

**PROPER NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH – BAHASA INDONESIA**  
***THE ENCHANTRESS (THE SECRET OF THE IMMORTAL***  
***NICHOLAS FLAMEL) TEXTS***

**A THESIS**

**Presented in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Attainment of**  
**a *Sarjana Sastra* degree in English Language and Literature**



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**2015**

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**PROPER NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH – BAHASA INDONESIA *THE  
ENCHANTRESS (THE SECRET OF THE IMMORTAL NICHOLAS FLAMEL)*  
TEXTS**

**A Thesis**



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## PERNYATAAN

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menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, 12 Januari 2015

Penulis



Muhammad Petrich

## MOTTOS

Dream is something to image in  
sleep, so I have to wake up to  
make it come true.

Do not always sleep to make a  
dream, but wake up and reach it.

**KEEP FIGHTING...**

# DEDICATIONS

THIS RESEARCH IS DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO ALWAYS  
SUPPORT AND PRAY FOR ME:

MY PARENTS

**Mr. Suliyono**

**Mrs. Sulastri**



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Alhamdulillah* *robbil 'alamin*, all praises be to the Almighty God, Allah SWT, the Most Merciful and the Most Beneficent, for His very best love and blessing I can complete this thesis. This thesis also cannot be completed without some help from others. For this reason, I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to:

1. my supervisors, Drs. Asruddin Barori Tou, M.A., Ph.D. and Yosa A Alzuhdy, M.Hum. for their knowledge and guidance during the process of writing this research, without which this research would not have been successful;
2. my parents, Mr. Suliyono and Mrs. Sulastri for always supporting and praying for me till I can finish my study;
3. my beloved Sister, Apri Siti Sulastri, and my relatives whom I love so much: Muhammad Seger, Kusnin, Siti Muasah, Rais, Restu, Resti, and all my other cousins;
4. the people who always support & love me, Nadindra Nirvana Irawan, Ahmad Rifqie, Didik Prasetyo, Meilas, bang Rangga, bang Banu, om (alm) Teguh Irawan & tante Feri and families;
5. Bodreg Club de Footbal members, Bodreg, Meilas, Banu, Agus, Goebang, Elang, Imam, Heru, Kipli, Deni, Doni, Fuad, Gaston Ndaru; and
6. someone who always loves and helps me finish this thesis.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect. However, I have tried my best and I would gratefully accept any comments or suggestions for the betterment of this thesis.

Yogyakarta, 12 January 2015



Muhammad Petrich

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TITLE .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>APPROVAL SHEET .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>RATIFICATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b><i>PERNYATAAN</i> .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>MOTTOS .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES .....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Problem .....	1
B. Research Focus.....	4
C. Formulation of the Problem .....	5
D. Objectives of the Study .....	6
E. Significance of the Study .....	6
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>8</b>
A. Theoretical Review .....	8
1. Language.....	8
a. Notions of Language .....	8
b. Language Ranks .....	9
2. Translation.....	11
a. Definitions of Translation .....	11
b. Translation Types.....	12
c. Translation Process .....	15



3. Equivalence in Translation.....	18
4. Proper Nouns.....	21
a. Definitions of Proper Nouns.....	21
b. Types of Proper Nouns .....	24
c. Techniques of Translating Proper Nouns .....	26
5. Definitions of Novel.....	34
6. Meaning.....	35
a. Notions of Meaning.....	35
b. Meaning Equivalence .....	37
7. The Novel.....	39
8. Cultural Values Equivalence.....	40
B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct .....	42
1. Conceptual Framework .....	42
2. Analytical Construct .....	44
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....</b>	<b>46</b>
A. Research Approach .....	46
B. Data and Data Sources .....	46
C. Data Collection.....	47
D. Research Instruments .....	48
E. Data Analysis .....	49
F. Data Trustworthiness .....	50
<b>CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>52</b>
A. Results .....	52
B. Discussion .....	62
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS.....</b>	<b>79</b>
A. Conclusion .....	79
B. Suggestions .....	82
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>87</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1 : Analysis Table.....	49
Table 2 : The Occurrence of Each Proper Nouns.....	53
Table 3 : The Occurrence of Translation Techniques .....	54
Table 4 : The Occurrence of Addition Technique.....	55
Table 5 : The Occurrence of Omission Technique.....	56
Table 6 : The Occurrence of Loan Translation .....	57
Table 7 : Division of Loan Translation .....	58
Table 8 : The Occurrence of Literal Translation.....	59
Table 9 : The Occurrence of Mixed Translation .....	60
Table 10 : The Occurrence of Degrees of Meaning Equivalence .....	61

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<b>Page</b>
Figure 1 : Translation Process by Nida and Taber .....	15
Figure 2 : The Analytical Construct .....	45

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

SL	: Source Language
TL	: Target Language
ST	: Source Text
TT	: Target Text
NP	: Names of People
NPL	: Names of Places
NO	: Names of Objects
AD	: Addition
OM	: Omission
LT	: Loan Translation
P	: Pure Loan Translation
N	: Naturalized Loan Translation
L	: Literal Translation
MT	: Mixed Translation
E	: Equivalent Meaning
CM	: Complete Meaning
IM	: Increased Meaning
DM	: Decreased Meaning
NE	: Non-Equivalent
NM	: No Meaning
Diff	: Different Meaning

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**ABSTRACT**

This research focused on the proper nouns occurring in the English-Bahasa Indonesia in *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts. The research aimed to (1) describe the types of proper nouns, (2) describe the types of translation techniques, and (3) describe degrees of meaning equivalences of the proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

This study used descriptive type of research which applied a content analysis method. The data were taken from the English novel and *Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts by Michael Scott. The occurrences of proper nouns in the novels were analyzed by the researcher. In this research, the data were analyzed by classifying the proper nouns into names of people, names of places, and names of objects; classifying the translation techniques into addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation and mixed translation; and analyzing meaning equivalence. Validity of the data and the findings was obtained by having analytical discussions with the researcher's consultants and by sharing with peers in order to compare the researcher's analysis by conducting deep analysis.

The findings of this research are as follows: (1) the proper nouns in the novel consist of the names of people, in which the majority of the data refer to the names of characters in the story, the names of places, focusing on the geographical locations of the story, and the names of objects, focusing on the non-living things and the names of brands; (2) the translation technique consists of addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation, and mixed translation. The highest frequency is loan translation because the translator deals with many characters and names are not always translated; (3) the degrees of meaning equivalence consists of equivalent meaning and non equivalent meaning. The equivalent meaning consists of complete, increased, and decreased meaning. The complete meaning has the highest occurrence with 96.87% showing that the translator successfully transfers the meaning from ST into TT.

Keywords: proper nouns, types of proper noun, translation techniques, degrees of meaning equivalence

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Problem**

Reading is a process of understanding something which is written or printed to get the messages. By reading a book, we will get information. As we read a book, we intend to get involved in the story of the book. It means we have to understand every message of the story. Therefore, understanding the story is much important. So it will be easy for people to enjoy the story. In this case, translator is needed because today people like to read imported books. It means people start to read something new. They want the books that have been translated into their language. Today, there are many problems related to the product of the translated book. Sometimes, people get confused with the messages in the story. It is not about the story itself. The problem happens because the translator has failed to convey the real messages from the original version into his translated product which means the translation process is not completely done.

One of many big issues which take place in translation is the translation of proper nouns. In reality, when reading a book or novel, we deal with many phenomena. Proper nouns are a small phenomenon of a book, but it influences all the story of the book. It is related to the character, the place or the setting of the story, and the things that happened in the story. The translator has to deal with all of those proper nouns. If the translator failed to transfer the name, it can be so dilemmatic to the reader to know what the name is. Therefore, proper nouns are

one of the dilemmatic phenomena in translation because proper nouns are not like other words translation of which can be easily found in dictionaries. In many literary works, proper nouns such as name of person, name of place, name of country might not be translated by the translator. Many of them are just copied from ST to TT. For example, the name of building in America, *Golden Gate Bridge* is not literally translated although it is possible to translate it into *Jembatan Emas*. To translate it literally is not recommended, because the proper names contain certain culture and history. On the other hand, some proper nouns are translated into different names, just like in *Donald Duck magazine*. The name of *Donald Duck* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia as *Donal Bebek*. It usually happens in children literature. Other examples are *Snow White* which is translated into *Putri Salju*, and *Beauty and the Beast* translated into *si Cantik dan si Buruk Rupa*. According to Peter Newmark (1988: 215), There remains the question of names that have connotations in imaginative literature. In comedies, allegories, fairy tales and some children's stories, names are translated, unless, as in folk tales, nationality is important. That statement shows that proper nouns have function. It is good to translate proper nouns but sometimes translating proper nouns can decrease the meaning or information of the proper noun itself.

In the practical and narrow sense, translation is recognized as an activity of transferring meaning between two or more languages. Certainly in the process of translation, a translator cannot sometimes do translation easily. Conflicts and problems on viewing the matters related to translation are the distraction in translating texts. How the source text can be comprehended by the target text



readers is the focus related to the equivalence. The expressions of the text between the source languages and the target languages are often different. Certainly, a good translator must always do his best to find the equivalence of both languages.

A translator must understand the culture and the ideology of the source language as well. It is important for the translator to know about them. If the translation product does not consist of the culture, there may be misperception to people who have difficult to read the translated product.

The activities of translation are done mostly in the printed media such as books, magazines, newspapers. It happens because people like to read the printed product rather than the other product. Nowadays, translation in the media is getting more and more popular considering the increase of society's demand. It can be seen from the number of media, such as literary works, newspapers, and many others which are translated into different languages.

Novel is a literary work or an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. This research applies novel because there are so many problems which happen in the translation of proper noun in the source to the target text. The use of novel is based on the number and variety of the proper nouns which appear in novels.

There are some novels in English which are translated into Bahasa Indonesia. One of them is *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)*. The researcher took this novel as the object of the research because this novel is a great fiction. It is about a story of people fighting against monsters and protecting their city. The story also tells about the myth and history which means people

have to know about how important is the myth and history to their lives. This fiction novel is able to make people not surrender and keep believing in fate. Faithful, heroism and relationship are some moral values that can be taken from the story of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)*.

The researcher was interested in analyzing the form of proper noun in the novel, because the differences of proper noun usages between English as the Source Text and its Bahasa Indonesia as the Target Text. The researcher did not only analyze in this field but also reveal the meaning equivalence since meaning is very important in translation. For this reason, this study analyzes the proper noun and the meaning equivalence in the *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

## **B. Research Focus**

In this study, the researcher found many problems of translation method of proper nouns in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts. The first problem is focused on the types of proper nouns. The types of proper nouns appeared in the English and Bahasa Indonesia affect the translation of proper nouns itself.

The second problem is related to the technique used. The proper names differences between English and Bahasa Indonesia impact the naturalness of the translation itself.

The third problem is related to meaning equivalence. Equivalence is absolutely needed in process of translating proper nouns. Related to the

equivalence, the researcher tried to find the effects that can be drawn in the process of translating proper nouns. Proper nouns actually have main categories. According to Newmark (1988: 215), proper nouns have been divided into five categories: Proper Names, Historical Institutional Terms, International Institutional Terms, National Institutional Terms and Cultural Terms. And also Newmark classifies proper nouns into 3 major types, they are the names of people, the names of objects and geographical terms or the names of places.

Observing the facts that there are many aspects involved in translation process, the researcher needed to limit the problems in order to have a distinct focus. This research focused on the discussion of proper nouns in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

### **C. Formulations of the Problem**

Based on the identification and delimitation of the problem above, the formulations of this study are:

1. What types of proper nouns occur in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts?
2. What types of translation techniques occur in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts?

3. What are the degrees of meaning equivalence of the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts?

#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study are :

1. to describe the types of proper nouns found in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.
2. to describe the types of translation techniques in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.
3. to describe degrees of meaning equivalences of the proper nouns in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

#### **E. Significance of the Study**

This research aimed to give some additional references to other researchers in the field of translation especially in the analysis of proper nouns since there is limited information about itself.

1. Theoretically

This research can be used as an example for other researcher who will analyze the proper nouns which occur in translation process especially from English into *Bahasa Indonesia*.

2. Practically

- a. The result of this research can give more information about proper nouns and will support the translators to improve their ability to translate.
- b. This research can be used to develop or give inspiration for further research with similar ideas.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Review**

##### **1. Language**

###### **a) Notions of Language**

Language is a device for people to communicate each other. It means language has important role in communication. Language also expresses feeling. Every human expression is expressed by language. According to Catford (1965: 1), language is a type of patterned human behavior. It is an important way in which human beings interact in social situation. Sapir (1921: 8) states that language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols. The important thing on his definition is the term communication. Language is a medium of communication in social interaction. Therefore, the language has functions as a communication tool.

In addition, Wardaugh (1988: 10) says that language is a specific set of linguistic items or human speech patterns (presumably sounds, words, grammatical features) which we can be uniquely associated with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area and a social group). From definitions above, it can be concluded that language is a pattern in which human communicate each other. Since language has pattern, it can be analyzed and studied by using certain theories of language.

## **b) Language Ranks**

Language has absolutely ranks, each level in the language system can be divided into ranks. Catford (1965: 33) states that each language has the same number of ranks and as taxonomic, hierarchies, each language has the same kind of relationship between units of the different ranks. In semantic level, a text is categorized as the language rank. In grammar also, there are the ranks of sentences/clauses, groups/phrases, words, and morphemes. Phonological levels have phonemes and graphemes. The further classification of the language ranks is as follow:

### **1) Phonemes / Graphemes**

A phoneme according to Finch (2000: 60) is the smallest unit of sound (grapheme: writing) that distinguish between two words. Phonemes are analyzed in phonological / graphonological level. Phonemes also contrastive segments which means if change the phonemes will change the meaning of a word. The example of phonemes is when exchange /p/ for /b/ in the word bin, it can cause new word pin. Both of the words have different meaning.

### **2) Morphemes**

Morphemes are the smallest grammatical unit but Catford (1965: 15) says that a morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit of grammar. Morphemes have two types, which is free morphemes and bounded morphemes. Free morphemes can stand alone such as happy. When the word happiness, the word “happy” is free morphemes and the word “ness” is a bound morpheme because it cannot stand-alone.



### 3) Words

A word is the smallest unit, which we would expect to possess individual meaning (Baker, 1992:11). In other words, the word is the smallest unit of language that can stand alone. In English, words can be classified into eight parts of speech: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

### 4) Phrases / Groups

A phrase is a group of words in a sentence that functions as a single part of speech (Forlini, 1987: 133). Phrases take a single position in linguistic unit, which is different from sentence. A phrase also grammatically equal with a word, which does not have subject and predicate.

### 5) Clauses / Sentences

Clause or sentence is a string of groups or phrases which operates as exponent of element of sentence-structure. Forlini (1987: 15) states that a clause is group of words with its subject and predicate. It is one of the linguistics elements which hierarchy is higher than a word and a phrase but below a sentence. There are two major types of clauses, namely independent clause (free clause) which operates as single idea and dependent clause (bound clause) which operates as the attachment of sentences. The example is “He likes Chinese rice which tastes good.” He likes Chinese rice is free clause and which tastes good is bound clause. Clause and sentence are categorized in the same rank because both are equally embodiment of group/phrase which contains a single idea or more.

## 6) Texts

A text is a unit of language use (Machali, 1998: 2). So, a text is written expression but text comprised word of and sentences. A text is more significant as the realization of meaning.

## 2. Translation

### a) Definitions of Translation

Translation is an activity performed on languages. The process is substituting a text in one language for a text in another. In other words, translation is a part of language processes. Thus, it is also a part of communication processes. This process can happen not only between two different languages but also in the same language. However, most people are more familiar with translation between two languages, which is called interlingual translation.

Translation absolutely concerns with a transfer of information from the source language (SL) into target or receptor language (TL). Nida and Taber (1982: 12-13) state, "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language, the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in the terms of meaning and secondly in the terms of style", whereas Brislin (1976: 1) states, "Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the language in written or oral form". Nida and Taber say that writing the style in translation is also important while Brislin emphasizes on the process of transferring the idea of the source language into the target language as the main priority. Roger T. Bell (In

Newmark, 1988: 6) defines, “Translation is the replacement of representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in second language”. The important thing to point out here is that translation is an activity or a process of representing equivalence from one language into another. Bell (1991: 5) further explains, “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) on what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalents”. It is obvious that translation concerns the reproduction of equal message which should include semantic equivalence and stylistic equivalence.

In accordance with the statements above, it can be noted that translation is a process of transferring thoughts, ideas, and any messages from the source language into the target language by considering the equivalence of meaning and style whether it is in written or oral form.

### **b) Translation Types**

A text of a language to be translated has both form and meaning. Larson (1984: 17) defines two main kinds of translation. They are form-based and meaning-based. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language which is known as literal translations, whereas meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the target language. This is also called idiomatic translation.

Jakobson in Venuti (2000: 114) distinguishes three kinds of translation as follows:

- a. Intralingual translation or rewording is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- b. Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.
- c. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of nonverbal sign systems or vice versa.

Intralingual translation is seen as a rewording within the same language while interlingual translation is a translation from one language to another. In interlingual translation, there are two or more languages involved, while there is only one language involved in intralingual translation. Different from interlingual and intralingual translation, in intersemiotic translation, the message is transferred from one symbol system or sign system into a language or another form. In the case of intralingual translation, the translator makes the use of synonyms in order to get the ST message across.

On the other hand, Catford (1965: 21) divides the types of translation into some classifications in terms of the extent, levels, and ranks as described below.

- a. Translations in terms of extent

In this categorization, the translation relates to the extent of source language text which is submitted to the translation process. The classifications are:

### 1) Full translation

In full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material.

### 2) Partial translation

In partial translation, some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the target language text.

### b. Translation in terms of levels

The categorization of translation is related to the levels of language involved in translation itself as discussed below.

#### 1) Total translation

Total translation is translation in which all levels of the source language text are replaced by target language text material. In this case, the source language grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent target language grammar and lexis.

#### 2) Restricted translation

In restricted translation, there is the replacement of the source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material only at one level.

### c. Translations in terms of ranks

The third differentiation in translation is related to the rank in a grammatical hierarchy at which translation equivalence is established as presented below.

### 1) Free translation

A free translation is always unbounded—equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher ranks—sometimes between larger units than the sentence.

### 2) Word-for-word translation

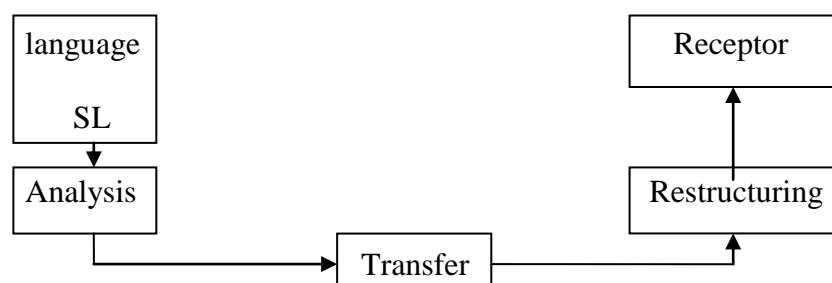
This kind of translation generally means what it says, essentially rank-bound at word-rank (but may include some morpheme to morpheme equivalence).

### 3) Literal translation

It may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but make changes in conformity with target language grammar.

### c) Translation Process

To get a good translation, there are steps which should be followed by a translator. Nida and Taber (1982: 33) give the model of translation as follows:



**Figure 1**

**Translation process** (by Nida and Taber, 1982: 33)

From the diagram, it can be seen that there are three levels in translation process: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. Each of these steps is described below:

### 1) Analysis

A translation process begins with an activity of analyzing the text. Nida and Taber (1982: 34), there are three major steps in analysis: (1) determining the meaningful relationships between the words and the combination of words, (2) the referential meaning of the words and special combination of words (idiom), and (3) the connotative meaning. In this stage, the translator tries to understand the idea of the material of the source language.

### 2) Transfer

After analyzing the source text, the translator needs to transfer the idea of the source into the target language. As stated by Nida and Taber state, the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the receptor from language A to language B (1982: 33). In this stage, the translator has to determine the equivalence. Then, the idea in the source language text is written in the target language.

### 3) Restructuring

In order to make the idea in the source fully acceptable in the receptor language, the translator has to reconstruct the translation. There can still be some parts of the message in the source that is not communicated in the target language and the other mistake may happen. In this step, there are revision procedures to



clarify that the source language text interpretation in the target text does not deviate.

#### d) Focus of Translation

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

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

##### 1) Source-Oriented Translation

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

translation. Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation are the examples of source-oriented translation.

## 2) Target-Oriented Translation

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

## 3. Equivalence in Translation

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (Catford, 1965: 20). However, there is no simple way of replacing a source language item with a target language item. The source and target language items rarely have the same meaning in the full linguistic and pragmatic sense, even though they express the same purposes and can function in the same situation. Therefore, according to

Catford (1965: 49), the source language and the target language texts are translation equivalents when they are interchangeable in a given situation.

The central problem of translation process is finding translation equivalence for a text in a given context. Machali (1998: 3) states that target language equivalents have to be sought not simply in terms of the 'sameness of meaning', but in terms of the greatest possible overlap of situational range. So that, equivalence in translation should not be approached as a search for sameness, since sameness cannot exist between two receptor language versions of the same text. The equivalence here does not only concern with the formal equivalence such as word for word, phrase for phrase, or sentence for sentence, but also concerns with the meaning equivalence.

In another book, Bell (1991: 6) also mentions a problem of equivalence: Texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

Sometimes, the source language text does not have same meaning as in the target language text so that the meanings in the target language are fully or partly equivalent. However, the meanings in the target text are said as equivalent to the meaning in source text when they have function in the same communicative situation and express the same purpose.

Baker (1992: 10) defines equivalence in translation into five: (1) equivalence at word level. In this level, the translator has to replace one name

(word) in the source language for one in the receptor but sometimes there is no word in the target language which expresses the same meaning as the source language, (2) equivalence above word level. This translation goes one step further to consider what happens when words start combining with other words to form stretches of language, (3) grammatical equivalence, (4) textual equivalence, this refers to the level of any target form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be equivalent to a given source language (Catford, 1965: 3), and (5) pragmatic equivalence. This equivalence demands the translator to 'make a sense' of a given source text to the target language. It relates to coherence. That is a network or relations which organize and create a text and a network of conceptual relations which underlie the surface text in cohesion.

Nida and Taber (1982: 200) argue that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence/formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence focuses on the message itself in both form and content. It consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalents between language pairs. Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same impact on the target text audience as the original wording have done upon the source text audience.

#### **4. Proper Nouns**

##### **a) Definitions of Proper Nouns**

Noun is divided into two categories, proper noun and common noun. A proper noun names a specific person, places, or thing. According to English, a proper noun gives the name or title of a particular person, place, thing, or idea. It always begins with a capital letter. Many proper nouns are made up of more than one word. Proper nouns are one of the most difficult phenomena in translation area. Proper nouns are sometimes translated. In different phenomena, proper nouns are not translated. There are specific differences between proper noun and common noun.

According to the theory of Ghadi (2010: 2), Proper nouns do not accept demonstrative pronouns as determiners. One would not normally say this John just bought a car. However, supposing there are several Johns out of whom you wish to single out a particular one, you are already using John as a common noun meaning '*any person called John.*'

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

are loaned. That is why this method is adopted as the cases of untranslatable words.

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

Proper nouns do not accept restrictive adjectives or restrictive relative clauses. The sentence the *Old Shakespeare* felt the closeness of his death. One implicitly compares one of several manifestations in time of the person called Shakespeare with the rest. Therefore, one uses the word as a common noun in the grammatical sense. The same rule applies to sentences such as “she is no longer the Eve she used to be”. One may deny this only at the price of more or less ad hoc explanations about the character of the noun in question. Another way of putting this would be to say that we have to do with two homonymous. The words “*John*” or “*Shakespeare*” respectively are proper nouns, the other a common

noun. When in a given speech situation we have a unique reference, we are dealing with a proper noun, otherwise with a common noun.

Article has important rules in the proper nouns. The proper nouns are usually followed by articles, especially the article “*The*”. It is because articles are special modifiers that appear before nouns or noun phrases. Articles are divided into two major types. They are definite and indefinite articles. According to the journal by Plotnick, a noun is definite when it is clear to your reader which specific instance or instances of an entity you are referring to; otherwise it is indefinite. Often the first use of a noun is indefinite and subsequent uses are definite. Related to the proper nouns, definite articles are not always used. According to Johnson, Proper nouns, because they are the names of people or places, are already specific and so do not need to be made more specific by the definite article. So we say “*John*,” not “*the John*,” and “*Canada*,” not “*the Canada*.” (There are one or two anomalous usages in place names: e.g., “*the Netherlands*,” but “*Holland*.”) This rule explains why we say “*Boyle’s Law*,” not “*the Boyle’s Law*,” and “*Planck’s constant*,” not “*the Planck’s constant*.” Related to the names of places, in his journal, Kohl and Kalz state that singular geographical names are very irregular with respect to article usage. For example, singular names of continent (*Asia*, *Africa*), mountains (*Mount Fuji*), and bays (*San Francisco Bay*) do not take the article “*the*,” but regions (*the Crimea*), deserts (*the Sahara*), and other geographical entities do.

Sometimes, however, a proper noun is used as an adjective, and adjective do not affect the decision to use the article with the noun. You must look at the

noun in order to know whether or not to use the definite article (Johnson). When there is an adjective in the proper nouns, look at the noun to decide if there should be an article. By looking at the noun, the researcher decides which proper nouns are general or specific. The general nouns must be made specific by using “*the*”.

#### **b) Types of Proper Nouns**

The researcher found that proper nouns are divided into categories. It means that proper nouns have several functions. There are three main categories of proper nouns. They are names of people, names of places, and names of objects.

##### **1) Names of People**

Proper names such as names of people are usually translated. According to journal of Abdolmaleki (2012), name of historically important figure should be translated or at least their translation should be provided in parenthesis or in glosses. Many of them are translated into accepted equivalence. Newmark (1988, 214) in his theory also explains, normally, people's first and surnames are transferred, thus preserving their nationality, and assuming that their names have no connotations in the text (Newmark, 1988: 214). In other case, proper noun is easily not translated.

Example:

ST :            **Perenelle**

TT :            **Perenelle**



The name of Perenelle in the novel is easily not translated. It is because the translator wants to keep the original form of the name to show that the character is a main character in the story.

## 2) Names of Places

Translating proper nouns is not easy to do. You have to consider many aspects. It will be so complicated to literally translate the words or phrases. (Newmark, 1988: 215) You have to be up to date in your rendering, to check all terms in the most recent atlas or gazetteer and, where necessary, with the embassies concerned. You have to respect a country's wish to determine its own choice of names for its own geographical features- Some features are sufficiently politically uncontested to remain as they were in English.

Example:

ST :            **San Francisco**

TT :            **San Francisco**

## 3) Names of Objects

According to Newmark (1988: 215), Names of objects as proper names consist of trademarks, brands or proprietaries, They are normally transferred- often coupled with a classifier if the name is not likely to be known to the TL readership. You have to ensure you do not become an instrument to promote the advertiser's attempts to make an eponym out of the product's name (unless you are translating the adverb).

Example :

ST :            **The Quartermaster Warehouse**

TT :            **Gudang Jurumudi**

### c) Techniques of Translating Proper Nouns

A language has differences from another language. It means that language has different perceptions depending on the culture of the country. Every language has problem related to the translation of proper nouns in understanding the system of culture itself. In translating proper nouns, the reader has to understand the language of SL. It aims to dig up the information of the culture in the SL language.

There is no translation called a perfect translation. Translation is an activity of translating something different, so it needs languages to be translated. A translation is not the same as the source language. Translation focuses in finding the sameness and reaching the equivalent. To reach that point, a translator uses strategies to solve the problem on equivalence. Every translator uses different strategies and techniques to translate a text since people need to understand a word in different ways.

There are several techniques in translating proper nouns:

#### 1) Addition

For a reason, the translator can add information to TT when the equivalent of a term in ST cannot be found in TT. When this strategy is applied in translation, the source language word or expression is transferred to the text but

additional information is provided. Addition occurs when a word or information is added to the target text in purposes so that the information in the target text increases.

According to Newmark (1988:91), information added to the translation is normally cultural (accounting for the differences between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic), or linguistic (explaining wayward use of word).

Example:

ST :            **the Nile**

TT :            **sungai Nil**

In the ST the words the Nile are transferred into TT as “*sungai Nil*”. There is an addition in this translation, the word “*sungai*” is added into the TT to explicitly inform the reader that the Nile is a name of the river in Egypt.

## 2) Omission

Newmark (1981: 149) uses the word ‘*deletion/omission*’. Sometimes ‘*deletion/omission*’ is allowed in translation when the word/s in the source text functions only as supporting information. When a translator faces difficulties to translate culture-specific items, the items are simply omitted in translation. Based on Baker (1992: 40-41), omission is dealing with the meaning of the source text. It means that ‘...the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanation, translator can and often simply omit translating the word or expression...’

Example:

ST :                **the Year of Our Lord        1330**

TT :                **1330 tahun**

In this phrase, there is information in ST that are omitted. The phrase of “*Our Lord*” is not translated, and simply omitted.

### 3) Literal Translation

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

According to Molina and Albir (2002: 2), literal translation is word for word translation. Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages. It is useful to distinguish literal from word-for-word and one-to-one translation, Word-for-word translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words, into the translation, and it is normally effective only for brief simple neutral sentences (Newmark, 1988: 69).

When translating proper nouns, the translator deals with many of phenomena, one of them is the use of article in proper nouns. The use of article on proper nouns is significances. The article is not transferred directly from the ST to TT, usually it is deleted or omitted. But, when the translator has to translate it into Bahasa Indonesia, the translator has to deal with the word *-sang* and *-si*, which have same form as the article in English.

Article has functions to notify noun to be distinguished one from another. Especially the article '*the*', it is used to notify define article. In the proper nouns, the article '*the*' is equal to the Indonesian terms of *-sang*, and *-si*. Effendi (2004: 84) states that The is used to notify Definite Articles, namely those to notify a noun whose existence has been fixed, clear in minds of the both communicating agents, and is predicted to be the only one nor none alike. "*The*" may also function to be a "*pointing word*", the same as word "*this*" and "*that*". The only difference is, that "*the*" is commonly used to notify any matter having existed in mind, meanwhile '*this*' and '*that*' are commonly used to notify concrete noun. In application, article '*the*' can't stand to be a "*subject*" or an "*object*" independently, but always dependently on the related noun. Meanwhile '*this*' and '*that*', each can stand independently to be a '*subject*' or an '*object*' without any noun. In translating proper nouns, the article '*The*' has the same meaning to *-si* and *-sang*. They have same structure to support nouns and phrases. In Indonesian language, this word, '*the*' is about to have similar meaning to words: '*yang*', '*si*' (except one's name), '*nya*' that doesn't have any possessive meaning, and word '*tersebut*'. Any noun

preceded with an article should not always be in singular form, but can also be in plural form, Effendi (2004: 84).

There are so many words formation in Bahasa Indonesia. The words *-si* and *-sang* are also called *Kata Sandang*, one of Bahasa Indonesia word form. Most of them are formed by combining many different components of words. *Kata sandang* has function to limit the noun. According to Waridah (2008: 282-283) *Kata sandang* is word class which is used to limit the noun word. It is divided into 4 major categories, they are: (1) *Kata Sandang* as companion to the noun. (2) *Kata Sandang* as companion to the noun formed from the basic word (nomina deverbial). (3) *Kata sandang* as companion to the pronoun, and (4) *Kata Sandang* as companion to the passive verb. *Kata sandang*, related to the use of the words *-si* and *-sang*, has many other specific functions. They are:

*-si* is used to:

- a. Combined with the single noun.

Examples: *si* Mirna, *si* Fulan, *si* gondrong, *si* kancil.

- b. Exspress the feeling, like insulting, to show solidarity, or personification.

Examples: *si* gendut, *si* botak, *si* lucu

*-sang* is used to:

- a. To show respect, or to higher the level of the basic word.

Examples: *sang* saka, *sang* Merah Putih

- b. To show dislikeness, or respect.

Examples: *sang* penakluk, *sang* mertua, *sang* maestro

According to the theory above, literal translation is necessary. To deal with these phenomena, literal translation is the technic of translation which is needed to solve the problems in translating proper nouns.

Example:

ST :            **the Bard**

TT :            **Penyair**

The words the bard in the ST are literary transferring into the TT language. The process of translation aims to keep the information from the ST to the TT without changing it.

#### 4) Loan Translation

The concept of loan translation in this study is more focused on the views of translation, as stated by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000: 85). According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000: 80-93), a translator can apply any procedures such as loan translation, calque, literal, modulation, transposition, equivalence, adaptation.

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

defined seven basic procedures operating on three levels of style: lexis, distribution (morphology and syntax) and message.

It is a strategy in translation which takes a word from the source language then copies it to the target language. Loan translation is the simplest of all translation method. As also stated by Molina & Albir (2002: 520), loan translation is a technique of translation to take a word or expression straight from another language. Further, Molina & Albir have classified borrowing more detail into two characteristics: (1) pure loan translation, and (2) naturalized loan translation. When an expression or a word is taken over purely into RL (without any change), it is called pure borrowing, e.g. to use the English word *normal* in a Bahasa Indonesia text; or to use the English word “*Perenelle*” in an Indonesian text “*Perenelle*”. While in naturalized loan translation, it can be naturalized to fit the spelling rules and a spelling change is sufficient to conclude that a loan word has been naturalized into the RL, e.g., to use the English word “*America*”, in Indonesian “*Amerika*”. Sometimes borrowings are employed to add local colour (Munday, 2001: 54).

Loan translation is also called borrowing in terms of translation. The process of ‘borrowing’ is one of the ways in which a language renews its lexicon. As it is frequently pointed out in linguistics, this term is inaccurate because the ‘*borrowing*’ of a word is permanent if the term proves its worth in the borrower language (Armstrong 2005: 143). Loan in translation is not always justified by lexical gap, but it is mainly used as a way to preserve the local colour of the word,



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

Examples :

ST : **Perenelle (Pure Loan Translation)**

TT : **Perenelle**

ST : **America (Naturalized Loan Translation)**

TT : **Amerika**

#### 5) Mixed Translation

Mixed translation is a technique which is found based on the phenomena in the text. This technique is alternatively used because the phenomena in the text are not easily solved by using only one technique. Therefore, the translator needs to combine at least two techniques to solve the problem of proper nouns. The combination of techniques can be loan translation and literal translation or addition and omission.

Example :

ST : **the Palace of the Sun on Danu Talis.**

TT : **Istana Matahari di Danu Talis.**

From the example above, it can be seen that the translator uses two techniques in translating the phrase “*the Palace of the Sun on Danu Talis*”. The translator uses literal translation then combines it with loan translation. The translator translates it “*Istana Matahari di Danu Talis*”. “*Istana Matahari*” is a part of literal translation technique, then the phrase “*Danu Talis*” is directly loaned from the ST. Therefore, it is categorized as mixed translation.

## 5. Definitions of Novel

Novel is a literature work or an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience. A best seller novel was used as the object of the research because there were so many problems happened in the translation of proper nouns from the source to the target text. The use of novel was based on the number and variety of the proper nouns appeared in this novel.

Novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thought of the characters. Some points are noted here as the basic elements of novel. A literary work can be named as novel if it is fiction. Unreal story (fictional story) has to be the material of the novel. A novel should to have a sequence of story by describing some events experienced by the characters. Novel is divided into specific characteristic. These are the characteristic in a novel:

- a) Novels are intended as an entertainment
- b) The subject matter is presented as fictional even though parts of it may be factual
- c) The subject matter is familiar, credible and plausible, that is, the places and the characters are believable to readers
- d) The subject matter is individual beings (usually human) their actions and relations: the novel places of the individual at the center of the story
- e) There are a small number of central characters

- f) A single plot, however fragmental and tangential, unites the events and characters
- g) The main characters evolves and grows over the course of the novel; characters are 'round', or more fleshed out, than the 'flat', one dimensional characters of earlier literary genres
- h) Novels are set during an identifiable historical and time period.

## **6. Meaning**

### **a) Notions of Meaning**

Meaning is important in translation. According to Catford (1965: 49), the source language and the target language texts can be translation equivalents when they are interchangeable in a given situation. From this statement, it can be concluded that a good translation must maintain the accuracy of source language meaning in the target language. In other words, a good translator must be able to transfer the message of source language exactly and accurately into the target language. A translator, therefore, should be able to find the equivalence of the source language in the target language.

According to Halliday (1985: 53), there are three types of meaning. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. The ideational meaning is the meaning as the representation of experience. It is the meaning in the sense of content, i.e., a kind of meaning that people have in mind when they talk about what word or sentence means. Ideational meaning is divided into logical and experiential meaning. Logical meaning refers to relationship between one process and another or one participant and another that share the

same position in the text. Experiential meaning refers to the processes, the participant in these processes, and the circumstances associated with them.

The interpersonal meaning is meaning as a form of action. It involves the speaker or writer and the audience. It is a kind of exchange where the speaker or writer demands something from the audience. The textual meaning is relevance to the context, both the preceding text and context of situation. It is the construct of a message of text.

According to Machali (1998: 21), there are three kinds of meaning. They are referential, organizational, and situational meaning. The referential meaning refers to what the communication is about. The organizational meaning is putting together of referential information into a coherent whole. This meaning is signaled by deictic, repetition and grouping. The situational meaning is encoding the interpersonal aspect of communication, such as speaker-addressee relationship, their social status, age, as well the setting and the purpose of communication.

Every language has its own characteristics and the translator should not force the formal structure of one language upon another. In order to make communication more effective, the translator must respect the characteristic of each language, which in this case is the receptor or the target language. The translator then may change the forms of the source language into the forms of the target language in order to get a natural form of translation in the target language. It is in line with Larson's statement (1984: 3) which says that translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn into one's own or another's language. Forms here refer to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences,

paragraphs, etc which are spoken or written. According to Larson (1984: 2), form is the structural part of language, which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. Because of the different characteristic between the source language and the target one, particularly in the grammatical system, the translator may change the structure of language in order to preserve the content of the message and produce a natural translation. When the translator does it, he or she is actually doing shifts in translation. However, shifts that occur in translation may distort the original concept of the text. It happens because the differences in grammatical structures of the source language and the target language often result in some changes in the information content or the meaning of the message.

#### **b) Meaning Equivalence**

Degrees of meaning equivalence in translation can be further categorized into: equivalent meaning which consists of complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning, and non-equivalent meaning which consists of different meaning and no meaning.

##### **1) Equivalent meaning**

###### **1) Complete meaning**

Complete meaning occurs when the transfer happens from the SL into the TL without adding or omitting the information. For example, the expression '*the Alchemyst*' in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into '*sang Alchemyst*' in English. In this case, the information of the SL is exactly transferred into the TL, without any changes of meaning.

## 2) Increased meaning

Increased meaning occurs when the translator adds to the TL text, some information content which is not found in the SL text. The example is when the expression '*the Nile*' is translated into '*sungai Nil*'. In this case, the translator adds the expression '*sungai*' in his translation. Hypernym, the expression of words, phrase, clause or sentence of which the meaning is considered as the part of other smaller expression, is included in this group. For example, animal is hypernym of cow.

## 3) Decreased meaning

Decreased meaning occurs when the translator omits some information which is found in the SL text so the information content of the TL decreases. For example, the expression '*the First Grand Session*' is translated into '*Sesi Sidang Akbar*'. Here, the translator did not transfer the meaning of the original non phrase completely. The expression '*First*' is not translated by the translator.

## 2) Non-Equivalent meaning

Non-equivalent meaning is the meaning of the translation which does not convey the meaning of the original writing. The target language does not contain a term that corresponds in meaning, either partially or inexactly, to the source language. Non-equivalence meaning occurs when one or more of the vocabularies used are narrower in scope than the other vocabularies. In this case non-

equivalence may be replaced by adopting a loan term. There are two degrees of non-equivalent:

a. No meaning

No meaning occurs when translators eliminate all of the information found in the source language text so that the target language text loses all of the information content of the source language text. For example, the meaning of the word '*Moleskine*' is transferred into nothing so the meaning of the word '*Moleskine*' is lost or totally not transferred in Bahasa Indonesia.

b. Different meaning

Different meaning occurs when translators change the information contained in the source language text by using words that have different meaning in the target language text. For example, the phrase 'the Year of Our Lord 1330' is transferred in Bahasa Indonesia as '1330 tahun.' The phrase 'Year of Our Lord 1330' which has realization in Bahasa Indonesia as 'tahun 1330' is differently transferred into '1330 tahun' in the Bahasa Indonesia realization.

## 7. The Novel

*The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* is a novel written by Michael Sxott and was published by Random House Inc. on May 22, 2012. It is the final novel in the six book series: *The Secrets of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel*. The researcher took this novel as the object of the research because this novel is a great fiction. This is about a journey of Nicholas Flamel

and Perenelle who fought monster to restrain and protect their city. The story also tells about the myth and history which make people to believe the heroism moment of this story. This fiction novel support people not surrender and keep believing in their live without forgetting the power of belief and fate itself. Relationship, heroic, and faithful are the moral values you can take from the story of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)*.

## **8. Cultural Values Equivalence**

### **a) Culture and Translation**

According to Li and Xia (2010), state that the process of translating involves two different languages which are the carriers of their respective cultures; therefore it is not only a process of transference between languages but also a communication between diverse cultures. Cultural gaps between the source and the target language have always been a considerable issue for translators to be aware of when they render literal and/or figurative meanings of words since those meanings have various connotations and implications in their different cultural settings. Therefore, in order to reach a better intercultural communication, the translator's duty as a medium of cultural exchange has to be better fulfilled (Chen 2010). Nord (2001) defines the process of translation as a target-culture substitute, whose aim is to function for the sake of the target receiver, for a source-culture text. Therefore, within the framework of functionalism, translators should be aware of the relationship between the target text and its audience which is supposed to be similar to the one that exists between the original text and its readers. On the



other hand, translators should consider the relationship between the two corresponding texts; i. e. the target text and the source text.

b) Domestication and Foreignization

Yang (2010: 1), states that domestication and foreignization are two basic translation strategies which provide both linguistic and cultural guidance for translators in rendering culture-specific source texts into parallel target texts. Domestication is the type of translation which involves minimizing the source-text foreign elements to the target-language cultural values (Munday 2001: 42). Foreignization, on the other extreme, involves retaining the foreignness of the original-language text (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997). In Venuti's perspective, the foreign elements should be highlighted by the translator to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text (Venuti, 1995: 20). Whereas Nida, who is regarded as the representative of those who favor domestication, sees domestication as the strategy that seeks to achieve complete naturalness of the expression by means of "dynamic equivalence". Therefore, the message has to be tailored to the receptor's linguistic needs and cultural expectations (Munday, 2001: 42). Domestication and foreignization came out to answer the question of how to bridge the gulf that had grown between the writer of the source-text which is written in a language that is very culture-bound and the target-text writer (Munday, 2001: 146-147).

## **B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct**

### **1. Conceptual Framework**

Translation in terms of culture is different from translation of other terms. It is not as easy as it seems. The culture of each country impacts on language style. The differences between cultural terms of Bahasa Indonesia and English make a serious problem in transferring cultural information. The problem is raised if there is no meaning in Bahasa Indonesia which is equivalent with the cultural terms of English.

The most important thing to solve the problem in transferring cultural terms by translation is the translator must understand both cultures of each language. So in the process of translation, the translator is still able to transfer the terms in English, whose meaning equivalence might be difficult to find in Bahasa Indonesia.

Related to the transferring of cultural terms above, the researcher focuses this research on the translation of proper nouns as a part of culture. This research is focused on the techniques use of proper nouns in *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* and its Bahasa Indonesia translation. Therefore, the researcher states three types of proper nouns consist of; names of people, names of places, and names of objects. The translation of proper nouns becomes the main point because it's importance in showing socio-culture condition and relationship among people in a community.

In supporting the research, the researcher also states five techniques in translating proper nouns, there are; addition, omission, loan translation, and literal translation and mixed translation. The five techniques are done by the translator to get natural translation.

Besides, this research also discusses the meaning equivalence between proper nouns in English and Bahasa Indonesia translation, and also faithfulness to the cultural values of source language. The difficulty to find the realization with equivalent meaning between English and Bahasa Indonesia has an impact on the degree of meaning equivalence. Further, for the conception of equivalence, the researcher adapts Bell's theory (1991: 6), stating that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partly equivalent), in respect of realization and ranks. Based on this view, the researcher makes a classification into equivalent and non-equivalent meanings which are then classified into fully and partly equivalent and non-equivalent meanings. For the fully equivalent meaning, there is complete meaning, while for the partly equivalent meaning there are increased and decreased meaning. For non-equivalent meaning, there is different and no meaning.

All terms in the classification above are used by the researcher to analyze the meaning equivalence of proper nouns especially the effect of the translating techniques in the English-Bahasa Indonesia translation of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)*.

## **2. The Analytical Construct**

The analytical construct of this study can be illustrated as in the diagram below:

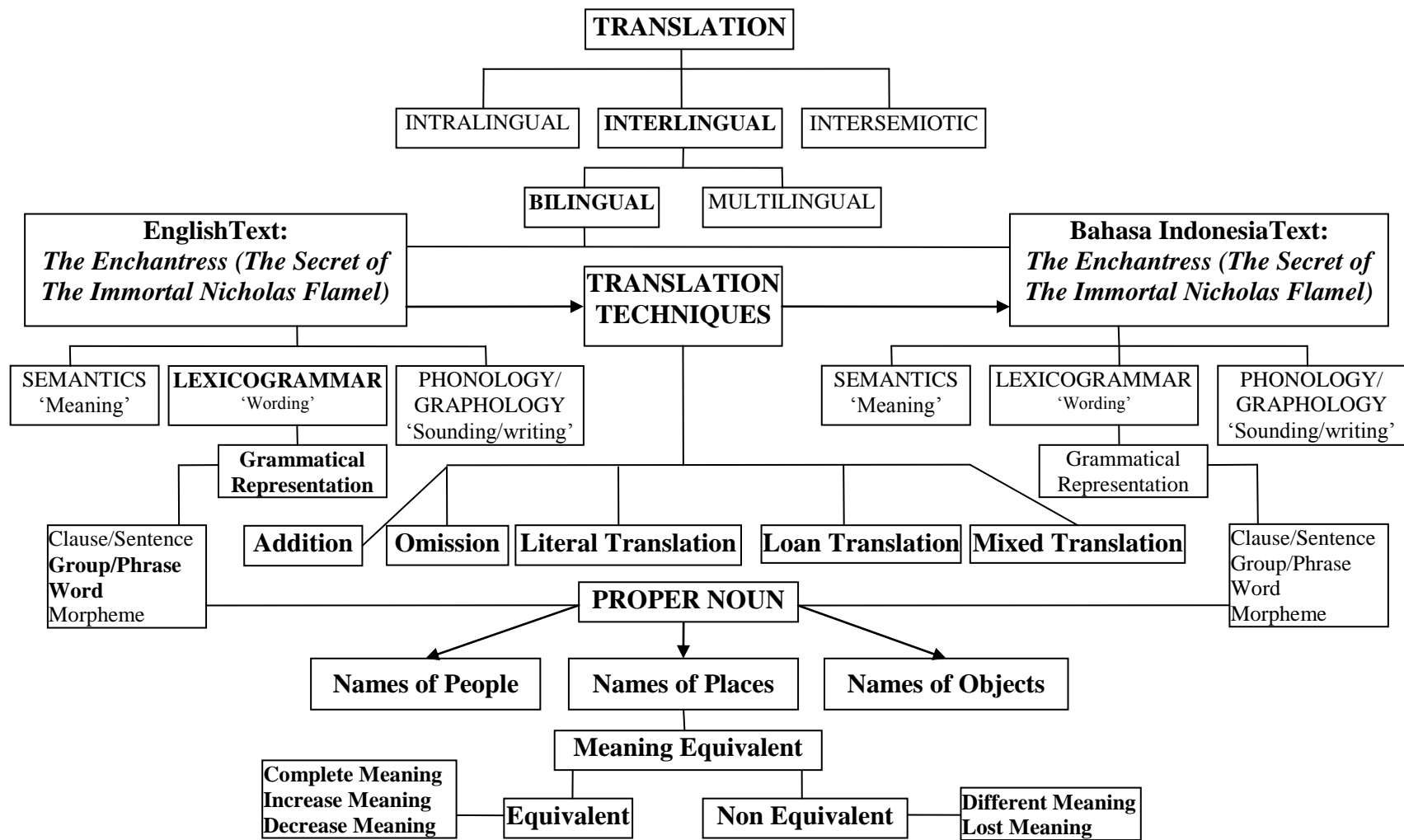


Figure 2. The Analytical Construct

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Approach**

This study was descriptive research that focuses on the analysis of proper noun. Moleong (2001: 4), states that qualitative research is a research, which describes and produces descriptive data consisting of written and spoken words. The data were taken from both the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

According to Arikunto (1993: 208), there is no hypothesis in descriptive research as it only describes a phenomenon without making any hypothesis. Thus, in descriptive qualitative method, the researcher only described a phenomenon without any hypothesis. The researcher collected the data, analyzed them, and drew a conclusion without making generalization.

This research applied content analysis. According to Weber in Moleong (2006: 220) defines content analysis as a research methodology that utilize asset of procedures to get the valid conclusions from book or documents. It includes data source, instrument, data collection, data analysis, and trustworthiness of data.

#### **B. Data and Data Sources**

The research data were taken from the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts written by Michael Scott, published by Random House Inc. on May 22, 2012. The data focused on the phenomena of proper nouns. The phenomena of the proper nouns

which occurred in the novel were collected by the researcher. The data were rechecked by the other researcher to make sure the data were correct. The data collection of proper nouns was categorized depended on the use of techniques which appeared in the novel. The researcher tried to analyze it from both languages, and then he identified the effects of the techniques to the meaning equivalent.

### **C. Data Collections**

The researcher did some steps to collect the data of the study. The steps were:

1. First, read both English and Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts;
2. Second, the researcher collected the phenomena of proper noun which appeared on both English and Bahasa Indonesia novel;
3. Third, the researcher rechecked the data to make sure that the data were focused on the first time data appeared in the novel, the second and the third times were ignored;
4. Forth, the researcher asked the other reseacher to recheck the data to make sure that the data were correct. Finally, the researcher got the English of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* as Text 1, and the Bahasa Indonesia translation of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* as Text 2.

After the two texts were collected, the data were taken from both texts were words and phrases containing the proper nouns.

#### **D. Research Instruments**

There were two kinds of instruments used in this study concerning the method of collecting data.

The two instruments were:

1. The researcher

The instruments of this research are the researcher himself and the data classification lists types of proper noun. The research uses the table as the data sheet, which consisted types of techniques of proper noun and total frequency of the occurrence proper noun. In this research, the researcher read the novel in English and Bahasa Indonesia version, then took the data of both versions, and classified the data.

2. Data sheet

The secondary instruments in this research were the data sheets to collect the data from the words and the phrases in the novel. The data sheet is illustrated below.



**Table 1.** Analysis Table

No	Source Text	Target Text	Types of Proper Nouns			Translation Techniques						Meaning Equivalences				
												E			NE	
			NP	NPL	NO	AD	OM	LT		L	MT	CM	IM	DM	Diff	NM
							P	N								
3	And I was the Alchemyst. (ST 1)	Dan aku adalah Sang Alchemyst (TT 5)	✓								✓	✓				

Notes:

NP: Names of People

NPL: Names of Places

NO: Names of Objects

AD: Addition

OM: Omission

LT: Loan Translation

P: Pure Loan Translation

N: Naturalize Loan Translation

L: Literal Translation

MT: Mixed Translation

E: Equivalence

CM: Complete meaning

IM: Increased meaning

DM: Decreased meaning

NE: Non Equivalence

Diff: Different Meaning

NM: No Meaning

## E. Data Analysis

The way a researcher analyses the data determines the result of the research.

In this research, the data were analyzed qualitatively. The technique of data analysis was carried out as follows:

1. The researcher analyzed the data in order to know the type and technique in translating the proper nouns;
2. The researcher analyzed the translation techniques of the proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia of *The Enchantress (the Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts;

3. The researcher analyzed the use of the proper nouns to find out meaning equivalent in the English-Bahasa Indonesia of *The Enchantress (the Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts.

#### **F. Data Trustworthiness**

Data trustworthiness is an effort to gain data reliability in qualitative research. Moleong (2001) states that the trustworthiness of data of research can be gained by conforming four criteria; they are credibility, dependability, conformability, and transferability.

In this research, the trustworthiness was gained by using credibility and dependability. Credibility is concerned with the accuracy of the data. The researcher performed deep and detail observation of the data, and applied theories from experts of translation to confirm the research data. Dependability refers to the stability and track ability of the changes in data over time and conditions. The researcher examined both the process and the product of the research for consistency to achieve the degree of dependability.

Credibility serves as an inquiry to gain reliability. In achieving credibility, the researcher carried out deep and detailed observation on the data, so the data can be regarded credible. The researcher read the novel comprehensively and confirmed selected data carefully; the data were coordinate with the research question.

To get dependability of the data, the researcher used the triangulation technique. It means that he use sources outside the data to verify the data themselves or to compare them. The researcher tended to use other observers and

sources. In utilizing observers, the researcher looked for some experts' judgment to confirm the obtained data. The researcher also consulted the research analysis to his thesis consultants. The consultants analyzed the research process and the data whether it is correct or still need to be analyzed.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Results**

There are many occurrences of proper nouns done by the translator to get the equivalent meaning was founded by the researcher in translation of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts by Michael Scott. There are 3 kinds of proper nouns shown in the text. They are names of people, names of places and names of objects. Based on the analysis, the results are as follows.

##### **1. The Proper Nouns Occurrences in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts by Michael Scott**

There are 3 types of proper nouns in the novel. The proper noun occurrences in the novel are classified and the researcher has made a table to show the frequency of each proper nouns. The proper nouns that occur in English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts can be seen in table 2.

**Tabel 2:** The Occurrence of Each Proper Nouns

No	Types of Proper nouns occurrences in the text		Frequency	Percentage
	ST (Source Text)	TT (Target Text)		
1.	Names of People		191	50.2%
2.	Names of Places		47	12.3%
3.	Names of Objects		143	37.5%
	<b>Total</b>		<b>381</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above, it can be seen that the highest frequency of proper nouns is the names of people. It is related with the use of the names of characters in the novels. When dealing with proper nouns in the novels, the researcher found many names including called names and alias. With 50.2% percentage, the names of people are the highest phenomena in the proper nouns. The smallest unit of proper nouns is the names of places with only 12.3% data. When the translator deals with the names of places, he or she has to make sure that the names are geographically the names of nation or city and surely it can be proven. Therefore, to make sure the names of place, we have to recheck the validity of the names of places in map or internet. The frequency of names of objects has 37.5% data out of 100%. It is because the names of object are focused on the setting, the names of every non-living thing and the names of the brands in the story. The total numbers

of proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts are 381 cases.

## 2. Description of the Translation Techniques

In this research, the researcher classifies the translation technique into five techniques; addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation and mixed translation. The translation techniques that occur in English- *Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts can be seen in table 3.

**Tabel 3:** The Occurrence of Translation Techniques

Translation Techniques		Frequency	Percentage
Addition		8	2.1%
Omission		4	1.1%
Loan Translation	Pure	187	49.1%
	Naturalized	18	4.7%
Literal Translation		95	24.9%
Mixed Translation		69	18.1%
<b>Total</b>		<b>381</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be seen that the highest frequency of translation techniques is the technique of loan translation with 205 cases out of 381. It is because the translator deals with the names of the characters. And the majority of the data is the names of the characters. So, loan translation technique is needed by the translator. The loan translation itself is divided into 2 classification, they are pure and naturalized loan translation. The frequency of

pure loan translation is 49.1% and naturalized loan translation has 4.7% out of 381. The form of literal translation has 24.9% out of 381 cases. This term is used because there are phenomena that can be solved using literal translation. It is focused on the objects and the names. The called name and alias are the name that can be solved using literal translation. The form of mixed translation has 18.1% out of 381. The combination of translation techniques is really needed to solve the phenomena of proper nouns. Sometimes, one technique is not enough. The phenomena are focused on the names of places and the names of objects. The smallest frequency is omission with only or 1.1% out of 381. The number of addition technique in English-*Bahasa Indonesia* of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts is 2.1% out of 381. The total occurrences of proper nouns techniques in the novel are 381 cases.

The using of the translation technique occurs on the kinds of proper noun such as: the names of people, the names of place and the names of object. The occurrences of each kinds of proper noun are described on the following table.

**Table 4:** The Occurrence of Addition Technique

Translation Techniques	Kinds of Proper Nouns	Frequency	Percentage
Addition	Names of People	4	50%
	Names of Places	2	25%
	Names of Objects	2	25%
Total		8	100%

Addition technique occurs 8 times in the source text and the target text, the distribution of proper nouns by using addition technique are; the names of people

is 50%, the names of places is 25%, the names of object is 25 %. The number of data which use addition technique is not as many as the other techniques. Proper noun is focused on the names of characters, nation, and non-living thing. Not all proper nouns can be changed or added.

**Table 5:** The Occurrence of Omission Technique

<b>Translation Techniques</b>	<b>Kinds of Proper Nouns</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Omission</b>	Names of People	-	0%
	Names of Places	-	0%
	Names of Objects	4	100%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>

The table shows that the distribution of the 204 numbers of proper nouns data which are realized from the source text into the target text by using deletion technique are; the names of people has no occurrence, the names of place also has no occurrence. The other way, the names of objects is the only kind of proper noun which has occurrences with 100%.

The names of objects are the only occurrence in omission technique. It is because the use of omission in the proper nouns is only focused in the names of object and it is possible to put or omit information in the names of objects. The names of objects in the fictional novels are possible to be changed from the ST to TT, except it is the names of brand.



**Table 6:** The Occurrence of Loan Translation

<b>Translation Techniques</b>	<b>Kinds of Proper Nouns</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Loan Translation</b>	Names of People	107	52.2%
	Names of Places	37	18%
	Names of Objects	61	29.8%
<b>Total</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>100%</b>

The researcher finds there are 205 numbers of proper nouns data are realized using loan translation technique. The names of people are the majority in the phenomena of the proper nouns. Related to the characters in the story, the names of people have hugely effect in the novels. With 52.2%, the names of people are the highest occurrences in loan translation technique. In translating the names of people, the translator used loan translation as a solution. With many occurrences in the names of the characters, the translator had to transfer all the names from ST to TT to make sure that the process of translation is correct. The names of place have only 18% of data. It is the smallest number of the occurrences between the types of proper nouns, because the story is focused in one nation, America. The cities of United State of America are also mentioned several times. The possibility of the other nations mentioned in the novel is less. It means America is the main setting in the novel. The names of objects have 29.8% out of 205. Loan translation is needed when dealing with the names of objects. In the names of objects, the names of the characters and the names of brands are the main phenomena. Especially the names of brands, the translator has to keep the original names of the brand in TT. When dealing with the names of the brand, it

has to be directly copied. It aims to introduce the reader the names of the brand, and the writer has purpose to deliberately put the names of brand in his novel. The huge occurrences of loan translation techniques in the proper nouns are because the phenomena in proper nouns are focused on the names of character. Usually in *Bahasa Indonesia*, the names of character of any stories are often transferring from ST to TT. It aims to minimize the huge number of failure in translating names of characters in the novels.

Related to the divisions of loan translation, the researcher adds one additional table to show that the divisions of loan translation, i.e. pure and naturalized loan translation, also have occurrences in the types of proper nouns.

**Table 7:** Division of Loan Translation

<b>Loan Translation</b>	<b>Kinds of Proper Nouns</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Pure Loan Translation</b>	Names of People	105	56.2%
	Names of Places	21	11.2%
	Names of Objects	61	32.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>187</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Naturalized Loan Translation</b>	Names of People	2	11.1%
	Names of Places	16	88.9%
	Names of Objects	-	0%
<b>Total</b>		<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 8:** The Occurrence of Literal Translation

<b>Translation Techniques</b>	<b>Kinds of Proper Nouns</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Literal Translation</b>	Names of People	47	49.5%
	Names of Places	6	6.3%
	Names of Objects	42	44.2 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>95</b>	<b>100%</b>

From total data of proper nouns, the researcher finds 95 data realized using literal translation technique, with 49.5% or the highest frequency are names of people. It is related to use of the called names and alias in the names of characters. Those names are possible to transfer from ST to TT. The number of the called names and alias are the main focus in literal translation. The occurrence of the names of object is 44.2% out of 95. The names of objects are same as the names of people. The names of objects can simply be transferred. And the smallest frequency of literal translation is names of places with only 6.3% out of 95 of total numbers. It is because the name which is related to geographical location is not translated.

**Table 9:** The Occurrence of Mixed Translation

Translation Techniques	Kinds of Proper Nouns	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Mixed Translation</b>	Names of People	33	47.8%
	Names of Places	2	2.9%
	Names of Objects	34	49.3%
<b>Total</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table, it can be seen that the researcher finds 69 cases realized using mixed translation. The highest frequency of data using mixed translation is names of object with 49.3% out of 69, the names of places has only 2.9% out of 69 total data. It is the smallest frequency in the mixed translation. The occurrence of names of people is 47.8% or out of 69. This technique is used because in the phenomena of proper nouns one technique is sometimes not enough to solve the proper nouns. It needs combination between techniques, but the phenomena of mixed translation are not as much as the other phenomena. So the phenomena only occur 69 times. Therefore, this technique is used several times when it is needed.

### **3. The Degrees of Meaning Equivalence**

In this case the degrees of meaning equivalence in translation English-Bahasa Indonesia of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts were also analyzed by the researcher. The meaning can be equivalence or non-equivalence. The equivalent meaning is divided into three types they are: complete meaning, increased meaning, and decreased meaning.

Non-equivalent meaning is divided into two types they are: lost meaning and different meaning. Here is the result:

**Tabel 10:** The Occurrence of Degrees of Meaning Equivalence

No	Meaning Equivalences	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Complete Meaning (Com)	366	96.1%
2.	Increased Meaning (Inc)	8	2.1%
3.	Decreased Meaning (Dec)	1	0.3%
4.	Different Meaning (Dif)	4	1%
5.	No Meaning (NM)	2	0.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above, the occurrences of degrees of meaning equivalence in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts can be seen clearly. Complete meaning is the highest frequency with 366 data out of 381 or about 96.1% followed by increased meaning which occurs 8 times out of 381 or 2.1%. No meaning occurs twice out of 381 or 0.5% followed by different meaning with 4 data out of 381 or about 1%. On the other hand, there is 1 occurrence of decreased meaning from the novel or 0.3%.

Complete meaning occurs when the translator does not add or omit information in the translation, so the message remains the same from SL into TL. From the highest occurrence of complete meaning, it can be seen that the

translator transfers the message as equally as possible between the source language and the target language. A translator should be able to do adjustments either in meaning or structure to keep the meaning constant so that the message can be acceptable in the target language. The occurrence of decreased meaning shows that the translator is trying to bring the translation as simply as possible. In this case the translator omits some information from the source language so the information content of target language decreases. From the number of increased meaning, it can be implied that the translator adds some information to the target language which is not found in the source language text.

## **B. Discussion**

### **1. Types of Proper Nouns found in the English – Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts**

Proper noun is part of noun, besides common noun. Proper nouns are focused on every name. According to Newmark (1988: 215), proper nouns are divided into 3 major categories.

They are names of people, names of places and names of objects. The frequencies of proper nouns in this novel are 381 data. It is divided into 3 main categories, the occurrence of the names of people is 191 cases or 50.2% out of 381 total number. The number of the names of places is the lowest with 47 occurrences or 12.3% of whole data. The last is the names of objects with 143 data or 37.5%. The use of translation techniques are also significance. Every technique has occurrences. It can be shown above that the occurrences of loan

translation is the highest frequency with 205 data out of 381 total data. It shows us that the translator use loan translation as a main technique to deal with proper noun. The lowest data comes from omission with only 4 occurrences. The examples of following occurrences of proper noun can be seen below:

1. Types of Proper Nouns found in the English – *Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts

Types of proper nouns which found in English- *Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts are in the form of names of people, names of places and names of objects. The examples of following forms can be seen below:

1) Names of People

a) **SL:** | **Sophie Newmann** | opened her eyes. | (10)

**TL:** | *Sophie Newmann* / membuka mata. / (18)

In this case, the words “*Sophie Newmann*” referred to the names of people. It was directly transferred from English to Bahasa Indonesia without changing anything to the name.

b) **SL:** | “**Old Spider!** | I thought she was dead.” | (32)

**TL:** | “*Laba-Laba Tua!*” kupikir dia sudah mati. / (46)

The example above shows us the names of person which literary not as usual name. The phrase “*Old Spider*” is actually not a name of people, it is a noun phrase which refers to a name of animal. But, the phrase has reference to the human being, or the character of the story. It is also called call name, or alias. Therefore, the researcher

categorizes it as a name of people, because it has reference to the names of the character of the story. The name itself is directly transferred into target language.

c) **SL:** | Even | **the Queen** | had feared and respected | him. | (59)

**TL:** | *Bahkan / sang Ratu / segan dan menghormatinya.* | (76)

In this case, the phrase “*the Queen*” is directly translated into phrase “*sang Ratu*”. It is also categorized as names of people. The article “the” is literary translated into the word “sang” to show respect to the word “*Queen*”. It is also related to the used of “kata sandang”.

## 2) Names of Places

a) **SL:** | He’s | in **Chicago**, |but will come in on the first flight in the morning. | (104)

**TL:** | *Dia ada / di Chicago, / tapi akan datang dengan penerbangan pertama pagi hari.* | (132)

In this case, the word “*Chicago*” is classified as one of the city in the U.S.A. the translator tries to bring the original form of name to the target language. So, there are no specific changes on the names of the city. Therefore, it is included as the names of places.

b) **SL:** | “She breeds horses | in **Kentucky**.” | (105)

**TL:** | “*Dia beternak kuda / di Kentucky.*” | (132)

Because the name of “*Kentucky*” can be proven as one of the city also in U.S.A. so it is classified as the names of places. Same as the first example, the researcher bring its original form of the name into



target language. It aims to give information to the reader that there is a city called “*Kentucky*”.

- c) **SL:** | Tsagaglatal knew she had a house | in **Bel Air**. | (155)

**TL:** | *Tsagaglatal tahu bahwa dia memiliki rumah / di **Bel Air**.* | (193)

The name of “*Bel Air*” is categorized as the names of places, because the name “*Bel Air*” is a name of city in San Francisco, America.

### 3) Names of Objects

- a) **SL:** | Nicholas urged the bird upward with a single thought and it flew in slow circle over the bookshop and | **Building 64**. | (48)

**TL:** | *Nicholas mendorong burung itu terbang dengan pikiran tunggal dan burung itu pun melayang melingkar perlahan di atas kios buku dan | **Gedung 64**.* | (64)

From the example above, the phrase “*Building 64*” is classified as the names of object. The translation to the target language is also acceptable. The translator transfers the phrase from source language to target language with the same form of noun phrase.

- b) **SL:** | “**The Crommyonian Boar**. | Not the original, of course. Theseus killed that one.” (51)

**TL:** | “***Babi Krommyon**. / Bukan yang asli, tentu saja. Theseus telah membunuhnya.*” (68)

This phrase “*The Crommyonian Boar*” is also classified as the names of object.

- c) **SL:** | They were all mixed up together, along with the energies from | **the four Swords of Power**. | (56)

**TL:** | “*Aroma mereka berempat bercampur, bersama dengan energy dari / **empat Pedang Kekuatan**.*” | (73)

The example above shows us that the phrase is categorized as the names of objects. The translator translated the phrase “*the four Swords of Power*” into “*empat Pedang Kekuatan*” with literal translation.

## 2. The Types of Translation Techniques in the English – Bahasa Indonesia

### *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel) texts*

The use of translation techniques to solve the phenomena of proper nouns is significance. The researcher uses 5 kinds of translation techniques to analyze the proper nouns which found in English-Bahasa Indonesia of *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts. The techniques are addition, omission, loan translation, literal translation and mixed translation. These techniques help the researcher to analyze and solve the phenomena of proper noun. The examples of following forms can be seen below:

#### 1) Addition

- a) **SL:** | “No! Nonononono...” Quetzalcoatl howled his rage, his face darkening, contorting into the flat serpent image that had terrified | **the Maya** | and the Aztec. | (8)

**TL:** | “Tidak! Tidak tidak tidak tidak...” Quetzalcoatl meraung murka, wajahnya menggelap, berubah menyerupai ular pipih yang pernah ditakuti | **bangsa Maya** | dan Aztec. | (15)

The example above is an addition phenomenon. The word “*Maya*” in the source language has no information about what Maya is. When the translator transferred it to target language, the process of addition was needed. So, the translator added the word “*bangsa*” to inform the reader that “*Maya*” is a name of group of people.

- b) **SL:** | Using the length of wood as a walking stick, he followed | **Death** | through the door and into a small circular room. | (127)

**TL:** | *Dengan menggunakan sebatang kayu sebagai tongkat, dia mengikuti | **sang Kematian** | melewati pintu dan masuk ke dalam ruangan kecil melingkar.* | (160)

In this occurrence, the word “**Death**” was transferred into the phrase “**sang Kematian**”. The word “**sang**” was added by the translator to inform the reader that it refers to the character of the story. So, the word “**sang**” has function to show respect to the person or character of the story. It is related to the use of *kata sandang*. But in the terms of *kata sandang*, the noun has to be followed by an article.

- c) **SL:** | When they had gone to Egypt a few years before, she’d worn similar clothes on the boat they’d sailed in down | **the Nile**. | (172)

**TL:** | *Ketika mereka ke Mesir beberapa tahun lalu, dia juga mengenakan pakaian yang sama ketika berlayar di | **sungai Nil**.* | (213)

From the example above, the word “**Nile**” was translated into phrase “**sungai Nil**” in the target language. There is an addition in the process of the translation. The addition word “**sungai**” was needed by the translator to inform the reader that “**Nile**” is the names of river in Egypt.

## 2) Omission

- a) **SL:** | I was born in | the **Year of Our Lord 1330**, | more than six hundred and seventy years ago. | (1)

**TL:** | *Aku dilahirkan pada | **1330 tahun**, | lebih dari enam ratus tujuh puluh tahun yang lalu.* | (5)

In this case, the translator translated “*the Year of Our Lord 1330*” into Bahasa Indonesia “*1330 tahun*”. The translator used omission technique to omit information “*Our lord*” in the phrase. The form of the phrase “*1330 tahun*” is not comfortable in the structure of TL. It should be translated as “*tahun 1330*”.

- b) **SL:** | He had drawn a staff of five lines in his | **Moleskine** | notebook and was rapidly filling it with notes and rests, humming along as he wrote. | (324)

**TL:** | *Dia telah menggambar garis-garis paranada pada agenda /--/ kecilnya, dan kini tengah sibuk menulis notasi musik dan sebagainya di sana seraya bersenandung.* | (396)

From the example above, there is an omission in the text, the word “*Moleskin*”, which is a name of brand, was simply omitted by the translator. It can decrease the meaning of the proper nouns, because the translator did not try to change or transfer the name into target language.

- c) **SL:** | I helped defeat the **Spanish Armada**. | (370)

**TL:** -

In this case, the translator omitted the proper nouns “*Spanish Armada*” with the whole sentence. So, there is no transfer meaning process between SL to TL. In other hand, it is no meaning.

### 3) Loan Translation

In this technique, the researcher finds there are 2 kinds of phenomena of loan translation. They are pure loan translation and naturalized loan

translation. Therefore, the researcher divides its examples into two parts.

The following examples can be seen below:

a) Pure Loan Translation

- i. **SL:** | | **Perenelle** | and I always knew this day would come. | (1)

**TL:** / | **Perenelle** | *dan aku selalu sadar bahwa hari ini akan tiba.* / (5)

From the example above it can be seen that the translator put the original form of the name “**Perenelle**” from SL into TL. From this example the proper noun is simply transferred without changing anything.

- ii. **SL:** | Staring into the glass, he murmured, “take me to | **San Francisco.**” | | (5)

**TL:** | *Seraya menatap cermin, dia bergumam, “Bawa aku ke | **San Fransisco.**”* | | (12)

The example above shows us that the translator deliberately transferred the name “**San Francisco**” from SL to TL. The process of transferring the name aims to inform the reader that the name “**San Francisco**” is a name of city in America. So, the translator does not change anything about the name but keep the original name of the city into TL.

- iii. **SL:** | Abraham stood tall and slender in a darkened room at the top of the crystal tower, **the Tor Ri.** | (69)

**TL:** | *Abraham yang tinggi ramping berdiri di ruangan gelap di puncak menara kristal, **Tor Ri.*** | (90)

The name “**Tor Ri**” was also directly transferred by the translator. It shows us that the process of loan translation is really

needed by the translator and it can simply help the translator to deal with proper nouns.

b) Naturalized Loan Translation

- i. **SL:** | But long before those terrible years | in **Europe**, | and later, briefly, | in **America**,.... | | (62)

**TL:** | *Namun jauh sebelum tahun-tahun menyedihkan | **di Eropa itu** |, dan sempat juga terjadi | **di Amerika** | walau tidak lama,.... | (80)*

In this case, the word “**America**” is simply transferred into “**Amerika**” but the translator replaces the suffix “**ca**” into “**ka**”. The process of naturalized translation is needed because it relates with the TL to make easier to spell. And it makes the natural phenomena in TL or Bahasa Indonesia which use many of kata serapan.

- ii. **SL:** | he had always wanted to die in his beloved | **Japan**. | | (256)

**TL:** | *dia selalu ingin mati di **Jepang** yang disayanginya.* | (311)

From the example above, it can be seen that the translator transfers the word “**Japan**” from SL into “**Jepang**” Bahasa Indonesia. The translator replaces the name which has already naturalized by the TL.

- iii. **SL:** | “Very impressive, | **Musician**,” | he said shakily. | (402)

**TL:** | *“Sungguh mengesankan, wahai / **Musisi**,” / ucapnya dengan suara bergetar.* | (494)

Same as the first and second example, the word “**Musician**” is transferred into “**Musisi**” by the translation because the word “**Musisi**” is naturalized by the TL.

#### 4) Literal Translation

- a) **SL:** | This was an | **Earthlord** |, washed up when the Isle of Danu Talis was ripped from the primeval seabed. | (3)

**TL:** | *Ini adalah artefak dari | **Penguasa Bumi** |, terbuang ketika Pulau Danu Talis tercerabut dari dasar laut di zaman purba. (TT 9) | (9)*

From the example above, it can be seen that the translator translated the word “**Earthlord**” into the phrase “**Penguasa Bumi**” using literal translation. The translator transferred the meaning from SL to TL in the right way.

- b) **SL:** | This was not good, this was not good at all: a renegade Elder and three of the most dangerous and deadly humani in | **the Shadowrealm**. || (8)

**TL:** | *Ini tidak bagus, sama sekali tidak bagus: seorang Tetua pemberontak dan tiga humani paling berbahaya dan mematikan di | **Alam Bayangan** | ini. | (15)*

The example shows that the literal translation is needed in translating the word “**Shadowrealm**” into the phrase “**Alam Bayangan**”. The translator did a good job by correctly transferring the meaning to TL.

- c) **SL:** | “I can see one person in the boat. It’s | **Black Hawk** | . He’s alone...” | (22)

**TL:** | “*Aku dapat melihat ada satu orang di kapal itu. | **Elang Hitam** |. Dia sendirian....*” | (33)

It can be seen that the phrase “**Black Hawk**” is translated, “**Elang Hitam**”, in the right way using literal translation. The meaning is completely transferred from SL to TL.

### 5) Mixed Translation

- a) **SL:** | And I was | **the Alchemyst**. || (1)

**TL:** | *Dan aku adalah / Sang Alchemyst*. || (5)

From the example above, the translation did combining 2 kinds of techniques which are literal translation and loan translation. In the phrase “*the Alchemyst*” the translator literary translated the article into “*sang*” and keep the original name “*Alchemyst*” which is part of loan translation. So in the phenomena of this phrase, the translator used the techniques to solve the problem of proper nouns.

- b) **SL:** | Now the end is upon us and the twins have vanished, gone back in time to | **the Isle of Danu Talis** |, back ten thousand years, back to where it all begins.... | (1)

**TL:** | *Saat ini ajal kami menjelang dan si kembar menghilang, pergi ke masa lalu ke / Pulau Danu Talis |, mundur sepuluh ribu tahun, kembali ke masa dimana semuanya berawal....* | (5)

This example also show that the translator literary translated the word “*Isle*” into “*Pulau*” and kept the original name “*Danu Talis*” in the TL. As a translation product, it is acceptable and the translator did a good job.

- c) **SL:** || Then one day, when | **the Elder Quetzalcoatl** | was reaching out to straighten the glass, he had caught the side of his hand on the edge of the frame. | (ST 4)

**TL:** | / *Hingga suatu hari, saat / Tetua Quetzalcoatl / meraih cermin itu untuk meluruskan posisinya, sisi tangannya terkena pinggiran bingkai cermin itu.* | (10)



The third example is same as the first and the second. The translator combined the techniques between literal translation and loan translation.

### **3. The Degrees of Meaning Equivalences of the Proper Nouns in the English–Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts**

According to Catford (1965: 49), the source language and the target language texts can be translation equivalents when they are interchangeable in a given situation. From this statement, it can be concluded that a good translation must maintain the accuracy of source language meaning in the target language. The occurrence of proper noun in translation may influence the degrees of meaning equivalence. It can be complete, increased, or decreased meaning. Complete meanings means that the translation result does not change the equivalent meaning. In this case the translator did not add or omit the meaning. In other words, the translator re-expressed the meaning exactly the same as the SL. Increased meaning means that the translator re-expressed all meaning and add something to the meaning so that the meaning become clearer. Meanwhile, decreased meaning means that the translator did omit the meaning. There is part of the expression in the SL which is not re-expressed in the TL.

The influences of translation techniques of proper nouns on the degrees of meaning equivalence are described below.

a. Equivalent meaning

1) Complete meaning

a) **SL:** | In the instant, | **Quetzalcoatl** | had seen wonders: | (4)

**TL:** | *Seketika itu, | **Quetzalcoatl** | melihat keajaiban:* | (10)

In this case, the translator transferred the name “**Quetzalcoatl**” into the same name in TL. The translator kept the original name and acceptable in the TL.

b) **SL:** | | **Scathach the Shadow** | stood behind Prometheus. | (24)

**TL:** | | **Scathach sang Bayangan** | berdiri di belakang Prometheus. | (36)

From the example above, the translator did not change the meaning of phrase “**Scathach the Shadow**” and keep the form of the phrase. The translator translated it “**Scathach sang Bayangan**” to make the language more acceptable in TL.

c) **SL:** | Going higher still took him over the ruined | **Warden’s House** |, and for the first time since reaching the island, he spotted a low pulse of light. | (48)

**TL:** | Melayang lebih tingi membawanya ke atas puing-puing | **Rumah Sipir** |, dan untuk pertama kalinya sejak sampai di pulau itu, dia menangkap kelip cahaya temaram. | (64)

In this case, the translator translated the phrase “**Warden’s House**” into “**Rumah Sipir**” in TL. It is literal translation process.

The translator kept the language simple and acceptable in the TL.

2) Increased meaning

a) **SL:** | “What is it with you people and islands?” the Italian asked. “Japan, Ireland, Pohnpei, | **the Aleutians** |. You leave chaos, death and destruction in your wake.” | (412)

**TL:** | “Ada hubungan apa antara kalian dan para pulau-pulau?”  
tanay si orang Itali. “Jepang, Irlandia, Pohnpei, | **Kepulauan Aleut** |. Kalian selalu meninggalkan jejak berupa kekacauan, wabah kematian, juga kehancuran.” | (506)

In this case, translator re-expressed the word “**Aleutians**” into phrase “**Kepulauan Aleut**”. The translator gave detailed information what the word “**Aleutians**” refers to.

- b) **SL:** | “I was a Scout Master for a while. Had one of the best troops in | **the West** | .” | (443)

**TL:** | “Aku sempat menjadi Pembina Pramuka. Aku memimpin pasukan terbaik di | **daerah Barat** | .” | (544)

From the example above, translator translated the word “**West**” into phrase “**daerah Barat**”. The translator gave information more detailed and more acceptable in TL.

- c) **SL:** | “Today, I am become | **Death** |, the destroyer of worlds.” | (500)

**TL:** | “Mulai hari ini aku adalah / **sang Kematian** / -sang penghancur dunia. | (616)

In this case, , translator re-expressed the word “**Death**” into phrase “**sang Kematian**”. The translator gave detailed information what the word “**Death**” refers to. And it showed respect to the character.

### 3) Decreased meaning

- a) **SL:** | “Please be seated for this, | **the first Grand Session** | in lo these many years.” | (391)

**TL:** | “Silahkan duduk pada tempat yang telah disediakan, | **Sesi Sidang Akbar** | yang sudah bertahun-tahun tidak diselenggarakan akan segera dimulai.” | (480)

From the example above, translator re-expressed the phrase “*first Grand Session*” into phrase “*Sesi Sidang Akbar*”. If the expression is translated literary, it will be “*Sesi Sidang Akbar yang pertama*”. The missing “*yang pertama*” makes the meaning decreased in the TL.

b. Non Equivalent meaning

1) Different Meaning

- a) **SL:** | I was born in | **the Year of Our Lord 1330**, | more than six hundred and seventy years ago. | (1)

**TL:** | *Aku dilahirkan pada / 1330 tahun, / lebih dari enam ratus tujuh puluh tahun yang lalu.* | (16)

In this case, translator re-expressed the phrase “*Year of Our Lord 1330*” into simple phrase “*1330 tahun*”. If the expression is translated literary, it will be “*Tahun Tuhan 1330*”. The missing of word “*Tuhan*” makes the meaning is different in the TL. It should be translated “*tahun 1330*” not “*1330 tahun*”.

2) No Meaning

- a) **SL:** He had drawn a staff of five lines in his | **Moleskine** | notebook and was rapidly filling it with notes and rests, humming along as he wrote. | (324)

**TL:** | Dia telah menggambar garis-garis paranada pada agenda |--| kecilnya, dan kini tengah sibuk menulis notasi musik dan sebagainya di sana seraya bersenandung. | (396)

In the case above, translator omit the word “*Moleskine*”, which is categorized as names of brand. The no meaning made by translator was to make the audience not confused about what

“**Moleskine**” is. The translation should be “*Dia telah menggambar garis-garis paranada pada agenda | **Moleskin** | kecilnya,...*”. The translator should keep the name of brand “**Moleskine**” to TL to show that it is names of brand.

b) **SL:** | I helped defeat | **the Spanish Armada** | . | (370)

**TL:** --

From the example above, the translator translated the phrase “*Spanish Armada*” into *nothing*, it should be translated into “*Armada Bangsa Spanyol*” to get the meaning more acceptable in TL. But the translator also omitted the sentence. The translation should be “*Saya membantu mengalahkan Armada Bangsa Spanyol*”.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that the translation result of *English-Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel) texts* can be accepted as a good translation. The translator did a good job, because the translator maintained the information of source language transcript. Although the meaning in the target language are not really similar but as a novel, it can be accepted as a good result of translation because it can help the reader understand the story of the novel very well and it help the reader enjoy reading the novel.

The occurrences of proper nouns in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel) Texts*

make the translation results more acceptable in the target language although there are several mistakes made by translator in terms of the different culture between source language and target language. But overall the translator did a good translation by transferring the meaning as closely as possible. In addition, the reader can easily understand the message of source language and they can enjoy the novel.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data from *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts by Michael Scott English-Bahasa Indonesia translation, the researcher can draw some conclusions as follows.

1. Types of proper nouns that occurred in the English-Bahasa Indonesia *The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts are names of people, names of places and names of objects. The numbers of occurrences of proper nouns in the novel are 381 cases. The names of people occur 50.2%. The occurrences of the names of places are 12.3%. And the numbers of occurrences in the names of objects are 37.5%. It can be seen that the names of people are the highest, because it related to the names of characters in the novel. The names of places are the lowest frequency, because the story is only focused on one nation, America. So, the settings in the story are related to America, such as the names of cities, places, etc. the names of object have many occurrences, because it is related to the names of non-living things in the story.
2. The researcher used 5 translation techniques to solve the problem of proper nouns. They are (1) addition with 8 cases or 2.1%, (2) omission with only 4 occurrences 1.1%, (3) loan translation with

205 or 53.8%, (4) literal translation with 95 data or 24.9% and (5) mixed translation with 69 or 18.1%. (1) The occurrences of addition technique are 4 occurrences in the names of people or 50% data, then the names of places and objects share 2 data or 25% of each. (2) The omission is the lowest frequency of translation techniques usages which only has 4 occurrences or 100% frequency, and it is the names of objects, which mean that there is no occurrence in the names of people and the names of places. (3) The loan translation is divided into 2 categories, pure loan translation and naturalized loan translation. The pure loan translation is the highest with 49.1% because all the proper nouns, especially the names of people which have historical background or folk name, are not translated but directly transferred, and the rest is from naturalized loan translation with 4.7% data.

In pure loan translation, the names of people have 105 occurrences or 56.2%. The names of places have 21 occurrences or 11.2% out of 187 data. The names of objects have 61 occurrences or 32.6%. The occurrences of naturalized in the names of people is only 2 cases out of 18 data or 11.1% and the rest is from the names of places with 16 cases or 88.9%. (4) In literal translation the highest frequency is from the names of people with 47 cases or 49.5%, the second is from the names of objects with 42 cases or 44.2%. The lowest frequency is the names of place with 6 cases or 6.3%. (5)



The last is mixed translation. The highest frequency is the names of object with 34 cases out of 69 or 49.3%, the names of places have 2 cases out of 69 total data or 2.9%. The occurrence of names of people is 33 cases or 47.8%.

3. The proper nouns which occur in *English-Bahasa Indonesia The Enchantress (The Secret of The Immortal Nicholas Flamel)* texts by Michael Scott may influence the degree of meaning equivalence. The equivalent degrees consist of complete, increased, decrease and no meaning. However in the novel, complete meaning is the highest frequency with 371 times out of 381 or about 96.1%. This occurrence shows that the translation maintains the message of source language. Followed by increased meaning which occurs 8 times out of 381 or 2.1%. Different meaning occurs 4 times out of 381 or 1% followed by no meaning which has 2 times out of 381 or about 0.5%. In the other hand, there is only 1 occurrence of decreased meaning from the novel or 0.3%. The names of people, places, and objects are all successfully transferred, and it is complete meaning, except the proper nouns which are omitted in the TL.

The process of translating proper nouns in the translation can make the product of translation more accurate and more acceptable in the target language. By loaning, translation can

deliver the message from source language into target language as equivalence as possible.

## **B. Suggestions**

1. In relation of translation work, complete meaning should be given a priority since meaning is the main concern in translation process. Some additions or omissions should be reviewed by translator whether they are needed or not. In terms of delivering the meaning, the translator not only focuses on the meaning itself but also on the culture of target language. So, the meaning socially and culturally acceptable.
2. Some methods may use by translator to get her/his translation more acceptable in the target language, such as proper nouns. However, the translator must deliver the meaning as accurately as possible. He or she must comprehend both source language and target language in terms of grammatical structure, culture, and social norms.
3. To students of translation  
They must able to master both source language and target language including the grammatical structure as well as the culture.
4. To other researchers  
For other researchers there are many aspects in translation, especially novels, which is interesting to be analyzed such as proper noun, loan translation or addition, etc.

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# APPENDIX

**Appendices 1. Data Sheet of Proper Nouns (the Types, the Translation Techniques and the Degrees of Meaning Equivalence) in the  
Enchantress (the Secret of the Immortal Nicholas Flamel) Texts**

No.	Source Text	Target Text	Types of Proper Nouns			Translation Techniques						Meaning Equivalences				
			NP	NPL	NO	AD	OM	LT		L	MT	E			NE	
								P	N			CM	IM	DM	Diff	NM
1	I was born in <b>the Year of Our Lord 1330</b> , more than six hundred and seventy years ago. (ST 1)	Aku dilahirkan pada <b>1330 tahun</b> , lebih dari enam ratus tujuh puluh tahun yang lalu. (TT 5)			✓		✓								✓	
2	<b>Perenelle</b> and I always knew this day would come. (ST 1)	<b>Perenelle</b> dan aku selalu sadar bahwa hari ini akan tiba. (TT 5)	✓					✓				✓				
3	And I was <b>the Alchemyst</b> . (ST 1)	Dan aku adalah <b>Sang Alchemyst</b> . (TT 5)	✓								✓	✓				
4	Gifted-or was it cursed?-with immortality, Perenelle and I fought the evil of <b>the Dark Elders</b> and kept them at bay while we searched for the twin of legend, the Gold and Silver, the sun and moon. (ST 1)	Dianugerahi dengan keabadian (atau malah dikutuk), aku dan Perenelle memerangi kejahatan <b>Tetua Gelap</b> dan menjauhi mereka sementara kami mencari si Kembar dalam legenda, sang Emas dan Perak, sang matahari dan rembulan. (TT 5)	✓							✓		✓				
5	Gifted-or was it cursed?-with immortality, Perenelle and I fought the evil of the <b>Dark Elders</b> and	Dianugerahi dengan keabadian (atau malah dikutuk), aku dan Perenelle memerangi kejahatan <b>Tetua Gelap</b> dan menjauhi mereka	✓							✓		✓				

	kept them at bay while we searched for the twin of legend, <b>the Gold and Silver</b> , the sun and moon. (ST 1)	sementara kami mencari si kembar dalam legenda, <b>sang Emas dan Perak</b> , sang matahari dan rembulan. (TT 5)														
6	Now the end is upon us and the twins have vanished, gone back in time to <b>the Isle of Danu Talis</b> , back ten thousand years, back to where it all begins.... (ST 1)	Saat ini ajal kami menjelang dan si kembar menghilang, pergi ke masa lalu ke <b>Pulau Danu Talis</b> , mundur sepuluh ribu tahun, kembali ke masa dimana semuanya berawal....(TT 5)			✓					✓	✓					
7	But we are not dead yet, nor will we go down without a fight, for she it <b>the Sorceress</b> , and I am the immortal Nicholas Flammel, the Alchemyst.(ST 2)	Namun kami belum mati, kami juga takkan menyerah tanpa bertarung, karena kami adalah <b>sang Sorceress</b> , dan aku adalah Nicholas Flamel yang abadi, sang Alchemyst. (TT 6)	✓							✓	✓					
8	But we are not dead yet, nor will we go down without a fight, for she it the Sorceress, and I am the immortal <b>Nicholas Flammel</b> , the Alchemyst .(ST 2)	Namun kami belum mati, kami juga takkan menyerah tanpa bertarung, karena kami adalah sang Sorceres , dan aku adalah <b>Nicholas Flamel</b> yang abadi, sang Alchemyst. (TT 6)	✓					✓			✓					
9	Older than mankind, it predated <b>the Elders</b> , the Archons, and even the Ancients who had come before them.(ST 3)	Lebih tua dari manusia dan sudah ada sebelum <b>para Tetua</b> , Archon dan bahkan para Purba yang ada sebelum mereka. (TT 9)	✓						✓		✓					
10	Older than mankind, it predated the Elders, <b>the Archons</b> , and even the Ancients who had come before them.(ST 3)	Lebih tua dari manusia dan sudah ada sebelum para Tetua, <b>Archon</b> dan bahkan para Purba yang ada sebelum mereka. (TT 9)	✓					✓			✓					



11	Older than mankind, it predated the Elders, the Archons, and even <b>the Ancients</b> who had come before them.(ST 3)	Lebih tua dari manusia dan sudah ada sebelum para Tetua, Archon dan bahkan <b>para Purba</b> yang ada sebelum mereka. (TT 9)	✓							✓		✓				
12	This was an <b>Earthlord</b> , washed up when the Isle of Danu Talis was ripped from the primeval seabed. (ST 3)	Ini adalah artefak dari <b>Penguasa Bumi</b> , terbuang ketika Pulau Danu Talis tercerabut dari dasar laut di zaman purba. (TT 9)	✓							✓		✓				
13	For millennia the mirror had hung on a wall in a side room in the <b>Palace of the Sun on Danu Talis</b> . (ST 3)	Cermin itu telah tergantung selama ribuan tahun di dinding sebuah ruangan samping <b>Istana Matahari di Danu Talis</b> . (TT 9)			✓						✓	✓				
14	<b>Generations of Great Elders</b> , and then the Elders who had come after them, had puzzled over the small rectangle of crystal in the plain black frame that was not wood, not metal, nor was it stone.(ST 3)	<b>Generasi demi generasi Leluhur Tetua</b> , kemudian para Tetua yang datang setelahnya, bertanya-tanya tentang kristal persegi kecil dengan bingkai hitam polos yang bukan kayu, besi ataupun batu itu. (TT 9)	✓							✓		✓				
15	Generations of Great Elders, and then <b>the Elders</b> who had come after them, had puzzled over the small rectangle of crystal in the plain black frame that was not wood, not metal, nor was it stone. (ST 3)	Generasi demi generasi Leluhur Tetua, kemudian <b>para Tetua</b> yang datang setelahnya, bertanya-tanya tentang kristal persegi kecil dengan bingkai hitam polos yang bukan kayu, besi ataupun batu itu. (TT 9)	✓							✓		✓				
16	Generations of scholars spent their entire lives trying to interpret those scenes, yet even the legendary <b>Abraham the Mage</b> could not	Ilmuwan dari generasi ke generasi menghabiskan umur mereka untuk mengartikan pemandangan itu, namun bahkan <b>Abraham sang Magi</b> pun	✓								✓	✓				

	decipher its mysteries. (ST 4)	tak mampu mengungkap misterinya. (TT 10)														
17	Then one day, when <b>the Elder Quetzalcoatl</b> was reaching out to straighten the glass, he had caught the side of his hand on the edge of the frame. (ST 4)	Hingga suatu hari, saat <b>Tetua Quetzalcoatl</b> meraih cermin itu untuk meluruskan posisinya, sisi tangannya terkena pinggiran bingkai cermin itu. (TT 10)	✓							✓	✓					
18	In the instant, <b>Quetzalcoatl</b> had seen wonders: (ST 4)	Seketika itu, <b>Quetzalcoatl</b> melihat keajaiban: (TT 10)	✓					✓			✓					
19	Staring into the glass, he murmured, “take me to <b>San Francisco.</b> ” (ST 5)	Seraya menatap cermin, dia bergumam, “Bawa aku ke <b>San Fransisco.</b> ” (TT 12)		✓				✓			✓					
20	He had permitted the immortal humani <b>Machiavelli</b> and billy the kid to return to San Francisco in other to release the creatures on Alcatraz Island into the city. (ST 6)	Dia telah mengirim manusia abadi <b>Machiavelli</b> dan Billy the Kid kembali ke San Fransisco untuk melepas mahluk-mahluk di pulau Alcatraz ke kota. (TT 12)	✓					✓			✓					
21	He had permitted the immortal humani <b>Machiavelli</b> and <b>Billy the Kid</b> to return to San Francisco in other to release the creatures on Alcatraz Island into the city. (ST 6)	Dia telah mengirim manusia abadi <b>Machiavelli</b> dan <b>Billy the Kid</b> kembali ke San Fransisco untuk melepas mahluk-mahluk di pulau Alcatraz ke kota. (TT 12)	✓					✓			✓					
22	He had permitted the immortal humani <b>Machiavelli</b> and billy the kid to return to San Francisco in other to	Dia telah mengirim manusia abadi <b>Machiavelli</b> dan Billy the Kid kembali ke San Fransisco untuk melepas mahluk-mahluk di			✓					✓	✓					

	release the creatures on <b>Alcatraz Island</b> into the city. (ST 6)	<b>pulau Alcatraz</b> ke kota. (TT 12)														
23	The image in the crystal shifted once again and settled on the narrow length of <b>Alcatraz</b> , and Quetzalcoatl spotted a line of movement in the water. (ST 6)	Bayangan di kristal berganti lagi, memperlihatkan bentuk <b>Alcatraz</b> yang panjang dan sempit. Quetzalcoatl mendapati garis gerakan di air. (TT 12)			✓			✓				✓				
24	It would crawl ashore on the <b>Embarcadero</b> . (ST 7)	Mahluk itu akan merayap naik ke pantai dari <b>Embarcadero</b> . (TT 13)		✓				✓				✓				
25	Realization struck him as the monstrous creature- <b>the Lotan</b> -rose from the sea, seven head darting toward the swirling red and blue stain on the water. (ST 7)	Kesadaran menyergapnya saat <b>Lotan</b> , monster itu, muncul dari laut, ketujuh kepalanya melesat ke arah noda merah dan biru yang berpusar di air. (TT 14)	✓					✓				✓				
26	Quetzalcoatl recognized the auras and the colors now: the red was <b>Prometheus</b> , while the blue was the immortal humani Niten. (ST 7)	Quetzalcoatl kini mengenali aura dan warna itu: merah adalah <b>Prometheus</b> , sedangkan yang biru adalah manusia badi Niten. (TT 14)	✓					✓				✓				
27	Quetzalcoatl recognized the auras and the colors now: the red was Prometheus, while the blue was the immortal humani <b>Niten</b> . (ST 7)	Quetzalcoatl kini mengenali aura dan warna itu: merah adalah Prometheus, sedangkan yang biru adalah manusia badi <b>Niten</b> . (TT 14)	✓					✓				✓				
28	This was not good, this was not good at all: a renegade Elder and three of the most dangerous and deadly	Ini tidak bagus, sama sekali tidak bagus: seorang Tetua pemberontak dan tiga humani paling berbahaya dan mematikan di <b>Alam</b>			✓					✓		✓				

	humani in the <b>Shadowrealm</b> . (ST 8)	<b>Bayangan</b> ini. (TT 15)														
29	“No! Nonononono...” Quetzalcoatl howled his rage, his face darkening, contorting into the flat serpent image that had terrified the <b>Maya</b> and the Aztec. (ST 8)	“Tidak! Tidak tidak tidak tidak...” Quaetzalcoatl meraung murka, wajahnya menggelap, berubah menyerupai ular pipih yang pernah ditakuti <b>bangsa Maya</b> dan Aztec. (TT 15)	✓			✓						✓				
30	“No! Nonononono...” Quetzalcoatl howled his rage, his face darkening, contorting into the flat serpent image that had terrified the Maya and the <b>Aztec</b> . (ST 8)	“Tidak! Tidak tidak tidak tidak...” Quaetzalcoatl meraung murka, wajahnya menggelap, berubah menyerupai ular pipih yang pernah ditakuti bangsa Maya dan <b>Aztec</b> . (TT 15)	✓					✓				✓				
31	He needed to get the beast off the island, but to do that he would have to keep the <b>Flamels</b> and their Elder and immortal friends busy. (ST 9)	Dia harus mengeluarkan binatang-binatang buas itu dari pulau. Namun, untuk melakukan itu, dia harus bisa membuat <b>pasangan Flamel</b> dan teman Tetua serta manusia abadi itu sibuk. (TT 16)	✓			✓						✓				
32	He dialed the <b>Los Angeles</b> number from memory.	Dia menekan nomor <b>Los Angeles</b> dari memori. (TT 16)		✓				✓				✓				
33	Meet me at <b>Vista Point</b> ; I’ll make sure there are no humani around. (ST 9)	Temui aku di <b>Vista Point</b> ; aku akan memastikan tidak ada humani disekitar sana. (TT 16)			✓			✓				✓				
34	<b>Sophie Newman</b> opened her eyes. (ST 10) Chapter 2	<b>Sophie Newman</b> membuka mata. (TT 18)	✓					✓				✓				

35	At moment ago, she had been on Alcatraz in <b>San Francisco Bay</b> , the cool saltscented air stinking with raw power and the zoolike odors of too many beasts crammed together. (ST 10)	Beberapa saat lalu dia masih berada di Alcatraz, <b>Teluk San Fransisco</b> , udara yang sejuk beraroma garam bercampur dengan bebauan kuat yang liar seperti di kebun binatang dari begitu banyak makhluk buas yang berkerumun menjadi satu. (TT 18)			✓						✓	✓				
36	<b>Josh</b> was lying on his back. (ST 11)	<b>Josh</b> berbaring telentang. (TT 19)	✓					✓				✓				
37	<b>Dr. John Dee</b> was on his hands on knees, staring wide-eyed into the sky, while Virginia Dare sat cross-legged beside him, jet-black hair rippling in the wind. (ST 11)	<b>Dr. John Dee</b> berlutut diatas tangannya sembari terbelalak menatap langit, sementara Virginia Dare duduk bersila disisinya, rambut hitamnya melambai diembus angin. (TT 19)	✓					✓				✓				
38	Dr. John Dee was on his hands on knees, staring wide-eyed into the sky, while <b>Virginia Dare</b> sat cross-legged beside him, jet-black hair rippling in the wind. (ST 11)	Dr. John Dee berlutut diatas tangannya sembari terbelalak menatap langit, sementara <b>Virginia Dare</b> duduk bersila disisinya, rambut hitamnya melambai diembus angin. (TT 19)	✓					✓				✓				
39	"In this place we are called <b>Isis</b> and Osiris. Welcome to Danu Talis, Children." (ST 13)	"Di tempat ini kami dipanggil <b>Isis</b> dan Osiris. Selamat datang di Danu Talis, anak-anak." (TT 21)	✓					✓				✓				
40	"In this place we are called Isis and <b>Osiris</b> . Welcome to Danu Talis, Children." (ST 13)	"Di tempat ini kami dipanggil Isis dan <b>Osiris</b> . Selamat datang di Danu Talis, anak-anak." (TT 21)	✓					✓				✓				

41	The couple looked like his parents, <b>Richard</b> and Sara Newman. (ST 13)	Pasangan itu terlihat mirip dengan orang tuanya, <b>Richard</b> dan Sara Newman. (TT 22)	✓					✓				✓				
42	The couple looked like his parents, Richard and <b>Sara Newman</b> . (ST 13)	Pasangan itu terlihat mirip dengan orang tuanya, Richard dan <b>Sara Newman</b> . (TT 22)	✓					✓				✓				
43	He stretched out his right hand, palm downward, and <b>the Magician</b> scrambled to take it in both of his and press his lips to the back of the fingers. (ST 14)	Dia mengulurkan tangan kanan dengan telapak menghadap kebawah, dan <b>si Magician</b> buru-buru meraihnya dengan kedua tangan dan menekan dengan bibirnya pada punggung jari-jari Osiris. (TT 23)	✓								✓	✓				
44	Even as the woman was speaking, Sophie caught flickering hints of <b>the Witch of Endor</b> 's memories about the couple known as Isis and Osiris. (ST 16)	Saat perempuan itu berbicara, Sophie menangkap kilasan ingata <b>Penyihir Endor</b> tentang pasangan yang dikenal sebagai Isis dan Osiris itu. (TT 25)	✓								✓	✓				
45	A flock of parrots, green-bodied and red-faced <b>Cherry Headed Conures</b> , swoo[ed low over thw Embarcadero in San Francisco. (ST 20)	Sekawanan burung nuri jenis <b>Cherry Headed Conures</b> yang bertubuh hijau dan berkepala merah, menukik rendah di atas kepala Embarcadero di San Fransisco. (TT 31)			✓			✓				✓				
46	<b>Mars</b> , Odin and Hel must be there by now....” (ST 21)	Lalu <b>Mars</b> , Odin, dan Hel pasti saat ini juga ada disana....” (TT 33)	✓					✓				✓				
47	Mars, <b>Odin</b> and Hel must be there by now....” (ST 21)	Lalu Mars, <b>Odin</b> , dan Hel pasti saat ini juga ada disana....” (TT 33)	✓					✓				✓				

48	Mars, Odin and <b>Hel</b> must be there by now....” (ST 21)	Lalu Mars, Odin, dan <b>Hel</b> pasti saat ini juga ada disana....”(TT 33)	✓					✓				✓				
49	“I can see one person in the boat. It’s <b>Black Hawk</b> . He’s alone...” (ST 22)	“Aku dapat melihat ada satu orang di kapal itu. <b>Elang Hitam</b> . Dia sendirian....” (TT 33)	✓							✓		✓				
50	“There are <b>Nereids</b> in the water,” he announced. (ST 22)	“Ada beberapa <b>Nereid</b> di dalam air,” Nicholas memberi tahu. (TT 34)			✓			✓				✓				
51	The <b>Rukma vimana</b> shuddered, engine whining. (ST 24)	<b>Vimana Rukma</b> itu bergetar, mesinnya mendesing. (TT 36)	✓					✓				✓				
52	<b>Scathach the Shadow</b> stood behind Prometheus. (ST 24)	<b>Scathach sang Bayangan</b> berdiri di belakang Prometheus. (TT 36)	✓								✓	✓				
53	<b>William Shakespeare</b> was sitting on the right-hand side of the craft, next to the bulky Saracen Knight, Palamedes. (ST 25)	<b>William Shakespeare</b> duduk di sisi kanan pesawat, di samping Kesatria Saracen, Palamedes. (TT 37)	✓					✓				✓				
54	William Shakespeare was sitting on the right-hand side of the craft, next to the bulky <b>Saracen Knight</b> , Palamedes. (ST 25)	William Shakespeare duduk di sisi kanan pesawat, di samping <b>Kesatria Saracen</b> , Palamedes. (TT 37)	✓								✓	✓				
55	William Shakespeare was sitting on the right-hand side of the craft, next to the bulky Saracen Knight, <b>Palamedes</b> . (ST 25)	William Shakespeare duduk di sisi kanan pesawat, di samping Kesatria Saracen, <b>Palamedes</b> . (TT 37)	✓					✓				✓				

56	<b>Joan of Arc</b> shifted in her seat to peer through one of the broken portholes on the left side. (ST 26)	<b>Joan of Arc</b> menggeser duduknya untuk mengintip melalui salah satu jendela yang telah rusak di sisi kiri. (TT 38)	✓					✓				✓				
57	<b>The Comte de Saint-Germain</b> shrugged. (ST 26)	<b>Comte de Saint-Germain</b> mengangkat bahu. (TT 38)	✓					✓				✓				
58	“Look again, <b>Bard</b> . Can you see the forest floor?....(ST 28)	“Lihatlah sekali lagi, <b>Penyair</b> . Apakah kau bisa melihat dasar rimba?... (TT 40)	✓							✓		✓				
59	“Niten.” Nicholas turned to the <b>Japanese man</b>	“Niten.” Nicholas berpaling ke arah <b>lelaki Jepang</b> itu. (TT 44)	✓							✓		✓				
60	“The ghost of <b>Juan Manuel de Ayala</b> is trapped on the island,” Perenelle said “forever tied to the place. (ST 32)	“Hantu <b>Juan Manuel de Ayala</b> terjebak di pulau itu,” ucap Perenelle, “selamanya terikat dengan tempat itu. (TT 45)	✓					✓				✓				
61	“Well, of course, <b>Areop-Enap</b> is on Alcatraz.” (ST 32)	“Ah tentu saja, ada <b>Aerop-Enap</b> di Alcatraz.” (TT 46)	✓					✓				✓				
62	“ <b>Old Spider!</b> I thought she was dead.” (ST 32)	“ <b>Laba-Laba Tua!</b> ” Kupikir dia sudah mati.” (TT 46)	✓							✓		✓				
63	Prometheus shook his head. “I knew her when she was beautiful, before <b>the Change</b> took her. (ST 33)	Prometheus menggeleng. “Aku mengenalnya saat dia masih cantik, sebelum <b>Perubahan</b> itu mengambil alih. (TT 46)			✓					✓		✓				
64	I can guarantee you that every evil thing on <b>the West Coast of America</b> is heading	Aku berani bertaruh bahwa semua makhluk jahat di <b>Pantai Barat Amerika</b> sedang menuju kemari. (TT		✓							✓	✓				



	here now. (ST 33)	47)														
65	“There are others-immortals like us, or immortals loyal to peaceful Elders or <b>Next Generation</b> -who will stand with us. (ST 34)	“Ada yang lain--- manusia abadi seperti kita, atau manusia abadi yang setia pada Tetua yang cinta damai atau <b>Generasi Selanjutnya</b> -yang akan berpihak pada kita.” (TT 47)	✓								✓	✓				
66	“ Do you remember <b>Pedro</b> ?” he asked. (ST 35)	“”Kau masih ingat <b>Pedro</b> ?” tanyanya. (TT 49)	✓					✓				✓				
67	“ <b>King Pedro of Brazil</b> ?” Prometheus asked. (ST 35)	“ <b>Raja Pedro dari Brazil</b> ?” tanya Prometheus. (TT 49)	✓								✓	✓				
68	“ <b>Perdo of Portugal</b> ? The explorer, the inventor?” (ST 35)	“ <b>Pedro dari Portugal</b> ? Si penjelajah, si Penemu?” (TT 49)	✓								✓	✓				
69	“the parrot,” Perenelle said, “name in honor of our great friend, <b>Periquillo Sarniento</b> . (ST 35)	“Si kakatua,” kata Perenelle, “dia diberi nama untuk menghormati teman baik kami, <b>Periquillo Sarniento</b> ” (TT 49)	✓					✓				✓				
70	For decades we had a <b>Timor Sulphur Crested Cockatoo</b> . (ST 35)	Selama beberapa puluh tahun kami memiliki seekor <b>Kakatua Jambul Belerang dari Timor</b> . (TT 49)			✓					✓		✓				
71	We found him as an abandoned chick when we were searching the ruins of <b>Nan Madol</b> in the eighteen hundreds. (ST 35)	Kami menemukannya sebagai anak burung yang terlantar saat kami menyelidiki puing-puing <b>Nan Madol</b> di abad kedelapan belas. (TT 49)			✓			✓				✓				

72	“The famous source of all the legends of <b>Atlantis</b> .” (ST 40)	“Sumber termasyhur dari semua legenda tentang <b>Atlantis</b> .” (TT 55)		✓				✓				✓				
73	“All the matters is that you are here and that you have both been Awakened and trained in many of the <b>Elemental Magics</b> ,” Isis said. (ST 41)	“Saat ini yang paling penting adalah kalian ada disini dan kalian telah Dibangkitkan dan dilatih dengan berbagai <b>Sihir Elemental</b> ,” kata Isis. (TT 56)			✓						✓	✓				
74	“That is the royal Palace of the Sun, currently home to <b>Aten</b> , the ruler of Danu Talis.” (ST 42)	“Itu Istana Matahari, saat ini menjadi tempat tinggal <b>Aten</b> , penguasa Danu Talis.” (TT 56)	✓					✓				✓				
75	He had never truly understood the lure of flight until he had soared over the island jungles of the <b>Pacific</b> , the winding, ruinous streets of Rome and Ireland’s patchwork green fields and looked down through Pedro’s huge eyes. (ST 46, Chapter 7)	Dia tidak pernah benar-benar mengerti asyiknya terbang hingga dia melayang dan melihat melalui mata besar Pedro di atas pulau berhutan di <b>Pasifik</b> , di atas jalanan Roma yang berliku dan berpuing, dan diatas petak-petak ladang hijau di Irlandia. (TT 62)		✓					✓			✓				
76	He had never truly understood the lure of flight until he had soared over the island jungles of the Pacific, the winding, ruinous streets of <b>Rome</b> and Ireland’s patchwork green fields and looked down through Pedro’s huge eyes. (ST 46)	Dia tidak pernah benar-benar mengerti asyiknya terbang hingga dia melayang dan melihat melalui mata besar Pedro di atas pulau berhutan di Pasifik, di atas jalanan <b>Roma</b> yang berliku dan berpuing, dan diatas petak-petak ladang hijau di Irlandia. (TT 62)		✓					✓			✓				

77	He had never truly understood the lure of flight until he had soared over the island jungles of the Pacific, the winding, ruinous streets of Rome and <b>Ireland's</b> patchwork green fields and looked down through Pedro's huge eyes. (ST 46)	Dia tidak pernah benar-benar mengerti asyiknya terbang hingga dia melayang dan melihat melalui mata besar Pedro di atas pulau berhutan di Pasifik, di atas jalanan Roma yang berliku dan berpuing, dan diatas petak-petak ladang hijau di <b>Irlandia</b> . (TT 62)		✓					✓			✓				
78	Nicholas knew then why <b>Leonardo da Vinci</b> had invested so much time in creating machines that would allow man to fly. (ST 47)	Nicholas akhirnya tahu mengapa <b>Leonardo da Vinci</b> menghabiskan begitu banyak waktu untuk menciptakan mesin yang dapat membawa manusia terbang. (TT 62)	✓					✓				✓				
79	Behind him and to his right, the <b>Bay Bridge</b> was a ribbon of red and white streaks, while off in the distance, the Golden Gate Bridge was a horizontal smudge picked out in shimmering lines of heat and warm air. (ST 48)	Di belakang dan sebelah kanannya, <b>Bay Bridge</b> terlihat seperti pita merah dengan garis-garis putih, sementara di kejauhan jembatan Golden Gate tampak seperti coretan horizontal di antara pendar-pendar garis udara yang panas dan hangat. (TT 63)			✓			✓				✓				
80	Behind him and to his right, the Bay Bridge was a ribbon of red and white streaks, while off in the distance, the <b>Golden Gate Bridge</b> was a horizontal smudge picked out in shimmering lines of heat and warm air. (ST 48)	Di belakang dan sebelah kanannya, Bay Bridge terlihat seperti pita merah dengan garis-garis putih, sementara di kejauhan <b>jembatan Golden Gate</b> tampak seperti coretan horizontal di antara pendar-pendar garis udara yang panas dan hangat. (TT 63)			✓						✓	✓				

81	The ever-present <b>Western gulls</b> that haunted the island's rocks, coating them in white, were missing, and as he coasted in closer, he realized that nothing was moving. (ST 48)	<b>Camar Western</b> yang biasanya berkerumun di bebatuan pulau itu dan menutupinya dengan bulu putihnya, tidak terlihat sama sekali. Saat dia mulai mendekati pantai, Nicholas menyadari bahwa tak ada sesuatu pun yang bergerak. (TT 63)			✓					✓	✓				
82	Nicholas urged the bird upward with a single thought and it flew in slow circle over the bookshop and <b>Building 64</b> . (ST 48)	Nicholas mendorong burung itu terbang dengan pikiran tunggal dan burung itu pun melayang melingkar perlahan di atas kios buku dan <b>Gedung 64</b> . (TT 64)			✓				✓		✓				
83	Going higher still took him over the ruined <b>Warden's House</b> , and for the first time since reaching the island, he spotted a low pulse of light. (ST 48)	Melayang lebih tinggi membawanya ke atas puing-puing <b>Rumah Sipir</b> , dan untuk pertama kalinya sejak sampai di pulau itu, dia menangkap kelip cahaya temaram. (TT 64)			✓				✓		✓				
84	She'd seen a child minotaur, at least one <b>Windigo</b> and an oni. (ST49)	Dia juga sempat melihat anak <i>minotaur</i> , setidaknya satu <b>Windigo</b> dan satu <i>oni</i> . (TT 65)			✓			✓			✓				
85	" <b>Hus Krommyon</b> ," Mars said. (ST 51)	" <b>Hus Krommyon</b> ," kata Mars. (TT 67)	✓					✓			✓				
86	" <b>The Crommyonian Boar</b> . Not the original, of course. Theseus killed that one." (ST 51)	" <b>Babi Krommyon</b> . Bukan yang asli, tentu saja. Theseus telah membunuhnya." (TT 68)			✓					✓	✓				
87	"The Crommyonian Boar. Not the original, of course. <b>Theseus</b> killed that one." (ST	"Babi Krommyon. Bukan yang asli, tentu saja. <b>Theseus</b> telah membunuhnya." (TT 68)	✓					✓			✓				

	51)															
88	They were all mixed up together, along with the energies from the four <b>Swords of Power</b> . (ST 56)	“Aroma mereka berempat bercampur, bersama dengan energy dari empat <b>Pedang Kekuatan</b> .” (TT 73)			✓					✓		✓				
89	He’d traveled the world, been to just about every country on earth-except <b>Denmark</b> , a place he’d always wanted to visit-and explored many of the vast network of <b>Shadowrealms</b> . (ST 58)	Dia telah menjelajahi dunia, hampir ke setiap negara di bumi-kecuali <b>Denmark</b> , tempat yang selalu ingin dikunjunginya-dan merambah banyak dari jaringan <b>Alam Bayangan</b> yang sangat luas. (TT 75)		✓					✓			✓				
90	He’d traveled the world, been to just about every country on earth-except <b>Denmark</b> , a place he’d always wanted to visit-and explored many of the vast network of <b>Shadowrealms</b> . (ST 58)	Dia telah menjelajahi dunia, hampir ke setiap negara di bumi-kecuali <b>Denmark</b> , tempat yang selalu ingin dikunjunginya-dan merambah banyak dari jaringan <b>Alam Bayangan</b> yang sangat luas. (TT 75)			✓					✓		✓				
91	He had shaped the world, first in the <b>Elizabethan Age</b> and then on into the twenty-first century. (ST 58)	Dia telah membentuk dunia, pertama pada <b>masa Elizabethan</b> lalu pada abad kedua puluh satu. (TT 75)			✓						✓	✓				
92	He suddenly thought of <b>Mars Ultor</b> , trapped for millennia in his hardened aura deep beneath Paris, his body inert but his brain alive, and for the first time in	Sontak dia teringat pada <b>Mars Ultor</b> , yang terperangkap selama seribu tahun dalam aura yang mengeras jauh di bawah Paris; tubuhnya beku namun otaknya tetap hidup,	✓						✓			✓				

	centuries the English Magician experienced the alien emotion of pity. (ST 58)	dan untuk pertama kalinya dalam berabad-abad Magician Inggris itu mengalami perasaan asing yaitu iba.(TT 76)														
93	He suddenly thought of Mars Ultor, trapped for millennia in his hardened aura deep beneath <b>Paris</b> , his body inert but his brain alive, and for the first time in centuries the English Magician experienced the alien emotion of pity. (ST 58)	Sontak dia teringat pada Mars Ultor, yang terperangkap selama seribu tahun dalam aura yang mengeras jauh di bawah <b>Paris</b> ; tubuhnya beku namun otaknya tetap hidup, dan untuk pertama kalinya dalam berabad-abad Magician Inggris itu mengalami perasaan asing yaitu iba.(TT 76)		✓				✓				✓				
94	He suddenly thought of Mars Ultor, trapped for millennia in his hardened aura deep beneath Paris, his body inert but his brain alive, and for the first time in centuries <b>the English Magician</b> experienced the alien emotion of pity. (ST 58)	Sontak dia teringat pada Mars Ultor, yang terperangkap selama seribu tahun dalam aura yang mengeras jauh di bawah Paris; tubuhnya beku namun otaknya tetap hidup, dan untuk pertama kalinya dalam berabad-abad <b>Magician Inggris</b> itu mengalami perasaan asing yaitu iba.(TT 76)	✓							✓	✓					
95	Even <b>the Queen</b> had feared and respected him. (ST 59)	Bahkan <b>sang Ratu</b> segan dan menghormatinya. (TT 76)	✓							✓		✓				
96	<b>Tsagaglala</b> had adopted the Aunt Agnes disguise for most of the twentieth century. (ST 61)	<b>Tsagaglala</b> menyamar sebagai Bibi Agnes hampir sepanjang abad kedua puluh. (TT 79)	✓					✓				✓				

97	Tsagaglalal had adopted the <b>Aunt Agnes</b> disguise for most of the twentieth century. (ST 61)	Tsagaglalal menyamar sebagai <b>Bibi Agnes</b> hampir sepanjang abad kedua puluh. (TT 79)	✓							✓	✓				
98	But long before those terrible years in <b>Europe</b> , and later, briefly, in America,...(ST 62)	Namun jauh sebelum tahun-tahun menyedihkan di <b>Eropa</b> itu, dan sempat juga terjadi di Amerika walau tidak lama,...(TT 80)		✓					✓		✓				
99	But long before those terrible years in Europe, and later, briefly, in <b>America</b> ,....(ST 62)	Namun jauh sebelum tahun-tahun menyedihkan di Eropa itu, dan sempat juga terjadi di <b>Amerika</b> walau tidak lama,...(TT 80)		✓					✓		✓				
100	Generations ago-in Egypt, or was it <b>Babylon</b> ?...(ST 62)	Beberapa generasi sebelumnya-di Mesir, atau itu di <b>Babilonia</b> ?...(TT 81)		✓					✓		✓				
101	The Flamel willed everything to one another and a nephew named <b>Perrier</b> , whom she doubted had ever existed. (ST 64)	Sementara pasangan Flamel berwasiat menyerahkan hartanya kepada satu sama lain dan seorang keponakan bernama <b>Perrier</b> , yang dia ragukan keberadaannya. (TT 83)	✓					✓			✓				
102	She had been born in the <b>Nameless City</b> on the edge of the world when Prometheus's fiery aura had imbued ancient clay statues with life and consciousness. (ST 65)	Dia dilahirkan di <b>Kota Tanpa Nama</b> di ujung dunia saat nyala aura Prometheus mengisi patung-patung tanah liat purba dengan kehidupan dan kesadaran. (TT 84)			✓				✓		✓				
103	She and her brother, <b>Gilgamesh</b> , were the first of the First People to be born or achieve a	Dia dan saudaranya, <b>Gilgamesh</b> , adalah Orang-orang Pertama yang dilahirkan dengan	✓					✓			✓				

	consciousness. (ST 65)	kesadaran. (TT 84)														
104	She and her brother, Gilgamesh, were the first of <b>the First People</b> to be born or achieve a consciousness. (ST 65)	Dia dan saudaranya, Gilgamesh, adalah <b>Orang-orang Pertama</b> yang dilahirkan dengan kesadaran. (TT 84)			✓					✓		✓				
105	She had sat with him in the ruins of a bombed-out house in <b>the East End of London</b> and gone through the tens of thousands of papers he was storing there. (ST 67)	Tsagaglalal duduk bersamanya diantara puing-puing rumah sisa pengeboman di <b>ujung timur London</b> dan menelusuri puluhan ribu kertas yang disimpan Gilgamesh disana. (TT 87)		✓						✓		✓				
106	She was one of the thirty eight volunteers who had nursed with <b>Florence Nightingale</b> in the Scutari barrack in the Crimea. (ST 68)	Dia adalah salah satu dari tiga puluh delapan sukarelawan yang bertugas bersama <b>Florence Nightingale</b> di barak Scutari di Crimera. (TT 88)	✓					✓				✓				
107	She was one of the thirty eight volunteers who had nursed with Florence Nightingale in <b>the Scutari barrack</b> in the Crimea. (ST 68)	Dia adalah salah satu dari tiga puluh delapan sukarelawan yang bertugas bersama Florence Nightingale di <b>barak Scutari</b> di Crimera. (TT 88)			✓						✓	✓				
108	She was one of the thirty eight volunteers who had nursed with Florence Nightingale in the Scutari barrack in <b>the Crimea</b> . (ST 68)	Dia adalah salah satu dari tiga puluh delapan sukarelawan yang bertugas bersama Florence Nightingale di barak Scutari di <b>Crimera</b> . (TT 88)		✓					✓			✓				
109	Here were the shoes given to her by <b>Marie Antoinette</b> , the pearl-strewn dress she'd sewn	Ada sepasang sepatu pemberian <b>Marie Antoinette</b> , gaun berhias mutiara yang dijahitnya	✓					✓				✓				



	for Catherine the Great of Russian, the bodice Anne Boleyn had worn the day she'd married Henry. (ST 68)	untuk Catherine the Great of Russia, korset yang dikenakan Anne Boleyn saat menikah dengan Henry. (TT 88)														
110	Here were the shoes given to her by Marie Antoinette, the pearl-strewn dress she'd sewn for <b>Catherine</b> the Great of Russian, the bodice Anne Boleyn had worn the day she'd married Henry. (ST 68)	Ada sepasang sepatu pemberian Marie Antoinette, gaun berhias mutiara yang dijahitnya untuk <b>Catherine</b> the Great of Russia, korset yang dikenakan Anne Boleyn saat menikah dengan Henry. (TT 88)	✓					✓				✓				
111	Here were the shoes given to her by Marie Antoinette, the pearl-strewn dress she'd sewn for Catherine <b>the Great of Russian</b> , the bodice Anne Boleyn had worn the day she'd married Henry. (ST 68)	Ada sepasang sepatu pemberian Marie Antoinette, gaun berhias mutiara yang dijahitnya untuk Catherine <b>the Great of Russia</b> , korset yang dikenakan Anne Boleyn saat menikah dengan Henry. (TT 88)	✓					✓				✓				
112	Here were the shoes given to her by Marie Antoinette, the pearl-strewn dress she'd sewn for Catherine the Great of Russian, the bodice <b>Anne Boleyn</b> had worn the day she'd married Henry. (ST 68)	Ada sepasang sepatu pemberian Marie Antoinette, gaun berhias mutiara yang dijahitnya untuk Catherine the Great of Russia, korset yang dikenakan <b>Anne Boleyn</b> saat menikah dengan Henry. (TT 88)	✓					✓				✓				
113	Here were the shoes given to her by Marie Antoinette, the pearl-strewn dress she'd sewn for Catherine the Great of Russian, the bodice Anne Boleyn had worn the day she'd married	Ada sepasang sepatu pemberian Marie Antoinette, gaun berhias mutiara yang dijahitnya untuk Catherine the Great of Russia, korset yang dikenakan Anne Boleyn saat menikah dengan	✓					✓				✓				

	Henry. (ST 68)	Henry. (TT 88)														
114	They each held a metal kopesh, the curved sickle-like sword favored by the <b>Egyptians</b> , though its origins were much older. (ST 69)	Masing-masing menyimpan sebuah kopesh logam, pedang melengkung seperti sabit pemberian <b>orang Mesir</b> , namun aslinya jauh lebih tua dari masa itu. (TT89 )	✓							✓		✓				
115	Abraham stood tall and slender in a darkened room at the top of the crystal tower, <b>the Tor Ri</b> . (ST 69)	Abraham yang tinggi ramping berdiri di ruangan gelap di puncak menara kristal, <b>Tor Ri</b> . (TT 90)			✓			✓				✓				
116	The last time he'd seen his sister, he'd watched her savagely attack the beautiful <b>Coatlucue</b> . (ST 74, Chapter 11)	Terakhir kali dia melihat saudara perempuannya, Sophie menyerang <b>Coatlucue</b> yang cantik dengan ganas. (TT 95, Chapter 11)	✓					✓				✓				
117	She had seen alleys like this in <b>South America</b> and the Middle East, in southern Europe and across Asia-though unlike those,... (ST 77, Chapter 12)	Dia pernah melihat gang seperti ini di <b>Amerika Selatan</b> dan di Timur Tengah, di Eropa Selatan dan di seluruh Asia-meskipun tidak sepenuhnya sama.		✓						✓		✓				
118	She had seen alleys like this in South America and <b>the Middle East</b> , in southern Europe and across Asia-though unlike those, this alley had no paper or plastic rubbish, no scraps or wood or discarded aluminum cans. (ST 77)	Dia pernah melihat gang seperti ini di Amerika Selatan dan di <b>Timur Tengah</b> , di Eropa Selatan dan di seluruh Asia-meskipun tidak sepenuhnya sama.		✓						✓		✓				

119	She suddenly realized that the building resembled ruin she'd visited with her parents: here were echoes of Egypt, <b>Chaco Canyon</b> , Angkor Wat and Scotland. (ST 78)	Sophie mendadak menyadari bahwa bangunan-bangunan itu merupakan puing-puing yang pernah dikunjunginya bersama orang tuanya: disini terasa ada gema dari Mesir, <b>Chaco Canyon</b> , Angkor Wat, dan Skotlandia. (TT 99)			✓			✓				✓				
120	She suddenly realized that the building resembled ruin she'd visited with her parents: here were echoes of Egypt, Chaco Canyon, <b>Angkor Wat</b> and Scotland. (ST 78)	Sophie mendadak menyadari bahwa bangunan-bangunan itu merupakan puing-puing yang pernah dikunjunginya bersama orang tuanya: disini terasa ada gema dari Mesir, Chaco Canyon, <b>Angkor Wat</b> , dan Skotlandia. (TT 99)			✓			✓				✓				
121	She suddenly realized that the building resembled ruin she'd visited with her parents: here were echoes of Egypt, Chaco Canyon, Angkor Wat and <b>Scotland</b> . (ST 78)	Sophie mendadak menyadari bahwa bangunan-bangunan itu merupakan puing-puing yang pernah dikunjunginya bersama orang tuanya: disini terasa ada gema dari Mesir, Chaco Canyon, Angkor Wat, dan <b>Skotlandia</b> . (TT 99)		✓					✓			✓				
122	I learn that the hard way-I knew <b>Pat Garrett</b> (ST 87, Chapter 13)	Aku dapat pelajaran keras dari orang itu – aku kenal <b>Pat Garret</b> . (TT 111)	✓					✓				✓				
123	Machiavelli nodded. "Odin-the one-eyed guy-keeps two wolves. <b>Geri</b> and Freki. (ST 88)	Machiavelli mengangguk. Odin –si mata satu- punya dua ekor serigala. <b>Geri</b> dan Freki." (TT 112)			✓			✓				✓				

124	Machiavelli nodded. "Odin-the one-eyed guy-keeps two wolves. Geri and <b>Freki</b> . (ST 88)	Machiavelli mengangguk. Odin –si mata satu- punya dua ekor serigala. Geri dan <b>Freki</b> ." (TT 112)			✓			✓				✓				
125	It's a very <b>French</b> sentiment. (ST 92, <b>Chapter 14</b> )	Terasa sangat <b>Prancis</b> . (TT 116)		✓					✓			✓				
126	"Well, I did live with a family of <b>French Huguenots</b> in Cripplegate in London for a while. (ST 92)	"Ya, aku pernah tinggal dengan satu keluarga <b>Prancis Huguenot</b> di Cripplegate London selama beberapa waktu" (TT 117)			✓						✓	✓				
127	"Well, I did live with a family of French Huguenots in <b>Cripplegate in London</b> for a while. (ST 92)	"Ya, aku pernah tinggal dengan satu keluarga Prancis Huguenot di <b>Cripplegate London</b> selama beberapa waktu" (TT 117)			✓			✓				✓				
128	<b>Aoife</b> had sacrificed her life to keep the appalling Coatlique from this Shadowrealm and from Scathach. (ST 93)	<b>Aoife</b> telah mengorbankan hidupnya untuk menahan Coatlicue yang kejam dari Alam Bayangan ini dan dari Scathach. (TT 118)	✓					✓				✓				
129	" <b>Yggdrasill</b> ," she breathed. (ST 94)	" <b>Yggdrasill</b> ," dia menarik nafas. (TT 119)	✓					✓				✓				
130	"Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce <b>the Elder Hekate</b> , the Goddess with Three faces." (ST 98)	"Nyonya dan Tuan, ijinkan aku memperkenalkan <b>Tetua Hekate</b> , Dewi dengan Tiga Wajah." (TT 124)	✓								✓	✓				
131	"Ladies and gentlemen, allow me to introduce the Elder Hekate, <b>the Goddess with Three faces</b> ." (ST 98)	"Nyonya dan Tuan, ijinkan aku memperkenalkan Tetua Hekate, <b>Dewi dengan Tiga Wajah</b> ." (TT 124)	✓							✓		✓				

132	“And of course, <b>the Champion</b> , Huitzilopochtli. (ST 98)	“Dan tentu saja, <b>sang Jawara</b> , Huitzilopochtli.” (TT 124)	✓							✓		✓				
133	“And of course, the <b>Champion</b> , <b>Huitzilopochtli</b> . (ST 98)	“Dan tentu saja, sang Jawara, <b>Huitzilopochtli</b> .” (TT 124)	✓					✓				✓				
134	Nicholas and Perenelle sat side by side on the metal seats outside the <b>Hard Rock Café</b> at the entrance to Pier 39. (ST 99, <b>Chapter 15</b> )	Nicholas dan Parenelle duduk berdampingan di kursi metal di luar <b>Hard Rock Cafe</b> di pintu masuk Dermaga 39. (TT 125)			✓			✓				✓				
135	Nicholas and Perenelle sat side by side on the metal seats outside the Hard Rock Café at the entrance to <b>Pier 39</b> . (ST 99, <b>Chapter 15</b> )	Nicholas dan Parenelle duduk berdampingan di kursi metal di luar Hard Rock Cafe di pintu masuk <b>Dermaga 39</b> . (TT 125)			✓					✓		✓				
136	The Sorceress made a face. “Remember <b>Mount Etna</b> ,” she said. (ST 101)	<i>Sorceress</i> terperangah. “Ingat <b>Gunung Etna</b> ,” katanya. (TT 128)			✓						✓	✓				
137	However, I spoke to <b>Barbarossa</b> ...” (ST 104)	Tapi aku sempat berbicara dengan <b>Barbarossa</b> ....” (TT 132)	✓					✓				✓				
138	“He’s in <b>Chicago</b> , but will come in on the first flight in the morning. (ST 104)	“Dia ada di <b>Chicago</b> , tapi akan datang dengan penerbangan pertama pagi hari. (TT 132)		✓				✓				✓				
139	He’s already put the word out to immortals and Elders living on <b>the East Coast</b> . (ST 105)	Dia sudah memberikan pengumuman kepada manusia-manusi abadi dan Tetua yang tinggal di <b>Pantai Timur</b> . (TT 132)		✓						✓		✓				

140	"He did say that <b>the immortal Zenobia</b> and the Elder Pyrgomache are on the way here. (ST 105)	"Dia juga mengatakan bahwa <b>manusia abadi Zenobia</b> dan Tetua Pyrgomache sedang dalam perjalanan.(TT 132)	✓							✓	✓				
141	"He did say that the immortal Zenobia and the <b>Elder Pyrgomache</b> are on the way here. (ST 105)	"Dia juga mengatakan bahwa manusia abadi Zenobia dan <b>Tetua Pyrgomache</b> sedang dalam perjalanan.(TT 132)	✓							✓	✓				
142	"I spoke to <b>Khutulun</b> ," Niten said. (ST 105)	"Aku bicara dengan <b>Khutulun</b> ," kata Niten. (TT 132)	✓					✓			✓				
143	"She breeds horses in <b>Kentucky</b> ." (ST 105)	"Dia beternak kuda di <b>Kentucky</b> ." (TT 132)		✓				✓			✓				
144	Aoife called her <b>Shining Moon</b> and said she was the daughter she always wanted. (ST 105)	Aoife memanggilnya <b>Bulan Bersinar</b> dan menyatakan bahwa Khutulun adalah anak perempuan yang selalu diinginkannya. (TT 133)	✓							✓	✓				
145	"She was going to stop off in <b>Wyoming</b> and pick up the Elders Ynaguinid and Macanduc." (ST 105)	"Dia akan berhenti di <b>Wyoming</b> dan menjemput Tetua Ynaguinid dan Macanduc." (TT 133)		✓				✓			✓				
146	"She was going to stop off in Wyoming and pick up <b>the Elders Ynaguinid</b> and Macanduc." (ST 105)	"Dia akan berhenti di Wyoming dan menjemput <b>Tetua Ynaguinid</b> dan Macanduc." (TT 133)	✓							✓	✓				
147	"She was going to stop off in Wyoming and pick up the Elders Ynaguinid and <b>Macanduc</b> ." (ST 105)	"Dia akan berhenti di Wyoming dan menjemput Tetua Ynaguinid dan <b>Macanduc</b> ." (TT 133)	✓					✓			✓				

148	“ <b>Davy Crockett</b> ’s driving down from Seattle,” Niten said. (ST 106)	“ <b>Davy Crockett</b> sedang naik mobil dari Seattle,” kata Nitten. (TT 133)	✓					✓				✓				
149	<b>Eris</b> lives just down the road in Haight-Ashbury....” (ST 106)	<b>Eris</b> tinggal di ujung jalan di Haight-Ashbury...”(TT 134)	✓					✓				✓				
150	Eris lives just down the road in <b>Haight-Ashbury....</b> ” (ST 106)	Eris tinggal di ujung jalan di <b>Haight-Ashbury...</b> ” (TT 134)		✓				✓				✓				
151	“Is this the same Eris who caused <b>the Trojan War</b> because she didn’t get a wedding invitation?” (ST 106)	“Apakah itu Eris yang sama dengan yang menyebabkan <b>Perang Troya</b> karena dia tidak mendapatkan undangan pernikahan?” (TT 134)			✓						✓	✓				
152	Nicholas looked at Perenelle. “Do you remember when we were on <b>the Isle of Man</b> and Dee turned up with his trained ghouls? Remember how we got away?” (ST 107)	Nicholas menatap Perenelle. “Kau ingat saat kita di <b>Isle of Man</b> dan Dee muncul dengan ghouls-nya yang terlatih? Kau ingat bagaimana kita berhasil pergi?” (TT 135)			✓			✓				✓				
153	<b>The Feathered Serpent</b> turned as an enormous black Cadillac with darkened windows pulled into the deserted parking lot at Vista Point Overlook. (ST 114) Chapter 17	<b>Sang Ular Berbulu</b> itu menengok saat sebuah Cadillac hitam besar dengan jendela gelap berhenti di tempat parkir yang kosong di Vista Point Overlook. (TT 143)	✓							✓		✓				
154	The Feathered Serpent turned as <b>an enormous black Cadillac</b> with darkened windows pulled into the deserted parking lot at Vista	<b>Sang Ular Berbulu</b> itu menengok saat sebuah <b>Cadillac hitam besar</b> dengan jendela gelap berhenti di tempat parkir yang kosong di Vista Point			✓						✓	✓				

	Point Overlook. (ST 114)	Overlook. (TT 143)														
155	The Feathered Serpent turned as an enormous black Cadillac with darkened windows pulled into the deserted parking lot at <b>Vista Point Overlook</b> . (ST 114)	Sang Ular Berbulu itu menengok saat sebuah Cadillac hitam besar dengan jendela gelap berhenti di tempat parkir yang kosong di <b>Vista Point Overlook</b> . (TT 143)			✓			✓				✓				
156	And she had the head of a cat. This was <b>Bastet</b> . (ST 115)	Dan dia berkepala kucing. Dia adalah <b>Bastet</b> . (TT 144)	✓					✓				✓				
157	"Beyond Alcatraz is <b>Treasure Island</b> , and just behind the island is the Bay Bridge." (ST 117)	Di sebelah sana Alcatraz adalah <b>Pulau Treasure</b> , dan di belakang pulau itu ada Jembatan Bay." (TT 147)			✓						✓	✓				
158	"Soon a fuel tanker will cross the central divide on <b>Dumbarton Bridge</b> and burst into flames." (ST 117)	"Tidak lama lagi sebuah kapal tanker minyak akan melintas pada pemisah tengah di bawah <b>Jembatan Dumbarton</b> dan meledak." (TT 147)			✓						✓	✓				
159	"In five minutes, there will be a series of accidents at the tollgates on <b>the San Mateo Bridge</b> , which will completely seal the bridges. (ST 117)	"Dalam lima menit akan ada kecelakaan beruntun di gerbang tol <b>Jembatan San Mateo</b> , yang akan sepenuhnya menutup jembatan itu. (TT 147)			✓						✓	✓				
160	And in ten minutes, <b>the Pacific Gas</b> and Electric Company, which supplies most of the power to this side of the country, is going to	Dan dalam sepuluh menit, Perusahaan Listrik dan <b>Gas Pasifik</b> , yang menyalurkan sebagian besar listrik ke daerah ini, akan mengalami kegagalan sistem komputer			✓						✓	✓				



	suffer a devastating series of computer failures.” (ST 117)	beruntun.” (TT 147)														
161	And in ten minutes, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, which supplies most of the power to this side of the country, is going to suffer a devastating series of computer failures.” (ST 117)	Dan dalam sepuluh menit, <b>Perusahaan Listrik</b> dan Gas Pasifik, yang menyalurkan sebagian besar listrik ke daerah ini, akan mengalami kegagalan sistem komputer beruntun.” (TT 147)			✓					✓		✓				
162	The great <b>Northeast</b> blackout was a success.” (ST 118)	Pemadaman besar di <b>Timur Laut</b> itu sukses besar.” (TT 147)		✓						✓		✓				
163	“You remember these? <b>Drakon’s Teeth?</b> ” (ST 121)	“Kau ingat ini? <b>Gigi Drakon?</b> ” (TT 152)			✓						✓	✓				
164	“I told you, I am called <b>Marethyu.</b> ” (ST 122) <b>Chapter 18</b>	“Sudah kubilang, aku dipanggil <b>Marethyu.</b> ” (TT 153)	✓					✓				✓				
165	Using the length of wood as a walking stick, he followed <b>Death</b> through the door and into a small circular room.(ST 127)	Dengan menggunakan sebatang kayu sebagai tongkat, dia mengikuti <b>sang Kematian</b> melewati pintu dan masuk ke dalam ruangan kecil melingkar. (TT 160)	✓			✓							✓			
166	It held one of her favorite photographs-a snapshot of the entire Newman family standing in the ruins of <b>Machu Picchu</b> high in the Peruvian mountains. (ST 129) Chapter 19	Bingkai itu menampilkan salah satu favoritnya-potret keluarga Newman lengkap sedang berdiri di <b>Machu Picchu</b> di pegunungan Peruvian. (TT 161-162)			✓			✓				✓				

167	It held one of her favorite photographs-a snapshot of the entire Newman family standing in the ruins of Machu Picchu high in the <b>Peruvian mountains</b> . (ST 129)	Bingkai itu menampilkan salah satu favoritnya-potret keluarga Newman lengkap sedang berdiri di Machu Picchu di <b>pegunungan Peruvian</b> . (TT 161-162)			✓					✓	✓				
168	...over the past year was here, even the green, white and gold <b>Oakland A's</b> sweatshirt josh had given her. (ST 130)	...selama beberapa tahun lalu ada di sini, bahkan kaus hijau, putih dan emas <b>Oakland A</b> dari Josh. (TT 162-163)			✓			✓			✓				
169	“And I suppose I better warn you that <b>Zephaniah the Witch</b> was never our friend, so no doubt you’ll learn some unpleasant truths about us. (ST 132)	“Dan sebaiknya kuingatkann bahwa <b>Zephaniah si Penyihir</b> itu tak pernah berteman dengan kam, jadi tak heran jika kau akan mendapati fakta-fakta tak menyenangkan tentang kami. (TT 165)	✓							✓	✓				
170	Did you ever watch <b>Star Trek?</b> ” (ST 136) Chapter 20	Apa kau pernah menonton <b>Star Trek?</b> ” (TT 169)			✓			✓			✓				
171	“Well, when <b>Captain Kirk</b> and Mr. Spock-you do know who they are, don’t you?” (ST 136)	“Nah, saat <b>Captain Kirk</b> dan Mr. Spock – kau tahu mereka, kan?” (TT 169)	✓					✓			✓				
172	“Well, when Captain Kirk and <b>Mr. Spock</b> -you do know who they are, don’t you?” (ST 136)	“Nah, saat Captain Kirk dan <b>Mr. Spock</b> – kau tahu mereka, kan?” (TT 169)	✓					✓			✓				

173	“Well, when they beamed down to a planet, usually with <b>Dr. McCoy</b> and sometimes with Scotty from engineering...” (ST 136)	“Nah, saat mereka dikirim ke sebuah planet, biasanya bersama dengan <b>Dr. McCoy</b> dan terkadang dengan Scotty dari bagian teknik...” (TT 170)	✓					✓				✓				
174	“Well, when they beamed down to a planet, usually with Dr. McCoy and sometimes with <b>Scotty</b> from engineering...” (ST 136)	“Nah, saat mereka dikirim ke sebuah planet, biasanya bersama dengan Dr. McCoy dan terkadang dengan <b>Scotty</b> dari bagian teknik...” (TT 170)	✓					✓				✓				
175	“During the reign of <b>Napoleon</b> -whom I liked, by the way-the term <i>cannon fodder</i> was coined,” he said. (ST 137)	“Selama <b>Napoleon</b> berkuasa-orang yang kusuka-ada istilah <i>umpan meriam</i> ,” katanya. (TT 171)	✓					✓				✓				
176	“ <b>Nereus</b> ,” Machiavelli said. “The Old Man of the Sea. I am surprised you got away.” (ST 138)	“ <b>Nereus</b> ,” kata Machiavelli. “Lelaki Tua dari Laut. Aku heran kau berhasil lepas darinya.” (TT 172)	✓					✓				✓				
177	“Nereus,” Machiavelli said. “ <b>The Old Man of the Sea</b> . I am surprised you got away.” (ST 138)	“Nereus,” kata Machiavelli. “ <b>Lelaki Tua dari Laut</b> . Aku heran kau berhasil lepas darinya.” (TT 172)	✓							✓		✓				
178	They grow <b>the Spartoi</b> , the Drakon Warriors. (ST 140) Chapter 21	Menumbuhkan <b>Spartoi</b> , Petarung Drakon. (TT 175)	✓					✓				✓				
179	They grow the Spartoi, the <b>Drakon Warriors</b> . (ST 140)	Menumbuhkan Spartoi, <b>Petarung Drakon</b> . (TT 175)	✓								✓	✓				

180	“There are some <b>Sack Men</b> in the city watching them right now,” he said, his face expressionless. (ST 141)	“Ada beberapa <b>Manusia Karung</b> di kota yang sedang mengamati mereka saat ini,” ucapnya tanpa ekspresi. (TT 175)	✓						✓		✓				
181	The phone began to chirp the theme to <b>Looney Tunes</b> . (ST 142)	Telepon itu bordering dengan lagu tema <b>Looney Tunes</b> . (TT 177)			✓			✓			✓				
182	“..., so I would imagine I am speaking to the Sorceress, <b>Perenelle Delamere Flamel</b> .” (ST 142)	“..., jadi aku tebak aku sedang berbicara dengan sang <i>Sorceress</i> , <b>Perenelle Delamere Flamel</b> .” (TT 177)	✓					✓			✓				
183	..., and I was trained by <b>Medea</b> herself...” (ST 144)	..., dan aku dilatih oleh <b>Medea</b> ...” (TT 179)	✓					✓			✓				
184	“ <b>The Swordsman</b> and I will go and hold the bridge,” Prometheus said. (ST 144)	“ <b>Manusia Pedang</b> dan aku akan pergi untuk mempertahankan jembatan,” kata Prometheus. (TT 179)	✓						✓					✓	
185	The tree was hollow, and within the trunk flourished the city of <b>Wakah-Chan</b> ,... (ST 145) Chapter 22	Pohon ini kopong, dan di dalam batangnya berkembang Kota <b>Wakah-Chan</b> ,... (TT 182)		✓				✓			✓				
186	Joan stopped then and suddenly grinned, realizing <b>Scatty</b> was making one of her very rare joke. (ST 147)	Joan berhenti, kemudian tersenyum lebar ketika menyadari bahwa <b>Scatty</b> sedang melontarkan salah satu leluconnya yang jarang dikeluarkan. (TT 183)	✓					✓			✓				
187	Josh had tied a cream-colored <b>Giants</b> sweatshirt around his waist,... (ST 150)	Josh mengikatkan sweter <b>Giants</b> berwarna krem di pinggang,... (TT 187)			✓			✓			✓				

188	It was uphill all the way to <b>Jackson Street</b> ; then the street dipped and rose again. (ST 154) Chapter 24	Jalur ke <b>Jackson Street</b> menanjak; kemudian menurun dan kembali menanjak. (TT 191)			✓			✓				✓				
189	She turned right off <b>Scott Street</b> onto Broadway, where all the trees dripped water. (ST 154)	Dia berbelok dari <b>Scott Street</b> ke Broadway, pohon-pohonnya meneteskan air. (TT 191)			✓			✓				✓				
190	She turned right off Scott Street onto <b>Broadway</b> , where all the trees dripped water. (ST 154)	Dia berbelok dari Scott Street ke <b>Broadway</b> , pohon-pohonnya meneteskan air. (TT 191)			✓			✓				✓				
191	The streetlights on each corner were out, and traffic lights on <b>Gough</b> blinked a muted red. (ST 154)	Lampu-lampu jalan di setiap sudut mati, dan lampu lalu lintas di <b>Gough</b> berkelap-kelip merah. (TT 192)		✓				✓				✓				
192	On <b>Van Ness</b> , taxis and busses crawled by in shimmering globes of light and... (ST 155)	Di <b>Van Ness</b> , taksi dan bus mengantre di bawah penerangan lampu bohlam dan... (TT 192)		✓				✓				✓				
193	Turning left onto <b>Hyde Street</b> , Tsagaglalal raced forward Russian Hill Park. (ST 155)	Tsagaglalal berbelok ke kiri menuju <b>Hyde Street</b> dan berlari ke arah Russian Hill Park. (TT 192)			✓			✓				✓				
194	Turning left onto Hyde Street, Tsagaglalal raced forward <b>Russian Hill Park</b> . (ST 155)	Tsagaglalal berbelok ke kiri menuju Hyde Street dan berlari ke arah <b>Russian Hill Park</b> . (TT 192)			✓			✓				✓				
195	Less than a week ago, Bastet, <b>the Morrigan</b> and Dee had been involved in an attack on Hekate's new Yggdrasil in the Mill Valley Shadowrealm. (ST 155)	Kurang dari seminggu lalu, Bastet, <b>Morrigan</b> , dan Dee bekerja sama dalam penyerangan Yggdrasil baru Hekate di Alam Bayangan Mill Valey. (TT 192)	✓					✓				✓				

196	Less than a week ago, Bastet, the Morrigan and Dee had been involved in an attack on Hekate's new Yggdrasil in the <b>Mill Valley Shadowrealm</b> . (ST 155)	Kurang dari seminggu lalu, Bastet, Morrigan, dan Dee bekerja sama dalam penyerangan Yggdrasil baru Hekate di <b>Alam Bayangan Mill Valey</b> . (TT 192)			✓						✓	✓				
197	Tsagaglalal knew she had a house in <b>Bel Air</b> . (ST 155)	Tsagaglalal tahu bahwa dia memiliki rumah di <b>Bel Air</b> . (TT 193)		✓				✓				✓				
198	<b>She Who Watches</b> unsheathed her kopesh and sliced through them without a sound,... (ST 156)	<b>Dia Yang Mengawasi</b> mengeluarkan kopesh dari sarung dan menebas mereka tanpa suara. (TT 193)	✓							✓		✓				
199	To the right lay <b>Lombard Street</b> , famous for its eight sharp curves. (ST 156)	Di sebelah kanan adalah <b>Lombar Street</b> , terkenal oleh delapan belokan tajamnya. (TT 194)			✓			✓				✓				
200	..., she could make a right onto <b>Jefferson</b> , which would bring her directly to Fisherman's Wharf. (ST 156)	..., dia bias berbelok ke kanan ke <b>Jefferson</b> , yang akan membawanya langsung ke Fisherman's Wharf. (TT 194)			✓			✓				✓				
201	..., she could make a right onto Jefferson, which would bring her directly to <b>Fisherman's Wharf</b> . (ST 156)	..., dia bias berbelok ke kanan ke Jefferson, yang akan membawanya langsung ke <b>Fisherman's Wharf</b> . (TT 194)			✓			✓				✓				
202	Along with her husband, <b>Amenhotep</b> , she had ruled Danu Talis for centuries. (ST 156)	Bersama suaminya <b>Amenhotep</b> , dia telah memimpin Danu Talis selama berabad-abad. (TT 194)	✓					✓				✓				
203	Bastet had been furious: she'd spent decades working behind the scene to ensure that her	Bastet murka: dia telah menghabiskan waktu berpuluh-puluh tahun menyiapkan scenario untuk	✓					✓				✓				

	other son, her favorite, <b>Anubis</b> , would rule the island empire. (ST 157)	memastikan anaknya yang lain, kesayangannya, <b>Anubis</b> , yang akan memimpin kerajaan di pulau itu. (TT 194)														
204	<b>Chronos</b> had shown them many terrible versions of the future, ... (ST 158)	<b>Chronos</b> telah memperlihatkan berbagai versi mengerikan atas masa depan kepada mereka, ... (TT 196)	✓					✓				✓				
205	And at the heart of this huge galactic empire was the circular city of Danu Talis on a tiny blue-green planet at the edge of <b>the Milky Way</b> . (ST 158)	Dan pusat dari kerajaan raksasa ini adalah kota bundar Danu Talis di sebuah planet biru-hijau di tepi <b>Bimasakti</b> . (TT 196)			✓					✓		✓				
206	When they had gone to Egypt a few years before, she'd worn similar clothes on the boat they'd sailed in down <b>the Nile</b> . (ST 172) Chapter 26	Ketika mereka ke Mesir beberapa tahun lalu, dia juga mengenakan pakaian yang sama ketika berlayar di <b>sungai Nil</b> . (TT 213)			✓	✓							✓			
207	"Sure. Sorry, Isi-sorry, <b>Mom</b> . I guess we're just exhausted by everything that's happened. I know I am." (ST 174)	"Tentu. Maafkan aku Isis-maaf, <b>Mom</b> . Kurasa aku kelelahan atas semua yang telah terjadi." (TT 215)	✓					✓				✓				
208	In a week you've both been Awakened and trained in most of <b>the Elemental Magics</b> . (ST 175)	Dalam seminggu, kalian Dibangkitkan dan dilatih oleh berbagai <b>Sihir Elemental</b> . (TT 215)			✓						✓	✓				
209	"We have other skills, Sophie, but no, we are not able to stimulate <b>the Awakening process</b> ." (ST 175)	"Kami memiliki kemampuan lain, Sophie, tapi tidak, kami tak mampu menstimulasi <b>proses Pembangkitan</b> ." (TT 216)			✓					✓		✓				

210	Neither of them had ever wanted to do <b>Tae Kwon Do</b> ,... (ST 177)	Tak satu pun dari mereka yang ingin belajar <b>Tae Kwon Do</b> ,... (TT 217)			✓			✓				✓				
211	His father had showed him an ad in the university newspaper: <b>Assistant Wanted, Bookshop</b> . (ST 177)	Ayahnya memperlihatkan iklan di surat kabar universitas: <b>Dibutuhkan Asisten Toko Buku</b> . (TT 218)			✓					✓	✓					
212	His father had showed him an ad in the university newspaper: <b>Assistant Wanted, Bookshop</b> . (ST 177)	Ayahnya memperlihatkan iklan di surat kabar universitas: <b>Dibutuhkan Asisten Toko Buku</b> . (TT 218)			✓					✓	✓					
213	"I was almost eaten by a <b>Nidhogg</b> in Paris." (ST 178)	"Aku hampir dimakan oleh <b>Nidhogg</b> di Paris." (TT 220)	✓					✓				✓				
214	"I fought the <b>Disir</b> ," Sophie said. (ST 178)	"Aku bertarung melawan <b>Disir</b> ," kata Sophie. (TT 220)	✓					✓				✓				
215	"And what about the attack by the undead in <b>Ojai</b> ?" Josh pressed. (ST 179)	"Lalu bagaimana dengan penyerangan manusia yang tidak mati di <b>Ojai</b> ?" desak Josh. (TT 220)		✓				✓				✓				
216	Indeed, I believe <b>Miss Dare</b> is already moving into a position to replace him. (ST 180)	Bahkan, aku percaya <b>Miss Dare</b> telah bersedia menggantikan posisinya. (TT 222)	✓					✓				✓				
217	"Within the hour, <b>the Ruling Council</b> will recognize you. (ST 182)	"Dalam satu jam, <b>Dewan Penguasa</b> akan mengetahui keberadaan kalian. (TT 224)			✓					✓		✓				
218	"In the other time stream, the twins fought on <b>the Pyramid of the Sun</b> . (ST 183)	"Dalam arus waktu yang lain, si kembar bertarung di <b>Piramida Matahari</b> . (TT 225)			✓						✓	✓				



219	This particular time stream is one of the rare <b>Auspicious Threads</b> ,... (ST 183)	Arus waktu ini adalah salah satu <b>Ulir Menguntungkan</b> yang langka,... (TT 225)			✓					✓		✓				
220	“Virginia taught me <b>the Magic of Air</b> ,” Josh said shyly. (ST 185)	“Virginia mengajarku <b>Sihir Udara</b> ,” kata Josh malu-malu. (TT 228)			✓					✓					✓	
221	“Impressive logic. Is that some <b>Native American</b> tracking lore?” Machiavelli asked. (ST 187) Chapter 27	“Logika yang mengesankan. Apakah itu ilmu membaca jejak <b>penduduk asli Amerika</b> ?” tanya Machiavelli. (TT 230)			✓						✓	✓				
222	“Looks African to me- <b>Zulu</b> , perhaps,” Machiavelli said. (ST 189)	“Seperti dari Afrika, <b>Zulu</b> , mungkin,” kata Machiavelli. (TT 232)		✓					✓			✓				
223	The <b>Italian</b> glanced up at Black Hawk. (ST 189)	<b>Orang Italia</b> itu menatap Elang Hitam. (TT 233)	✓							✓		✓				
224	These are <b>the Words of Power</b> , ancient Symbol of Binding, drawn from a language that was little more than a memory even before Danu Talis rose from the waves. (ST 190)	Ini adalah <b>Jampi Kekuatan</b> , Simbol Pengikat kuno, ditulis dengan bahasa yang hanya berupa ingatan bahkan sebelum Danu Talis muncul dari ombak. (TT 234)			✓					✓		✓				
225	These are the Words of Power, ancient <b>Symbol of Binding</b> , drawn from a language that was little more than a memory even before Danu Talis rose from the waves. (ST 190)	Ini adalah Jampi Kekuatan, <b>Simbol Pengikat</b> kuno, ditulis dengan bahasa yang hanya berupa ingatan bahkan sebelum Danu Talis muncul dari ombak. (TT 234)			✓					✓		✓				

226	“Can you believe these <b>European</b> immortals?” (ST 191)	“Kau percaya pada manusia abadi <b>Eropa</b> ini?” (TT 235)		✓					✓			✓				
227	“I wonder if that means <b>Ruaumoko</b> has finally sides with the Dark Elders.” (ST 194) Chapter 28	“Apakah ini artinya <b>Ruaumoko</b> akhirnya bergabung dengan para Tetua Gelap.” (TT 238)	✓					✓				✓				
228	Perenelle and Nicholas ran past the <b>Aquarium of the Bay</b> . (ST 201) Chapter 29	Perenelle dan Nicholas berlari melewati <b>Akuarium Dermaga</b> . (TT 246)			✓						✓	✓				
229	...: in the tunnel beneath Alcatraz in the hands of the <b>Old Man of the Sea</b> . (ST 207)	...: di terowongan di bawah Alcatraz di tangan <b>Si Tua dari Laut</b> . (TT 253)	✓							✓		✓				
230	She recalled a little spell she’d learned from <b>Saint-Germain</b> -something effective that wouldn’t take too much power. (ST 207)	Dia mengingat kembali mantra kecil yang dipelajarinya dari <b>Saint-Germain</b> -sesuatu yang efektif dan tidak membutuhkan kekuatan terlalu besar. (TT 254)	✓					✓				✓				
231	She churned the spear, sending twists of ink out into the sea. “ <b>Ignis</b> ,” she whispered. (ST 208) Chapter 30	Dia mengaduk-aduk lautan dengan tombaknya, mengirimkan uliran-uliran tinta ke lautan. “ <b>Ignis</b> ” bisiknya. (TT 254)	✓					✓				✓				
232	<b>The Mage</b> told me that humani from the Time to Come would arrive to stand with us, to fight for the survival of my world and the future of theirs.” (ST 212) Chapter 31	<b>Sang Mage</b> berkata bahwa humani dari Waktu Masa Depan akan datang untuk bertarung bersama kami, untuk berjuang demi kelangsungan duniaku dan masa depan dunia mereka. (TT 258)	✓								✓	✓				

233	The Mage told me that humani from <b>the Time to Come</b> would arrive to stand with us, to fight for the survival of my world and the future of theirs.” (ST 212)	Sang Mage berkata bahwa humani dari <b>Waktu Masa Depan</b> akan datang untuk bertarung bersama kami, untuk berjuang demi kelangsungan duniaku dan masa depan dunia mereka. (TT 258)			✓					✓		✓				
234	“Also in the last few days, Elders-and even some Great Elders-have returned from their Shadowrealms and congregated in the <b>Earth Shadowrealm</b> . (ST 214)	“Juga dalam beberapa hari terakhir, para Tetua-bahkan para Tetua Leluhur-telah kembali dari Alam bayangan dan berkumpul di <b>Alam Bayangan Bumi</b> . (TT 261)			✓					✓		✓				
235	“Aten,” he said patiently, “ <b>the rightful Lord of Danu Talis</b> . Only you can command it.” (ST 215)	“Aten,” ujarnya sabar, “ <b>Penguasa sah Danu Talis</b> . Hanya Anda yang bias memerintahkannya.” (TT 262)	✓								✓	✓				
236	“They’re filthy beast. We’re <b>Fir Dearg</b> ,” she said proudly. (ST 225) Chapter 33	“Mereka makhluk jorok. Kami adalah <b>Fir Dearg</b> ,” ujarnya bangga. (TT 274)	✓					✓				✓				
237	“We’re male. You’re <b>Mna Dearg</b> . Female.” (ST 225)	“Kami jantan. Kau adalah <b>Mna Dearg</b> . Betina.” (TT 274)	✓					✓				✓				
238	Remember, originally the Dark Elders were not due to come back to the Earth Shadowrealm until <b>Litha</b> . (ST 226)	Ingat, tadinya Tetua Gelap takkan kembali ke Alam Bayangan Bumi sampai <b>Litha</b> . (TT 275)			✓			✓				✓				
239	Nicholas checked the number. “Six is <b>the North Road</b> . It says <i>Prison Industries</i> .” (ST 227)	Nicholas memeriksa nomornya. “Enam adalah <b>Jalan Utara</b> . Itu <i>Industri Penjara</i> .” (TT 277)			✓					✓		✓				

240	Nicholas checked the number. "Six is the North Road. It says <b>Prison Industries</b> ." (ST 227)	Nicholas memeriksa nomornya. "Enam adalah Jalan Utara. Itu <b>Industri Penjara</b> ." (TT 277)			✓					✓		✓				
241	"Look at the <b>Quartermaster Warehouse</b> ," she said. (ST 227)	"Lihat <b>Gudang Jurumudi</b> ," katanya. (TT 277)			✓					✓		✓				
242	"It's big, close to the water, alongside the <b>Powerhouse</b> ." (ST 227)	"Itu Besar, dekat dengan air dan bersebelahan dengan <b>Pembangkit Tenaga Listrik</b> ." (TT 277)			✓					✓		✓				
243	He'd still been called <b>Miyamoto Musashi</b> and had been a teenager when... (ST 230) Chapter 34	Dia masih dipanggil <b>Miyamoto Musashi</b> dan masih remaja ketika... (TT 279)	✓					✓				✓				
244	..., but he had treasured the book, a first edition of <b>The Professor</b> by Charlotte Bronte. (ST 230)	..., tetapi dia sangat menyukai buku tersebut, edisi pertama <b>The Professor</b> karya Charlotte Bronte. (TT 279)			✓			✓				✓				
245	..., but he had treasured the book, a first edition of <b>The Professor</b> by <b>Charlotte Bronte</b> . (ST 230)	..., tetapi dia sangat menyukai buku tersebut, edisi pertama <b>The Professor</b> karya <b>Charlotte Bronte</b> . (TT 279)	✓					✓				✓				
246	Years later, he'd heard <b>Gandhi</b> take the same words and shift them around to create something that... (ST 230)	Bertahun-tahun kemudian, dia mendengar <b>Gandhi</b> mengambil kata-kata itu dan mengubahnya menjadikan sesuatu yang... (TT 280)	✓					✓				✓				
247	She turned it over in her hands: both sides were covered in etchings, pictographs that vaguely resembled some of the ancient	Dia membalikkannya di tangan: kedua bagiannya dihiasi ukiran, piktograf yang mirip tulisan manusia kuno dari <b>Lembah Indus</b> . (TT 286)			✓						✓	✓				

	human writings from <b>the Indus Valley</b> . (ST 235) Chapter 35															
248	<i>I am Abraham of Danu Talis, sometimes called the Mage, and I send greeting to you, Virginia Dare, daughter of <b>Elenora</b>, child of Ananias.</i> (ST 236)	<i>Aku Abraham dari Danu Talis, seringkali dipanggil sang mage, dan aku mengirimkan salam kepadamu, Virginia Dare, putri dari <b>Elenora</b>, anak Ananias.</i> (TT 288)	✓					✓				✓				
249	<i>I am Abraham of Danu Talis, sometimes called the Mage, and I send greeting to you, Virginia Dare, daughter of Elenora, child of Ananias.</i> (ST 236)	<i>Aku Abraham dari Danu Talis, seringkali dipanggil sang mage, dan aku mengirimkan salam kepadamu, Virginia Dare, putri dari Elenora, anak Ananias.</i> (TT 288)	✓					✓				✓				
250	<i>By this word, <b>Croatoan</b>, a word whose meaning is known only to you, shall you know that everything I say to you now is the truth.</i> (ST 237)	<i>Dengan kata-kata ini, <b>Croatoan</b>, sebuah kata yang artinya hanya kau yang tahu, kau harus tahu bahwa semua yang akan kukatakan kepadamu adalah kebenaran.</i> (TT 288)			✓			✓				✓				
251	<i>I directed you to the cave in the <b>Grand Canyon</b> where you discovered your precious flute.</i> (ST 237)	<i>Aku telah mengarahkanmu ke gua di <b>Grand Canyon</b> di mana kau menemukan serulingmu yang berharga.</i> (TT 288)			✓			✓				✓				
252	<i>“I bet these are for the four <b>Swords of Power</b>. Two for me, two for you.”</i> (ST 244) Chapter 36	<i>“Aku bertaruh kalau itu empat <b>Pedang Kekuatan</b>. Dua untukmu dan dua untukku.”</i> (TT 297)			✓					✓		✓				

253	“For a while there I thought <b>Mom</b> and Dad had been kidnapped and replaced by look-alike, like in <i>Invasion of the Body Snatchers</i> .” (ST 245)	“Aku sempat berpikir kalau <b>Mom</b> dan Dad diculik lalu digantikan dengan makhluk yang mirip mereka, seperti dalam <i>Invasion of the Body Snatchers</i> .” (TT 298)	✓					✓				✓				
254	“For a while there I thought Mom and <b>Dad</b> had been kidnapped and replaced by look-alike, like in <i>Invasion of the Body Snatchers</i> .” (ST 245)	“Aku sempat berpikir kalau Mom dan <b>Dad</b> diculik lalu digantikan dengan makhluk yang mirip mereka, seperti dalam <i>Invasion of the Body Snatchers</i> .” (TT 298)	✓					✓				✓				
255	“For a while there I thought Mom and Dad had been kidnapped and replaced by look-alike, like in <i>Invasion of the Body Snatchers</i> .” (ST 245)	“Aku sempat berpikir kalau Mom dan Dad diculik lalu digantikan dengan makhluk yang mirip mereka, seperti dalam <i>Invasion of the Body Snatchers</i> .” (TT 298)			✓			✓				✓				
256	“Who’s in <b>New York</b> , and who you haven’t seen in how long?” (ST 246)	“Yang ada di <b>New York</b> , dank au belum bertemu dengannya lagi sudah berapa lama?” (TT 299)		✓				✓				✓				
257	...the year I wanted to go to <b>Disneyland</b> , we ended up at Machu Picchu.” (ST 246)	...saat aku ingin ke <b>Disneyland</b> , kita berakhir di Machu Picchu.” (TT 299)			✓			✓				✓				
258	“-fifteen-and-a-half-year-olds would know that this is <b>Gothic</b> -style armor from the late fifteen century?” (ST 247)	“-lima belas setengah tahun yang tahu kalau ini adalah baju pelinding bergaya <b>Gothic</b> dari akhir abad kelima belas?” (TT 300)			✓			✓				✓				
259	I bet your fashion-conscious friend <b>Elle</b> probably has a pair.” (ST 247)	Aku yakin <b>Elle</b> , temanmu yang sadar fashion itu punya sepasang sabaton di lemarinya.” (TT 300)	✓					✓				✓				

260	"They look like they just stepped out of <b>Star Wars</b> ," Josh muttered. (ST 248)	"Mereka tampak seperti baru keluar dari <b>Star Wars</b> ," gumam Josh. (TT 301)			✓			✓				✓				
261	He'd been betrayed by his mother and brother, accused of treachery, captured and cast into a cell deep below <b>Tartarus</b> , the fortress prison. (ST 250) Chapter 37	Dia telah dikhianati oleh ibu dan saudaranya, dituduh atas pengkhianatan, ditangkap dan dijebloskan ke dalam sel jauh di bawah <b>Tartarus</b> , benteng penjara. (TT 304)			✓			✓				✓				
262	Aten recognized the jailer, <b>Dagon</b> , first. (ST 252)	Aten mengenali <b>Dagon</b> , sipir itu, terlebih dahulu. (TT 307)	✓					✓				✓				
263	"Visitor for you, <b>Lord Aten</b> . Five minutes," he said,... (ST 253)	"Pengunjung untukmu, <b>Tuan Aten</b> . Lima menit," katanya,... (TT 307)	✓								✓	✓				
264	"I am surprised you were able to bribe Dagon," Aten said lightly. "The <b>Fish Folk</b> are considered incorruptible." (ST 253)	"Aku terkejut kau bias menyuap Dagon," ujar Aten ringan. " <b>Bangsa Ikan</b> biasanya tidak bias disogok." (TT 307)	✓							✓		✓				
265	"As soon as the humans of Danu Talis heard that you had been taken, they began to gather outside the prison and the <b>Temple of the Sun</b> ." (ST 253)	"Segera setelah orang-orang Danu Talis mendengar bahwa kau telah ditangkap, mereka mulai berkumpul di luar penjara dan di <b>Kuil Matahari</b> ." (TT 308)			✓					✓		✓				
266	Hekate has sent the <b>People of the Tree</b> to free you. (ST 254)	Hekate telah mengirim <b>Orang Pohon</b> untuk membebaskanmu. (TT 308)	✓							✓		✓				

267	...: he had always wanted to die in his beloved <b>Japan</b> . (ST 256) Chapter 38	...: dia selalu ingin mati di <b>Jepang</b> yang disayanginya. (TT 311)		✓					✓			✓				
268	..., she would bring his body back to <b>Reigando</b> in the southwest of his country. (ST 256)	..., Aoife akan membawa tubuhnya kembali ke <b>Reigando</b> di bagian Tenggara negaranya. (TT 311)			✓			✓				✓				
269	At that moment a <b>Toyota Prius</b> sailed out of the foggy night and crushed two of the creatures against the bridge. (ST 257)	Pada saat itu sebuah <b>Toyota Prius</b> meluncur keluar dari malam berkabut dan menabrak dua makhluk itu ke jembatan. (TT 312)			✓			✓				✓				
270	A second car, an ancient <b>VW Bug</b> , bounce across the bridge, spraying sparks, and crashed into two more Spartoi. (ST 257)	Mobil kedua, sebuah <b>VW Bug</b> kuno, memantul di jembatan, menyemburkan percikan api, dan menabrak dua Spartoi lagi. (TT 312)			✓			✓				✓				
271	Niten limped after the <b>Elder</b> . "Thank you," he said. "You saved my life." (ST 258)	Niten tertatih-tatih menhikuti <b>sang Tetua</b> . "Terima kasih," katanya. "Kau telah menyelamatkan nyawaku." (TT 313)	✓							✓		✓				
272	<b>The Japanese immortal</b> ignored the compliment. (ST 259)	<b>Manusia abadi Jepang</b> itu mengabaikan pujian tersebut. (TT 315)	✓								✓	✓				
273	The Elder was standing in a corridor facing down a host of gray <b>Moss People</b> . (ST 266) Chapter 40	Sang Tetua berdiri di koridor yang menghadap sejumlah <b>Orang Lumut</b> abu-abu. (TT 323)	✓							✓		✓				
274	Mars hacked at a pair of <b>Moss Men</b> -or they could have been women;... (ST 267)	Mars membacok sepasang <b>Orang Lumut</b> -atau mereka bias saja perempuan,... (TT 325)	✓							✓		✓				



275	Hel was swarmed by a dozen horned <b>Domovi</b> . (ST 268)	Hel sibuk oleh selusin <b>Domovi</b> bertanduk. (TT 325)			✓			✓				✓				
276	"You are a daughter of <b>Echidna</b> ," Mars said evenly. (ST 270)	"Kau adalah putri <b>Echidna</b> ," kata Mars datar. (TT 328)	✓					✓				✓				
277	Behind him stood a troop of <b>Torc Allta</b> , the wereboars created by Hekate. (ST 276)	Di belakang Prometheus berdiri sepasukan <b>Torc Allta</b> , babi hutan jadi-jadian ciptaan Hekate. (TT 334)			✓			✓				✓				
278	<b>The Saracen Knight</b> reached out a hand. (ST 280)	<b>Sang Kesatria Saracen</b> mengulurkan tangan. (TT 339)	✓								✓	✓				
279	<b>The Bard</b> nodded. (ST 280)	<b>Si penyair</b> mengangguk. (TT 340)	✓							✓		✓				
280	It showed me the last battle, when <b>the Once and Future King</b> fell and I briefly claimed Excalibur. (ST 281)	Kepingan tersebut menampilkan pertempuran terakhirku, ketika <b>Raja Kini dan Masa Depan</b> terjatuh kemudian aku mengambil Excalibur. (TT 341)			✓					✓					✓	
281	"I am reminded of the young men who flew over the battlefields of Europe in the <b>First World War</b> in wood and fabric planes," Joan said quietly. (ST 283)	"Aku jadi teringat kepada para pemuda yang terbang menggunakan pesawat berbahan kayu dan kain ke medan pertempuran di Eropa dalam <b>perang dunia pertama</b> ," ucap Joan pelan. (TT 343)			✓					✓		✓				
282	" <b>Armageddon!</b> " (ST 284)	" <b>Armageddon!</b> " (TT 344)			✓			✓				✓				

283	The ground floor of the <b>Alcatraz Powerhouse</b> pulsed with a dull gray glow. (ST 285) Chapter 42	Ruangan lantai dasar di <b>Pusat Listrik Alcatraz</b> berdenyut-denyut memancarkan cahaya kelabu kusam. (TT 345)			✓						✓	✓				
284	“Remember when we took you to see the <b>Great Pyramid</b> at Giza?” Isis asked. (ST 292) Chapter 44	“Ingat ketika kami mengajak kalian mengunjungi <b>Piramida Agung</b> di Giza?” tanya Isis. (TT 354)			✓						✓	✓				
285	“Remember when we took you to see the Great Pyramid at <b>Giza</b> ?” Isis asked. (ST 292)	“Ingat ketika kami mengajak kalian mengunjungi Piramida Agung di <b>Giza</b> ?” tanya Isis. (TT 354)		✓				✓				✓				
286	“The last few years have been uneventful,” the <b>Swordsman</b> admitted. (ST 302) Chapter 45	“Beberapa tahun belakangan ini berjalan terlalu lancer,” ucap sang <b>Ahli Pedang</b> . (TT 369)	✓							✓		✓				
287	“I spent a lot of time painting a houseboat in <b>Sausalito</b> .” (ST 302)	“Kebanyakan untuk mengecat rumah perahu di <b>Sausalito</b> .” (TT 369)		✓				✓				✓				
288	“I feel sorry for the <b>Archon</b> ,” Prometheus said. (ST 304)	“Aku kasihan pada <b>si Archon</b> ,” ucap Prometheus. (TT 371)	✓								✓	✓				
289	“That’s <b>Inanna</b> .” Sophie turned to look, and then nodded. (ST 307)	“Itu <b>Inanna</b> .” Sophie menoleh untuk melihat, lalu mengangguk. (TT 374)	✓					✓				✓				
290	“I’ll know most, I guess. I’ve been trying to push back the <b>Witch</b> ’s thoughts-Joan of Arc show me how. (ST 307)	“Aku hanya tahu sebagian besar, mungkin. Aku sudah berusaha menekan pikiran <b>si Penyihir</b> -Joan of Arc yang mengajariku. (TT 375)	✓							✓		✓				

291	If the two Elders had simply brought Sophie and Josh to the <b>Council Chamber</b> and announced them as the twins of legend,... (ST 311) Chapter 47	Jika kedua Tetua ini langsung membawa Sophie dan Josh ke <b>Ruang Sidang</b> lalu memperkenalkan mereka sebagai si kembar dalam legenda,... (TT 380)			✓					✓		✓				
292	“Yes, <b>Mother</b> ,” he said through gritted teeth. (ST 323) Chapter 48	“Ya, <b>Ibu</b> ,” jawab Anubis dengan mulut terkatup. (TT 395)	✓							✓		✓				
293	He had drawn a staff of five lines in his <b>Moleskine</b> notebook and was rapidly filling it with notes and rests, humming along as he wrote. (ST 324) Chapter 49	Dia telah menggambar garis-garis paranada pada agenda kecilnya, dan kini tengah sibuk menulis notasi musik dan sebagainya di sana seraya bersenandung. (TT 396)			✓		✓									✓
294	She’d learned to ride the waves in the bitterly cold waters that pounded her island fort of <b>Skye</b> millennia before surfing became a sport. (ST 325)	Dia mempelajari teknik menunggangi ombak pada perairan dingin di pulau yang menjadi tempat tinggalnya, di dekat benteng pada <b>Pulau Skye</b> , ribuan tahun sebelum selancar menjadi cabang olahraga. (TT 398)			✓	✓							✓			
295	Centuries later she’d even led a band of <b>Maori warriors</b> on a raid from one island to another to rescue some captured children. (ST 326)	Beberapa abad kemudian dia memimpin sekelompok <b>prajurit Maori</b> dalam penyerangan pulau ke pulau demi menyelamatkan anak-anak yang diculik. (TT 398)	✓								✓	✓				
296	<b>The Warrior</b> took one last look at her friends, and then she allowed the wind to take her, pulling her higher and	Untuk terakhir kali <b>sang Petarung</b> memandang teman-temannya, lalu dia membiarkan anginnya membawanya,	✓							✓		✓				

	higher. (ST 327)	menerbangkannya tinggi dan semakin tinggi. (TT 401)														
297	“The Morrigan is still sleeping,” she said, and opened her eyes. They were blooded. “At this moment, I am the <b>Badb</b> .” (ST 329)	“Morrigan masih tertidur,” jawabnya, lalu membuka mata-bola matanya merah, semerah darah. “Sekarang aku adalah <b>Badb</b> .” (TT 403)	✓					✓				✓				
298	The creature’s eyes slowly closed, then blinked open. Now they were a bright yellow. “And now I am <b>Macha</b> .” The Celtic accent was even stronger, and deeper, harsher. (ST 329)	Perlahan ia memejamkan mata, lalu mengerjap saat membukanya. “Dan kini aku <b>Macha</b> .” Aksen Keltik-nya terdengar lebih kental, lebih dalam, lebih kasar. (TT 403)	✓					✓				✓				
299	The creature’s eyes slowly closed, then blinked open. Now they were a bright yellow. “And now I am Macha.” <b>The Celtic accent</b> was even stronger, and deeper, harsher. (ST 329)	Perlahan ia memejamkan mata, lalu mengerjap saat membukanya. “Dan kini aku Macha.” <b>Aksen Keltik-nya</b> terdengar lebih kental, lebih dalam, lebih kasar. (TT 403)			✓						✓	✓				
300	<b>The Crow Goddess</b> smiled, sharp white teeth pressing against her black lips. (ST 329)	<b>Sang Dewi Gagak</b> tersenyum, gigi putih tajam menekan bibirnya yang hitam. (TT 403)	✓							✓		✓				
301	“We grew up in the terrible days after <b>the Fall of Danu Talis</b> . (ST 330)	“Kami tumbuh dalam masa-masa sulit setelah <b>Keruntuhan Danu Talis</b> . (TT 404)			✓						✓	✓				
302	<b>The immortal Frenchwoman</b> nodded. (ST 330)	<b>Perempuan abadi dari Perancis</b> itu mengangguk. (TT 405)	✓								✓	✓				

303	If we could awaken <b>the Old Spider</b> , she would stand with us.” (ST 331)	Jika kita bisa membangunkan <b>si Laba-Laba Tua</b> , ia pasti mau bertarung bersama kita.” (TT 406)	✓							✓		✓				
304	“I saw it in an old <b>Sherlock Holmes</b> movie,” he admitted with a grin. (ST 345) Chapter 51	“Aku melihatnya di film tua <b>Sherlock Holmes</b> ,” Josh mengakui sambil menyeringai. (TT 422)	✓					✓				✓				
305	I even said something to Mom-Isis-about it once; right after we settled in <b>Austin</b> . (ST 345)	Aku bahkan pernah mengungkapkannya kepada Mom-Isis-saat kita baru menetap di <b>Austin</b> . (TT 423)		✓				✓				✓				
306	“I know you killed your <b>Elder Master</b> .” (ST 350) Chapter 52	“Aku tahu kau telah membunuh <b>Majikan Tetuamu</b> .” (TT 429)	✓							✓		✓				
307	<b>The Asterion</b> ’s huge mouth opened and closed in shock. (ST 350)	Mulut besar <b>si Asterion</b> mengenge lebar, lalu dikatupkan lagi meski masih terkejut. (TT 430)	✓								✓	✓				
308	Virginia ignored him and glared at <b>the English Magician</b> . (ST 350)	Virginia tak mengacuhkannya, dia masih menatap tajam <b>si Magician Inggris</b> . (TT 430)	✓								✓	✓				
309	Not Elders, not Next Generation, nor some hybrid monsters or <b>Changelings</b> . (ST 352)	Bukan Tetua, buksn Generasi Selanjutnya, juga bukan monster hibrida atau pun <b>Changeling*</b> . (TT 431)			✓			✓				✓				
310	Black Hawk led Billy and Machiavelli down a long celllined corridor called <b>Michigan Avenue</b> . (ST 356) Chapter 53	Black Hawk berjalan mendahului Billy dan Machiavelli di sepanjang koridor <b>Michigan Avenue</b> . (TT 438)			✓			✓				✓				

311	"We've just come out of the <b>Administration Building</b> ," Black Hawk said immediately. (ST 359)	"Kita baru saja keluar dari <b>Gedung Administrasi</b> ," Elang Hitam segera menimpali. (TT 442)			✓						✓	✓				
312	You are one of the <b>Elders of Danu Talis</b> . (ST 363) Chapter 54	..., sementara kau adalah salah satu <b>Tetua di Danu Talis</b> . (TT 446)	✓								✓	✓				
313	He could just about make out the faintest line of the polar ice cap in the distance, and the ragged tops of the <b>Mountains of Madness</b> . (ST 364)	Dari kejauhan dia bisa melihat garis tipis pucuk-pucuk es di kutub serta puncak <b>Pegunungan Gila</b> yang tidak rata. (TT 448)			✓					✓		✓				
314	"When the <b>English</b> , the French and the Spanish invaded my country,... (ST 368) Chapter 55	"Ketika <b>Inggris</b> , Prancis, dan Spanyol menginvasi negaraku,... (452)		✓					✓			✓				
315	"When the English, the <b>French</b> and the Spanish invaded my country,... (ST 368)	"Ketika Inggris, <b>Prancis</b> , dan Spanyol menginvasi negaraku,... (452)		✓					✓			✓				
316	"When the English, the French and the <b>Spanish</b> invaded my country,... (ST 368)	"Ketika Inggris, Prancis, dan <b>Spanyol</b> menginvasi negaraku,... (452)		✓					✓			✓				
317	I helped defeat the <b>Spanish Armada</b> . (ST 370)	-			✓		✓									✓
318	"I'm <b>Brigid</b> and this is my brother Cermait. Mama calls him Milbel," she added with a giggle. (ST 373) Chapter 56	"Aku <b>Brigid</b> , dan ini adikku Cermait. Mama memanggilnya Milbel," tambahnya sambil terkekeh. (TT 459)	✓					✓				✓				

319	"I'm Brigid and this is my brother <b>Cermait</b> . Mama calls him Milbel," she added with a giggle. (ST 373)	"Aku Brigid, dan ini adikku <b>Cermait</b> . Mama memanggilnya Milbel," tambahnya sambil terkekeh. (TT 459)	✓					✓				✓				
320	"I'm Brigid and this is my brother Cermait. Mama calls him <b>Milbel</b> ," she added with a giggle. (ST 373)	"Aku Brigid, dan ini adikku Cermait. Mama memanggilnya <b>Milbel</b> ," tambahnya sambil terkekeh. (TT 459)	✓					✓				✓				
321	She recognized the names from her time in ancient <b>Ireland</b> and Scotland;... (ST 373)	Dia pernah mendengar nama mereka dalam kehidupannya di masa <b>Irlandia</b> dan Skotlandia kuno;... (TT 459)		✓					✓			✓				
322	She recognized the names from her time in ancient Ireland and <b>Scotland</b> ;... (ST 373)	Dia pernah mendengar nama mereka dalam kehidupannya di masa Irlandia dan <b>Skotlandia</b> kuno;... (TT 459)		✓					✓			✓				
323	"On the way. <b>Ard-Greimne</b> said there were humani protesting outside the prison. (ST 390) Chapter 60	"Sebentar lagi. <b>Ard-Greimne</b> mengatakan ada humani yang berdemonstrasi di luar penjara. (TT 479)	✓					✓				✓				
324	"Please be seated for this, <b>the first Grand Session</b> in lo these many years." (ST 391)	"Silahkan duduk pada tempat yang telah disediakan, <b>Sesi Sidang Akbar</b> yang sudah bertahun-tahun tidak diselenggarakan akan segera dimulai." (TT 480)			✓		✓							✓		
325	<b>Janus</b> struck the triangle again. (ST 391)	<b>Yanus</b> mengetuk <i>triangle</i> -nya lagi. (TT 480)	✓						✓			✓				
326	" <b>The Goddess with Three Faces</b> has sent Huitzilopochtli to save you." (ST 395) Chapter	" <b>Sang Dewi Berwajah Tiga</b> mengirim Huitzilopochtli untuk menyelamatkanmu." (TT	✓							✓		✓				

	61	485)														
327	..., emerging from the prison of <b>Tartarus</b> into a vast courtyard. (ST 398)	..., menyeruak dari penjara <b>Tartarus</b> ke pelataran yang luas. (TT 489)			✓			✓				✓				
328	"I am going to this work 'Armageddon' or maybe ' <b>Armageddon Rocks!</b> ' With an exclamation point." (ST 401) Chapter 62	"Karya ini akan kunamai ' <i>Armageddon</i> ' atau mungkin ' <i>Armageddon Rocks!</i> ' dengan tanda seru." (TT 492)			✓			✓				✓				
329	"Very impressive, <b>Musician</b> ," he said shakily. (ST 402)	"Sungguh mengesankan, wahai <b>Musisi</b> ," ucapnya dengan suara bergetar. (TT 494)	✓						✓			✓				
330	"I'd like that," Joan smiled, " <b>Hawaii</b> is always nice at this time of year, and you do know I love it there." (ST 403)	"Ide bagus," Joan tersenyum. "Di bulan-bulan ini <b>Hawaii</b> akan menjadi tempat tujuan yang baik. Kautahu, kan, aku menyukai pulau itu," (TT 495)		✓				✓				✓				
331	"Do you have a title yet?" "A <b>Midsummer Nightmare</b> ." Palamedes laughed. "It's not a comedy, then?" (ST 404)	"Kau sudah menentukan judulnya?" " <b>Mimpi Buruk di Musim Panas</b> ." Palamedes tergelak. "Itu bukan drama komedi, kan?" (TT 496)			✓					✓		✓				
332	" <b>Humani of Danu Talis</b> ," he repeated. (ST 407)	" <b>Humani Danu Talis</b> ," ulangnya. (TT 499)			✓			✓				✓				
333	" <b>Mistress Perenelle</b> , it seems we are forever destined to meet on islands." (ST 411)	" <b>Mistress Perenelle</b> , sepertinya kita ditakdirkan untuk selalu bertemu di sebuah pulau." (TT 504)	✓					✓				✓				



	Chapter 64															
334	“What is it with you people and islands?” the Italian asked. “Japan, Ireland, <b>Pohnpei</b> , the Aleutians. You leave chaos, death and destruction in your wake.” (ST 412)	“Ada hubungan apa antara kalian dan para pulau-pulau?” tanay si orang Itali. “Jepang, Irlandia, <b>Pohnpei</b> , Kepulauan Aleut. Kalian selalu meninggalkan jejak berupa kekacauan, wabah kematian, juga kehancuran.” (TT 506)		✓				✓				✓				
335	“What is it with you people and islands?” the Italian asked. “Japan, Ireland, Pohnpei, the <b>Aleutians</b> . You leave chaos, death and destruction in your wake.” (ST 412)	“Ada hubungan apa antara kalian dan para pulau-pulau?” tanay si orang Itali. “Jepang, Irlandia, Pohnpei, <b>Kepulauan Aleut</b> . Kalian selalu meninggalkan jejak berupa kekacauan, wabah kematian, juga kehancuran.” (TT 506)		✓		✓						✓				
336	I was reminded of something my dear wife, <b>Marietta</b> , once said. (ST 413)	Aku teringat ucapan istriku tersayang, <b>Marietta</b> . (TT 507)	✓					✓				✓				
337	“ <b>Monokerata</b> . Their horns are poisonous, avoid them at all cost.” (ST 415)	“ <b>Monokerata</b> . Tanduknya beracun, jangan sampai tersentuh.” (TT 510)			✓			✓				✓				
338	“No!” <b>Inanna the Elder</b> strode out of the pyramid, claws scratching on the ground. “No!” (ST 420) Chapter 65	“Jangan!” <b>Inanna sang Tetua</b> melangkah keluar dari piramida, cakarnya bergesekan dengan tanah. “Jangan!” (TT 516)	✓								✓	✓				
339	She’d never know the person her father had been before the <b>Fall</b> . (ST 424) Chapter 66	Scatty tak pernah mengetahui kepribadian ayahnya sebelum peristiwa <b>Keruntuhan</b> . (TT 520)			✓					✓		✓				

340	Virginia was a mistress of <b>Air magic</b> . She had learned her skills in the wood on the East Coast of North America and perfected them in the wild forest of the Pacific Northwest. (ST 426)	Virginia merupakan penguasa <b>sihir udara</b> . Dia mempelajari keterampilan ini di hutan yang berada di area Pantai Timur Amerika Utara, lalu mengasahnya di tengah hutan liar Barat Laut Pasifik. (TT 523)			✓					✓		✓				
341	Virginia was a mistress of Air magic. She had learned her skills in the wood on <b>the East Coast of North America</b> and perfected them in the wild forest of the Pacific Northwest. (ST 426)	Virginia merupakan penguasa sihir udara. Dia mempelajari keterampilan ini di hutan yang berada di area <b>Pantai Timur Amerika Utara</b> , lalu mengasahnya di tengah hutan liar Barat Laut Pasifik. (TT 523)		✓							✓	✓				
342	Virginia was a mistress of Air magic. She had learned her skills in the wood on the East Coast of North America and perfected them in the wild forest of <b>the Pacific Northwest</b> . (ST 426)	Virginia merupakan penguasa sihir udara. Dia mempelajari keterampilan ini di hutan yang berada di area Pantai Timur Amerika Utara, lalu mengasahnya di tengah hutan liar <b>Barat Laut Pasifik</b> . (TT 523)		✓						✓		✓				
343	“You stand in the presence of Odin, <b>the Lord of the Aesir</b> , the Mighty and Wise, the Age and the Merciful...” (ST 432) Chapter 67	“Yang berdiri di depan kalian adalah Odin, <b>Penguasa Aesir</b> , sang Perkasa dan Bijaksana, sang Berumur dan Penyayang...” (TT 531)	✓							✓		✓				
344	“You stand in the presence of Odin, the Lord of the Aesir, <b>the Mighty</b> and Wise, the Age and the Merciful...” (ST 432)	“Yang berdiri di depan kalian adalah Odin, Penguasa Aesir, <b>sang Perkasa</b> dan Bijaksana, sang Berumur dan Penyayang...” (TT 531)	✓							✓		✓				

	Chapter 67															
345	“You stand in the presence of Odin, the Lord of the Aesir, the Mighty and <b>Wise</b> , the Age and the Merciful...” (ST 432) Chapter 67	“Yang berdiri di depan kalian adalah Odin, Penguasa Aesir, sang Perkasa dan <b>Bijaksana</b> , sang Berumur dan Penyayang...” (TT 531)	✓							✓		✓				
346	“You stand in the presence of Odin, the Lord of the Aesir, the Mighty and Wise, <b>the Age</b> and the Merciful...” (ST 432) Chapter 67	“Yang berdiri di depan kalian adalah Odin, Penguasa Aesir, sang Perkasa dan Bijaksana, <b>sang Berumur</b> dan Penyayang...” (TT 531)	✓							✓		✓				
347	“You stand in the presence of Odin, the Lord of the Aesir, the Mighty and Wise, the Age and <b>the Merciful</b> ...” (ST 432) Chapter 67	“Yang berdiri di depan kalian adalah Odin, Penguasa Aesir, sang Perkasa dan Bijaksana, sang Berumur dan <b>Penyayang</b> ...” (TT 531)	✓							✓		✓				
348	“You stand before <b>Yggr</b> , the Terror.” (ST 432)	“Kalian berdiri di hadapan <b>Yggr</b> , sang Teror.” (TT 532)	✓					✓				✓				
349	“You stand before Yggr, <b>the Terror</b> .” (ST 432)	“Kalian berdiri di hadapan Yggr, <b>sang Teror</b> .” (TT 532)	✓								✓	✓				
350	“Who is also known as <b>Baleyg</b> the Flaming Eye.” (ST 432)	“Yang juga dikenal sebagai <b>Baleyg</b> si Mata Membara.” (TT 531)	✓					✓				✓				

351	“Who is also known as Baleyg <b>the Flaming Eye</b> .” (ST 432)	“Yang juga dikenal sebagai Baleyg <b>si Mata Membara</b> .” (TT 531)	✓							✓		✓				
352	And, as <b>Mr. Shakespeare</b> would say, my hour is almost come. (ST 437) Chapter 68	Dan, meniru gaya bicara <b>Mr. Shakespeare</b> , waktuku sudah hampir tiba. (TT 536)	✓					✓				✓				
353	Clicking, scratching, scrabbling on the stones, <b>the bright orange Karkinos</b> approached. (ST 440) Chapter 69	<b>Si Karnikos berwarna orange terang</b> berjalan mendekat, langkahnya mengetuk, menggaruk-garuk di atas batu. (TT 540)	✓								✓	✓				
354	“You’re always prepared. You should have been a <b>Boy Scout</b> ,” Billy muttered. (ST 443)	“Wah, kau selalu bersiap sedia. Pasti kau dulu <b>anggota pramuka</b> ,” gumam Billy. (TT 544)	✓							✓		✓				
355	“I was a <b>Scout Master</b> for a while. Had one of the best troops in the West.” (ST 443)	“Aku sempat menjadi <b>Pembina Pramuka</b> . Aku memimpin pasukan terbaik di daerah Barat.” (TT 544)	✓							✓		✓				
356	“I was a Scout Master for a while. Had one of the best troops in <b>the West</b> .” (ST 443)	“Aku sempat menjadi Pembina Pramuka. Aku memimpin pasukan terbaik di <b>daerah Barat</b> .” (TT 544)		✓		✓							✓			
357	Whenever she needed to call up <b>the Magic of Fire</b> , she simply pressed the dot. (ST 447) Chapter 70	Kapan pun ingin menggunakan <b>sihir api</b> , yang perlu dilakukan hanyalah manekan titik merah tersebut. (TT 550)			✓					✓		✓				
358	“ <i>Close Encounters of the Third Kind</i> ,” he said, whistling it again. (ST 448)	“ <i>Close Encounters of the Third Kind</i> ,” ucapnya, lalu kembali bersiul. (TT 550)			✓			✓				✓				

359	“Virginia Dare taught me <b>the Magic of Air</b> when we were on Alcatraz.” (ST 448)	“Virginia Dare mengajarku <b>Sihir Udara</b> ketika kami di Alcatraz.” (TT 550)			✓					✓		✓				
360	Later, when she had been called <b>Myrina</b> and commanded the most fearsome warriors on any of the Shadowrealms,... (ST 453) Chapter 71	Beberapa waktu kemudian, ketika dia menyandang nama <b>Myrina</b> dan memimpin prajurit-prajurit yang paling ditakuti di seluruh Alam Bayangan,... (TT 557)	✓					✓				✓				
361	Another spasm shook the pyramid, and off to the right, <b>Huracan</b> , the volcano, began to have black smoke. (ST 459) Chapter 72	Sebuah getaran kembali mengguncang piramida, dan di sebelah kanannya, gunung berapi <b>Huracan</b> terlihat mulai mengeluarkan asap hitam. (TT 564)			✓			✓				✓				
362	We picked up Josh in a <b>Neanderthal</b> encampment more than thirty thousand years before we found you. (ST 460)	Josh kami ambil di suatu perkampungan <b>Neanderthal</b> lebih dari tiga puluh ribu tahun sebelum kami menemukanmu, Sophie. (TT 565)			✓			✓				✓				
363	“Come taste the aura of Mars Ultor, who was also <b>Ares</b> and Nergal and a dozen other names besides.”(ST 475) Chapter 73	“Ayo cicipi aura Mars Ultor, yang juga dikenal sebagai <b>Ares</b> , Nergal, dan lusinan nama lain.” (TT 586)	✓					✓				✓				
364	“Come taste the aura of Mars Ultor, who was also Ares and <b>Nergal</b> and a dozen other names besides.”(ST 475)	“Ayo cicipi aura Mars Ultor, yang juga dikenal sebagai Ares, <b>Nergal</b> , dan lusinan nama lain.” (TT 586)	✓					✓				✓				
365	“But before I was Nergal, I was Huitzilopochtli, I was <b>the Champion of Humankind</b> . (ST 475)	“Tapi sebelum dikenal sebagai Nergal, namaku adalah Huitzilopochtli, aku adalah <b>Jawara Umat Manusia</b> . (TT 586)	✓							✓		✓				

366	..., which he believed dated from <b>the Time Before Time</b> . (ST 477) Chapter 74	..., yang diyakini telah berdiri sejak <b>Masa Sebelum Masa</b> . (TT 588)			✓					✓		✓				
367	"The crab is trying to eat you. It's just eaten Xolotl. We need you, <b>Old Spider</b> ." (ST 493) Chapter 77	"Kepiting ini berusaha menyantapmu. Ia baru saja menyantap Xolotl. Kami membutuhkanmu, <b>Laba-Laba Tua</b> ." (TT 608)	✓							✓		✓				
368	With his right hand, he reached for <b>Joyeuse</b> , the Sword of Earth, and placed it in his left hand. (ST 499) Chapter 78	Kemudian tangan kanannya terulur meraih <b>Joyeuse</b> , si Pedang Bumi, lalu meletakkannya di tangan kiri. (TT 614)			✓			✓				✓				
369	With his right hand, he reached for Joyeuse, <b>the Sword of Earth</b> , and placed it in his left hand. (ST 499)	Kemudian tangan kanannya terulur meraih Joyeuse, <b>si Pedang Bumi</b> , lalu meletakkannya di tangan kiri. (TT 614)			✓					✓		✓				
370	Without hesitation, with his left hand, he immediately reached for <b>Clarent</b> , the Sword of fire. (ST 498)	Tanpa ragu, dia mengulur tangan kiri untuk meraih <b>Clarent</b> , si Pedang Api. (TT 614)			✓			✓				✓				
371	Without hesitation, with his left hand, he immediately reached for Clarent, <b>the Sword of fire</b> . (ST 498)	Tanpa ragu, dia mengulur tangan kiri untuk meraih Clarent, <b>si Pedang Api</b> . (TT 614)			✓					✓		✓				
372	Quickly he pressed <b>Durendal</b> on top of Clarent. (ST 499)	Dia segera menempelkan <b>Durendal</b> di atas Clarent. (ST 616)			✓			✓				✓				
373	<b>The Sword of Air</b> instantly dissolved into a wispy white mist and evaporated onto the single blade. (ST 499)	Serta merta <b>si Pedang Udara</b> menguap dalam kabut putih tipis, lalu meresap ke pedang tunggal dibawahnya. (TT 614)			✓					✓		✓				

374	And finally, <b>Excalibur</b> , the Sword of Ice. (ST 499)	Akhirnya giliran <b>Excalibur</b> si Pedang Es. (TT 614)			✓			✓				✓				
375	And finally, <b>Excalibur</b> , the Sword of Ice. (ST 499)	Akhirnya giliran <b>Excalibur</b> si Pedang Es. (TT 614)			✓					✓		✓				
376	And he spoke aloud the last words he had seen in the <b>Codex</b> . (ST 500)	Dengan lantang dia menyerukan kalimat terakhir yang tadi dibacanya di <b>Codex</b> . (TT 616)			✓			✓				✓				
377	“Today, I am become <b>Death</b> , the destroyer of worlds.” (ST 500)	“Mulai hari ini aku adalah <b>sang Kematian</b> -sang penghancur dunia. (TT 616)	✓			✓							✓			
378	They walked past the wharf and followed the <b>Avage Trail</b> around the island,... (ST 503) Chapter 79	Mereka berjalan melewati dermaga, masuk ke <b>Jalur Avage</b> untuk mengelilingi pulau,... (TT 618)			✓						✓	✓				
379	“From the moment I bought the <b>Book</b> of Abraham,...” (ST 504)	“Sejak aku membeli <b>Buku</b> Abraham sang Magi,...” (TT 620)			✓					✓		✓				
380	<i>Marethyu Writ this day, the loth of <b>Imbolc</b>, on the Shadowrealm Isle of Tir na Nog</i> (ST 509) Epilogue	Marethyu Ditulis hari ini, pada festival <b>Imbolc</b> kesepuluh Di Alam Bayangan Pulau Tir na Nog (TT 625)			✓			✓				✓				
381	<i>Marethyu Writ this day, the loth of <b>Imbolc</b>, on the Shadowrealm Isle of Tir na Nog</i> (ST 509)	Marethyu Ditulis hari ini, pada festival <b>Imbolc</b> kesepuluh Di Alam Bayangan Pulau Tir na Nog (TT 625)			✓						✓	✓				
	Total Data		191	47	143	8	4	187	18	95	69	366	8	1	4	2

