersemiotic translation refers to an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other sign of non-verbal sign systems. There is transfer of message from the shapes of symbol and sign into the language or other shapes. This kind of translation often occurs in people's daily activity. Reading the newspapers, looking at the sign of traffic light, trying to understand the meaning of a picture are the examples of intersemiotic translation activities.

Catford (1965:21-25) makes categorization of translation in terms of extent, levels, and ranks of translation. The extents of translation are classified into full and partial translation. Full translation means every part of SL text is replaced by RL text material, while in partial translation some parts of the SL text are left translated.

In terms of level of translation, there are total and restricted translations. A total translation means replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent RL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology/graphology by non-equivalent RL phonology/graphology. Restricted translation means replacement of SL textual material by equivalent RL textual material at only one level, that is, translation performs only at the phonological or at the graphological level, or at only one of two levels of grammar and lexis.

The last categorization is rank of translation. Two classification of this categorization are rank-bounded and unbounded translation. Catford (1965:25) divides translation into free, literal, and word-for-word translation. The free translation is an unbounded translation where the equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale. This translation tends to have a higher rank then the source text. Word-for-word translation is a rank bound translation at word rank. In fact, this kind of translation achieves equivalences including in morpheme. Literal translation is positioned between free and word-for-word translation. It may start from a word-for-word translation then make changes or adjustment in target grammar.

b. Principles of Translation

Duff (1989:10-11) proposes some general principles that are supposed to be relevant to all translation.

(1) Translation should reflect the equivalent accurately for the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be transposed.
(2) The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is probably crucial in translating a legal document, guarantees, contract, etc. However, differences in language system related to the structure often require changes in the form and order of words.
(3) The translator must recognize the level of formality in specific context to distinguish between formal and fixed expression.
(4) To avoid to be influenced strongly by the original text is good way to produce a translation work that sounds natural. Set the text aside and translate a few sentences from the memory.
(5) The translator should not change the style of the original text as much as possible, unless it is necessary such as, many repetitions or mistakes in writing.

(6) Idiomatic expression including similes, metaphor, proverb and saying, jargon, slang and colloquialism, and phrasal verb are often untranslatable. To solve the problem the translator can do the following steps:

    (a)   Keep the original word in comma.

    (b)   Keep the original expression, with literal explanation in the brackets.

    (c)   Use a non idiomatic translation.

c. Process of Translation

Nida offers some steps which can be used by the translator: 1) analysis, 2) transferring, 3) restructuring.

The scheme of those processes of translation is shown below
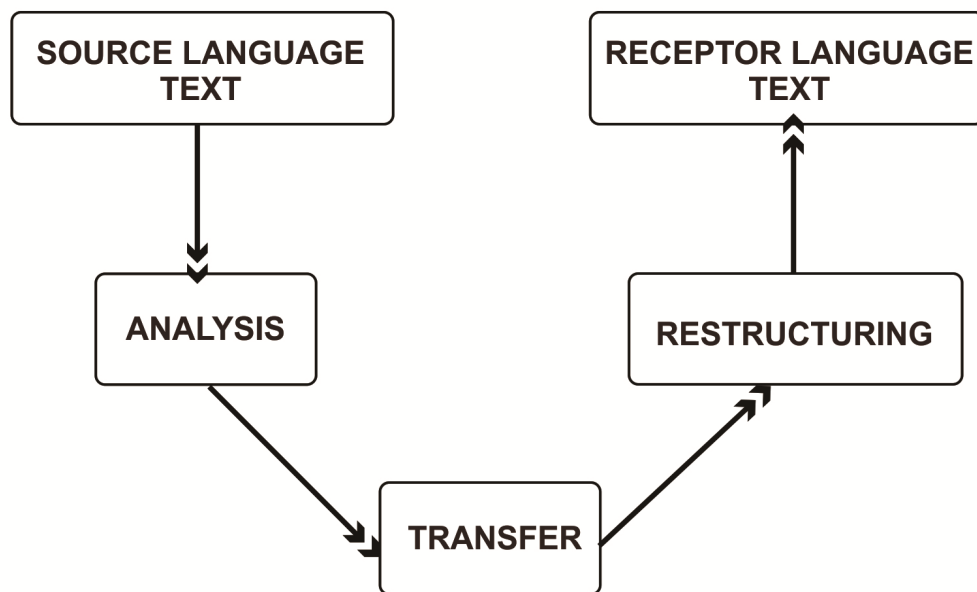
Figure 1: Processes of Translation

(1) Analysis

Analysis of the source language text is the first step for the translator in the process of translation. The translator should have the knowledge and master the

linguistic and socio-cultural aspect of both languages. It is very crucial to analyze the content of the whole text. The process of analyzing in terms of linguistic means that translator should master the structure, language style, semantic, idiom, etc. which is used in the SL text.

The second is socio-cultural aspect. This is very crucial because the translation is not only translated text from SL to RL but also transfer the culture and values contained in the text. Mastery in this term can help the translator to understand the message of the content and make translation work correctly.

(2) Transfer

In this step the translator begins to translate the SL text into the receptor language RL. The content of the message is transferred from language A (SL text) into language B (RL text). The translator must create the right equivalence for words, phrase, clauses, and sentences of the SL into RL.

(3) Restructuring

Restructuring is the final step where the translator makes some correction and makes complete translation realized in final message and fully acceptable in the receptor language.

d. Focuses of Translation

According to Nida (1974:1), there are two different focuses of translation. They are the focus on the form of message and the focus on the response of receptor. It is in line with Newmark (2000:49), that there are two groups in

translating. They are the one that puts emphasis on the SL, and the one emphasizing on the RL.

These two different orientations have long been a discussion among the translation experts. The long lasting discussion itself has resulted on some questions of translation: which one must be the main orientation of a translator? Should the translator be loyal to the writer of source text by producing a faithful translation, or should the translator be oriented to the reader of the target language and producing a free translation? Despite the differences, each orientation on translation will be described below:

(1) Source-Oriented Translation

Using the older focus of translation, source-oriented translation puts an emphasis on the form of message of the SL. Therefore, a translator should be able to reproduce stylistic specialties, e.g. rhythms, rhymes, play on words, chiasmus, parallelism, and unusual grammatical structures. The main concern of this translation is recreating the contextual meaning of SL, as exactly as possible, although there are some problems of grammar and semantic in target text. In other words, the translator is loyal to the writer of source text and produces a faithful translation. Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation are the examples of source-oriented translation.

(2) Target-Oriented translation

This kind of translation has a new focus in translating. The focus has borrowed from the form of the message to the response of the receptor. Therefore what must become the main consideration of a translator is the response of the

receptor to the translated message. This response must then be compared with the way in which original receptor presumably react to the message when it is given in its original setting. Since the focus of this translation is the response of the receptor in target text, this kind of translation emphasizes on the RL and does not maintain the form of message in SL. The translator recreates the message in the form that is acceptable and natural for the receptor/target reader. Adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation are included in target-oriented translation.

2. Types of Direct Translation

In short, there are many cases that arise for the translator in translating Source Language (SL) into Receptor Language (RL). First, the form of words which are different between SL and RL, and the next, is the meaning. Third, there are many theories and procedures of translating the SL into RL that should be mastered by translators. Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:84) divides translation process into two terms. There are direct translation and oblique translation. It contains seven procedures of translation which classify the new variety of language. These procedures in order to control the translator work. In the table that arrange by the researcher based on the theory below, the first three procedures are direct translation and the others is oblique translation.

Table 1: Seven Procedures of Translation

Direct Translation	Procedure 1	Literal Translation
	Procedure 2	Calque
	Precedure 3	**Loan translation**
Oblique Translation	Procedure 4	Transposition
	Procedure 5	Modulation
	Procedure 6	Equivalence
	Procedure 7	Adaptation

a. Literal Translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate RL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the RL. In principle, a literal translation is unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. The translation has not needed to make any changes other than the obvious one, like those concerning grammatical concord or inflectional endings, for example English 'where are you?' translated into French '*Ou etes vous?*'. This procedure is most commonly found in translations between closely related language, for example French-Italian, and especially those having a similar culture.

b. Calque

A calque is a special kind of loan translation whereby a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result can be a calque of expression, which preserves the syntactic structure of the source language while introducing a new mode of expression to the target language. It consists of phrases in direct (literal) translations of fixed expression in target language, for example French *Compliment de la saison*, which come from English Christmas greeting compliments of the season. The result can also be a structural calque, which introduces a whole new construction into the target language, for example science-fiction, used as such in French. Calque is loan translation (linear substitution) of morphologically analyzable source language syntagms which after a time, are often accepted, or at least tolerated by the target language community.

c. Loan Translation

Loan translation is usually used in terms of new technical or unknown concepts to overcome a gap. Loan translation is the simplest of all translation method. It can say that this task refers to a case where a word or an expression is taken from the SL and used in the RL, but in a 'naturalized' form, that is, it is made to conform to the rules of grammar or pronunciation of the RL. Loan in translation is not always justified by lexical gap in the RL, but it can mainly be used as a way to preserve the local colour of the word, or be used out of fear from

losing some of the semiotic aspects and cultural aspects of the word if it is translated.

3. Notions of Loan Translation

The concept of loan translation in this study is more focused on the views of translation, as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000). According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000), a translator can apply any procedures such as loan translation, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence, adaptation.

Loan translation is one of seven procedures described by Vinay and Darbelnet. Loan Translation is defined as a type of direct translation in the elements of SL is replaced by "parallel" RL elements. They describe such a procedure as the simplest type of translation, since it merely involves the transfer of an SL into RL without being modified in any way, wishes to create a particular stylistic effect, or to introduce some local colour into RL. (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2008:85)). It was the first classification in translation techniques that had defined seven basic procedures operating on three levels of style: lexis, *distribution* (morphology and syntax) and message.

As also stated by Molina & Albir (2002: 520), loan translation is a technique of translation to take a word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics: (1) *pure loan translation,* and (2) *naturalized loan translation.* When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change),

it is called pure borrowing, e.g. to use the English word *normal* in a Bahasa Indonesia text; or to use the English word *vitamin* in an Indonesian text *vitamin.* While in naturalized loan translation, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules and a spelling change is sufficient to conclude that a loan word has been naturalized into the RL, e.g., to use the English word *structure* and *volley,* in Indonesian *struktur* and *voli.*

Trudgill (1974: 94) as quoted in Grosjean (1982) defines loan translation as a process whereby bilingual speakers introduces words from one language into another language, and these loan words eventually become accepted as an integral part of the second language. While, Weinreich cited in Grosjean (1982:335) proposed three reasons why languages borrow from one another. First, there are internal linguistic factors such as word frequency and homonymy. Words that rarely used, according to Weinrich, are less stable and more subject to replacement. Also, a language may borrow a word to replace one of pair of homonyms, so as to resolve the clash resulting of words pronounced the same with different meanings. A second reason is that languages have a constant need for synonyms in domains such as emotions, food, and communication. The third reason is when the old word loses their 'power', loan translation are gladly accepted.

4. Factors of Loan Translation

The factors of loan translation divided into two categories, namely structural factors and non-structural factors. According to Haugen quoted in

Grosjean (1982), the occurrence of borrowing actually depends on some factors. Next, each of those factors will be explained briefly as follows.

a. Structural Factors

The first factor of loan translation is structural factors. This factor is divided into structural congruence, degree of boundless or independence of linguistics item, word frequency, word obsolescence, and insufficiency of semantic differentiation.

(1) Structural congruence

The similarity of structure between languages that come into contacts is one of the factors encouraging loan translation. The similarity between Bahasa Indonesia and Malaysian language is one example of this phenomenon. Actually, it happens because both of them are derived from the same root, Malay. So, they may easily borrow each other because of their similarities. For example: word *'bisa'* in Bahasa Indonesia has the same meaning in Malaysian language is 'poison'.

(2) Degree of boundless or independence of linguistics item

A scale of adaptability has been proposed based on this degree. Thus, loan translation from the closed classes (prepositions, conjunctions, articles) would only be possible in situation of intensive linguistics interchange. While, loan translation from open classes (nouns, verbs, and adjectives) would require only minimum of bilingual's speakers in the transmissions process.

(3) Word frequency

The frequency of occurrence of words determines the likelihood of their being replaced by loan translation. As a matter of fact, people think certain words belong to their own language. Those words have spread all over the world in recent time, along with the objects to which the words refer. For example: the words tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, and tomato.

(4) Word obsolescence

Words become obsolete at greater rate than others and thus create an 'onomastic' low pressure area, where a consonant flow of new items is required as replacements, thus encouraging the loan translation. For example: word 'Jollux' (noun) is a slang phrase in English used in the late 18th century to describe 'fat person'.

(5) Insufficiency of Semantic Differentiation

Another factor which frequently leads to the loan translation has rooted in bilinguals by their familiarity with another language may come to feel that certain semantic fields in their own language, so it is enable implement to the loan translation to fill the gaps. For example: word 'catering' which can be translated into *'jasa boga'* in Bahasa Indonesia, but in this case remains to borrow the word 'catering' itself.

b. Non-Structural Factors

The other factor of loan translation is non-structural factor, which are also called socio-cultural factors. These socio-cultural factors include the relative statues or prestige of the two languages and inadequacy of vocabulary.

(1) Prestige of the two languages

The prestige factors for the source language enable speaker of language to borrow words and expressions. One speaker borrows words and expressions from a dominant language for prestige, for recognition of sorts. In all cases, it is lower language, which borrows predominantly from the upper one. For example: word folder, email, or website is words that often dominate in information and technology terms.

(2) Inadequacy of vocabulary

The existence of adequate vocabulary reduces the necessity for the loan translation. However, it does not prevent it as shown by the presence of unnecessary loan translation of everyday designations for things which   have excellent names in the language spoken.

Moreover, the need to designate new things, inventions, discoveries, and concepts is universal cause of lexical innovation; the attempt to create new words for new objects, things, etc. So, the term that cannot be supplied by the receptor's language can be easily loaned from other source languages that have provided such terms. In other words, it is very practical to loan words that are already being used particularly because of the inadequacy of vocabularies in the certain languages. For example: mall, plaza and pizza in Bahasa Indonesia vocabularies.

5. Cultural Aspects in Translation

Language is part of culture therefore translation from one language to another cannot be done without the knowledge of culture and structure of the language. A Translator must know the topic text is being translated. A translator must know the cultural background of the source language text at the same time the cultural background of the target language text. Text translation will not be able to accurately convey the meaning without these basics. Translation is the process of transfer of meaning from one device specific symbols that occur in particular cultural symbols into another device in another culture (Dostert in Larson, 1984:431).

Translation involving two languages, cannot avoid the influence of two cultures of two languages, the source language culture and the target language culture. That is to say that the translation is the process of intercultural communication. Due to cultural and language as two sides of the same coin, transfer language is essentially also transfer culture. A translator cannot avoid this role which acts as a communicator between two different cultures.

According to Bassnet, The translator attempted to bridge the cultural gap between the two worlds and create an enabling communication between the two communities occurred in different languages. It further explains that the language of the body like the liver in culture so that heart surgery cannot ignore body around him. Thus, the action of a translator who treats separate source-language text by surrounding culture is something that is dangerous.

Translating is essentially a cross-cultural communication. When a translator translates the text of a particular culture in a different culture, he should consider any information that allows the text to be delivered into the target language so that the reader can understand the goals and the information which it should be adapted to the culture of the target language. The main objective is to move text translation into a different culture and may call into question the extent to which communication allows from one culture to another and what information can be communicated (ST-Pierre, 1997:8).

When culture between the source and target are similar, there would be less difficulty encountered in the process of translation and vice versa. While there are many differences between both, the more difficulties encountered in the translation process. Cultural similarities in the source language and the target language equivalent would be easier to find the right words.

It is important to remember that the equivalent of the ideal between the two languages should be sought instead of the equivalent word separately but by identifying the reference in real situations through context and cultural context provided by the source language text. As Larson (1984) said that meaning only exists because the contrast with other words that have the same characteristics and contrast with what is referred to in the context of a particular situation when the word was used.

6. Proper Names

Proper names play an important role in a literary work. They point to the setting, social status and of other part of speech can go along with their nominal function carry out the function of characterizing a person or a place. As a direct translation method, it has a connection with render or even transfer as the original SL by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the RL's, such as the rendering of proper names in translation. Because technically loan translation will be used when the translator does not find any appropriate equivalent words in the RL or its literal translation does not fit in meaning, so the original of SL words are loaned. That is why this method is adopted as the cases of untranslatable words.

In translation process, the translators have to try to notice gaps, which is in RL must be filled by corresponding elements so that the overall impression is the same for the two messages. As the simplest of all the translation methods, this borrowing procedures means that one language borrows an expression form from another language. So far, it is actually very close related to a challenging problem to translation process and product of equivalence. In other words, we have to consider the method that will be used. In this case, except the seven procedures of translation as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet, loan translation is the most one that is very close related to this research as a direct translation method. In practice, when the process is based on parallel categories, in which we can speak of structurally parallelism, a direct translation may be possible to transpose the SL message element by element into the RL.

7. The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesia

In its great development, Bahasa Indonesia absorbs a various elements from other languages where all accommodated in The Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), as regional languages, even foreign languages, such as Sanskrit, Arabic, Portuguese, Chinese, Dutch**,** French, and English. Based on the standard integration as stated in *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional tentang Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia yang Disempurnakan*, the absorption elements in Bahasa Indonesia, can be classified into two parts:

a. The foreign elements that are not fully absorbed into Bahasa Indonesia, such as: *hand phone, reshuffle, valentine, shuttle cock,* etc. These elements are used in Bahasa Indonesia context which still apply the foreign utterance.

b. The foreign elements which apply the utterance and spelling as based on the norm of Bahasa Indonesia. In this case, it is concerned with the simplest changing, by just adjusting the spelling and pronunciation of the foreign words into Bahasa Indonesia that still easily compares with the origin language (SL).

In this case, it is possible to absorb or borrow foreign words into Indonesian in accordance with *Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, or in short *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). According to the rules set by the Ministry of National Education Republic of Indonesia about the enhanced spelling (EYD), the form of absorption categorization classified to be seventy-three categories of absorption are simplified into twenty categories according to function and similarity of spelling as follows

1. **Pure Borrowing**

2. **Naturalized Borrowing**

   (a) Consonants

   1) Combining 'Two' / 'Double' → 'One'

   2) -c → -k (at the beginning/ in the middle / end of words)

   3) -y (of the sound of /i/) → vowel –i

   4) -g → -j (at the beginning / in the middle words)

   6) Combining -ph → f

   7) Combining –st → -s (in the end of words)

   8) -t / -c→ -s (in the middle / end of words)

   9) –x→ - ks (double)

   (b) Suffix

   1) -ent / -ant → -en / -an

   2) -ar / -ure → -er (-ar) / -ur

   3) -(b)le → -(b)el / -(b)il

   4) -age / -ate / -(t)ion → -asi / -(a)si

   5) -ic/ -ics/ -ique → -ik / -ika

   6) -ive → -if

   7) -c / -ism → -is / -isme

   (c) Vowels

   1) Combining 'Two' / 'double' → - 'One'

   2) (Sound) -e / -i → -i / -e

   3) (Sound) -a / -e → -e / -a

4) -(u)o → *u*

8. Equivalence Process of Word Form

The process of equivalence of foreign terms into Bahasa Indonesia, even into the language which are genetically related, is done through translation and absorption. In order to make them unified in daily communication, the reference that is recommended by the team of linguist is the English terminology that has the international character made in general practice by the linguists. The writing of the absorbing lexicon will be clarified in detail as follows:

a. Direct Translation

Bahasa Indonesia term can be formed through the translation based on the appropriateness in meaning, although the form is not equivalent. In the terms formed through translation should be referred to as the guidance below:

a) Translation does not always base on one word into one word, for example: masseur→ *ahli pijat*; holder of doctorate → *doktor*.

b) The positive form of foreign terms should be translated into the positive form of Bahasa Indonesia, and the negative form of Bahasa Indonesia terms. For examples: bound form → *bentuk terikat* (not *bentuk tak bebas*); imbecile → *sinting*; immoral → *tidak bermoral.*

c) It has to maintain the class of words as the original, for examples: friendly (**adjective**) → *ramah* (**adjektiva).**

d) The plural form of foreign terms should be stripped into Bahasa Indonesia, for example: table of contents → *daftar isi;* alumni → *lulusan.*

b. Translation by Plan

Sometimes, intentionally equivalence of terms is needed to create another new term. For examples, the word *factoring* which has no equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia and it is taken over in full. In the vocabulary of BI, these are forms of *anjak* and *piutang* which describe into transferring as the right for debt collecting, so it was modified into *anjak piutang* in the RL as the equivalency of the SL word *factoring.* In the same cases, *catering* becomes *jasa boga,* and *invention* becomes *reka cipta* which all have been processed by plan or intentional modification.

9. Equivalence of Word Form in Absorptions

In equivalence-oriented translation, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) saw it as a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, while using completely different wording. They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the process of translation, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the RL text. This case in line with the concept of absorption of foreign terms into Bahasa Indonesia term that refers to *The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System* according to the rules set by the Ministry of National Education Republic of Indonesia about the enhanced spelling that the absorption

of foreign terms specified by emphasizing its visual form, done in the following manner.

a. Terms Absorptions

The absorbing of the foreign terms into Bahasa Indonesia is processed based on the following phases:

a) The foreign term that will be absorbed should increase the inter-translability of both SL and RL, and conversely.

b) It makes the RL readers easier to understand the terms because they have already known the term before.

c) It is simpler than its translation.

d) It is easier, and more practical for scientist to make decision related to their equivalence.

e) It will be more appropriate and efficient without having a bad connotation meaning.

b. Absorbing Approach

The absorbing of the foreign terms by the visual form approach as priority that can be derived as follows:

a) Absorbing with spelling and pronunciation of word. For example: camera → *kamera*; microphone → *mikofon*; system → *sistem*.

b) Absorbing with spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment. For examples: design → *desain;* file→*fail*; science → *sains*; photocopy → *fotokopi.*

c) Absorbing without spelling adjustment, but there is pronunciation modification. For examples: bias → *bias*; radar → *radar*; nasal → *nasal*.

d) Absorbing without spelling and pronunciation adjustment. For example: al-qur'an → *al-qur'an;* golf → *golf;* orbit → *orbit.*

c. Affix Absorptions and Foreign Bounds Forms

a) Adjustment of prefix spelling and bounds forms. For example: amoral → *amoral*; abnormal → *abnormal*; anticatalist → *antikatalis.*

b) Adjustment of suffix spelling. For example: accountant → *akuntan;* variable → *variabel*; efficiency → *efisiensi.*

10. About Authors and Novels

The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes is a fictional detective novel created by Scottish author and physician Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and was published in 1893. A London-based "consulting detective" whose abilities border on the fantastic, Holmes is famous for his astute logical reasoning, his ability to adopt almost any disguise, and his use of forensic science skills to solve difficult cases. The novel was translated into Bahasa Indonesia by Daisy Diana entitled *Memoar Sherlock Holmes* that published in 1992.

The novel is a compilation of eleven short stories. The main character together with Watson investigates complicated cases like the disappearance of Silver Blaze; a racehorse who championed the Wessex Cup Championship –

Colonel Barclay's Death and the Mystery of the unity of The Royal Mallows who was allegedly killed by his own wife – and remember the past in front of the fireplace in winter. The secret behind the explosion in ship Gloria Scott and the hidden treasure contained in The Musgrave ritual family are two of them.

11. Previous Research Study

One of the previous researches on loan translation was a thesis written by Michelle Putri Wardoyo from Gajah Mada University, Indonesia entitled "Analysis of Loan Translation in The Translation of Frank Mc Court's Angela's Ashes into Indonesian". In this study, the writer conducted research about translation study, that is, the translation strategy in the loan translation procedure in Frank Mc Court's Angela's Ashes into Bahasa Indonesia translated by Meda Satria. The objectives of the research are: (1) to find out the type of loan translation found in the translation of Frank Mc Court's Angela's Ashes into Indonesian, (2) to describe the process of loan translation applied the word element of the original language into Indonesian in this translation. The writer uses qualitative descriptive method in order to reach the objectives of the research. The writer employs himself to collect data; by reading the novel and its translation, marking the loan words, classifying, selecting and analyzing them based on the theories of translation procedure and translation strategy which are taken from some relevant references.

In this study focused on loan translation strategy in adopting elements of foreign uptake into the Indonesian language contained in the novel Angela's

Ashes by Frank Mc Court and the translation that translated by Meda Satria. The data cited in this analysis and grouped based strategies used translators in translating source language into the target language which the loan translation strategy as proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. In this analysis found that the borrowing strategy used translators to translate the source language into the target language using two techniques, namely: (1) applying naturalized loan translation indicating pronunciation and sound modification, (2) implementing pure loan translation without any modification of the pronunciation and sounds.

B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct

1. Conceptual Framework

Since researchers concerns about loan translation have been conducted before. This research adopts the Vinai and Dalbernet's theory about direct translation as its framework and applies Molina and Albir's characteristic of loan translation for translation analysis.

This research aims to describe the type of loan translation found in the translation of *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* into Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher conducts the analysis in term of direct translation focused on loan translation.

Based on those framework, Vinai and Dalbernet's model of loan translation, Molina and Albir's characteristic of loan translation, Duff's modified principles of translation, and target-oriented translation theory, the research is oriented to identify and describe the direct translation focused on loan translation that occurs in Daisy Diana's *Memoar Sherlock Holmes* (the target text) as the

realization of loan translation and characteristics realizations in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (the source text). Moreover, the research is oriented to describe to what extent the occurring loan translation and characteristics represent meaning equivalence.

The borrowing procedure and characteristics being analyzed in the research are pure loan translation and naturalize loan translation where the naturalize loan translation categorized become consonants, suffix and vowels based on *The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesia* in *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System). The framework is a form of categorization of the seventy-three categories of absorption are simplified into twenty categories according to function and similarity of spelling according to the rules set by the Ministry of National Education Republic of Indonesia about the enhanced spelling (EYD). However, the influence of categorization in the column of naturalized loan translation which divided into three categories; consonants, vowels and suffix; does not become the main focus in this study. Its influence is only as a tool to the researcher in calculating and analyzing the type of words that are included in the loan naturalized translation. It is possible in a single word or phrase has more than one categorization which still in a scope of naturalized loan translation are still marked in one tick.

Below are the examples of the application of the framework

Table 2: Examples of Pure Loan Translation and Naturalize Loan Translation from *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* into *Memoar Sherlock Holmes.*

No.	Data		Classification																			
				Naturalize Loan Translation																		
				Consonants							Suffix										Vowels	
	Source Language (SL)	Receptor Language (RL)	Pure Loan Translation	Combining 'Two' / 'Double' → 'One'	-c → -k (at the beginning)	-y (of the sound of /i/) → vowel -i	-c → -k (in the middle / end of words)	Combining -ph → f	Combining –st → -s (in the end of words)	-c→ -s (in the middle / end of words)	-x → - ks (double)	-ure → -ur	-ent / -ant → -en / -an	-ar → -er / -ar	(t)-ion → -asi	-ate → -asi	-age → -asi	-c → -is	-ble→ -bel / -bil	-ive → -if	Combining 'double' → - 'one'	-ou → -u
1	Silver Blaze	Silver Blaze	√																			
2	Cases	kasus			√																	
3	exclusive	ekslusif								√											
4	tragic	tragis															√				
5	topic	Topic					√															
6	analysis	analisis				√																
7	accountant	akuntan											√									
8	telegraph	telegraf						√														
9	motive	motif																		√		
10	socialist	Sosialis							√													
11	villa	Vila		√																		
12	fact	Fakta					√															
13	information	informasi													√							
14	wool	Wol																			√	
15	machine	mesin								√												

In the example of application in number one, there is pure loan translation occurs in translation. The word *Silver Blaze* translated become *Silver Blaze*, it is called a direct translation method, which seems untranslatable into RL because it has a connection with render or even transfer as the original SL by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the RL's, such as the rendering of proper names in translation. Generally, technically loan translation will be used

when the translator does not find any appropriate equivalent words in the RL or its literal translation does not fit in meaning, so the original of SL words are loaned. That is why this method is always available in RL as well.

The next example is about naturalizing loan translation that occurs in several example of application that categorized as consonants, suffix, and vowels. The are some example of those category such as *villa* which translated become *vila*, *cases* become *kasus*, *topic* become *topik*, *telegraph* become *telegraf*, *lieutenant* become *letnan*, *information* become *informasi*, *wool* become *wol,* etc. The word *villa* translated becomes *vila*, according to EYD it classified in loan translation by absorbing the combining double consonants into one consonant in the RL (Double → One). In this case, the translator translated the word by only modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing double consonant *ll* into *l* in the RL. It also occurs in other numbers in the example; *cases* become *kasus, topic* become *topik*, *telegraph* become *telegraf*, *lieutenant* become *letnan*, *information* become *informasi*, *wool* become *wol* which applied system in Bahasa Indonesia that can be naturalized loan translation when it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules in the RL.

2. Analytical Construct

This research aims to describe the type of loan translation in translation that occurs in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* as the realization of loan translation in Daisy Diana's *Memoar Sherlock Holmes*.

The researcher conducts the analysis in terms of Direct Translation that concerns in loan translation. The similarity of language absorption between the SL and the RL may result in the phenomenon of loan translation concept. The texts are done by the translator in order to get natural translation. The researcher being analyzed in the research is limited to direct translation that focuses on loan translation in translation. This categorization refers to Vinay and Dalbernet regarding loan translation which is classified according to the classification of Molina and Albir there are pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation. In this study, the researcher classified naturalized loan translation into three categories there are consonant, suffix, and vowels.

The words of loan translation are analyzed in this research with applying rule and standard integration of absorption elements in Bahasa Indonesia backed by the rule of equivalence of word form in absorption according to the EYD (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesia Spelling System). In other words, loan translation in direct translation between the SL and the RL may have influence on transferring message from SL into the RL.

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                          ┌─────────────────┐
                          │   TRANSLATION   │
                          └─────────────────┘
            ┌───────────────────────┴───────────────────────┐
    ┌─────────────────┐                         ┌─────────────────────┐
    │  SIMULTANEOUS   │                         │  NON-SIMULTANEOUS   │
    │   TRANSLATION   │                         │     TRANSLATION     │
    └─────────────────┘                         └─────────────────────┘
         ┌───────────────────────┬──────────────────────┬──────────────────┐
  ┌──────────────┐        ┌──────────────┐                      ┌──────────────────┐
  │ INTRALINGUAL │        │ INTERLINGUAL │                      │  INTERSEMIOTIC   │
  └──────────────┘        └──────────────┘                      └──────────────────┘
                      ┌──────────┴──────────┐
              ┌──────────────┐      ┌──────────────┐
              │   BILINGUAL  │      │ MULTILINGUAL │
              └──────────────┘      └──────────────┘
```
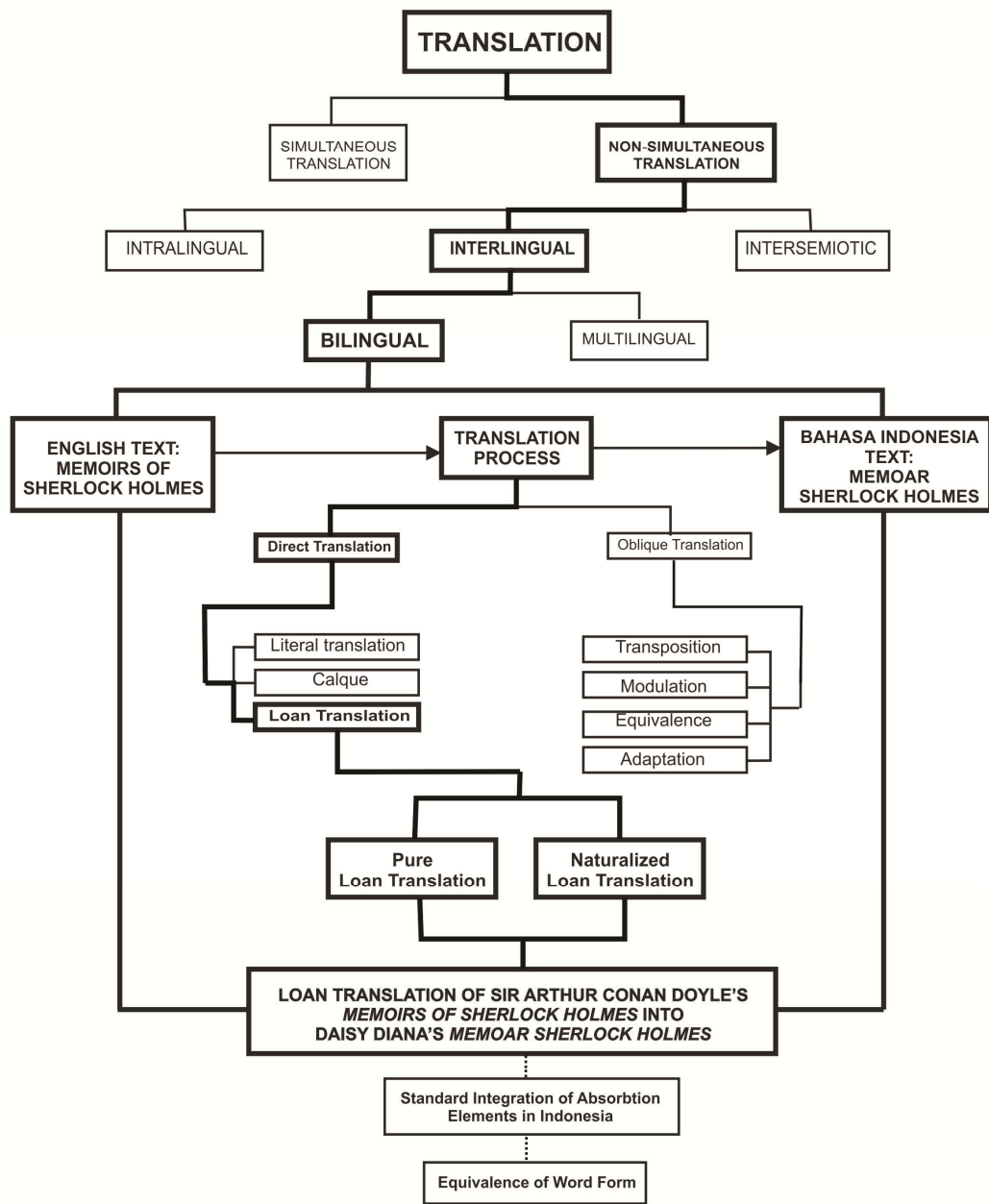
Figure 2 : Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Approach

The study is aimed to analyze and find out the type of loan translation found in the translation of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* into Daisy Diana's *Memoar Sherlock Holmes*. Therefore, this research uses a descriptive qualitative method that employs technique of collecting, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data. According to Moleong (2001), qualitative research is a research, which describes and produces descriptive data consisting of written and spoken words. Besides, Arikunto (1998) state that there is no hypothesis in descriptive research as it only describes a phenomenon without making any hypothesis. In descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only describes a phenomenon without any hypothesis. Therefore, it can be said that a qualitative research is concerned with data that are described in words rather than numbers or measures.

According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:173), research on translation errors, translation procedures according to the type of text, and so on, would be more freely approached with qualitative design. By using this method the writer will be able to explain or describe the important phenomena in the research. In short, the qualitative descriptive analytic approach of this research is to describe and analyze the loan translation types in *Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (source language) realized in *Memoar Sherlock Holmes* (receptor language), to answer the objectives of the research.

B. Data and Data Sources

The data of this study are expression units in the English texts that are borrowed by the Bahasa Indonesia texts. The expression units maybe phrase units or word units which have appeared in the novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle entitled *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* published b*y http://manybooks.net* in London and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia *Memoar Sherlock Holmes* by Daisy Diana published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in Jakarta of Adventure I to Adventure XI (page 1-146 in source text and page 3-153 in target text), as the data source. The researcher chose all of the adventures in the novels.

According to Arikunto (1998:114-115), source of data is the subject from which the data are taken. It can be person (people who give data through interview or answer the questionnaire), place (source of data which serves a certain situation), paper (source of data which serves signs like letter, number, picture, etc.).

The two texts representing the data used in the research are considered as non-simultaneous translation. The conclusion is made since source text and target text were not created at the same time. The novel *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* was initially created by Sir Arthur Doyle in monolingual, that is, English. Later, the novel was transferred into Bahasa Indonesia by Daisy Diana to make the Indonesian readers understand the novel easily. In other words, we can say that the English version was created firstly, and then the Bahasa Indonesia one was created secondly. From the explanation before, we can conclude that the novel *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* and its Bahasa Indonesia realization,

Memoar Sherlock Holmes, are non-simultaneous translation. Those novels contain some words that are identified as loan translation in translation process. The loan translation itself is composed of pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation. The data are collected by closely observing the terms in SL and RL of data sources by reading the data sources.

C. Instruments of the Research

Since the research uses the qualitative approach, the main instrument of the research is the researcher himself. According to Moleong (1991:4), in qualitative research, the researcher himself or with the help from other people is the main data collecting instrument. The researcher designed the research. The researcher also collects, analyzes, interprets data, and reports the result of the research. Meanwhile, this study also uses additional instruments, such as the dictionaries, data sheet, and computer to collect and classify the data.

D. Technique for Data Collection and Data Analysis

The data are taken from the novel *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* and its Bahasa Indonesia realization, *Memoar Sherlock Holmes*. First, the researcher identified the loan translation representations in the novel, in Bahasa Indonesia version, and then looked for their original equivalents having the same absorption, in English one. After that, the researcher wrote them down in the data sheets.

The data were analyzed using content analysis technique. The followings are the steps of data analysis:

1. Reading the novels repeatedly.

2. Identifying and listing the word or phrases which belong to pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation.

3. Classifying the words into pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation.

4. Analyzing loan translation.

5. Calculating the data in percentage.

6. Drawing some conclusions based on the result of analysis.

In this thesis the researcher used qualitative method to analyze data. Qualitative method is applied by making a description of loan translation data sample including the types of loan translation in the translation of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* into Bahasa Indonesia. Qualitative method means a research which uses some instruments for collecting the data. According to Sutopo (2006: 257), the analysis process in qualitative method must be done at the first together with the data collecting process. In counting the types of borrowing, Bungin's formula (2005:171) is used to find the types of loan translation that occur mostly in the novel. The following formula is:

$$n = \frac{Fx}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Where, n = percentage of the types

Fx = the number of types of loan translation

N = total number of all number of all types of loan translation

E. Data Trustworthiness

Data trustworthiness is an effort to gain data reliability in qualitative research. Moleong (2001) states that the trustworthiness of data of research can be gained by conforming four criteria; they are credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability. Credibility serves as an inquiry to gain reliability. In achieving credibility, the researcher carried out deep and detailed observation on the data, so the data can be regarded credible. The researcher read and observed both of the novels, Bahasa Indonesia version (the target text) and the English one (the source text), repeatedly in order to get the same conclusion; the data were coordinate with the research question.

To get dependability of the data, the researcher used the triangulation technique. It means that he use sources outside the data to verify the data themselves or to compare them. The researcher tended to use other observers and sources. In utilizing observers, the researcher looked for some experts' judgment to confirm the obtained data. The researcher also consulted the research analysis to his thesis consultants. The consultants analyzed the research process and the data whether it is correct or still need to be analyzed. Hopefully, the judgments and suggestions of the consultants and the triangulation partners for the research gave advantages to the accuracy of the findings.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description of Loan Translation

There are about 534 loan translation words found in both novels. They are the analysis of loan translation that classified into Pure Loan Translation and Naturalized Loan Translation in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia *Memoar Sherlock Holmes* by Daisy Diana. The data percentage of pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation can be seen in the table below.

Table 3: The Percentage of Pure Loan Translation and Naturalized Loan Translation

No.	Categorization	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Pure Loan Translation	332	62. 17%
2.	Naturalized Loan Translation	202	37. 83%
	Total	534	100%

The table shows that the results of the higher percentage is pure loan translation is 62. 17% or 332 words of 534 words. On the other hand, the percentage of naturalized loan translation is 37, 83% or 202 cases of 534 cases from both novels. This shows that the dominance of pure loan translation higher than naturalized loan translation. From 332 words of pure loan translation a lot of

words that consist of the name of the characters and the name of places or institutions in the novel and 202 words are English that absorbed or naturalized into Bahasa Indonesia by spelling and pronunciation adjustment.

B. Discussion

The results above show us that pure loan translation has the higher frequency or most dominant of the occurrence among the naturalized loan translation found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia *Memoar Sherlock Holmes* by Daisy Diana. The results of the higher percentage are pure loan translation that has 62. 17% or 337 cases of 534 cases. These findings imply that the application of pure loan translation from SL to RL by the translator intended to preserve the meaning of words based on the level of familiarity the reader to the words uptake is regulated in the Indonesian translation rules.

As stated in the formulation and limitations that have been proposed before, this research is intended to the loan translation and characteristics being analyzed in the research are pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation where the naturalized loan translation categorized to be consonants, suffix and vowels based on *The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesia* in *EYD* (The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System).

1. **Pure Loan Translation**

    From the findings above it can see that the pure loan translation words have the higher frequency of occurrence. It occurs has 337 words of 534 cases, or approximately 62. 17%. The finding implies that the translator maintains the message of SL. In other words, the message of SL is transferred as full as possible into the RL. The transfer of meaning is the most important consideration in translating. The table below shows the analysis of pure loan translation that applied in the novel.

Sample 1: Pure Loan Translation by Absorbing Consonant

Source Language	Receptor Language
What chemist sold him the powdered opium? (p.5)	Di toko obat mana dia membeli opium? (p.9)
1000 sovereigns added for four and five year olds. (p.14)	Hadiah pertama untuk kuda yang berusia empat atau lima tahun: 1.000 sovereign. (p.16)
I went as far as the Crystal Palace, spent an hour in the grounds, and was back in Norbury by one o'clock. (p.22)	Saya berjalan sampai ke Crystal Palace, kira-kira satu jam di sana, dan kembali ke Norbury pada jam satu siang. (p.25)
I sat reading the British Medical Journal after breakfast (p.29)	Waktu itu aku sedang duduk membaca British Medical Journal setelah makan pagi. (p.32)

they were in the presence of a <u>tragedy</u>. (p.4)	Mereka mulai mencium terjadinya suatu <u>tragedy.</u> (p.7)

From the expression in the first columns, there is absorption from SL to RL with pure loan translation characteristics contained in the word opium. According to KBBI, word 'opium' has the equivalent word as *apium*, *candu* and *madat*. But culturally, opium word is familiar enough in the vocabulary of Indonesian society. In the other hand, some examples of that pure loan translation which analyzed is applied based on SL socio-cultural background that has no equivalent translation in RL or words that have a meaning that indicates the name of a place, person and company. In the second, third and fourth columns, for example is applied as the word 'sovereigns' who translated into sovereign. 'Sovereign', according to the Cambridge Dictionary is a unit designation of gold coins used by the British in 1817 until 1914. In addition there are other examples in the third and fourth column shows the name of a place or a company that is 'Crystal Palace', 'Norbury' and the 'British Medical Journal' in which the whole of the novel translators always apply pure loan translation in delivering translation. In direct translation method, it has a connection with render or even transfer as the original SL by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the RL's, it called proper names.

However, although it still within the corridor in accordance with the absorption of language rules in the Indonesian translation, on a small

scale is still found inconsistencies in the translator absorb SL into RL as an example of the expression, in column five where the word 'tragedy' still translates into tragedy. In fact, the rules of translation Indonesian word 'tragedy' could naturalized into 'tragedi' where there are converted the consonant '-y' which sounds'-i 'into vocal'-i 'or refers to KBBI that the word' tragedy 'could be translated into*'prahara'* or *'peristiwa'*

2. Naturalized Loan Translation

In analyzing these data, the researcher classified them based on the category of the change of the spelling and pronunciation that occur as a part of loan translation process. The table below shows the loan words with spelling and pronunciation adjustment. In this research, the researcher divided the characteristics of naturalized loan translation into three parts to make classification easier there are consonants, suffix and vowels that accordance with *Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, in short EYD (The Improved of General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System).

a. Consonant

There is some naturalized loan translation classification in the form of consonants according to EYD which has been simplified to ease the data analysis:

(1) Loan translation by absorbing the combining double consonants into one consonant in the TL.

(2) Loan translation by absorbing consonants -c into -k in the TL at the beginning, in the middle, and the end of words.

(3) Loan translation by absorbing consonant –y if pronunced as /i/ changed into the vowel i in the TL

(4) Loan translation by absorbing consonant -g into -j at the beginning and in the middle words.

(5) Loan translation by absorbing consonants –ph if the pronunced as /f/ changed into consonant -f in the TL.

(6) Loan translation by absorbing the combining consonants –st into -s in the TL in the end of words.

(7) Loan translation by absorbing consonant c into consonant s in the TL in the middle and the end of words.

(8) Loan translation by absorbing consonant -x into consonants -ks in the TL.

Sample 2. 1: Naturalized Loan Translation by Absorbing Consonant

Source Language	Receptor Language
The traged**y** has been so uncommon, so **c**omplete and of such personal importance to so many people, that we are suffering from a plethora of	Traged**i** ini tak umum terjadi, begitu **k**omplet, dan menyangkut kepentingan banyak orang, sehingga kita dihadapkan pada perkiraan-perkiraan, dugaan-

surmise, conjecture, and <u>hypothesis</u>. (p.2)	dugaan, dan <u>hipotesis</u>-hipotesis yang luar biasa banyaknya. (p.4)

In this sentence, there are three words that contain elements of naturalized loan translation; tragedy, complete, hypothesis (SL) into *tragedi, komplet, and hipotesis* (RL). In this case, the word 'trage**dy**' and 'h**y**pothesis' translation into Bahasa Indonesia has adopted procedures in accordance with the writing of loan translation words EYD there were convert a vocal -y become consonant -i, as the translation of the word '**c**omplete' convert a consonant –c become -k. However, there are some things to keep in mind that in KBBI that translates the word hypothesis into *dugaan*, whereas the equivalent word tragedy has the same meaning as the word *peristiwa (sedih)*.

Sample 2. 2: Naturalized Loan Translation by Absorbing Consonant

Source Language	Receptor Language
...there is a small cluster of <u>villas</u> which have been built by a <u>Tavistock</u> <u>c</u>ontractor... (p.3)	...., ada sekelompok <u>vila</u> yang dibangun oleh <u>k</u>ontraktor bernama <u>Tavistock</u>,.... (p.5)

From this fragment there are two words that are absorbed vi**ll**a naturalized loan translation from SL to RL that are in accordance with the rules of the

absorption by EYD the transformation of the double consonant-consonant-*ll* become *-l*. The next sentence is the contractor that converts into consonant consonant-c-k (**c**ontractor). According KBBI word 'contractor' has the equivalent meaning to the word 'kontraktor' and 'pemborong'. In addition, there is a word which is translated as pure loan translation that is 'Tavistock' where this word is the name of an agency.

Sample 2. 3: Naturalized Loan Translation by Absorbing Consonant

Source Language	Receptor Language
'It's <u>business</u> that may put something into your pocket,' said the other. (p.4)	'Ada <u>bisnis</u> yang akan membuat tebal kantong Anda,' kata pria asing itu. (p.6)
Indeed, my only wonder was that he had not already been mixed up in this extraordinary <u>case</u> (p.1)	Justru aku akan merasa heran kalau dia sampai tak terpengaruh oleh <u>kasus</u> yang luar biasa ini (p.3)
"At least I have got a grip of the essential <u>facts</u> of the case. (p.2)	"Paling tidak, aku sudah menemukan <u>fakta-</u>fakta penting dari kasus itu. (p.4)
He is a <u>**g**enius</u>, a <u>**ph**ilosoph*er*</u>, an abstract thinker. (p.137)	Dia seorang <u>**j**enius</u>, <u>filoso**f**</u>, pemikir yang teoretis. (p.142)

This sentence is converting double consonant -ss (SL) into a single consonant -s (RL), busine**ss** → *bisnis*, which is the word of absorption procedure is naturalized loan translation. Although, this word basically have consonant changes that are not absolute as in the word 'case' → 'kasus' or 'fact' → 'fakta' in the next example where both have consonants changed from –c into –k but everything stays adjusted for the absorption approach based on spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment. As in other instances 'science' is translated as 'sains'. So, it makes the RL readers easier to understand the terms because they have already known the term before.

The next sentence of this table shown the naturalized loan translation absorption that change the consonant –g from word '**g**enius' (SL) into –j from word '**j**enius' (RL) in the beginning of words. In KBBI those words have equivalent meaning. Besides, the word '**ph**iloso**ph***er*' in Cambridge Dictionary has meaning; someone who studies or write about the meaning of life. In this novel it absorbs in Bahasa Indonesia become '**f**iloso**f**'. There are convert –ph (SL) become –f (RL), but in this case the word *philosopher* naturally have suffix –er that represent someone who studies or write about the meaning of life. In this case, the ways translation translate the word 'philosopher' by using absorbing approach with spelling and pronunciation of word. However, the word *'filosof'* is not listed in KBBI but rather the word *'filsuf'*. This may happen because when viewed from the spreading through the perspective of culture, the background of word *'filsuf'* is closer to the word *'falsafah'* which is absorbed from the Arabic. It could be appropriate and efficient without having a bad connotation meaning.

Sample 2. 4: Naturalized Loan Translation by Absorbing Consonant

Source Language	Receptor Language
Two gentlemen were awaiting us in the station--the one a tall, fair man with lion-like hair and beard and curiously penetrating light blue eyes (p.6)	Dua pria menyambut kedatangan kami di stasiun—satunya tinggi dan kulitnya berwarna terang,... (p.8)
"As this is an express train, and as the boat runs in connection with it, I should think we have shaken him off very effectively." (p.142)	"Yang membawa kita ini kan kereta ekspres, setelah itu kita langsung naik kapal. Kukira dia takkan bisa mengejar kita." (p.152)

In part of this sentence, there are the absorption of word with the characteristics naturalized loan translation as convert from SL into inside RL namely the word 'station' which convert that consonant -t become consonant –s. It absorbing with spelling adjustment without pronunciation adjustment. While, in the next sentences there are words that also using the same characteristics of naturalized loan translation. There are word 'express' which function as adverb in phrase 'express train' that convert the consonant –x become double consonant –ks in Bahasa Indonesia. In

other sides, word 'express' in SL that absorbs into 'ekspres' in RL also have consonant changing there are –ss become –s.

b. Suffix

There is some naturalized loan translation classification in the form of suffix according to EYD which has been simplified to ease the data analysis:

(1) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix -ent/ -ant into -en/ -an.

(2) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix –ar/ -ure into -er /(-ar)/ -ur.

(3) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix -(b)le into -(b)el/ -(b)il.

(4) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix –(t)ion/ -age/ -ate into – asi / -(a)si in the TL.

(5) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix -ic/ -ics/ -ique into -ik / -ika

(6) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix -ive into -if.

(7) Loan translation by absorbing the suffix -c/ -ism into -is/ -isme.

Sample 2. 5: Naturalized Loan Translation by Suffix

Source Language	Receptor Language
Were he but gifted with <u>imagina**tion**</u> he might rise to great heights in his profession. (p.5)	Kalau saja dia memiliki <u>ima**j**ina**si**</u>, pastilah kedudukannya akan melambung tinggi. (p.7)

In this sentence, there is a word that applies naturalized loan translation the word 'imagination' become *imajinasi*. This replace word suffix -ion (SL) become -si (RL). In other hands, the there are consonant convertion from consonant *-g* become consonant *-j*. In this context, the word 'imagination' has the equivalent word in KBBI as *khayalan*.

Sample 2. 6: Naturalized Loan Translation by Suffix

Source Language	Receptor Language
<u>C</u>olonel Ross leaned back with his arms folded and his hat tilted over his eyes, while I listened with interest to the dialogue of the two detec**tive**s. (p.6)	<u>K</u>olonel Ross duduk menyandar, kedua tangannya terlipat ke dadanya, dan topinya menutupi kedua matanya. Aku mendengarkan pembicaraan kedua <u>detekt**if**</u> itu dengan penuh perhatian. (p.8)
You stand in the way not merely of an individual, but of a mighty <u>organiz**ation**</u>, the full extent of which you, with all your cleverness, have been unable to realize. (p.139)	Anda tidak sedang berhadapan dengan seseorang, tapi dengan suatu <u>organis**asi**</u> yang besar. Bagaimanapun cerdasnya Anda, Anda takkan dapat melihat seberapa besarnya organisasi itu. (p.144)
Watson there would tell you that I was a nervous, <u>sensi**tive**</u> boy at school. (p.119)	Watson tahu bagaimana <u>sensiti**f**</u> dan penggugupnya saya sejak masih sekolah. (p.125)

In this sentence, there is not only a word naturalized loan translation that convert a consonant-c become -k in word **c**olonel absorbed become *k*olonel, but also convert word suffix -ive (SL) into the suffix -if (RL) is contained in the word detect**ive** absorbed become *detektif*. In the second example also appears that the word 'organization' in SL in adjusted to RL become 'organisasi'. There is suffix -ation in SL which subsequently turned into the RL -asi. Of course this cannot be separated from EYD rules that have been standardized. According KBBI, the organization is collaboration between groups of people who were held to achieve a common goal. In the next example, the translator replaces the SL word in the RL by giving adjustment to the RL by changing the syllable –ive into -if. These process involved equivalence by modifying a loan word by adjusting the spelling system of SL into RL. Moreover, in the RL words above, the procedure applied is borrowing. In this case, there is known by the RL readers.

Sample 2. 7: Naturalized Loan Translation by Suffix

Source Language	Receptor Language
The Simpson <u>incid**ent**</u> had shown me that a dog was kept in the stables, and yet, though some one had been in and had fetched out a horse, he had not	<u>Insid**en**</u> yang melibatkan Simpson menunjukkan bahwa ada seekor anjing yang menunggui kandang malam itu, dan toh, ketika seseorang memasuki

| barked enough to arouse the two lads in the loft. (p.16) | kandang dan mengambil seekor kuda, dia tak menyalak dengan nyaring. (p.18) |
| "I must say that I am rather disappointed in our London consult**ant**," said Colonel Ross,... (p.13) | "Terus terang, saya agak kecewa dengan konsult**an** dari London ini," kata Kolonel Ross... (p.15) |

The word 'incident' in the text is translated into the word 'insiden' in the RL text. The meaning of these two words of each is similar. In this case, the translator translated the word by taking the pronunciation and modifying the spelling system which changes the consonant -s into the pronunciation –s in the middle of word, and the last letters –ent into the pronunciation –en. While in the next example in the word 'consultant' is translated to 'konsultan' by modifying the spelling which changes the consonant -c into the pronunciation –k at the beginning of word, and the suffix –ant become the pronunciation –an.

Those words are shared in Bahasa Indonesia culture and has been familiar to the readers. As the kind of absorbing process, the procedure applied is loan translation. The same case also can we found in other example word, such as: *permanen, resimen,* and *transparan.*

c. Vowel

There is some naturalized loan translation classification in the form of vowels according to EYD which has been simplified to ease the data analysis:

(1) Loan translation by absorbing the combining double vowels into one vowel in the RL.

(2) Loan translation by absorbing vowel (sound) -e/ -i into -i/ -e in the RL.

(3) Loan translation by absorbing vowel (sound) -a/ -e into -e/ -a in the RL.

(4) Loan translation by absorbing vowel (sound) -(u)o into u in the RL.

Sample 2. 8: Naturalized Loan Translation by Vowels

Source Language	Receptor Language
He'll be cut up this ser<u>iously</u>, for the man has been in his service for years and was a good servant. (p.65)	Masalah ini pasti akan diurusnya ***dengan*** seri<u>us,</u> karena korban telah bekerja dengan baik di tempatnya selama bertahun-tahun. (p.72)
... that was the singular disappearance of the fav<u>ou</u>rite for the Wessex Cup, and the tragic murder of its trainer. (p.2)	...yaitu lenyapnya secara aneh kuda pacuan fav<u>o</u>rit yang dijagokan dalam perlombaan memperebutkan Piala Wessex, dan pembunuhan tragis terhadap pelatihnya. (p.4)

The word 'seriously' in this sentence basically is a word 'serious' that have suffix –ly to expresses the process of something happen. The word *serious* in the SL text is translated into the word *serius* in the RL text. In this case, the words that are absorbed word *serious* naturalized loan translation from SL to RL that are in accordance with the rules of the absorption by EYD the transformation of the vowel *-ou* become *-u*. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing the combination of double vowel *uo* into the pronunciation *u* in the word *serius* as the word 'favorite' in SL which translates to the word 'favorite' in RL. This translation is acceptable in Bahasa Indonesia culture and has been commonly known in the RL readers.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The researcher finds some conclusions after analyzing the data from Bahasa Indonesia translation version (RL) of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. The data are described as follows:

1. After collecting and identifying the data, the researcher finds out that there are two types of loan translation procedures found in the Bahasa Indonesian translation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes*. The loan translation used in the novel consists of pure loan translation. In direct translation method, it has a connection with render or even transfer as the original SL by inserting or absorbing the SL words or phrase form into the RL's, it called proper names and the naturalized loan translation that accordance with *Pedoman Ejaan Bahasa Indonesia Yang Disempurnakan*, in short EYD (The Improved of General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System).

2. The result table shows the higher percentage is pure loan translation which has 62. 17% or 332 words out of 534 words. On the other hand, the percentage of naturalized loan translation has 37. 83% or 202 cases out of 534 cases from both novels. These results prove that the dominance of pure loan translation is higher

than naturalized loan translation. From 332 words of pure loan translation almost of words that consist of the name of the characters and the name of places or institutions in the novel as the sample that shown by the researcher's in the description of analysis which is without any changes and they are acceptable and common in Receptor Language and 202 words belong to naturalized loan translation which means that the English words are absorbed into Bahasa Indonesia by modifying the spelling and pronunciation that have been applied as a guideline of basic principle in forming the loan translation words in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on the results obtained, the study concludes that the most dominant type of the loan translation shown in the Bahasa Indonesia version (RL) of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* is pure loan translation. The high number of loan translation implies that Bahasa Indonesia and English have different factor in translation. The high number of complete meaning shows that the translator maintains the message of the SL. In other words, loan translation are done to produce a natural and acceptable translation in the RL and to keep the message of SL transferred as completely as possible into the RL.

3. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, overall it presents that the translation is accordance with the rules of the receptor language. This case is in line with the concept of

absorption of foreign terms into Bahasa Indonesia term that refers to *The Improved General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System* according to the rules set by the Ministry of National Education Republic of Indonesia about the enhanced spelling.

B. Suggestions

In this writing, researcher only discusses the types of loan translation processes that are applied in the Indonesian version. Therefore, the writer would like to suggest other students who are interested in doing research about translation to analyze other aspects of translation that have not been discussed here. Furthermore, in doing translation, a translator should understand the proper use of words so that he or she will be able to produce good work of translation. The other important thing that should be noted by the translator is that Indonesian translators should understand *The Standard Integration of Absorption Elements in Indonesia* in *EYD* (The Improved of General Guidance for Indonesian Spelling System) in order to produce translated texts in Indonesian. Moreover, the translator should understand the differences of cultural background between the Source Language and the Receptor Language; hence their translation can be accepted in the Target Language.

The other suggestion is that it is better for the translator to find out equivalents in the RL before determining to adopt loan translation or absorbing strategy. Although the translation result is simple, practical, and

stylistic, it will sound unnatural. In order to promote the usage of Indonesian language in the scientific field is better to adopt this strategy rather than to use full loan translation, especially when words are translatable. On the other hand, this method can reduce the destruction of the Indonesian system which is increasingly becoming a habit in society. Starting from this simple case is possible that in the future Bahasa Indonesia can be one of the alternative languages to bridge communication among nations in the world.

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APPENDIX

No.	Source Language (SL)	Receptor Language (RL)	Pure Loan Translation	Combining 'Two' / 'Double' → 'One'	-c → -k (at the beginning/ in the middle / end of words)	-y (of the sound of /i/) → vowel –i	-g → -j (at the beginning / in the middle words)	Combining -ph → f	Combining –st → -s (in the end of words)	-t / -c→ -s (in the middle / end of words)	–x→ - ks (double)	-ent / -ant → -en / -an	-ar / -ure → -er (-ar) / -ur	-(b)le → -(b)el / -(b)il	-age / -ate / -(t)ion → -asi / -(a)si	-ic/ -ics/ -ique → -ik / -ika	-ive → -if	-c / -ism → -is / -isme	Combining 'Two' / 'double' → - 'One'	(Sound) -e / -i → -i / -e	(Sound) -a / -e → -e / -a	-(u)o → u
1.	Silver Blaze	Silver Blaze	√																			
2.	Watson	Watson	√																			
3.	case	kasus			√																	
4.	topic	topic	√																			
5.	comment	komentar			√																	
6.	Analysis	Analisis				√																
7.	Wessex	Wessex	√																			

No.	English	Variant	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	fav**ou**rite	fav**o**rit																√
9.	tragi**c**	tragi**s**							√									
10.	Paddington	Paddington	√															
11.	Exeter	Exeter	√															
12.	Sherlock Holmes	Sherlock Holmes	√															
13.	Reading (city)	Reading	√															
14.	**Ki**lometre	**ki**lometer		√														
15.	telegra**ph**	telegra**f**					√											
16.	Chronicle	Chronicle	√															
17.	Telegraph (newspaper)	Telegraph	√															
18.	Traged**y**	Traged**i**			√													
19.	**c**omplete	**k**omplet		√														
20.	h**y**potesis	h**i**potesis			√													
21.	theor**y**	teor**i**			√													
22.	telegram	telegram	√															
23.	myster**y**	mister**i**			√													
24.	**ph**oto	**f**oto					√											

			√		√																	
25.	Dartmoor	Dartmoor	√																			
26.	Fitroy Simpson	Fitzroy Simpson	√																			
27.	fa**c**ts	fa**k**ta			√																	
28.	Somomy	Somomy	√																			
29.	Ross	Ross	√																			
30.	King's Pyland	King's Pyland	√																			
31.	John Straker	John Straker	√																			
32.	vi**ll**a	vi**l**a		√																		
33.	**c**ontractor	**k**ontraktor			√																	
34.	Tavistock	Tavistock	√																			
35.	Mapleton	Mapleton	√																			
36.	Lord Blackwater	Lord Blackwater	√																			
37.	Silas Brown	Silas Brown	√																			
38.	Ned Hunter	Ned Hunter	√																			
39.	Edith Baxter	Edith Baxter	√																			
40.	w**oo**l	w**o**l		√																		
41.	busine**ss**	bisni**s**		√																		

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
42.	Bayard	Bayard	√																	
43.	information	informasi												√						
44.	straker	straker	√																	
45.	tragedy	tragedy	√																	
46.	effect	efek		√																
47.	police	polisi							√											
48.	inspector	inspektur			√															
49.	imaginations	imajinasi												√						
50.	Gregory	Gregory	√																	
51.	club	klub			√															
52.	London	London	√																	
53.	Pound	Pound	√																	
54.	Desborough	Desborough	√																	
55.	Colonel	Kolonel			√															
56.	initials	inisial							√											
57.	shawl	syal		√																
58.	Opium	Opium	√																	

No.	English	Malay	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
59.	Gips**y**	Gips**i**			√											
60.	factor	factor	√													
61.	Cavendish	Cavendish	√													
62.	Weiss & Co	Weiss & Co	√													
63.	opera**tion**	opera**si**											√			
64.	**c**ataract *knife*	*pisau* **k**atarak		√												
65.	Madame Lesurier	Madame Lesurier	√													
66.	Bond Street	Bond Street	√													
67.	William Darbyshire	William Darbyshire	√													
68.	Guinea*s*	Guinea	√													
69.	loca**tion**	loka**si**											√			
70.	Devonshire	Devonshire	√													
71.	Plymouth	Plymouth	√													
72.	Sir	Sir	√													
73.	boot*s*	bot		√												
74.	radius	radius	√													
75.	s**y**stematics	s**i**stematis			√											

No.																		
76.	meditation	meditasi											√					
77.	Birmingham	Birmingham	√															
78.	coin	koin			√													
79.	Crown	Crown	√															
80.	gossip	gossip	√															
81.	Drastic	Drastic	√															
82.	Jockey	Joki				√												
83.	envelope	amplop																√
84.	Winchester	Winchester	√															
85.	station	stasiun									√							
86.	Well	Well	√															
87.	Sovereign	Sovereign	√															
88.	negro	negro	√															
89.	Rasper	Rasper	√															
90.	Irish	Iris		√														
91.	Pugilist	Pugilist	√															
92.	Mr. Heath Newton	Mr. Heath Newton	√															

No.	English	Indonesian	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19
93.	Wardlaw	Wardlaw	√																		
94.	Duke of Balmoral	Duke of Balmoral	√																		
95.	Lord Singleford	Lord Singleford	√																		
96.	**c**arpet	**k**arpet			√																
97.	indica**tion**	indika**si**												√							
98.	menu	menu	√																		
99.	in**c**ident	in**s**iden			√																
100.	ja**ck**et	ja**k**et	√																		
101.	Clapham	Clapham	√																		
102.	Victoria	Victoria	√																		
103.	**c**ocaine	**k**okain			√																
104.	succe**ss**e**s**	sukse**s**		√																	
105.	reputa**tion**	reputa**si**												√							
106.	uni**que**	**u**nik													√						
107.	Elm*s*	Elm	√																		
108.	Chestnut	Chestnut	√																		
109.	Baker Street	Baker Street	√																		

No.	English	Translation																					
110.	pip**e**	pip**a**																				√	
111.	Shilling	Shilling	√																				
112.	Professor	Professor	√																				
113.	Obj**e**ct	Obye**k**			√																		
114.	Grosvenor	Grosvenor	√																				
115.	penny	penny	√																				
116.	l**a**mp	l**a**mpu																				√	
117.	gas	gas	√																				
118.	detect**ive**	detekt**if**																	√				
119.	**c**onsultant	**k**onsultan			√																		
120.	Mr. Grant Munro	Mr. Grant Munro	√																				
121.	Effie	Effie	√																				
122.	Mrs. Hebron	Mrs. Hebron	√																				
123.	Ameri**c**a	Ameri**k**a			√																		
124.	Atlanta	Atlanta	√																				
125.	Pinner	Pinner	√																				
126.	Middlesex	Middlesex	√																				

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
127.	Investa**tion**	investa**si**												√						
128.	Per**c**ent	Per**s**en								√										
129.	Norbury	Norbury	√																	
130.	Bank**er**	Bank**ir**																	√	
131.	S**c**otland	S**k**otlandia			√															
132.	Raincoat	Raincoat	√																	
133.	Jack	Jack	√																	
134.	Pose	Pose	√																	
135.	City	City	√																	
136.	Race	Ras	√																	
137.	Lucy	Lucy	√																	
138.	Crystal Palace	Crystal Palace	√																	
139.	Mr. Farquhar	Mr. Farquhar	√																	
140.	pra**c**tice	pra**k**tek			√															
141.	fa**c**tor	fa**k**tor			√															
142.	pa**t**ient	pa**s**ien								√										
143.	do**c**tor	do**k**ter			√															

No.	English	Indonesian	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14
144.	professional	profesi		√												
145.	bell	bel		√												
146.	June	Juni													√	
147.	British Medical Journal	British Medical Journal	√													
148.	Sign of Four	Sign of Four	√													
149.	collection	koleksi		√												
150.	critics	kritis							√							
151.	Lucern	Lucern	√													
152.	lable	label									√					
153.	client	klien			√											
154.	Mr. Hall Pycroft	Mr. Hall Pycroft	√													
155.	athlete	atlet		√												
156.	Coxon & -Woodhouse	Coxon & -Woodhouse	√													
157.	Draper Gardens	Draper Gardens	√													
158.	Venezuela	Venezuela	√													
159.	recomendation	rekomendasi									√					

No.	Word 1	Word 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
160.	Mawson & Williams	Mawson & Williams	√																			
161.	Lombard Street	Lombard Street	√																			
162.	optimi**st**	optimi**s**							√													
163.	Hampstead	Hampstead	√																			
164.	Potter's Terrace	Potter's Terrace	√																			
165.	ag**ent***s*	ag**en**									√											
166.	Arthur Pinner	Arthur Pinner	√																			
167.	Ayrshires	Ayrshires	√																			
168.	New Zealand	New Zealand	√																			
169.	'British Broken Hills	'British Broken Hills	√																			
170.	co**mm**a	ko**m**a		√																		
171.	Franco-Midland	Franco-Midland	√																			
172.	Franc**e**	Pranc**is**																√				
173.	San Remo	San Remo	√																			
174.	Brussels	Brussels	√																			
175.	Promo**tion**	promo**si**												√								
176.	Dire**c**tor	dire**k**tur			√																	

No.	English	Indonesian	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8
177.	sta**ff**	sta**f**		√						
178.	comi**ss**ion	komi**s**i		√						
179.	Corporation Street	Corporation Street	√							
180.	mana**g**er	mana**j**er				√				
181.	hotel	hotel	√							
182.	New Street	New Street	√							
183.	Roma	Roma	√							
184.	por**c**elain	por**s**elen						√		
185.	dupli**c**ate	dupli**k**at			√					
186.	bus	bus	√							
187.	Ta**x**i	ta**ks**i						√		
188.	Mr. Harris	Mr. Harris	√							
189.	Bermondsey	Bermondsey	√							
190.	Mr. Price	Mr. Price	√							
191.	account**ant**	akunt**an**							√	
192.	e**x**pression	e**ks**presi						√		
193.	normal	normal	√							

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
194.	Evening Standard	Evening Standard	√																	
195.	Sergeant Tuson	Sersan Tuson	√																	
196.	do**c**ument	do**k**umen		√																
197.	Gloria Scott	Gloria Scott	√																	
198.	Trevor	Trevor	√																	
199.	Hudson	Hudson	√																	
200.	pistol	pistol	√																	
201.	**c**riminal	**k**riminal		√																
202.	m**i**nutes	m**e**nit																	√	
203.	Donnithorpe	Donnithorpe	√																	
204.	Norfolk	Norfolk	√																	
205.	semester	semester	√																	
206.	Langmere	Langmere	√																	
207.	Broads	Broads	√																	
208.	**oa**k	**e**k																√		
209.	ideal	ideal	√																	
210.	mental	mental	√																	

№																						
211.	social	sosial								√												
212.	Edward Hoby	Edward Hoby	√																			
213.	Mr. Beddoes	Mr. Beddoes	√																			
214.	sofa	sofa	√																			
215.	organics	organik			√																	
216.	apoplexy	apopleksi										√										
217.	position	posisi												√								
218.	Hampshire	Hampshire	√																			
219.	Fording-bridge	Fording-bridge	√																			
220.	stroke	stroke	√																			
221.	Dr. Fordham	Dr. Fordham	√																			
222.	Falmouth	Falmouth	√																			
223.	October	Oktober			√																	
224.	James Armitage	James Armitage	√																			
225.	bank	bank	√																			
226.	Australia	Australia	√																			
227.	Krimea	Krimea	√																			

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
228.	Tiongkok	Tiongkok	√								
229.	asist**ant**	asist**en**									√
230.	**c**aptain	**k**apten			√						
231.	Jack Prendergast	Jack Prendergast	√								
232.	Mercer	Mercer	√								
233.	Evans	Evans	√								
234.	ce**ll**	se**l**		√							
235.	**c**abin	**k**abin			√						
236.	bayonet	bayonet	√								
237.	Atlanti**c**	Atlanti**k**			√						
238.	Wilson	Wilson	√								
239.	Verde	Verde	√								
240.	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	√								
241.	dramati**cs**	dramati**s**								√	
242.	Terai	Terai	√								
243.	Ritual	Ritual	√								
244.	Bohemia	Bohemia	√								

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
245.	Afganistan	Afganistan	√							
246.	sandal	sandal	√							
247.	Persia	Persia	√							
248.	mode	mode	√							
249.	violin	violin	√							
250.	clipping	kliping		√						
251.	bundle	bundel							√	
252.	Tarleton	Tarleton	√							
253.	Vamberry	Vamberry	√							
254.	aluminium	aluminium	√							
255.	Ricoletti	Ricoletti	√							
256.	Russia	Rusia		√						
257.	publication	publikasi								√
258.	A Study in Scarlet	A Study in Scarlet	√							
259.	Montague Street	Montague Street	√							
260.	corridor	koridor		√						
261.	Reginald Musgrave	Reginald Musgrave	√							

No.			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
262.	Sussex	Sussex	√																		
263.	Hurlstone	Hurlstone	√																		
264.	Brunton	Brunton	√																		
265.	Rachel Howells	Rachel Howells	√																		
266.	Janet Tregellis	Janet Tregellis	√																		
267.	Wales	Wales	√																		
268.	Novel	novel	√																		
269.	Billyard	biliar		√																	
270.	corridor	koridor		√																	
271.	archaeologist	arkeolog			√																
272.	emotion	emosi												√							
273.	reputation	reputasi												√							
274.	Hysteric	histeris				√															
275.	Generation	generasi												√							
276.	Modern	modern	√																		
277.	Formula	formula	√																		
278.	Normandia	Normandia	√																		

No.	English	Indonesian																
279.	trigonometry	trigonometri				√												
280.	compass	kompas		√														
281.	cement	semen			√													
282.	lantern	lentera															√	
283.	scenario	skenario			√													
284.	centimeter	sentimeter						√										
285.	*King* Charles I	*Raja* Charles I	√															
286.	Sir Ralph Musgrave	Sir Ralph Musgrave	√															
287.	*King* Charles II	*Raja* Charles II	√															
288.	Dynasty	Dinasti				√												
289.	Stuart	Stuart	√															
290.	Sumatra	Sumatra	√															
291.	Baron Maupertuis	Baron Maupertuis	√															
292.	politics	politik			√													
293.	demonstration	demonstrasi												√				
294.	April	April	√															
295.	Dulong *Hotel*	*Hotel* Dulong	√															

No.																										
296.	depre**ss**ion	depre**s**i		√																						
297.	Colonel Hayter	Kolonel Hayter	√																							
298.	Reigate	Reigate	√																							
299.	Surrey	Surrey	√																							
300.	Diploma**tion**	diploma**si**																	√							
301.	Lyons	Lyons	√																							
302.	Acton	Acton	√																							
303.	Set*s*	set	√																							
304.	Homer	Homer	√																							
305.	Pope	Pope	√																							
306.	barometer	barometer	√																							
307.	William Kirwan	William Kirwan	√																							
308.	Mr. Alec Cunningham	Mr. Alec Cunningham	√																							
309.	seri**ou**s	seri**u**s																								√
310.	Varia**tion**	varia**si**																	√							
311.	*Inspector* Forreste	*Inspektur* Forreste	√																							

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
312.	Reproduc**tion**	reproduk**si**												√					
313.	me**th**od	me**t**ode		√															
314.	Id**ea**	id**e**															√		
315.	Po**st**	po**s**					√												
316.	Anne *Queen*	*Ratu* Anne	√																
317.	officer	officer	√																
318.	Bo**tt**le	bo**t**ol		√															
319.	Reichenbach *Waterfall*	*Air Terjun* Reichenbach	√																
320.	mot**ive**	moti**f**													√				
321.	Annie Morrison	Annie Morrison	√																
322.	spa**ce**	Spa**si**						√											
323.	Arcadian	Arcadia	√																
324.	Waterloo	Waterloo	√																
325.	Indian	Indian	√																
326.	Aldershot	Aldershot	√																
327.	Royal Mallows	Royal Mallows	√																
328.	Mutiny	Mutiny	√																

No.	Word 1	Word 2																						
329.	regim**ent**	resim**en**											√											
330.	James Barclay	James Barclay	√																					
331.	Miss Nancy Devoy	Miss Nancy Devoy	√																					
332.	popul**ar**	popul**er**																				√		
333.	Mayor Murphy	Mayor Murphy	√																					
334.	Bata**ll**ion	Bata**l**ion		√																				
335.	infantr**y**	infanter**i**			√																			
336.	Lachine	Lachine	√																					
337.	mi**le**s	mi**l**																			√			
338.	ba**rr**acks	ba**r**ak		√																				
339.	**c**atholic	**K**atolik			√																			
340.	ac**tive**	ak**tif**															√							
341.	Chapel Watt Street	Kapel Watt Street	√																					
342.	St. George	St. George	√																					
343.	Jane Stewart	Jane Stewart	√																					
344.	veteran	veteran	√																					
345.	Henry Wood	Henry Wood	√																					

No.													
346.	Simpson	Simpson	√										
347.	oven	oven	√										
348.	liver	lever										√	
349.	India	India	√										
350.	Bhurtee	Bhurtee	√										
351.	Sikh	Sikh	√										
352.	General Neill	Jenderal Neill			√								
353.	route	rute											√
354.	Nepal	Nepal	√										
355.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	√										
356.	Punjab	Punjab	√										
357.	cobra	kobra		√									
358.	chimpanzee	simpanse					√						
359.	Teddy	Teddy	√										
360.	Uria	Uria	√										
361.	Betseba	Betseba	√										
362.	Samuel I	Samuel I	√										

No.	English	Indonesian										
363.	Samuel II	Samuel II	√									
364.	analitical	analitis					√					
365.	Investigation	investigasi							√			
366.	research	riset										√
367.	August	Agustus									√	
368.	Parliament	Parlemen				√						
369.	Southsea	Southsea	√									
370.	New Forest	New Forest	√									
371.	Poe	Poe	√									
372.	Mimic	Mimik		√								
373.	General Gordon	Jenderal Gordon	√									
374.	Henry Ward Beecher	Henry Ward Beecher	√									
375.	mission	misi		√								
376.	carrier	karier		√								
377.	international	internasional					√					
378.	Fleet Street	Fleet Street	√									
379.	Strand	Strand	√									

No.	English	Indonesian																			
380.	details	detail	√																			
381.	consult	konsultasi			√																	
382.	apartement	apartemen								√												
383.	Percy Trevelyan	Percy Trevelyan	√																			
384.	Brook Street	Brook Street	√																			
385.	specialist	spesialis							√													
386.	Pension	Pensiun																				√
387.	King's College	King's College	√																			
388.	Bruce Pinkerton	Bruce Pinkerton	√																			
389.	economics	ekonomi			√																	
390.	Blessington	Blessington	√																			
391.	speculation	spekulasi												√								
392.	reputation	reputasi												√								
393.	West End	West End	√																			
394.	Hercules	Hercules	√																			
395.	nitrate	nitrate	√																			
396.	laboratory	laboratorium				√																

No.	English	Indonesian	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8	c9	c10	c11	c12	c13	c14	c15	c16	c17	c18	c19	c20
397.	comunica**tion**	komunika**si**													√							
398.	Oxford Street	Oxford Street	√																			
399.	Harley Street	Harley Street	√																			
400.	Havana	Havana	√																			
401.	Mr. Lanner	Mr. Lanner	√																			
402.	Oporto	Oporto	√																			
403.	vers**ion**	ver**si**													√							
404.	Biddle	Biddle	√																			
405.	Hayward	Hayward	√																			
406.	Moffat	Moffat	√																			
407.	Worthingdon *Bank*	*Bank* Worthingdon	√																			
408.	Sutton	Sutton	√																			
409.	Cartwright	Cartwright	√																			
410.	inform**ant**	inform**an**										√										
411.	Davos Platz	Davos Platz	√																			
412.	Scotland Yard	Scotland Yard	√																			
413.	Norah Creina	Norah Creina	√																			

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
414.	sympathy	simpatik	√																	
415.	Regent Circus	Regent Circus	√																	
416.	atav**ism**	atav**isme**																√		
417.	systemati**c**	sistemati**s**																√		
418.	Verneth	Verneth	√																	
419.	Mycroft	Mycroft	√																	
420.	logi**c**	logi**s**								√										
421.	Diogenes Club	Diogenes Club	√																	
422.	**c**lub	**k**lub		√																
423.	ambi**tion**	ambi**si**												√						
424.	Pall Mall	Pall Mall	√																	
425.	Whitehall	Whitehall	√																	
426.	a**mm**unition	a**m**unisi		√																
427.	cavalr**y**	kavaler**i**			√															
428.	arti**ll**ery	arti**l**eri		√																
429.	Northumberland Avenue	Northumberland Avenue	√																	

			√																				
430.	Kensing-ton	Kensing-ton	√																				
431.	Charing Cross	Charing Cross	√																				
432.	Shaftesbury Avenue	Shaftesbury Avenue	√																				
433.	Mr. Melas	Mr. Melas	√																				
434.	pl**a**ster	pl**e**ster																					√	
435.	bandit	bandit	√																				
436.	Athena	Athena	√																				
437.	'Wandsworth Common	'Wandsworth Common	√																				
438.	Clapham	Clapham	√																				
439.	Daily News	Daily News	√																				
440.	Paul Kratides	Paul Kratides	√																				
441.	Harold Latimer	Harold Latimer	√																				
442.	Sophy Kratides	Sophy Kratides	√																				
443.	model*s*	model	√																				
444.	Beckenham	Beckenham	√																				
445.	The Myrtles	The Myrtles	√																				

No.	Source	Target	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18
446.	J. Davenport'	J. Davenport'	√																	
447.	Lower Brixton	Lower Brixton	√																	
448.	London Bridge	London Bridge	√																	
449.	brand**y**	brend**i**			√															
450.	Wilson Kemp	Wilson Kemp	√																	
451.	Hungary	Hungaria	√																	
452.	Budapest	Budapest	√																	
453.	Monsieur Dubuque	Monsieur Dubuque	√																	
454.	Fritz von Waldbaum	Fritz von Waldbaum	√																	
455.	Danzig	Danzig	√																	
456.	na**t**ional	na**s**ional							√											
457.	Percy Phelps	Percy Phelps	√																	
458.	Cambridge *University*	*Universitas* Cambridge	√																	
459.	Lord Holdhurst	Lord Holdhurst	√																	
460.	conservat**ive**	Konservat**if**														√				
461.	Part**y**	Part**ai**																√		

No.	English	Indonesian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
462.	physics	fisik						√										
463.	Woking	Woking	√															
464.	Briarbrae	Briarbrae	√															
465.	emo**t**ional	emo**s**ional								√								
466.	Joseph Harrison	Joseph Harrison	√															
467.	func**tion**	fung**si**												√				
468.	Ital**y**	Ital**ia**															√	
469.	**C**ontrast	**K**ontras			√													
470.	Lord Holdhurst	Lord Holdhurst	√															
471.	Charles Gorot	Charles Gorot	√															
472.	e**x**tra	e**ks**tra									√							
473.	A**ll**iance	A**l**iansi		√														
474.	arti**c**le	arti**k**el			√													
475.	Charles Street	Charles Street	√															
476.	Ivy Lane *Street*	*Jalan* Ivy Lane	√															
477.	linoleum	linoleum	√															
478.	Mrs. Tangey	Mrs. Tangey	√															

No.	English	Indonesian	C1																			C2	C3	C4					
479.	Mr. Forbes	Mr. Forbes	√																											
480.	situa**tion**s	situa**si**																					√							
481.	sensit**ive**	sensit**if**																							√					
482.	diplomat**ic**	diplomat**ik**																						√						
483.	Dr. Ferrier	Dr. Ferrier	√																											
484.	Huguenot	Huguenot	√																											
485.	Miss Harrison	Miss Harrison	√																											
486.	Coldstream Guards	Coldstream Guards	√																											
487.	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	√																											
488.	Northumberland	Northumberland	√																											
489.	Downing Street	Downing Street	√																											
490.	ham	ham	√																											
491.	Surrey	Surrey	√																											
492.	Ripley	Ripley	√																											
493.	reconstruc**tion**	rekonstruk**si**																						√							
494.	Journal de Geneve	Journal de Geneve	√																											
495.	Reuter*'s*	Reuter	√																											

No.			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
496.	Narbonne	Narbonne	√							
497.	Nimes	Nimes	√							
498.	Skandinavia	Skandinavia	√							
499.	Professor Moriarty	Profesor Moriarty		√						
500.	matemathical	matematika			√					
501.	Napoleon	Napoleon	√							
502.	genius	jenius				√				
503.	theoretical	teoretis							√	
504.	reptile	reptil								√
505.	organisazation	organisasi						√		
506.	Bentinck Street	Bentinck Street	√							
507.	Welbeck Street	Welbeck Street	√							
508.	Marylebone Lane	Marylebone Lane	√							
509.	Vere Street	Vere Street	√							
510.	Incident	insiden					√			
511.	Lowther Arcade	Lowther Arcade	√							
512.	Continental	Continental	√							

No.																											
513.	Mortimer Street	Mortimer Street	√																								
514.	Porter	porter	√																								
515.	Pastor	pastor	√																								
516.	Profile	profil																								√	
517.	express	ekspres											√														
518.	Canterbury	Canterbury	√																								
519.	New Haven	New Haven	√																								
520.	Dieppe	Dieppe	√																								
521.	Basle	Basle	√																								
522.	Luxemburg	Luxemburg	√																								
523.	Kent	Kent	√																								
524.	spontaneous	Spontan																									√
525.	Strasbourg	Strasbourg	√																								
526.	Rhone *Hill*	*Bukit* Rhone	√																								
527.	Leuk	Leuk	√																								
528.	Gemmi Pass	Gemmi Pass	√																								
529.	Meiringen	Meiringen	√																								

530.	Interlaken	Interlaken	√																			
531.	Alpen	Alpen	√																			
532.	Daubensee	Daubensee	√																			
533.	Peter Steiler	Peter Steiler	√																			
534.	Grosvenor	Grosvenor	√																			
			332	31	45	15	3	3	2	19	5	8	0	2	29	3	5	2	5	9	7	4
				202																		
Total			**534**																			