

**TRANSLATION RANK-SHIFT OF BOUND MORPHEME IN
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S SHORT STORY "A
SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA" AND ITS TRANSLATION
"SKANDAL DI BOHEMIA" BY DAISY DIANA**

Thesis

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the completion of Strata 1 Program of the English Language
specialized in Translation**



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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. The content of this thesis does not incorporate to any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography.

Semarang, July 31, 2012

Gita Hapsari

MOTTO

“Blessed is the one who finds wisdom and the one who obtains understanding.

The profit gained from wisdom is greater than the profit gained from silver.

Its yield is better than fine gold.

Wisdom is more precious than jewels.”

(Psalm 3: 13-15)

“Be joyful in hope, patient in affliction, faithful in prayer.”

(Romans 12: 12)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- a. My beloved mother, thanks for your love, your unlimited precious advice, your holy praying, care and motivation.
- b. My beloved sister, Febri, thanks for your prayers and motivation.
- c. All of my friends in Dian Nuswantoro University who always support each other.

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcoming. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

The Researcher

Gita Hapsari

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled *Translation Rank-Shift of Bound Morpheme in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Short Story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana*, has two objectives, they are to describe translation of bound morpheme in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia", and to describe types of rank-shift found in translating bound morpheme of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana.

The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative research method. The data of this study were taken from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana. After the data were collected, they were analyzed using the following steps: reading the source and target text carefully, identifying the bound morpheme in source text, analyzing the rank-shift in translating bound morpheme of source text into target text, and drawing the conclusion.

The result shows that there are 16 kinds of bound morpheme from the total of 93 bound morphemes found in the short story. Suffix *-s* and *-es* is dominant because many plural words in the short story. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" used upward rank-shift translation. The reason why upward rank-shift is dominant in this short story, because morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language which cannot shift into another small meaningful unit in a language called downward rank-shift.

Keywords: *A Scandal in Bohemia, Bound morpheme, Morpheme, Rank-shift, Translation*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language as a means of communication can be used not only for giving informative message, but also for establishing and maintaining social relationship with others. Every person expresses his or her social relationship by language when she or he interacts with others to communicate.

Language represents medium of most communication comprehended by people in the entire world. Language as medium of communication, has two types, which are written and spoken. Language as spoken language can be realized in oration, dialogue, presentation, etc. Language as written language can be realized in letter, news, short message, short story, etc.

As a tool of communication, language has a function to express idea, knowledge, message, feeling, and wishes of someone to others. Therefore, language has an important role in human's life. It describes how people can cooperate and get along with one another.

To cooperate and get along with foreigners, we need English which has been known as an international language and it is used in many countries in the world. English is very useful for cross-culture communication between people from different cultures. It is the reason why everybody hopes to master and can use it well. In Indonesia, English is taught as a foreign language for many years

in all levels of language proficiency. English teaching includes four skills of language, namely: listening, speaking, writing, and reading.

The materials for reading can be in various types, such as discourses or passages, articles, recipes, letters, stories, etc. Nowadays, a lot of book and information such as short story, novel, science book, comic, newspaper, magazine, use foreign language which cannot be understood. Therefore, it is the role of translation to translate those books or materials and information into the language which can be understood by the reader or participant, in this case is the Indonesian people with bahasa Indonesia as the national language.

Newmark (1988:7) states that “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language”. There are various problems to replace message in one language in another language, because not all of which have received sufficient attention. Translator’s background knowledge is a factor to affect the translation quality. We often find lots of low quality products of translation around us, because the translator has low experience and skill in translation.

Another problems in translation, based on Nababan (2008: 54-60) are different language system, semantic and stylistic complexity, quality of source language texts, ecology, features of material culture, and features of social culture. The conclusions are a translator must be able to solve every problem in translation, to make an equivalent between SL and TL.

Catford in Hornby (1988: 15) states that “translation defined as the act of replacing text material in the SL by an equivalent text in the TL”. It means that in translating, the translator should find the equivalence of SL into TL. Even the translation cannot always match the same content in the target language. However, it is understood that translation is not a simple process. To catch the target reader, a translator has to know the communication situation of the source language text, analyzing text in order to determine the meaning, and then reconstructing the same meaning using the natural forms of the receptor language. In translation, a translator also has to know the grammatical structure because every language has different structure or grammar.

“Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works” (Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 2). Grammar is very important within the English language, since it is, in effect, the glue that holds the language together. With the use of incorrect grammar, sentences can become meaningless and their message is unclear. English and Bahasa are two different languages. Although they are different, but basically they have some correspondence units, namely; sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme.

Crowley, et al. (1995:2) states that morphemes are “the smallest meaningful units in a language”. There are two kinds of morphemes, free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language without requiring the presence of additional morphemes in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. For example: *man, book, tea, sweet, cook,*

etc. While bound morpheme is one which cannot stand alone as a freely pronounceable word in a language, but which requires the presence of some other morpheme. For example: *-ed, -ly, -ful, mis-, -ness, -s, etc.*

To arrange the messages from source language to target language, the translator has to shift the grammatical unit. Shift is needed when grammatical unit of source language is not found in the target language. “Shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language into target language” (Vinay and Darbelnet in Newmark, 1988:85), for example: *Unhappy* is a word which consists of two morphemes, they are free morpheme and bound morpheme. *Un-* (Bound Morpheme) + *happy* (Free Morpheme). In English structure the prefix ‘un’ shows negative meaning and it will shift into a phrase, and if it is translated into Bahasa, it will be ‘tidak bahagia’. And also the word *Cars* which consists of two morpheme, *Car* (Free Morpheme) + *-s* (Bound Morpheme). In English the suffix ‘s’ shows plural marker, and if it is translated into Bahasa it will be ‘mobil-mobil’, which uses complete reduplication or the process of repeating the entire root to express the morphological categories or meaning.

This study focuses on translation rank-shift of bound morpheme in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” and its translation “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana. The main reason why the researcher chooses this short story is because there are bound morphemes in the source text, to express the particular meaning that are associated with them, are shifted

in the target text to keep the meaning constant, so the messages can be communicative and natural.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The problems in this study can be stated as follows:

1. What are the translations of bound morphemes found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana?
2. What rank-shifts are found in translating bound morpheme in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana?

1.3 Scope of the Study

Based on the problem, the scope of the study from this research is to find out the translation rank-shift of bound morpheme found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana are.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study is to analyze the translations of bound morphemes found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in

Bohemia” and its translation “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana, and what rank-shifts are found in translating bound morpheme in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” and its translation “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana.

1.5 Significances of the Study

Hopefully, the result of this study can be a contribution to:

1. Public readers, who are interested in translation study and curious to learn further about rank-shift in translation study.
2. Public researchers, who are involved in translation and linguistic research and need references especially about rank-shift in translation major.
3. The translators, to learn and get more knowledge of translation especially in translation rank-shift of bound morpheme.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This research is presented in five chapters with the following organization:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study and significance of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature that consists of short story, translator, translation, translation process, equivalence in translation, shift in translation, morphemes, and affixes.

Chapter III is the research method that consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis that consists of bound morphemes are found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia", and what rank-shifts are found in translating bound morpheme of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To do the research, some theories are needed as references of the study. The theories which are discussed in this study are: 2.1) short story, 2.2) translator, 2.3) translation, 2.4) translation process, 2.5) equivalence in translation, 2.6) shift in translation, 2.7) morphemes, and 2.8) affixes.

Those relevant theories are used to analyze and support this research in order to find out the rank shift in bound morpheme from the data.

2.1 Short Story

According to Mario Klarer (1998: 13) short story is “one kind of text; it is form of short fictional narrative prose. Short story tends to be more concise and to the point than the longer work of fiction, such as novellas or novels and to be less complex than novels.” Usually a short story will focus on only one incident, has single plot, a single setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short story period of time.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was a Scottish physician and famous writer, most noted for his stories about the detective Sherlock Holmes. He was a prolific writer whose other works include science fiction stories, plays, romances, poems, non-fictions, and historical novels. The short stories of Sherlock Holmes were published as the collection of short stories. There are four short stories collection of Sherlock Holmes: “The Adventures of

Sherlock Holmes” which contains 12 short stories, “The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes” which contains 11 short stories, “The Return of Sherlock Holmes” which contains 13 short stories, and “His Last Bow” which contains 8 short stories. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” which the researcher used in this thesis analyzed, was published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1994. This short story included in the Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s collection of short stories “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes”. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short stories of Sherlock Holmes only can read for teenagers and adults, not for children because those stories about detective which close to criminal cases. This short story can be a material for translator to analyze.

2.2 Translator

According to Hornby (2000: 1382), “translator is a person who translates writing or speech into different language, especially job”. In Indonesian language, translator means “penerjemah” or “alih bahasa” (Echols and Shadily, 1992: 601).

Translation is a translator’s job which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Since the translation involves two languages which have different culture, the translator has to pay attention to the meaning of words. Sometimes the meaning of word is not as simple as we see. Therefore, a translator must be concerned of the translation problems

due to the cultural distance between the SL and the TL. Perhaps some of the most important problems may be stated in terms of the relationship of the translator to the subject matter, the target language, the nature of communication and procedures which the translator should use. In order to get a good translation, there are twelve principles for the translator based on Savory (1969:49) in *Vhiena Destika*'s article:

1. A translation must give the words of the original.
2. A translation must give the ideas of the original.
3. A translation should read like an original.
4. A translation should read like a translation.
5. A translation should reflect the style of the original.
6. A translation should possess the style of the original.
7. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
8. A translation should read as a contemporary of the translator.
9. A translation may add to or omit from the original.
10. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.
11. A translation of verse should be in verse.
12. A translation of verse should be in prose.

Machali (2000: 11) states that "A translator should have good mastery in both SL (source language) and TL (target language) skill handling the source text in the key in successful translation."

2.3 Translation

Translation has become a fundamental study nowadays to deliver beneficial information from one language to another one. Transferring the understandable messages of source language for readers is the main purpose of the translation. Newmark (1988:5) states translation as “rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Therefore, the translation plays the important role to access lots of information required by individuals, groups of people, or even the government of the country.

Translation is a communication process that involves the transfer of a message from a source language to a target language. There are several kinds of text. One of them is short story. The simplicity of short story eases for analyzing of translation, because it focuses on only one incident, has single plot, a single setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short story period of time.

There are many problems in translation based on Rudolf Nababan (2008: 54-60), first is different language system; in Bahasa there is no ‘to be’, but we can found it in English. Second is semantic and stylistic complexity. Semantic and stylistic complexity can be divided into three variants, there are: a) concrete things like *sayur lodeh* and *ketupat* are not found in English, b) abstract things like *kaya* it has different concepts from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), and then c) literary works.

Third, quality of SL texts; when the SL text is ambiguous, has wrong spelling and message disorder or ungrammatical, it may create a problem from the translator. Fourth is ecology, it deals with the nature. For example: *summer* and *winter* are not equal to *kemarau* and *hujan*. The last problems are about features of material culture like *shower - pancuran* and features of social culture like *brother* and *sister*.

Widyamartaya (1989:13) states that “a good translation should not be read as a translation, the translation should be read like a piece of original composition and must express the whole meaning of the original”.

Larson (1984:6) mentions the characteristics of a good translation as follows:

1. Use the normal language forms of the receptor language.
2. Communicate to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speaker of the SL.
3. Maintain the dynamics of the original SL text.

Based on those characteristics, a translator should transfer the meaning of SL in the natural form of TL, in order to produce a good translation. To produce a good translation, a translator also needs translation process.

2.4 Translation Process

During the translation process, a translator seeks to establish equivalence between a source text and a target language. This process can be

expressed as interpreting the meaning of the original text and re-encoding this meaning in the target language.

To extract the meaning of a text, the translator needs first recognize its component "translation units", that is to say, the section of text to be processed as a cognitive unit. A translation unit could be a word, a phrase or even one or more sentences. Behind this evidently simple procedure there is a complex cognitive operation. To extract the complete meaning of the original text, the translator needs the equal in-depth knowledge to re-extract the meaning in the objective language.

Actually, many sources maintain that the translator's knowledge of the objective language is more important, and requires being deeper, than his knowledge of the source language. For this reason, numerous translators translate into a language of which they are native speakers. Using machines for the translation process is helpful but not recommended when you want accurate translations.

There are some particular problems in the translation process: problems of ambiguity, problems that originate from structural and lexical differences between languages and multiword units like idioms and collocations. Another problem would be the grammar because there are several constructions of grammar poorly understood, in the sense that it isn't clear how they should be represented, or what rules should be used to describe them.

The words that are really hard to translate are frequently the small, common words, whose precise meaning depends heavily on context. Besides, some words are untranslatable when one wishes to remain in the same grammatical category. The question of whether particular words are untranslatable is frequently debated. For example, it is not easy to translate a poetry because the translator needs to analyze the words and meaning and after the flow and rhythm (or rhyme).

Process of translation which is introduced by Nida in Muchtar (2007:54) shows that translation, as a process, consists of three steps:

1. Analysis, in this step, translator analyze the source text from its language and how the structure of sentence or words.
2. Transfer, in this step, translator transfer the message from the first step into the target language. This process occurred in translator's mind, the translators are prosecuted to find out the equivalent word of source language in target language.
3. Reconstruction, translation adapted to produce the right form the original message as in the source language.

Actually, from these processes of translation, it can be concluded that the process of translation begins from reading the text. Then understanding the context of the text, find the difficult word or terminology from the text, and get the meaning of it. At last, translate the text carefully so that the readers can understand it easily.

Beside using good method of translation, a translator should take a look on the other aspect that lead translation work to be a good one, and the closest one with the target language, such as equivalence.

2.5 Equivalence in Translation

Catford (1974:20) states that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. It means that equivalence is the important thing that must be achieved in translation process to produce a good translation.

Larson (1984:57) suggests that “a translator will often find that there is no exact equivalent between the languages”. There will be overlap in a translation product, and there is seldom a complete match between languages. When translating some words in SL into TL, sometimes translator finds it difficult to find the words in TL that have the same meaning with the words in SL. This happen because not every word in one language can be translated into another.

As the way to solve it, translator must modify his translation by using another word in TL that equivalence with the words in SL so the reader of the translation in TL can understand more what the original author want to tell. Translator has to have deep knowledge about both language, SL and TL, in order to find the equivalence words. It is important thing to do to make

sure the message from original author in SL can be delivered and transferred correctly in the translation using TL.

There are two types of equivalence based on Catford's model of equivalence (1965: 74):

1. Formal correspondence is any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the "same" place in the "economy" of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL.

For example: translating a noun by a noun:

(SL) *old man*

(TL) *laki-laki tua*

2. Textual equivalence is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text.

For example: translating nominal by a verb:

(SL) *We had a very long **talk**.*

(TL) *Kami **berbicara** lama sekali.*

Beside equivalence is the important thing that must be achieved in translation process, shift in translation also must be used to produce a good translation.

2.6 Shift in Translation

“A ‘shift’ or ‘transposition’ is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL” (Newmark, 1988:85). There are four types of transposition:

1. The change from singular to plural (and vice versa), or in the position of the adjective.
2. The change in grammatical structure from SL to TL because SL grammatical structure does not exist in TL.
3. An alternative to when literal translation of SL text may not accord with natural usage in TL.
4. The replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000:141) states that “shifts are departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL (source language) to the TL (target language)”. He also states that shifts are divided into two major types, those are; level shift and category shift.

2.6.1 Level Shifts

As Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000:141) states “level shifts by a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at different level”. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affixes, etc, has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia (Machali 1998: 14).

For example: (SL) *She is eating.*

(TL) *Dia sedang makan.*

In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexical in which the patterns *to be + v-ing* (grammar) in the Source language text is translated into lexicon *sedang* in the target language text.

2.6.2 Category Shifts

The second types of shift, is category shift, it is referred to *unbounded* and *rank-bound* translation. *Unbounded* translation means that translation equivalences may occur between sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes. While the term *rank-bound* translation only to refer to those special cases where equivalence is limited to ranks below the sentence.

1. Structure-Shifts

Structure shift is the changing of words sequence in a sentence. There are amongst the most frequent category shift at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translations, also in total translation. In grammar, structure-shift can occur at all ranks.

For example: (SL) *Old man*

(TL) *Laki-laki tua*

Old man in the source language text is constructed of *modifier (old)* + *head (man)*. Meanwhile, in the target language text it becomes *laki-laki tua* which is constructed of *head (laki-laki)* + *modifier (tua)*.

2. Class-Shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item.

For example: noun to verb: (SL) *They had a quarrel.*

(TL) *Mereka bertengkar.*

3. Intra System Shifts

Intra system shift is about the shift which occurs along with the names of the types of shift affecting the other fundamental categories of grammar-unit, structure and class.

For example: (SL) *trousers*

(TL) *celana*

Trousers in the source language text is a plural form, it is translated into *celana* in the target language text in a singular form.

4. Unit-Shifts

Unit shifts is about to changes of rank. The translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. For examples in translation rank-shift:

a) **Impossible** → **tidak mungkin**

b) **Recycle** → **daur ulang**

c) **Reexamine** → **memeriksa kembali**

Bound morphemes *im-*, *re-* translates into words or free morphemes *tidak*, *ulang*, *kembali*.

Al-Zoubi and Al-Hassnawi (2001: 8) in the journal article entitled “Constructing a Model for Shift Analysis in Translation” explain about the various types of shifts in translation at various levels of linguistic and paralinguistic description. They conclude that the phenomenon of shift should be redefined positively as the consequence of the translator’s effort to establish translation equivalence between two different language-systems: that of the SL and that of the TL.

They also state that the distinction between various types of shifts at various levels necessitates the distinction between various types of equivalence in translation and the distinction between micro-level and macro-level shift is compatible with the distinction between various types of translation. The same distinction is also compatible with the distinction between various units of translation.

Micro-level; at this level the analysis is carried out within the morpho-syntactic component of the model based on Systemic Grammar (SG) and Transformational Grammar (TG). Micro-level

can be divided into two parts, there are vertical-shift and horizontal-shift. Vertical-shift overt micro shifts may occur either up or down the scale of rank. Upward shifts take place when an SL unit is substituted by a higher-in-rank TL unit. For examples in rank-shift of word to phrase: *girl* - *anak perempuan*, *puppy* - *anak anjing*, *stallion* - *kuda jantan*. While downwards shifts take place when an SL unit is substituted by a lower-in-rank TL unit. For examples in rank-shift of phrase to word: *ridiculously simple* – *gampang*, *stick out* – *menjulurkan*, *showed off* – *terlihat*. Horizontal-shift accounts for overt micro shifts motivated by different TL realizations of an SL unit of the same rank. These shifts are more likely to be obligatory rather than optional. For examples: *redness* - *kemerahan*, *notification* - *pemberitahuan*, *happiness* – *kebahagiaan*.

Macro-level is to analyze a considerable amount of obligatory and optional shift which takes place at a level higher than the micro level. In order to account for this requirement, the present model presupposes an independent broad level of analysis. The macro-level moves within the domain of the text. In this sense, the macro level accounts for all variables of texture, culture, style and rhetoric, which contribute to the occurrence of shifts at levels other than the syntactic level. Hence, it is broken down into a

number of components, each of which accounts for a particular variable of the above ones.

Beside the researcher explain about shift in translation, the researcher also wants to explain about morphemes which related with the title is translation rank-shift of bound morpheme.

2.7 Morphemes

A language has a set of rules which determine how morpheme can be joined together to form the larger units called word. “morphemes are the minimal meaningful units which the language is composed.” (Nida, 1976: 6). Morpheme can first be classified according to whether they are free or bound morpheme. A free morpheme is one which may stand alone in a language without requiring the presence of additional morpheme in order to be freely pronounceable as a word. For examples: *chair, good, slow, you, etc.* Many other free morphemes are function words. These differ from lexical morpheme and grammatical morpheme. Lexical morpheme is a morpheme which has semantic content. The free morphemes are examples of lexical morphemes, they are nouns (*John, house, cat, etc*), adjectives (*kind, clever, lazy, etc*), verbs (*run, go, walk, etc*), prepositions or adverbs (*in, on, under, etc*). While grammatical morpheme consist of “function words” such as preposition, conjunction, and article. Kaplan (1995:76) says that “grammatical morphemes have one (or both) of two characteristics”. First,

they express very common meanings, meaning which speakers of the language unconsciously consider important enough to be expressed very often. Second, grammatical morphemes is the expression of relation within a sentence.

A bound morpheme is one which cannot stand alone as a freely pronounceable word in a language, but which requires the presence of some other morpheme. For examples: *-ed(past)*, *-ly(adv.)*, *en-(verb)*, *mis-(wrongly)*, *etc.* Bound morpheme can be divided into two major functional categories, namely derivational morpheme and inflectional morpheme. Derivational morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a new word by changing either the meaning, for example: *happy* become *unhappy*, or the part of speech (syntactic category), for example: *ripe (adj.)* become *ripen (verb)* or both. While inflectional morpheme is a bound morpheme creating a different form of the same word by changing either part of speech nor meaning, but only refine and give extra grammatical information about already existing meaning of a word. For example: *dog* and *dogs*, are both nouns and refer the same thing, but *dogs*, with the plural *morpheme -s*, contains the additional information that are more than one of these things.

Morphological process or word formation process is the process of forming new words with the rules of morphology (Grady, 1985: 55). There are many kinds of morphological process, such as affixation.

2.8 Affixes

Grady (1985: 62) states that “affixation is the adding affix of bound morphemes to the base to form a word”. An affix is bound morpheme which must always be attached to a root morpheme. Depending on the way in which affixes are attached to roots, affixes can be classified into segmentable and non - segmentable affixes.

2.8.1 Segmentable Affixes

A segmentable affix is one in which there is a clearly delineated boundary between an affix and a root or between one affix and another affix, there are four kinds of segmentable affixes as described below:

2.8.1.1 Prefix

Prefix is an affix attached before a root.

For examples:

un ‘not’ + *happy* ***unhappy***

il ‘not’ + *legal* ***illegal***

en ‘in, on’ + *large* ***enlarge***

re ‘again’ + *warm* ***rewarm***

mis ‘wrong’ + *understood* ***misunderstood***

2.8.1.2 Suffix

Suffix is an affix attached after a root.

For examples:

man + ly 'state of being' *manly*

friend + ship 'state of being' *friendship*

kill + er 'someone who carries the action' *killer*

kind + ness 'a quality' *kindness*

child + ish 'in the manner of' *childish*

2.8.1.3 Simulfixes

Simulfixes are affixes which have two parts, which are separated from each other affix, or more commonly by the root morpheme. The meaning in the case of a discontinuous affix is carried out equally by both parts of the affix, and neither can occur without the other. The two parts must be both present. For examples:

control 'kendali' → uncontrollable 'yang tak terkendali'

patient 'sabar' → impatiently 'secara tak sabar'

selfish 'mementingkan diri sendiri' → unselfishness 'sifat tak mementingkan diri sendiri'

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In a research, a method is needed to get a valid result. The method used in this study was qualitative method. Qualitative approach is a research process and understanding based on research methodology of social phenomenon and human problems. “The principle of this approach is the research start on the problem likes why, how, what, where, and when about social phenomenon states in around” (Iskandar, 2009: 33).

In this chapter, the researcher explains the method, which is used in this study. This chapter discusses research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this thesis the researcher used Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” and into Indonesian “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana as the object of the analysis. Based on the analysis, the researcher used qualitative method and the approach is descriptive which aims focuses on translation rank-shift of bound morpheme in this novel. Isaac and Michael (1987:46) state “descriptive method has a purpose to describe systemically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately”.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study was the sentences containing of bound morpheme(s) in short story which contains 26 pages which are found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia". The source language text is English and the target language text is Indonesian.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this study were written data. The data were taken from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia", published by Penguin Popular Classics in 1994, and contains 26 pages. It was translated into Indonesian by Daisy Diana with the title "Skandal di Bohemia", published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, in Jakarta, February 1992 and contains 40 pages.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The techniques of data collection that the researcher used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research was library study because the data were taken from the Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana.

The followings were two steps of the data collection techniques:

1. Searching the data from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana.

2. Choosing the data from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana, because they were the first short story from the short story compilation book by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data, because this research analyzed the translation rank-shift in bound morpheme. The techniques of data analysis were:

1. Reading the source and target text carefully, to get bound morphemes for analysis.
2. Identifying the bound morphemes found in source text. For example in the word *books*, there is suffix *-s* to show that the word is plural word.
3. Analyzing the rank-shift in translating bound morphemes of source text into target text. For example in the word *fishes* in source text, there is suffix *-es* which is translated into complete reduplication *ikan-ikan* in target text. It means there is rank-shift from bound morpheme into word.
4. Drawing the conclusion of translation bound morphemes found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana, and rank-shift

found in translating bound morpheme of source text and its translation.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses the data analysis. The result of the data analysis is used to answer the problem of the research. This research is to describe the translation of bound morphemes found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and to analyze rank-shifts found in translating bound morpheme of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation "Skandal di Bohemia" by Daisy Diana. In this case, the researcher discusses affixes which consist of prefixes and suffixes in this short story, and also about rank-shifts. Those are upward or downward. In this analysis, there are two parts of shift, first is a shift from bound morpheme into word, second is a shift from bound morpheme into phrase.

The table 4.1 shows the types, translation, and quantity of bound morpheme found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia".

Table 4.1: The Translation of Bound Morphemes Found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia":

No.	Types of Bound Morpheme	Translation of Bound Morphemes	Quantity	Percentage
1	Prefix:			
	un-	tak, tidak, yang tak	7	7,53 %
	in-	tak	2	2,15 %
	im-	tak	2	2,15 %
	over-	sekali, terlalu	2	2,15 %
	re-	kembali	1	1,08 %

2	dis-	tak ada	1	1,08 %
	extra-	biasa	1	1,08 %
	Suffix:			
	-s/-es	beberapa, para	35	37,63 %
	-ly	yang, dengan, secara	22	23,65 %
	-ing	yang, sedang, dengan, sambil	14	15,05 %
	-ness	rasa	1	1,08 %
	-cy	sifat	1	1,08 %
	-er	lebih	1	1,08 %
	-ity	rasa	1	1,08 %
	-ism	sifat	1	1,08 %
	-less	tak ada	1	1,08 %
Total			93	100 %

Table 4.1 reveals that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" contains 93 of bound morphemes, those are 7 (7,53 %) of prefix *un-* is translated into words *tak*, and *tidak*, also into phrase *yang tak*; 2 (2,15 %) of prefix *in-* is translated into word *tak*; 2 (2,15 %) of prefix *im-* is translated into word *tak*; 2 (2,15 %) of prefix *over-* is translated into words *sekali*, and *terlalu*; 1 (1,08 %) of prefix *re-* is translated into word *kembali*; 1 (1,08 %) of prefix *extra-* is translated into word *luar*; 1 (1,08 %) of prefix *dis-* is translated into phrase *tidak ada*; 35 (37,63 %) of suffix *-s* or *-es* is translated into words *beberapa* and *para*; 22 (23,65 %) of suffix *-ly* is translated into words *yang*, *dengan*, and *secara*, also into phrase *dengan perasaan*; 14 (15,05 %) of suffix *-ing* is translated into words *yang*, *sedang*, *dengan*, and *sambil*; 1 (1,08 %) of suffix *-ness* is translated into word *rasa*; 1 (1,08 %) of suffix *-cy* is translated into word *rasa*; 1 (1,08 %) of suffix *-er* is translated into word *lebih*; 1 (1,08 %) of suffix *-ity* is translated into word *rasa*; 1

(1,08 %) of suffix *-less* is translated into phrase *tak ada*, and 1 (1,08 %) of suffix *-ism* is translated into word *sifat*.

The table 4.2 shows the quantity of upward and downward rank-shifts found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” into “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana.

Table 4.2: Rank-Shifts found in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” into “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana.

No.	Types of Translation	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Upward rank-shift:		
	- bound morpheme into word	88	94,62 %
	- bound morpheme into phrase	5	5,38 %
2.	Downward rank-shift	0	0
	Total	93	100 %

Table 4.2 reveals that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short story uses upward rank shift. There are two kinds of upward rank shift found in this short story, first is 88 (94,62 %) shifts from bound morpheme into word, and second is 5 (5,38 %) shifts from bound morpheme into phrase. The reason why upward rank-shift is dominant in this short story, because morpheme is the smallest meaningful units in a language cannot shift into another small meaningful unit in a language called downward rank-shift.

In the analysis, researcher gives some examples of the translation of bound morpheme in the short story “A Scandal in Bohemia” by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and shift of translating bound morpheme in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s short

story “A Scandal in Bohemia” and its translation “Skandal di Bohemia” by Daisy Diana.

4.2.1 Shifts from Bound Morpheme into Word

Shift from bound morphemes into words means the changes of morpheme in SL into word in TL in terms of form in which the meaning is still correspondent. In this case, after analyzing the SL and its translation as TL, the researcher finds that shifts from bound morpheme into word occur in prefix *un-*, prefix *in-*, prefix *im-*, prefix *re-*, prefix *over-*, prefix *extra-*, suffix *-s* and *-es*, suffix *-ly*, suffix *-ing*, suffix *-ness*, suffix *-cy*, suffix *-er*, suffix *-ity*, and suffix *-ism*.

4.2.1.1 Prefix *un-*

Prefix *un-* is a bound morpheme added to verb and adjective which is translated to state negative meaning by using the word *tak* and *tidak*.

Excerpt 1:

SL: *The note was **undated**, and without signature or address.* (page 6)

TL: *Surat itu **tak bertanggal**, tanpa tanda tangan, dan tanpa alamat pengirim.* (page 12)

The word *undated* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *un-* + verb *date* + suffix *-ed*. Lexically *dated* means *menanggali*, but based on context of situation *dated* is translated into TL *bertanggal*, and with the attachment of prefix

un- is translated to become *tak bertanggal*. In other words, the translation of prefix *un-* is to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*.

Prefix *un-* in the word *undated* is translated into the word *tak*, so *undated* is translated to become *tak bertanggal*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 2:

SL: *He looked from one to the other of us, as if **uncertain** which to address.* (page 9)

TL: *Dia memandang kami secara bergantian, seolah-olah **tak tahu** kepada siapa dia harus berbicara.* (page 16)

The word *uncertain* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *un-* + adjective *certain*. *Certain* is translated into TL *tahu*, and with the attachment of prefix *un-* is translated to become *tak tahu*. In other words, the translation of prefix *un-* is to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*.

Prefix *un-* in the word *uncertain* is lower rank of grammatical unit in the source language, translated into the word *tak* which is higher rank of grammatical unit, so this situation can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

Excerpt 3:

SL: *“Quite so, but the sequel was rather **unusual**.”* (page 14)

TL: *“Memang, dan buntutnya **tidak biasa**.”* (page 24)

The word *unusual* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *un-* + adjective *usual*. *Usual* is translated into TL *biasa*, and with the attachment of prefix *un-* is translated to become *tidak biasa*. In other words, the translation of prefix *un-* is to state negative meaning by using the word *tidak*.

Prefix *un-* in the word *unusual* is translated into the word *tidak*, so *unusual* is translated to become *tidak biasa*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into word (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

4.2.1.2 Prefix *in-*

Prefix *in-* is a bound morpheme added to adjective which is translated to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*.

Excerpt 4:

SL: *Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts.* (page 7)

TL: *Secara tak sadar, kita akan mengubah fakta agar cocok dengan teori, bukannya teori yang seharusnya disesuaikan dengan fakta.* (page 13)

The word *insensibly* is an adverb which is derived from prefix *in-* + adjective *sensible* + suffix *-ly*. *Sensibly* is translated into TL *secara sadar*, and with the attachment of prefix *in-* is translated to become *secara tak sadar*. In other words, the translation of prefix *in-* is to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*.

Prefix *in-* in the word *insensibly* is translated into the word *tak*, so *insensibly* is translated to become *secara tak sadar*. This situation can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

4.2.1.3 Prefix *im-*

Prefix *im-* is a bound morpheme added to adjective which is translated to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*.

Excerpt 5:

SL: "...I am all *impatient* to be gone". (page 25)

TL: "...Saya *tak sabar* untuk segera berangkat". (page 41)

The word *impatient* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *im-* + adjective *patient*. *Patient* is translated into TL *sabar*, and with the attachment of prefix *im-* is translated to become *tak sabar*. In other words, the translation of prefix *im-* is to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*.

The phenomenon of prefix *im-* in the word *impatient* is translated into the word *tak*, so *impatient* is translated to become *tak sabar*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

4.2.1.4 Prefix *re-*

Prefix *re-* is a bound morpheme added to verb which is translated to state the meaning again by using the word *kembali*.

Excerpt 6:

SL: *Holmes slowly **reopened** his eyes...* (page 10)

TL: *Holmes **membuka** matanya **kembali**...* (page 17)

The word *reopened* is a verb which is derived from prefix *re-* + verb *open* + suffix *-ed*. *Opened* is translated into TL *membuka*, and with the attachment of prefix *re-* is translated to become *membuka kembali*. In other words, the translation of prefix *re-* is to state the meaning again by using the word *kembali*.

The situation of prefix *re-* in the word *reopened* is translated into the word *kembali*, so *reopened* is translated to become *membuka kembali*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into word (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

4.2.1.5 Prefix *over-*

Prefix *over-* is a bound morpheme added to noun which is translated to state the meaning very by using the word *sekali*.

Excerpt 7:

SL: *It is a perfectly **overpowering** impulse...* (page 24)

TL: *Dorongan semacam itu sangat **kuat sekali**...* (page 38)

The word *overpowering* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *over-* + noun *power* + suffix *-ing*. Lexically *power* means *kekuatan*, and with the attachment of prefix *over-* and suffix *-ing* (to state an adjective) is translated to become *kuat sekali*. In other words, the translation of prefix *over-* is to state the meaning very by using the word *sekali*.

The phenomenon above can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *over-*) is translated into higher rank of target language, shown in the word *sekali*.

4.2.1.6 Prefix *extra-*

Prefix *extra-* is a bound morpheme added to adjective which is translated to state the meaning more than by using the word *luar*.

Excerpt 8:

SL: ...and occupied his immense faculties and **extraordinary** powers of observation in following out those clues...(page 4)

TL: ...dan menunjukkan segenap kecakapan dan kelihaian pengamatannya yang **luar biasa** bila sedang mengumpulkan bukti-bukti...(page 8)

The word *extraordinary* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *extra-* + adjective *ordinary*. *Ordinary* is translated into TL *biasa*, and with the attachment of prefix *extra-* is translated to become *luar biasa*. In other words, the translation of prefix *extra-* is to state the meaning more than by using the word *luar*.

Prefix *extra-* in the word *extraordinary* is lower rank of grammatical unit in the source language, translated into the word *luar* which is higher rank of grammatical unit in target language, so this situation can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

4.2.1.7 Suffix *-s* and *-es*

Suffix *-s* and *-es* is a bound morpheme added to noun, to show that the noun is a plural form. The examples of suffix *-s* and *-es* as plural marker translated into complete reduplication are shown in excerpt 9 to 12.

Excerpt 9:

SL: *My own complete happiness, and the home-centred **interests** ...*
(page 3)

TL: *Kebahagiaan yang kualami, dan **kesibukan-kesibukan** rumah tangga...*(page 8)

The word *interests* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *interest* + suffix *-s*. *Interest* is translated into TL *kesibukan*, and with the attachment of suffix *-s* is translated to become *kesibukan-kesibukan*. In other words, translation of suffix *-s* is a complete reduplication. It means the repetition of the base form *interest* to *kesibukan-kesibukan*.

Suffix *-s* in the word *interests* is translated into *kesibukan*, so *interests* is translated to become *kesibukan-kesibukan*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of

grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 10:

SL: *He buried among his old **books**, and alternating from week to week...*(page 4)

TL: *Dia terbenam dalam **buku-buku** tuanya, dan dari minggu ke minggu...*(page 8)

The word *books* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *book* + suffix *-s*. *Buku* is translated into TL *buku*, and with attachment of suffix *-s* is translated to become *buku-buku*. In other words, translation of suffix *-s* is a complete reduplication. It means the repetition of the base form *book* to *buku-buku*.

The situation of suffix *-s* in the word *books* is translated into the word *buku*, so *books* is translated to become *buku-buku*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Suffix *-es* is a variety of suffix *-s*. Suffix *-es* is added to noun if ended by vowel *o*, consonant *s*, *x*, *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, and *y* is changed into vowel *i*. Those examples are shown in excerpt 11 and excerpt 12.

Excerpt 11:

SL: ...and that of a staff-commander who had written a monograph upon the deep-sea **fishes**. (page 11)

TL: ... dan seorang staf komandan yang pernah menulis risalah tentang **ikan-ikan** di kedalaman laut. (page 19)

The word *fishes* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *fish* + suffix *-es*. *Fish* is translated into TL *ikan*, and with the attachment of suffix *-es* is translated to become *ikan-ikan*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-es* is a complete reduplication. It means the repetition of the base form *fish* to *ikan-ikan*.

Suffix *-es* in the word *fishes* is translated into the word *ikan*, so *fishes* is translated to become *ikan-ikan*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into word (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

Excerpt 12:

SL: ...by which he disentangled the inextricable **mysteries**. (page 14)

TL: ...dalam menguraikan **misteri-misteri** yang tak terpecahkan. (page 23)

The word *mysteries* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *mystery* + suffix *-es*. *Mystery* is translated into TL *misteri*, and with the attachment of suffix *-es* is translated to become *misteri-misteri*. In other words, translation of suffix *-es* is a complete reduplication. It means the repetition of the base form *mystery* to *misteri-misteri*.

Suffix *-es* in the word *mysteri*es is lower rank of grammatical unit in the source language, translated into the word *misteri* which is higher rank of grammatical unit in target language, so this phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

Besides complete reduplication, suffix *-s* is also translated in different process that is partial reduplication.

Excerpt 13:

SL: ...*the whole crowd of spectators, well dressed and ill-gentlemen, ostlers, and maids*...(page 23)

TL: ...*semua orang di sekitar situ, baik yang berpakaian bagus maupun yang kumal, kusir-kusir kereta, dan pelayan-pelayan wanita*...
(page 37)

The word *ostlers* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *ostler* + suffix *-s*, and the word *maids* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *maid* + suffix *-s*. *Ostler* is translated into TL *kusir kereta*, and with the attachment of suffix *-s* is translated to become *kusir-kusir kereta*, and *maid* is translated into TL *pelayan wanita*, and with the attachment of suffix *-s* is translated to become *pelayan-pelayan wanita*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-s* is a partial reduplication. It means the repetition part of the base form *ostler* and *maid* to *kusir-kusir kereta* and *pelayan-pelayan wanita*.

This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Suffix *-s* is also translated in different process that is rank-shift of bound morpheme *-s* into the words *beberapa* and *para*. The examples of suffix *-s* as plural marker translated into the words *beberapa* and *para*, can be seen in excerpt 14 to 16.

Excerpt 14:

SL: *...and since you are good enough to chronicle one or two of my trifling **experiences**...* (page 6)

TL: *...dan karena kau sudah berbaik hati mencatatkan **beberapa pengalamanku yang sepele**...* (page 12)

The word *experiences* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *experience* + suffix *-s*. *Experience* is translated into TL *pengalaman*, and with the attachment of suffix *-s* is translated to become *beberapa pengalaman*. It means the translation of suffix *-s* in the word *experience* is upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *-s*) is translated into higher rank of grammatical unit, shown in the word *beberapa*.

Excerpt 15:

SL: *Your Majesty, as I understand, became entangled with this young person, wrote her compromising **letters**...*(page11)

TL: *Saya kira Yang Mulia terlibat dengan wanita muda ini, dan pernah menulis **beberapa surat**...*(page 19)

The word *letters* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *letter* + suffix *-s*. *Letter* is translated into TL *surat*, and with the attachment of suffix *-s* is

translated to become *beberapa surat*. In other words, translation of suffix *-s* in the word *letter* can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *-s*) is translated into higher rank of grammatical unit, shown in the word *beberapa*.

Excerpt 16:

SL: *To speak plainly, the matter implicates the great House of Ormstein, hereditary **kings** of Bohemia.* (page 10)

TL: *Untuk lebih jelasnya, masalah ini berkaitan dengan Dinasti Ormstein, keturunan **para raja** Bohemia.* (page 17)

The word *kings* is a plural noun which is derived from singular *king* + suffix *-s*. *King* is translated into TL *raja*, and with the attachment of suffix *-s* is translated to become *para raja*. This situation can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

4.2.1.8 Suffix *-ly*

Suffix *-ly* is a bound morpheme added to adjective, to form an adverb which is translated by using the words *yang, dengan, secara*.

Excerpt 17:

SL: *...and **finally** of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland.* (page 4)

TL: *...dan **yang terakhir**, misinya yang gemilang bagi keluarga Kerajaan Belanda.* (page 8)

The word *finally* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *final* + suffix *-ly*. *Final* is translated into TL *terakhir*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ly* is translated to become *yang terakhir*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ly* is to state adverb of time by using the word *yang*.

Suffix *-ly* in the word *finally* is lower rank of grammatical unit in the source language, translated into the word *yang* which is higher rank of grammatical unit, so this phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

Excerpt 18:

SL: *I carefully examined the writing...* (page 7)

TL: ***Dengan saksama*** kuamati tulisan surat itu... (page 13)

The word *carefully* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *careful* + suffix *-ly*. *Careful* is translated into TL *saksama*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ly* is translated to become *dengan saksama*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ly* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *dengan*.

The situation of suffix *-ly* in the word *carefully* is translated into the word *dengan*, so *careful* is translated to become *dengan saksama*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 19:

SL: *said Holmes **dryly***. (page 10)

TL: *kata Holmes **dengan acuh***. (page 17)

The word *dryly* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *dry* + suffix *-ly*. *Dry* is translated into TL *acuh*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ly* is translated to become *dengan acuh*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ly* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *dengan*.

Suffix *-ly* in the word *dryly* is translated into the word *dengan*, so *dryly* is translated to become *dengan acuh*. It means the translation of suffix *-ly* in the word *dryly* is upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 20:

SL: “*You have compromised yourself **seriously***.” (page 12)

TL: “*Anda telah terlibat **secara serius***.” (page 20)

The word *seriously* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *serious* + suffix *-ly*. *Serious* is translated into TL *serius*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ly* is translated to become *secara serius*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ly* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *secara*.

Suffix *-ly* in the word *seriously* is translated into the word *secara*, so *seriously* is translated to become *secara serius*. This phenomenon can be said as

upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into word (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

Excerpt 21:

SL: ...*when the betrothal was **publicly** proclaimed.*" (page 23)

TL: ...*pada saat pernikahan kami diumumkan **secara resmi**.*" (page 37)

The word *publicly* is an adverb which is derived from adjective *public* + suffix *-ly*. *Public* is translated into TL *resmi*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ly* is translated to become *secara resmi*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ly* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *secara*.

Suffix *-ly* in the word *publicly* is lower rank of grammatical unit in the source language, translated into the word *secara* which is higher rank of grammatical unit, so this phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

4.2.1.9 Suffix *-ing*

Suffix *-ing* is a bound morpheme added to verb, to form an adjective and adverb, which is translated by using the words *yang*, *sedang*, *dengan*, *sambil*.

Excerpt 22:

SL: ...*and since you are good enough to chronicle one or two of my **trifling** experiences...* (page 6)

TL: ...*dan karena kau sudah berbaik hati mencatatkan beberapa pengalamanku **yang sepele**...* (page 12)

The word *trifling* is an adjective which is derived from verb *trifle* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Trifle* is translated into TL *sepele*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become *yang sepele*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state descriptive adjective by using the word *yang*.

The phenomenon of suffix *-ing* in the word *trifling* is translated into the word *yang*, so *trifling* is translated to become *yang sepele*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 23:

SL: *...and a moment later the voice of Holmes from within, **assuring** them that it was a false alarm.* (page 23)

TL: *...dan kemudian kudengar suara Holmes dari dalam **yang meyakinkan** mereka bahwa tidak ada kebakaran.* (page 37)

The word *assuring* is an adjective which is derived from verb *assure* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Assure* is translated into TL *meyakinkan*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become *yang meyakinkan*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state descriptive adjective by using the word *yang*.

Suffix *-ing* in the word *assuring* is translated into the word *yang*, so *assuring* is translated to become *yang meyakinkan*. This situation can be said as

upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 24:

SL: *There was a group of shabbily-dressed men **smoking** and laughing in a corner, a scissors-grinder with his wheel...* (page 20)

TL: *Ada sekelompok orang dengan pakaian kumal **sedang merokok** dan tertawa-tawa di sudut jalan, seorang tukang asah gunting sedang mendorong gerobaknya...* (page 33)

The word *smoking* is an adverb which is derived from verb *smoke* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Smoke* is translated into TL *merokok*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become *sedang merokok*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *sedang*.

Suffix *-ing* in the word *smoking* is translated into the word *sedang*, so *smoking* is translated to become *sedang merokok*. This situation can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into word (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

Excerpt 25:

SL: **Putting** his hands into his pockets, he stretched out his legs in front of the fire... (page 14)

TL: **Dengan memasukkan** kedua tangan di dalam saku celananya, direntangkannya kedua kakinya di depan perapian... (page 24)

The word *putting* is an adverb which is derived from verb *put* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Put* is translated into TL *memasukkan*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become *dengan memasukkan*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *dengan*.

The phenomenon of suffix *-ing* in the word *putting* is translated into the word *dengan*, so *putting* is translated to become *dengan memasukkan*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation because the source language is bound morpheme *-ing* (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into the word *dengan* (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

Excerpt 26:

SL: ...he said, **taking** a long cigar-shaped roll from his pocket. (page 19)

TL: ...katanya **sambil mengeluarkan** sebuah gulungan berbentuk rokok dari sakunya. (page 31)

The word *taking* is an adverb which is derived from verb *take* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Take* is translated into TL *mengeluarkan*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become

sambil mengeluarkan. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *sambil*.

Suffix *-ing* in the word *taking* is lower rank of grammatical unit in the source language, translated into the word *sambil* which is higher rank of grammatical unit, so this phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

Excerpt 27:

SL: ...said he, *laughing*. (page 23)

TL: ...katanya *sambil tertawa*. (page 37)

The word *laughing* is an adverb which is derived from verb *laugh* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Laugh* is translated into TL *tertawa*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become *sambil tertawa*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *sambil*.

Suffix *-ing* in the word *laughing* is translated into the word *sambil*, so *laughing* is translated to become *sambil tertawa*. It means the translation of suffix *-ing* in the word *laughing* is upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

Excerpt 28:

SL: ...he cried, **grasping** Sherlock Holmes by either shoulder... (page 25)

TL: ...teriaknya **sambil memegang** kedua pundak Sherlock Holmes...
(page 37)

The word *grasping* is an adverb which is derived from verb *grasp* + suffix *-ing* to show that the word is present participle. *Grasp* is translated into TL *memegang*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ing* is translated to become *sambil memegang*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ing* is to state adverb of manner by using the word *sambil*.

Suffix *-ing* in the word *grasping* is translated into the word *sambil*, so *grasping* is translated to become *sambil memegang*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *-ing*) is translated into higher rank of target language, shown in the word *sambil*.

4.2.1.10 Suffix *-ness*

Suffix *-ness* is a bound morpheme added to adjective to form noun which is translated by using the word *rasa*.

Excerpt 29:

SL: ...the **drowsiness** of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature. (page 4)

TL: ...**rasa kantuk** yang diakibatkan oleh obat bius itu dan kekuatan alamiahnya yang luar biasa. (page 8)

The word *drowsiness* is a noun which is derived from adjective *drowsy* + suffix *-ness*. *Drowsy* is translated into TL *mengantuk*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ness* is translated to become *rasa kantuk*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ness* is to state noun by using the word *rasa*.

The situation of suffix *-ness* in the word *drowsiness* is translated into the word *rasa*, so *drowsiness* is translated to become *rasa kantuk*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into word (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

4.2.1.11 Suffix *-cy*

Suffix *-cy* is a bound morpheme added to adjective to form noun which is translated by using the word *sifat*.

Excerpt 30:

SL: ...and a long straight chin, suggestive of resolution pushed to the length of **obstinacy**. (page 9)

TL: ...dan dagu lurus memanjang yang bisa menandakan ketegaran hati atau **sifat keras kepala**. (page 16)

The word *obstinacy* is a noun which is derived from adjective *obstinate* + suffix *-cy*. *Obstinate* is translated into TL *keras kepala*, and with the attachment of suffix *-cy* is translated to become *sifat keras kepala*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-cy* is to state noun by using the word *sifat*.

Suffix *-cy* in the word *obstinacy* is translated into the word *sifat*, so *obstinacy* is translated to become *sifat keras kepala*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

4.2.1.12 Suffix *-er*

Suffix *-er* is a bound morpheme to state comparative degree which is translated by using the word *lebih*.

Excerpt 31:

SL: ...and I am likely to be **busier** still this evening. (page 18)

TL: ...dan malam nanti aku mungkin akan **lebih sibuk** lagi. (page 30)

The word *busier* is an adjective which is derived from adjective *busy* + suffix *-er*. *Busy* is translated into TL *sibuk*, and with the attachment of suffix *-er* is translated to become *lebih sibuk*. In other words the translation of suffix *-er* is to state comparative degree by using the word *lebih*.

Suffix *-er* in the word *busier* is translated into the word *lebih*, so *busier* is translated to become *lebih sibuk*. It means the translation of suffix *-er* in the word *busier* is upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *-er*) is translated into higher rank of target language, shown in the word *lebih*.

4.2.1.13 Suffix *-ity*

Suffix *-ity* is a bound morpheme added to adjective to form noun which is translated by using the word *rasa*.

Excerpt 32:

SL: ...*his sympathetic smile, and general look of peering and benevolent curiosity...* (page 20)

TL: ...*senyumnya yang simpatik, dan cara menatapnya yang penuh rasa ingin tahu.* (page 32)

The word *curiosity* is a noun which is derived from adjective *curious* + suffix *-ity*. *Curious* is translated into TL *ingin tahu*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ity* is translated to become *rasa ingin tahu*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ity* is to state noun by using the word *rasa*.

The phenomenon of suffix *-ity* in the word *curiosity* is translated into the word *rasa*, so *curiosity* is translated to become *rasa ingin tahu*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in the lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (word).

4.2.1.14 Suffix *-ism*

Suffix *-ism* is a bound morpheme added to adjective, to form noun which is translated by using the word *sifat*.

Excerpt 33:

SL: *...for I was repelled by the **egoism** which I had more than once observed to be a strong factor in my friend's singular character.*
(page 6)

TL: *...karena aku tak suka dengan **sifat mau menang sendiri** yang sering ditunjukkannya.* (page 11)

The word *egoism* is a noun which is derived from adjective *ego* + suffix *-ism*. *Ego* is translated into TL *mau menang sendiri*, and with the attachment of suffix *-ism* is translated to become *sifat mau menang sendiri*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ism* is to state noun by using the word *sifat*.

Suffix *-ism* in the word *egoism* is lower rank of grammatical unit in source language, translated into the word *sifat* which is higher rank of grammatical unit, so this phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation.

4.2.2 Shift from Bound Morpheme into Phrase

Shift from bound morpheme into phrase means the changes of bound morpheme in SL into phrase in TL in terms of form in which the meaning is still correspondent. In this case, after analyzing the SL and its translation as TL, the researcher finds that shifts from morpheme into phrase occur in prefix *un-*, prefix *in-*, prefix *dis-*, suffix *-ly*, and suffix *-less*.

4.2.2.1 Prefix *un-*

Prefix *un-* is a bound morpheme added to noun which is translated to state negative meaning by using the phrase *yang tak*.

Excerpt 34:

SL: ...and paced up and down the room in **uncontrollable** agitation.
(page 10)

TL: ...lalu berjalan hilir-mudik di kamar itu dengan gejala perasaan **yang tak terkendali**. (page 18)

The word *uncontrollable* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *un-* + noun *control* + suffix *-able*. Lexically *control* means *pengendalian*, but after *control* attachment with suffix *-able* to state an adjective, is translated to become *terkendali*. *Controllable* attachment with prefix *un-* is translated to become *yang tak terkendali*. In other words, prefix *-un* is to state negative meaning by using the phrase *yang tak*.

Prefix *un-* in the word *uncontrollable* is translated into the phrase *yang tak*, so *uncontrollable* is translated to become *yang tak terkendali*. This phenomenon can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in the lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (phrase).

4.2.2.2 Prefix *in-*

Prefix *in-* is a bound morpheme added to verb which is translated to state negative meaning by using the phrase *yang tak*.

Excerpt 35:

SL: ...*by which he disentangled the **inextricable** mysteries.* (page 14)

TL: ...*dalam menguraikan misteri-misteri **yang tak terpecahkan.*** (page 23)

The word *inextricable* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *in-* + verb *extricate* + suffix *-able*. Lexically *extricate* means *melepaskan*, but based on context of situation *extricate* is translated into TL *memecahkan*. *Extricate* with the attachment of prefix *in-* and suffix *-able* is translated to become *yang tak terpecahkan*. In other words, the translation of prefix *in-* is to state negative meaning by using the phrase *yang tak*, and suffix *-able* is to state an adjective *terpecahkan*.

The situation of prefix *in-* in the word *inextricable* is translated into the phrase *yang tak*, so *inextricable* is translated to become *yang tak terpecahkan*. It can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in the lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme) is translated into higher rank of target language (phrase).

4.2.2.3 Prefix *dis-*

Prefix *dis-* is a bound morpheme added to verb, to form an adjective which is translated to state negative meaning by using the phrase *tak ada*.

Excerpt 36:

SL: "You will find it rather **disconnected**, I fear, and there may prove to be little relation between the different incidents of which I speak.
(page 10)

TL: "Anda mungkin akan merasa bahwa kisah ini **tak ada hubungannya** dengan yang sudah saya ceritakan. (page 18)

The word *disconnected* is an adjective which is derived from prefix *dis-* + verb *connect* + suffix *-ed*. *Connect* is translated into TL *hubungan*, and with the attachment of prefix *dis-* it is translated to become *tak ada hubungannya*. In other words, the translation of *dis-* is to state negative meaning by using the phrase *tak ada*.

Prefix *dis-* in the word *disconnected* is translated into the phrase *tak ada*, so *disconnected* is translated to become *tak ada hubungannya*. It means the translation of prefix *dis-* in the word *disconnected* is upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *dis-*) is translated into higher rank of grammatical unit, shown in the phrase *tak ada*.

4.2.2.4 Suffix *-ly*

Suffix *-ly* is a bound morpheme added to adjective, to form an adverb which is translated by using the phrase *dengan perasaan*.

Excerpt 37:

SL: *Holmes slowly reopened his eyes, and looked **impatiently** at his gigantic client.* (page 10)

TL: *Holmes membuka matanya kembali, dan memandang klien kami yang tinggi besar itu **dengan perasaan tak sabar**.* (page 17)

The word *impatiently* is an adverb which is derived from prefix *im-* + adjective *patient* + suffix *-ly*. *Patient* is translated into TL *sabar*, and with the attachment of prefix *im-* it is translated to become *tak sabar*. In another word the translation of prefix *im-* is to state negative meaning by using the word *tak*. *Impatient* with attachment of suffix *-ly* is translated to become *dengan perasaan tak sabar*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-ly* is to state adverb of manner by using the phrase *dengan perasaan*.

The phenomenon above can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language in lower rank of grammatical unit (bound morpheme *-ly*) is translated into higher rank of target language, shown in the phrase *dengan perasaan*.

4.2.2.5 Suffix *-less*

Suffix *-less* is a bound morpheme added to noun to form an adjective which is translated to state negative meaning by using the phrase *tak ada*.

Excerpt 38:

SL: ...*which had been abandoned as **hopeless** by the official police.*
(page 4)

TL: ...*yang telah dianggap **tak ada harapan** oleh polisi.* (page 8)

The word *hopeless* is an adjective which is derived from noun *hope* + suffix *-less*. *Hope* is translated into TL *harapan*, and with the attachment of suffix *-less* is translated to become *tak ada harapan*. In other words, the translation of suffix *-less* is to state negative meaning by using the phrase *tak ada*.

The situation above can be said as upward rank-shift translation, because the source language is bound morpheme *-less* (the lower rank of grammatical unit) translated into phrase *tak ada* (the higher rank of grammatical unit).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 16 kinds of bound morpheme from the total of 93 bound morphemes found in the short story. Suffix *-s* and *-es* is dominant because many plural words in the short story.

The data that taken from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's short story "A Scandal in Bohemia" and its translation by Daisy Diana, contains two kinds of upward rank-shift, there are 90 (94,62 %) of shift from bound morpheme into word, and 5 (5,38 %) of shift from bound morpheme into phrase. The reason why upward rank-shift is dominant in this short story, because morpheme is the smallest meaningful units in a language cannot shift into another small meaningful unit in a language called downward rank-shift.

Shifts from bound morpheme into word occur in 6 of prefix *un-* is translated into words *tak*, and *tidak*; 1 of prefix *in-* is translated into word *tak*; 2 of prefix *im-* is translated into word *tak*; 1 of prefix *re-* is translated into word *kembali*; 2 of prefix *over-* is translated into words *sekali*, and *terlalu*; 1 of prefix *extra-* is translated into word *luar*; 35 of suffix *-s* and *-es* translated into words *beberapa*, and *para*; 21 of suffix *-ly* is translated into words *yang*, *dengan*, and *secara*; 14 of suffix *-ing* is translated into words *yang*, *sedang*, *dengan*, and *sambil*; 1 of suffix *-ness* is translated into word *rasa*; 1 of suffix *-cy* is translated into word *sifat*; 1 of

suffix *-er* is translated into word *lebih*; 1 of suffix *-ity* is translated into word *rasa*; and 1 of suffix *-ism* is translated into word *sifat*.

Shifts from morpheme into phrase occur in 1 of prefix *un-* is translated into phrase *yang tak*, 1 of prefix *in-* is translated into phrase *yang tak*, 1 of prefix *dis* is translated into phrase *tak ada*, 1 of suffix *-ly* is translated into phrase *dengan perasaan*, and 1 of suffix *-less* is translated into phrase *tak ada*.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

The researcher suggests that the students of English Department should learn and analyze translation, because translation is a fundamental study nowadays to deliver a message from source language to target language. For translator, should transfer the meaning of SL in the natural form of the TL, in order to produce a good translation, so the readers can understand what the meaning in SL.

The researcher also suggests to another public researcher who are involved in translation and linguistic research, to get references especially about rank-shift in translation major.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1. Translation Rank-Shift of Bound Morpheme

Prefix *un-*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme <i>un-</i>	Target Language
1	6	The note was undated , and without either signature or address.	12	<i>tak</i>	Surat itu tak bertanggung , tanpa tanda tangan, dan tanpa alamat pengirim.
2	9	He looked from one to the other of us, as if uncertain which to address.	16	<i>tak</i>	Dia memandang kami secara bergantian, seolah tak tahu kepada siapa dia harus berbicara.
3	10	“The august person who employs me wishes his agent to be unknown to you.”	17	<i>tak</i>	“Saya utusan orang besar, dan beliau tak ingin wajah saya dikenali. ”
4	10	The man sprang from his chair, and paced up and down the room in uncontrollable agitation.	18	<i>yang tak</i>	Pria itu terlompat dari kursinya, lalu berjalan hilir-mudik di kamar itu dengan gejolak perasaan yang tak terkendali.
5	15	“Quite so, but the sequel was rather unusual. ”	24	<i>tidak</i>	“Memang, dan buntutnya tidak biasa. ”
6	18	“This is a very unexpected turn of affairs,” said I.	29	<i>tak</i>	“Benar-benar kejadian tak terduga, ” kataku.
7	21	“It is most unlikely that she carries it about with her.”	33	<i>tak</i>	“ Tak mungkin dibawa-bawa.”

Prefix *in-*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme <i>in-</i>	Target Language
1	7	Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts.	13	<i>tak</i>	Secara tak sadar , kita akan mengubah fakta agar cocok dengan teori, dan bukannya teori yang seharusnya disesuaikan dengan fakta.
2	14	Indeed, apart from the nature of the investigation which my friend had on hand, there was something in his masterly grasp of a situation, and his keen, incisive reasoning, which made it a pleasure to me to study his system of work, and to follow the quick, subtle methods by which he disentangled the most inextricable mysteries.	23	<i>yang tak</i>	Sebenarnya, di samping keistimewaan kasus ini, aku juga tertarik pada kemampuan temanku yang mengagumkan dalam memahami situasi, dan daya pikirnya yang tajam, yang membuatku ingin belajar cara-caranya yang serba cepat dan cerdas dalam menguraikan misteri-misteri yang tak terpecahkan .

Prefix *-im*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme <i>im-</i>	Target Language
1	10	Holmes slowly reopened his eyes, and looked	17	<i>tak</i>	Holmes membuka matanya kembali, dan memandang klien kami

		impatiently at his gigantic client.			yang tinggi besar itu dengan perasaan tak sabar .
2	25	“Then, come. I am all impatient to be gone.”	41	<i>tak</i>	“Kalau begitu, mari. Saya tak sabar untuk segera berangkat.”

Prefix over-

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme	Target Language
1	24	It is a perfectly overpowering impulse, and I have more than once taken advantage of it.	38	<i>sekali</i>	Dorongan semacam itu sangat kuat sekali , dan hal ini sudah berkali-kali kumanfaatkan.
2	24	A little over-precipitance may ruin all.	39	<i>terlalu</i>	Terlalu terburu-buru bisa merusak semuanya.

Prefix re-

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme	Target Language
1	10	Holmes slowly reopened his eyes, and looked impatiently at his gigantic client.	17	<i>kembali</i>	Holmes membuka matanya kembali , dan memandang klien kami yang tinggi besar itu dengan perasaan tak sabar.

Prefix *dis-*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme <i>dis-</i>	Target Language
1	10	“You will find it rather disconnected , I fear, and there may prove to be little relation between the different incidents of which I speak.”	18	<i>tak ada</i>	“Anda mungkin akan merasa bahwa kisah berikut ini tak ada hubungannya dengan yang sudah saya ceritakan.”

Prefix *extra-*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme <i>extra-</i>	Target Language
1	4	He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues.	8	<i>luar</i>	Dia masih saja tertarik mempelajari masalah kriminal seperti sebelumnya, dan menunjukkan segenap kecakapan dan kelihaihan pengamatannya yang luar biasa bila sedang mengumpulkan bukti-bukti.

Suffix *-s* and *-es*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme <i>-s/-es</i>	Target Language
1	3	My own complete happiness, and the home centered interests which rise	8	<i>total reduplication</i>	Kebahagiaan yang kualami, dan kesibukan-kesibukan rumah tangga yang

		up around the man who first finds himself master of his own establishment, were sufficient to absorb all my attention.			harus kulakukan sebagai kepala keluarga, telah menyita segenap perhatianku.
2	4	He buried among his old books , and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature.	8	<i>total reduplication</i>	Dia terbenam dalam buku-buku tuanya, dan dari minggu ke minggu bergumul di antara kecanduannya pada kokain dan ambisinya, di antara rasa kantuk yang diakibatkan oleh obat bius itu dan kekuatan alamiahnya yang luar biasa.
3	4	He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues .	8	<i>total reduplication</i>	Dia masih saja tertarik mempelajari masalah kriminal seperti sebelumnya, dan menunjukkan segenap kecakapan dan kelihaian pengamatannya yang luar biasa bila sedang mengumpulkan bukti-bukti .
4	4	He had risen out of his drug created dreams , and was hot upon the scent of some new problem.	9	<i>total reduplication</i>	Dia telah tersadar dari impian-impian yang disebabkan oleh obat biusnya, dan kini asyik dengan masalah nyata yang baru.
5	6	By the way, since you are interested in these little problems , and since you are good enough to chronicle one or two	12	<i>total reduplication</i>	Omong-omong, karena kau berminat pada masalah-masalah kecil seperti ini, dan karena kau sudah baik hati

		of my trifling experiences, you may be interested in this.			mencatatkan beberapa pengalamanku yang sepele, kau mungkin akan tertarik pada hal berikut ini.
6	6	By the way, since you are interested in these little problems, and since you are good enough to chronicle one or two of my trifling experiences , you may be interested in this.	12	<i>beberapa</i>	Omong-omong, karena kau berminat pada masalah-masalah kecil seperti ini, dan karena kau sudah berbaik hati mencatatkan beberapa pengalamanku yang sepele, kau mungkin akan tertarik pada hal berikut ini.
7	9	“This is my friend and colleague, Dr. Watson, who is occasionally good enough to help me in my cases .”	16	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Ini teman dan sejawat saya, Dr. Watson, yang banyak membantu saya dalam menangani kasus-kasus .”
8	10	To speak plainly, the matter implicates the great House of Ormstein, hereditary kings of Bohemia.	17	<i>para</i>	Untuk lebih jelasnya, masalah ini berkaitan dengan Dinasti Ormstein, keturunan para raja Bohemia.
9	11	“The facts are briefly these: Some five years ago, during a lengthy visit to Warsaw, I made the acquaintance of the well known adventures Irene Adler.”	18	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Beginilah fakta-faktanya : Lima tahun lalu, ketika sedang melakukan kunjungan yang agak lama ke Warsawa, saya berkenalan dengan petualang asmara yang terkenal, Irene Adler.”
10	11	In this case I found her biography sandwiched in between that of a Hebrew Rabbi and that of a staff commander who had	19	<i>total reduplication</i>	Keterangan tentang Irene Adler ternyata berada di antara riwayat hidup seorang rabi Yahudi dan seorang staf komandan yang pernah menulis

		written a monograph upon the deep sea fishes .			risalah tentang ikan-ikan di kedalaman laut.
11	11	“Your Majesty, as I understand, became entangled with this young person, wrote her compromising letters , and is now desirous of getting those letters back.”	19	<i>beberapa</i>	“Saya kira Yang Mulia terlibat dengan wanita muda ini, dan pernah menulis beberapa surat yang bisa membahayakan kedudukan Yang Mulia. Kini, Yang Mulia bermaksud mendapatkan surat-surat itu kembali.”
12	11	“Your Majesty, as I understand, became entangled with this young person, wrote her compromising letters, and is now desirous of getting those letters back.”	19	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Saya kira Yang Mulia terlibat dengan wanita muda ini, dan pernah menulis beberapa surat yang bisa membahayakan kedudukan Yang Mulia. Kini, Yang Mulia bermaksud mendapatkan surat-surat itu kembali.”
13	11	“No legal papers or certificates ?”	19	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Pernah ada perjanjian-perjanjian yang sah secara hukum?”
14	11	“If this young person should produce her letters for blackmailing or other purposes , how is she to prove their authenticity?”	19	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Kalaupun wanita ini menyebarluaskan surat-surat tersebut untuk memeras Yang Mulia atau maksud-maksud lainnya, bagaimana dia bisa membuktikan bahwa surat-surat itu asli?”
15	12	You may know the strict principles of her family.	21	<i>total reduplication</i>	Anda pasti tahu bagaimana ketatnya aturan-aturan keluarganya.

16	13	“And for present expenses? ”	22	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Dan untuk biaya-biaya yang diperlukan saat ini?”
17	14	Indeed, apart from the nature of the investigation which my friend had on hand, there was something in his masterly grasp of a situation, and his keen, incisive reasoning, which made it a pleasure to me to study his system of work, and to follow the quick, subtle methods by which he disentangled the most inextricable mysteries.	23	<i>total reduplication</i>	Sebenarnya, di samping keistimewaan kasus ini, aku juga tertarik pada kemampuan temanku yang mengagumkan dalam memahami situasi, dan daya pikirnya yang tajam, yang membuatku ingin belajar cara-caranya yang serba cepat dan cerdas dalam menguraikan misteri-misteri yang tak terpecahkan.
18	15	I suppose that you have been watching the habits, and perhaps the house, of Miss Irene Adler.	24	<i>total reduplication</i>	Mungkin kau pergi untuk mengawasi kebiasaan-kebiasaan, atau rumah, Miss Irene Adler.
19	15	And those preposterous English window fasteners which a child could open.	24	<i>total reduplication</i>	Dan kunci-kunci jendelanya model Inggris yang gampang sekali dibuka oleh anak kecil.
20	15	She lives quietly, sings at concerts, drives out at five every day, and returns at seven sharp for dinner.	25	<i>beberapa</i>	Hidupnya tenang, dia menyanyi di beberapa konser, berangkat tiap jam lima, dan kembali untuk makan malam jam tujuh tepat.
21	16	Seldom goes out at other times, except when she sings.	26	<i>total reduplication</i>	Dia jarang bepergian di luar jam-jam itu, kecuali kalau ada tugas untuk menyanyi.

22	16	I fear that I bore you with these details , but I have to let you see my little difficulties , if you are to understand the situation.	26	<i>total reduplication</i>	Jangan-jangan aku membuatmu bosan dengan detail-detail ini, tapi aku harus mengungkapkan kesulitan-kesulitanku agar kau memahami situasinya.
23	18	“I was half dragged up to the altar, and before I knew where I was, I found myself mumbling responses which were whispered in my ear, and vouching for things of which I knew nothing, and generally assisting in the secure tying up of Irene Adler, spinster, to Godfrey Norton, bachelor.”	29	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Dia menarikku ke depan altar, dan sebelum aku menyadarinya, aku telah begitu saja mengucapkan kata-kata yang dibisikkan padaku, menjadi saksi kedua orang yang tak tak kukenal itu dan menolong terlaksananya pernikahan mereka.”
24	18	“Well, I found my plans very seriously menaced.”	30	<i>total reduplication</i>	“Yah, kurasa rencana-rencanaku terancam gagal.”
25	18	“They drove away in different directions, and I went off to make my own arrangements .”	30	<i>beberapa</i>	“Mereka lalu berpisah, masing-masing ke tempat tinggalnya sendiri, dan aku pun pulang untuk mempersiapkan beberapa rencana .”
26	20	It was already dusk, and the lamps were just being lighted as we paced up and down in front of Briony Lodge, waiting for the coming of its occupant.	33	<i>total reduplication</i>	Hari mulai gelap, dan lampu-lampu baru mulai dinyalakan ketika kami mulai mondar-mandir di depan Briony Lodge, sambil menunggu penghuninya pulang.

27	23	I caught a glimpse of rushing figures , and a moment later the voice of Holmes from within, assuring them that it was a false alarm.	37	<i>total reduplication</i>	Sekilas kulihat orang-orang berlarian di ruangan itu, dan kemudian kudengar suara Holmes dari dalam yang meyakinkan mereka bahwa tidak ada kebakaran.
28	23	The word was no sooner out of my mouth than the whole crowd of spectators, well dressed and ill gentlemen, ostlers , and maids joined in a general shriek of "Fire."	37	<i>partial reduplication</i>	Begitu teriakan itu terlontar dari mulutku, semua orang di sekitar situ baik yang berpakaian bagus maupun yang kumal, kusir-kusir kereta , dan pelayan-pelayan wanita ikut-ikutan pula meneriakkan "Kebakaran."
29	26	"And the papers ?"	42	<i>total reduplication</i>	"Dan surat-surat itu?"
30	26	The furniture was scattered about in every direction, with dismantled shelves , and open drawers , as if the lady had hurriedly ransacked them before her flight.	42	<i>total reduplication</i>	Perabot di situ berserakan, rak-raknya berantakan semua, laci-lacinya terbuka, seolah-olah penghuninya telah mengobrak-abrik semuanya dengan tergesa-gesa sebelum dia meninggalkan ruangan ini.
31	27	I keep it only to safeguard myself, and to preserve a weapon which will always secure me from any steps which he might take in the future.	44	<i>total reduplication</i>	Foto itu tetap akan saya simpan untuk menenangkan diri saya sendiri, dan menjadikannya senjata untuk melindungi diri saya dari tindakan-tindakan yang mungkin dilakukannya untuk

					merugikan diri saya di masa yang akan datang.
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Suffix *-ly*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>ly</i>	Target Language
1	4	And finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland.	8	<i>yang</i>	Dan yang terakhir , misinya yang gemilang bagi keluarga kerajaan Belanda.
2	4	And finally of the mission which he had accomplished so delicately and successfully for the reigning family of Holland.	8	<i>yang</i>	Dan yang terakhir, misinya yang gemilang bagi keluarga kerajaan Belanda.
3	7	Insensibly one begins to twist facts to suit theories, instead of theories to suit facts.	13	<i>secara</i>	Secara tak sadar , kita akan mengubah fakta agar cocok dengan teori, dan bukannya teori yang seharusnya disesuaikan dengan fakta.
4	7	I carefully examined the writing, and the paper upon which it was written.	13	<i>dengan</i>	Dengan saksama kuamati tulisan surat itu dan kertas yang digunakan.
5	10	Said Holmes dryly .	17	<i>dengan</i>	Kata Holmes dengan acuh .
6	10	Holmes slowly reopened his eyes, and looked impatently at his gigantic client.	17	<i>dengan perasaan</i>	Holmes membuka matanya kembali, dan memandang klien kami yang tinggi besar itu dengan perasaan tak

					sabar.
7	12	“You have compromised yourself seriously. ”	20	<i>secara</i>	“Anda telah terlibat secara serius. ”
8	12	Returned the King, reproachfully.	20	<i>dengan</i>	Sangah Sang Raja dengan masygul.
9	13	“Because she has said that she would send it on the day when the betrothal was publicly proclaimed.”	21	<i>secara</i>	“Karena dia mengatakan bahwa dia akan mengirimkannya pada saat pernikahan kami diumumkan secara resmi. ”
10	15	I walked round it and examined it closely from every point of view, but without noting anything else of interest.	25	<i>dengan</i>	Kukelilingi rumah itu sambil mengamatnya dengan teliti , tapi tak ada lagi yang menarik perhatianku.
11	17	As he stepped up to the cab, he pulled a gold watch from his pocket and looked at it earnestly.	27	<i>dengan</i>	Begitu dia berada did lam kereta, dia mengeluarkan jam emas dari sakunya dan memandangnya dengan saksama.
12	20	There was a group of shabbily -dressed men smoking and laughing in a corner, a scissors-grinder with his wheel, two guardsmen who were flirting with a nurse-girl, and several well-dressed young men who were lounging up and down with cigars in their mouths.	33	<i>dengan</i>	Ada sekelompok orang dengan pakaian kumal sedang merokok dan tertawa-tawa di sudut jalan, seorang tukang asah gunting sedang mendorong gerobaknya, dua pria penjaga rumah sedang bercanda dengan seorang gadis perawat, dan beberapa pemuda yang berpakaian bagus mondar-mandir dengan rokok tersulut di mulut mereka.
13	22	Slowly and solemnly he was borne into	36	<i>dengan</i>	Dengan hati-hati , dia dibawa masuk ke

		Briony Lodge, and laid out in the principal room, while I still observed the proceedings from my post by the window.			Briony Lodge, dan dibaringkan di ruang duduk.
14	23	He walked swiftly and in silence for some few minutes, until we had turned down one of the quiet streets which lead towards the Edgware Road.	37	<i>dengan</i>	Dia berjalan dengan cepat tanpa berkata apa-apa selama beberapa menit, sampai kami membelok ke sebuah jalan sepi yang menuju ke Edgware Road.
15	24	She responded beautifully .	39	<i>dengan</i>	Dia pun bereaksi dengan baik .
16	24	I rose, and making my excuses, escaped from the house, I hesitated whether to attempt to secure the photograph at once, but the coachman had come in, and as he was watching me narrowly , it seemed safer to wait.	39	<i>dengan</i>	Waktu itu aku sudah bermaksud untuk langsung mengambil foto itu, tapi kusir keretanya keburu masuk dan memandanguku dengan tajam .
17	25	Said Holmes, staring down the dimly lit street.	40	<i>yang</i>	Kata Holmes sambil menatap ke jalanan yang remang-remang .
18	26	The furniture was scattered about in every direction, with dismantled shelves, and open drawers, as if the lady had hurriedly ransacked them before her flight.	42	<i>dengan</i>	Perabot di situ berserakan, rak-raknya berantakan semua, laci-lacinya terbuka, seolah-olah penghuninya telah mengobrak-abrik semuanya dengan tergesa-gesa sebelum dia meninggalkan ruangan ini.
19	26	Asked the King hoarsely .	42	<i>dengan</i>	Tanya Sang Raja dengan parau .

20	28	Said Holmes, coldly	45	<i>dengan</i>	Kata Holmes dengan dingin .
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Suffix *-ing*

No.	Page	Target Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>ing</i>	Target Language
1	6	He answered, lighting a cigarette, and throwing himself down into arm-chair.	11	<i>sambil</i>	Jawabnya sambil menyulut rokok, lalu menjatuhkan dirinya di kursi.
2	6	By the way, since you are interested in these little problems, and since you are good enough to chronicle one or two of my trifling experiences, you may be interested in this.	12	<i>yang</i>	Omong-omong, karena kau berminat pada masalah-masalah kecil seperti ini, dan karena kau sudah baik hati mencatatkan beberapa pengalamanku yang sepele , kau mungkin akan tertarik pada hal berikut ini.
3	14	Putting his hands into his pockets, he stretched out his legs in front of the fire, and laugh heartily for some minutes.	24	<i>dengan</i>	Dengan memasukkan kedua tangan di dalam saku celananya, direntangkannya kedua kakinya di depan perapian, lalu dia tertawa terbahak-bahak selama beberapa saat.
4	16	He was in the house about half and hour, and I could catch glimpses of him, in the windows of the sitting room, pacing up and down , talking excitedly and waving his arms.	27	<i>sedang</i>	Dia berada di dalam selama kira-kira setengah jam, dan dari jendela di ruang duduk, aku bisa melihatnya sedang mondar-mandir sambil berbicara dan melambai-lambaikan tangan.

5	16	He was in the house about half and hour, and I could catch glimpses of him, in the windows of the sitting room, pacing up and down, talking excitedly and waving his arms.	27	<i>sambil</i>	Dia berada di dalam selama kira-kira setengah jam, dan dari jendela di ruang duduk, sekilas aku bisa melihatnya sedang mondar-mandir sambil berbicara dan melambai-lambaikan tangan
6	18	It was all done in an instant, and there was the gentleman thanking me on the one side and the lady on the other, while the clergyman beamed on me in front.	29	<i>sambil</i>	Semuanya berlangsung dalam sekejap mata, dan kedua mempelai lalu menyalamiku sambil mengucapkan terima kasih , disaksikan pendeta yang berseri-seri wajahnya.
7	19	He said, taking a long cigar shaped roll from his pocket.	31	<i>sambil</i>	Katanya sambil mengeluarkan sebuah gulungan berbentuk rokok dari sakunya.
8	20	There was a group of shabbily-dressed men smoking and laughing in a corner, a scissors-grinder with his wheel, two guardsmen who were flirting with a nurse-girl, and several well-dressed young men who were lounging up and down with cigars in their mouths.	33	<i>sedang</i>	Ada sekelompok orang dengan pakaian kumal sedang merokok dan tertawa-tawa di sudut jalan, seorang tukang asah gunting sedang mendorong gerobaknya, dua pria penjaga rumah sedang bercanda dengan seorang gadis perawat, dan beberapa pemuda yang berpakaian bagus mondar-mandir dengan rokok tersulut di mulut mereka.
9	20	It was already dusk, and the lamps were just being lighted as	33	<i>sambil</i>	Hari mulai gelap, dan lampu-lampu baru mulai dinyalakan ketika kami

		we paced up and down in front of Briony Lodge, waiting for the coming of its occupant.			mulai mondar-mandir di depan Briony Lodge, sambil menunggu penghuninya pulang.
10	23	I caught a glimpse of rushing figures, and a moment later the voice of Holmes from within, assuring them that it was a false alarm.	37	<i>yang</i>	Sekilas kulihat orang-orang berlarian di ruangan itu, dan kemudian kudengar suara Holmes dari dalam yang meyakinkan mereka bahwa tidak ada kebakaran.
11	23	Said he, laughing .	37	<i>sambil</i>	Katanya sambil tertawa .
12	25	Said Holmes, staring down the dimly lit street.	40	<i>sambil</i>	Kata Holmes sambil menatap ke jalanan yang remang-remang.
13	25	He cried, grasping Sherlock Holmes by either shoulder, and looking eagerly into his face.	40	<i>sambil</i>	Teriaknya sambil memegang kedua pundak Sherlock Holmes, dengan pandangan penuh harap.
14	26	Answered my companion, looking at her with a questioning and rather startled gaze.	42	<i>sambil</i>	Jawab temanku sambil memandang wanita itu dengan heran.

Suffix *-ness*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>ness</i>	Target Language
1	4	He buried among his old books, and alternating from week to week between cocaine and ambition, the	8	<i>rasa</i>	Dia terbenam dalam buku-buku tuanya, dan dari minggu ke minggu bergumul di antara kecanduannya pada kokain dan ambisinya,

		drowsiness of the drug, and the fierce energy of his own keen nature.			di antara rasa kantuk yang diakibatkan oleh obat bius itu dan kekuatan alamiahnya yang luar biasa.
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Suffix -cy

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>cy</i>	Source Language
1	9	From the lower part of the face he appeared to be a man of strong character, with a thick, hanging lip, and a long straight chin, suggestive of resolution pushed to the length of obstinacy .	16	<i>sifat</i>	Dari bagian bawah wajahnya yang kelihatan, nampaknya orang ini gagah sekali, dengan bibir tebal dan dagu lurus memanjang yang bisa menandakan ketegaran hati atau sifat keras kepala .

Suffix -er

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>er</i>	Target Language
1	18	“I have been too busy to think of food, and I am likely to be busier still this evening.”	30	<i>lebih</i>	“Aku terlalu sibuk sampai lupa makan, dan malam nanti aku mungkin akan lebih sibuk lagi.”

Suffix -ity

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>ity</i>	Target Language
1	20	His broad black hat,	32	<i>rasa</i>	Topi hitamnya yang

		his baggy trousers, his white tie, his sympathetic smile, and general look of peering and benevolent curiosity .			lebar, celananya yang longgar, dasinya yang putih, senyumnya yang simpatik, dan cara menatapnya yang penuh rasa ingin tahu .
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Suffix *-ism*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>ism</i>	Target Language
1	6	I remarked with some coldness, for I was repelled by the egoism which I had more than once observed to be a strong factor in my friend's singular character.	11	<i>sifat</i>	Komentarku dengan dingin, karena aku tak suka dengan sifat mau menang sendiri yang sering ditunjukkannya.

Suffix *-less*

No.	Page	Source Language	Page	Translation of Bound Morpheme - <i>less</i>	Target Language
1	4	He was still, as ever, deeply attracted by the study of crime, and occupied his immense faculties and extraordinary powers of observation in following out those clues, and clearing up those mysteries, which had been abandoned as	8	<i>tak ada</i>	Dia masih saja tertarik mempelajari masalah kriminal seperti sebelumnya, dan menunjukkan segenap kecakapan dan kelihaiannya pengamatannya bila sedang mengumpulkan bukti-bukti untuk menyingkap sebuah misteri yang telah dianggap tak ada

		hopeless by the official police.			harapan oleh polisi.
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