

## APPENDIX

No.	English	Indonesian	Noun Type	Strategy	Case
1	during the days when I was still sharing rooms with Holmes in <b>Baker Street</b> , (p.1)	hari-hari itu ketika aku masih berbagi kamar dengan Holmes di <b>Baker Street</b> , (p.8)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
2	<b>Mr. Lestrade</b> , of Scotland Yard, is acting already in the matter, (p.1)	<b>Mr. Lestrade</b> , dari Scotland yard, sedang menangani masalah tersebut, (p.10)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
3	Mr. Lestrade, of <b>Scotland Yard</b> , is acting already in the matter, (p.1)	Mr. Lestrade, dari <b>Scotland yard</b> , sedang menangani masalah tersebut, (p.10)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
4	"It is dated from <b>Grosvenor Mansions</b> , (p.1)	"Surat ini datang dari <b>Grosvenor Mansions</b> , (p.11)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
5	"Lord Robert	"Lord Robert	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b>

	Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, second son of the <b>Duke of Balmoral.</b> (p.1)	Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, anak kedua dari <b>Duke of Balmoral.</b> (p.12)			The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
6	It is in the personal column of the <i>Morning Post</i> , (p.2)	"Ini ada di kolom pribadi <i>Morning Post</i> , (p.13)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
7	the marriage would be an absolutely quiet one, that it would be at <b>St. George's, Hanover Square</b> , (p.2)	pernikahan tersebut akan benar-benar diselenggarakan dengan sederhana, diselenggarakan di <b>St. George, Hanover Square</b> , (p.14)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
8	and that the honeymoon would be passed at <b>Lord Backwater's</b> place, near Petersfield. (p.2)	dan bulan madu akan dilewatkan di kediaman <b>Lord Backwater</b> , dekat Petersfield. (p.15)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
9	"When did you first meet <b>Miss Hatty Doran</b> ?" (p.4)	"Kapan pertama kali kau bertemu dengan <b>Miss Hatty Doran</b> ?" (p.21)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.

10	, and he took me away to 'Frisco. (p.8)	dan dia membawaku ke 'Frisco <sup>1</sup> .  <sup>1</sup> San Fransisco. (p.42)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Contextual overdetermination.</b> The use of footnote helps the readers to understand the word which is untranslated and it indicates the intervention of the second voice in the discourse.
11	... will not prevent our children from being someday citizens of the same world-wide country under a flag which shall be a quartering of the <b>Union Jack</b> with the Stars and Stripes." (p.9)	... tidak akan mencegah anak-anak kita suatu hari menjadi warga negara yang sama dengan negara besar di bawah bendera yang akan memisahkan <b>Union Jack</b> <sup>2</sup> dengan bintang dan Garis <sup>3</sup> ."  <sup>2</sup> Bendera nasional Inggris (p.49)	Compound Noun	Borrowing	<b>Contextual overdetermination.</b> The use of footnote helps the readers to understand the word which is untranslated and it indicates the intervention of the second voice in the discourse.
12	Having laid out all these luxuries, my two visitors vanished away, like the genii of the <b>Arabian Nights</b> , (p.7)	Mendapatkan semua hidangan mewah ini, dua tamuku menghilang, bagaikan jalan dalam <b>Arabian Nights</b> , (p.38)	Compound Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
13	I have read the advertisement about it in <b>The Times</b> every day lately.	karena melihat iklan mengenai benda ini yang kubaca di <b>The Times</b> setiap hari akhir-akhir ini. (p.67)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.

14	was returning from some small jollification and was making his way homeward down <b>Tottenham Court Road.</b>	Kembali dari pesta kecil dan sedang berjalan pulang melewati <b>Tottenham Court Road.</b> (p.58)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
15	As he reached the corner of <b>Goodge Street,</b>	Saat dia sampai di <b>Goodge Street.</b> (p.58)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
16	and so through a zigzag of slums to <b>Covent Garden Market.</b>	dan terus melalui oerkampungan kumuh yang berkelok-kelok sampai di <b>Covent Garden Market.</b> (p.80)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
17	"A thousand <b>pounds!</b>	"Seribu <b>pounds!</b> (p.67)	Countable/ Uncountable	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
18	...in the background which would induce the <b>Countess</b> to part with half her fortune ...	...ada latar belakang pertimbangan yang menyebabkan <b>Countess</b> melepaskan sebagian hartanya... (p.68)	Countable/ Uncountable	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.

19	“Oh, in the <i>Globe, Star, Pall Mall, St. James’s, Evening News, Standard, Echo</i> , and any others that occur to you.”	“Iklannya di <i>Globe, Star, Pall Mall, St. James’s, Evening News, Standard, Echo</i> , dan surat kabar lain yang menurutmu sesuai.” (p.72)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
20	by which, on consideration of some few <b>pence</b> every week,	di mana dengan membayar beberapa <b>pence</b> tiap minggu, (p.78)	Countable/ Uncountable	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
21	“Now then, Mr. <b>Cocksure</b> ,”	“Sekarang, Mr <i>Cocksure</i> – <i>sangat atau terlalu yakin</i> –.” (p.84)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
22	A few <b>yards</b> off he stopped under a lamp-post	Setelah beberapa <b>yard</b> dia berhenti di bawah sebuah lampu (p.85)	Countable/ Uncountable	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
23	Give him a dash of <b>brandy</b> .	Beri dia sedikit <b>brandy</b> . (p.91)	Countable/ Uncountable	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.

24	“allow me to introduce you to <b>Mr.</b> and <b>Mrs.</b> Francis Hay Moulton.	“izinkan aku memperkenalkan <b>Mr</b> dan <b>Mrs</b> Francis Hay Moulton. (p.41)	Proper Noun	Borrowing	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which remains untranslated allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness in the target text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
25	“Your morning letters, if I remember right, were from a fish-monger and a <b>tide-waiter.</b> ” (p.1)	"Surat pagimu jika ingatanmu benar, dikirim oleh penjual ikan dan <b>penunggu air pasang.</b> " (p.8)	Compound Noun	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
26	and the noble lord has had the misfortune to get a smear of ink upon the outer side of his right <b>little finger,</b> ” (p.1)	dan sang bangsawan tinggi ini bernasib sial karena mengotori bagian luar <b>jari kecil</b> kanannya,” (p.11)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
27	Circumstantial evidence is occasionally very convincing, <b>as when you find a trout in the milk,</b> to quote Thoreau’s example.” (p.6)	Bukti terperinci kadang sangat meyakinkan, <b>seperti menemukan ikan di dalam susu,</b> mengutip contoh yang dikatakan Thoreau.” (p.31)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
28	Every clue seems <b>to slip through my fingers.</b> (p.6)	Setiap teka-teki kelihatannya <b>lepas dari tanganku.</b> (p.33)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers

29	“There is a <b>little nut for you to crack</b> , Master Holmes.” (p.6)	“Ada <b>kacang kecil yang bisa kau pecahkan</b> , Guru Holmes.” (p.34)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text. <b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
30	... will not prevent our children from being someday citizens of the same world-wide country under a flag which shall be a quartering of the Union Jack with the <b>Stars and Stripes</b> .” (p.9)	... tidak akan mencegah anak-anak kita suatu hari menjadi warga negara yang sama dengan negara besar di bawah bendera yang akan memisahkan Union Jack <sup>2</sup> dengan <b>Bintang dan Garis</b> <sup>3</sup> .”  <sup>3</sup> <b>Bendera nasional Amerika</b> (p.49)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Contextual overdetermination.</b> The use of footnote helps the readers to understand the word which imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows and it indicates the intervention of the second voice in the discourse.
31	Eight <b>shillings</b> for a bed and eight <b>pence</b> for a glass of sherry pointed to one of the most expensive hotels. (p.10)	Delapan <b>silling</b> untuk kamar dan delapan <b>pens</b> untuk segelas sherry menunjukkan salah satu hotel paling mahal. (p.51)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in

32	There were a couple of brace of cold woodcock, a pheasant, a p <sup>^</sup> at <sup>^</sup> e de foie gras pie with a <b>group of ancient and cobwebby bottles.</b> (p.7)	Ada sepasang ayam hutan dingin, burung, kue p <sup>^</sup> at <sup>^</sup> e de foie gras dengan <b>sekelompok botol tua dan sarang laba-laba.</b> (p.38)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	the translated text. <b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the sorce text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
33	which will happen when you have four million human beings all jostling each other within the space of a few square <b>miles.</b>	yang akan terjadi ketika kau berhadapan dengan empat juta manusia yang saling mendorong dalam ruangan yang berukuran beberapa <b>mil.</b> (p.56)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the sorce text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
34	while I continue to retain the hat of the unknown gentleman who lost his <b>Christmas dinner.</b> "	sementara aku tetap menahan topi tak bertuan ini yang pemiliknya telah kehilangan <b>makan malam Natal.</b> " (p.60)	Compound Noun	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the sorce text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
35	"I had no doubt that the <b>gang of roughs</b> who assaulted me	Aku yakin <b>gang kasar</b> yang menyerangku (p.76)	Countable/ Uncountable	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b> The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the sorce text. It shows the presence of the translator's voice in the translated text.
36	and I have a <b>fiver</b> on it	dan aku memiliki <b>lima</b>	Countable/	Calque	<b>Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality.</b>

	that the bird I ate is country bred.”	<b>poundsterling</b> untuk itu bahwa burung yang kumakan benar-benar dari desa.” (p.83)	Uncountable		The word which is imitates the morphological scheme and the signification of source language allows the target language readers feel the taste of foreignness of the source text. It shows the presence of the translator’s voice in the translated text.
37	has grizzled hair which he has had cut within the last few days, and which he anoints with <b>lime-cream</b> .	Rambutnya beruban yang baru saja dipangkas beberapa hari yang lalu, dan memakai <b>krim jeruk</b> . (p.62)	Compound Noun	Calque	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
38	Frank had been a <b>prisoner</b> among the Apaches, (p.9)	Frank telah <b>ditahan</b> oleh suku Apache, (p.46)	Countable/ Uncountable	Transposition	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
39	It was only after a painful and prolonged scene that she was ejected by the butler and the <b>footman</b> . (p.3)	Tidak lama setelah kejadian yang menyakitkan dan tertundanya pesta, wanita itu diusir oleh pelayan dan <b>penjaga pengantin wanita</b> . (p.17)	Compound Noun	Modulation	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.

40	Here is <b>the stone</b> ;	Inilah <b>batu permata</b> itu. (p.70)	Countable/ Uncountable	Modulation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
41	A few yards off he stopped under a <b>lamp-post</b>	Setelah beberapa yard dia berhenti di bawah sebuah <b>lampu</b> (p.85)	Countable/ Uncountable	Modulation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
42	Sherlock Holmes hailed a <b>four-wheeler</b> which was passing.	Sherlock Holmes menghentikan <b>kereta kuda</b> yang sedang lewat. (p.88)	Countable/ Uncountable	Modulation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
43	Besides, it is the <b>season</b> of forgiveness.	Di samping itu, ini merupakan <b>bulan</b> untuk memaafkan;	Countable/ Uncountable	Modulation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at

44	“Yes, it would have been of <b>no use to anyone</b> had we not done so.	“Ya, akan <b>sia-sia</b> jika kami tidak melakukannya. (p.76)	Countable/ Uncountable	Modulation	the same time. <b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
45	and then Frank went off to seek his fortune, (p.8)	dan kemudian Frank pergi untuk <b>mengadu nasib</b> , (p.43)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
46	if <b>rumour</b> is correct, (p.2)	jika <b>kabar burung</b> itu benar, (p.13)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
47	Instantly put themselves in communication with the police, and very energetic <b>inquiries</b> are being made, (p.3)	segera melaporkan hal itu kepada polisi, dan <b>tanya jawab dengan polisi</b> dilakukan. (p.18)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the

48	“Lady St. Simon said something about ‘ <b>jumping a claim.</b> ’ She was accustomed to use slang of the kind. (p.5)	“Lady St. Simon mengatakan sesuatu tentang <b>menyita tanah.</b> ’ (p.27)	Countable/ uncountable	Equivalence	secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time. <b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
49	I can make <b>neither head nor tail</b> of the business.” (p.6)	Aku <b>tidak mengerti</b> dengan permasalahan ini.” (p.32)	Compound Noun	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
50	“In <b>heaven’s name</b> , what for?” (p.6)	“ <b>Demi Tuhan</b> , untuk apa?” (p.33)	Compound Noun	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
51	Good-day, Mr. Holmes, and we shall see which <b>gets to the bottom</b> of the matter first.” (p.7)	Selamat siang, Mr Holmes, dan kita akan lihat siapa yang pertama kali dapat	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the

		<b>menyelesaikan</b> masalah ini.” (p. 37)			source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
52	Frank wouldn’t <b>throw up his hand</b> , (p.8)	Frank tidak akan <b>melepaskanku</b> (p.42)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
53	then he has assuredly <b>gone down in the world.</b> ”	maka dia pasti telah <b>bangkrut.</b> ” (p.63)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time./
54	he was bringing home the goose as a <b>peace-offering</b> to his wife.	dia membawa pulang angsa sebagai <b>tawaran perdamaian</b> kepada istrinya. (p.65)	Compound Noun	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
55	and to the adventure of the man with the <b>twisted lip.</b>	dan pada petualangan laki-laki <b>bibir sumbing.</b> (p.57)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes

56	Great Lord of mercy!”	Tuhan Maha Pengampun!” (p.67)	Countable/ Uncountable	Equivalence	invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time. <b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
57	Send him to jail now, and you make him a <b>jail-bird</b> for life.	Dengan mengirimnya ke penjara sekarang, berarti kau membuatnya menjadi <b>tawanan</b> seumur hidup. (p.98)	Compound Noun	Equivalence	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
58	and the Jezail bullet which I had brought back in one of my limbs as a relic of my <b>Afghan</b> campaign throbbed with dull persistence. (p.1)	dan peluru Jezail yang aku bawa kembali dalam salah satu dari bagian tubuhku sebagai kenang-kenangan operasi <b>Afganistan</b> yang mendebarkan dengan perjuangan bodoh. (p.8)	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
59	With my body in one <b>easy-chair</b> and my legs	Dengan berbaring di <b>kursi</b> dan menyilangkan	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b>

	upon another, (p.1)	kaki (p.8)			This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
60	I had surrounded myself with a <b>cloud</b> of newspapers until at last, (p.1)	aku dikelilini <b>lautan</b> surat kabar sampai pada akhirnya, (p.8)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
61	'Arms: Azure, three caltrops in chief over a <b>fess sable</b> . (p.1)	Kesatuan: Azure, kepala tiga caltrop dengan <b>pita hitam</b> . (p.12)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
62	the only daughter of Aloysius Doran. Esq., of San Francisco, <b>Cal.</b> , <b>U.S.A.</b> ' (p.2)	putri tunggal Aloysius Doran. Esq., Dari San Francisco, <b>Kalifornia</b> , <b>A.S.</b> (p.13)	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.

63	One by one the management of the noble houses of <b>Great Britain</b> is passing into the hands of our fair cousins from across the <b>Atlantic</b> . (p.2)	Satu demi satu, manajemen rumah bangsawan <b>Inggris Raya</b> akan dilimpahkan kepada saudara sepupu kita dari seberang samudra <b>Atlantik</b> . (p.13)	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
64	Miss Doran, whose graceful figure and striking face attracted much attention at the <b>Westbury House</b> festivities, (p.2)	Nona Doran yang cantik dan berwajah memesona dan sangat menarik perhatian <b>Istana Westbury</b> , (p.14)	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
65	"At the <b>wedding breakfast</b> ." (p.2)	"Pada <b>pesta perjamuan makan</b> ." (p.15)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
66	"The <b>King of Scandinavia</b> ." (p.3)	" <b>Raja Skandinavia</b> ." (p.21)	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at

67	“She walked into the <b>breakfast-room.</b> ” (p.5)	“Dia berjalan memasuki <b>ruang makan.</b> ” (p.27)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	the same time. <b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
68	May I ask whether you were seated at the <b>breakfast-table</b> so that you could see out of the window?” (p.6)	Bisakah kau duduk di <b>meja makan</b> sehingga kau bisa melihat pemandangan luar?” (p.30)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
69	The official detective was attired in a <b>pea-jacket</b> and cravat, (p.6)	Detektif pemerintah itu mengenakan <b>jaket pelaut</b> dan dasi, (p.32)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator ‘s voice at the same time.
70	and his hand thrust into the breast of his <b>frock-coat,</b> (p.8)	dan tangannya dibenamkan pada dada di atas <b>mantel panjangnya,</b> (p.41)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text’s orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the

71	I seated myself in his <b>armchair</b>	Aku duduk di <b>kursi</b> . (p.56)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time. <b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
72	for a sharp <b>frost</b> had set in,	karena <b>dingin</b> yang menusuk menembus ke dalam, (p.56)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
73	It arrived upon <b>Christmas</b> morning,	Topi ono tiba pada pagi <b>Natal</b> , (p.58)	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
74	rather smaller than a <b>bean</b> in size,	agak lebih kecil dari ukuran <b>kacang polong</b> , (p.67)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the

75	was lying empty upon the <b>dressing-table</b> .	tergeletak kosong di atas <b>meja</b> . (p.69)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time. <b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
76	" <b>Shillings</b> have not been so plentiful with me as they once were,"	" <b>Uangku</b> tidak terlalu banyak, seperti sebelumnya," (p.76)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
77	My <b>pence</b> were duly paid,	<b>Uangku</b> dibayarkan tepat waktu.. (p.78)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
78	which is a small <b>public-house</b> at the corner of one of the streets	yang merupakan <b>rumah umum</b> kecil di salah satu ujung jalan menuju	Countable/ Uncountable		<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes

		Holborn. (p.79)			invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
79	Oh, <b>Heaven</b> bless you!"	Oh, <b>Tuhan</b> memberkatimu!" (p.98)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
80	said Holmes, reaching up his hand for his <b>clay pipe</b> ,	kata Holmes, mengulurkan tangan meraih <b>pipanya</b> , (p.98)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
81	<b>The Lord</b> St. Simon marriage, (p.1)	Perkawinan <b>Yang Mulia</b> St. Simon (p.7)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
82	"Frank here and I met in '84, in <b>McQuire's</b>	Frank ini dan aku bertemu pada tahun '84,	Proper Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b>

	<b>camp</b> , (p.8)	di <b>perkemahan McQuire</b> , (p.42)			This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
83	There were a couple of brace of cold <b>woodcock</b> , a <b>pheasant</b> , a <i>p<sup>^</sup>at'e de foie gras</i> pie with a group of ancient and cobwebby bottles. (p.7)	Ada sepasang <b>ayam hutan</b> dingin, <b>burung</b> , kue <i>p<sup>^</sup>at'e de foie gras</i> dengan sekelompok botol tua dan sarang laba-laba. (p.38)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
84	In front of him he saw, in the <b>gaslight</b> ,	Di depannya dia melihat, dalam cahaya <b>lampu minyak</b> , (p.58)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
85	You know Peterson, the <b>commissionaire</b> ?"	Kau tahu Peterson, <b>pejabat tinggi pemerintah</b> ?" (p.57)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.

86	and there would be the stone in my <b>waistcoat</b> pocket.	dan batu itu akan ditemukan di saku <b>rompiku</b> . (p.94)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
87	...was accused of having abstracted it from the lady's <b>jewel-case</b> .	...telah dituduh menyebabkan hilangnya permata tersebut dari <b>kotak perhiasan</b> wanita. (p.68)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
88	Horner up to the <b>dressng-room</b> of the Countess of Morcar..	Horner naik ke <b>ruang ganti</b> Countess of Morcar.. (p.69)	Countable/ Uncountable	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at the same time.
89	and that the small <b>morocco casket</b> in which,	di mana <b>kotak perhiasan kulit</b> berada, (p.69)	Compound Noun	Adaptation	<b>Text's orientation towards an Implied Reader.</b> This case causes the translator becomes invisible because the original element of the source language text cannot be seen and the secondary implied reader would be there to show the presence of the translator 's voice at

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