

AN ANALYSIS OF NOUN GROUP TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN THE NOVEL *THE BODY IN THE LIBRARY* BY AGATHA CHRISTIE *Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan Kelompok Kata Benda dalam Novel The Body in the Library Karya Agatha Christie*

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Abstract

In their capacity as social beings, communication is an important element in human life. Communication is considered effective when it occurs in a two way exchange, where two or more people not only send but also receive and understand the intended message and its meaning. This study analyzes the translation techniques of noun groups in the main characters in the novel *The Body in the Library* by Agatha Christie. The problem discussed is about what techniques are used in the novel. This study aims to facilitate readers and provide a better understanding of translation techniques for the general public and bridge between writers and readers to make it easier to understand a reading, especially novels. Proper translation is very useful for readers to avoid misunderstandings when interpreting something in a reading. This study employs the ethnographic method developed by Spradley as an approach to analyze data. This study's research design employs a descriptive qualitative approach.. The information generated comes from reading novels and classifying noun groups that were discovered. This study analyzes the translation techniques used in translating noun groups in the novel *The Body in the Library* by Agatha Christie. Based on the analysis of 117 data items, it was found that literal translation was the most frequently used technique, appearing 92 times or approximately 80% of the total data. Other techniques were used in smaller numbers, including generalization (6 instances or 5.22%) and reduction (5 instances or 4.35%). Several other techniques borrowing, calque, compensation, particularization, and transposition each appeared only twice (1.74%), indicating a range of strategies applied when a literal approach was not sufficient. Additionally, established equivalence and modulation were found only once each (0.87%), suggesting that these techniques were employed only in specific situations that required adjustments in meaning or style.

Keywords: noun group, translation technique, novel.

Abstrak:

Dalam kapasitasnya sebagai makhluk sosial, komunikasi merupakan unsur penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Komunikasi dianggap efektif apabila terjadi dalam pertukaran dua arah, di mana dua orang atau lebih tidak hanya mengirim tetapi juga menerima dan memahami pesan yang dimaksud beserta maknanya. Penelitian ini menganalisis teknik penerjemahan kelompok nomina pada tokoh utama dalam novel *The Body in the Library* karya Agatha Christie. Permasalahan yang dibahas adalah tentang teknik apa saja yang digunakan dalam novel tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memudahkan pembaca dan memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang teknik penerjemahan bagi masyarakat umum serta menjembatani antara penulis dan pembaca agar lebih mudah memahami suatu bacaan, khususnya novel. Penerjemahan yang baik dan benar sangat bermanfaat bagi pembaca untuk menghindari kesalahpahaman ketika

mengartikan sesuatu dalam bacaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode etnografi yang dikembangkan oleh Spradley sebagai pendekatan untuk menganalisis data. Desain penelitian penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Informasi yang dihasilkan berasal dari pembacaan novel dan pengklasifikasian kelompok nomina yang ditemukan. Studi ini menganalisis teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan kelompok kata benda dalam novel *The Body in the Library* karya Agatha Christie. Berdasarkan analisis 117 item data, ditemukan bahwa penerjemahan harfiah merupakan teknik yang paling sering digunakan, muncul sebanyak 92 kali atau sekitar 80% dari total data. Teknik lain digunakan dalam jumlah yang lebih sedikit, termasuk generalisasi (6 kali atau 5,22%) dan reduksi (5 kali atau 4,35%). Beberapa teknik lain, seperti peminjaman, kalke, kompensasi, partikularisasi, dan transposisi, masing-masing hanya muncul dua kali (1,74%), yang menunjukkan berbagai strategi yang diterapkan ketika pendekatan harfiah tidak memadai. Selain itu, kesetaraan dan modulasi yang mapan hanya ditemukan satu kali masing-masing (0,87%), yang menunjukkan bahwa teknik-teknik ini hanya digunakan dalam situasi spesifik yang memerlukan penyesuaian makna atau gaya.

Kata Kunci: kelompok kata benda, teknik penerjemahan, novel.

Introduction

In their capacity as social beings, communication is an important element in human life. Communication activities will arise if someone holds or carries out communication interactions (relationships) with other humans, so it can be said that communication arises as a result of social relationships. The understanding means that communication cannot be separated from human life, both as individuals and as groups. Ummah (2019) It is said that the word "communication" in English originates from the Latin word *communis*, which means "shared" or "common." The root is closely related to other Latin terms such as *communico*, *communicatio*, and *communicare*, all of which convey the idea of making something mutual or shared. Among these, *communis* is the most frequently cited as the original source of the word "communication," serving as the root for related Latin expressions. At its core, communication implies the equal sharing of thoughts, meanings, or messages.

To communicate effectively, we must not only understand how the process works but also know how to apply that understanding creatively. Communication is considered effective when it occurs in a two-way exchange, where two or more people not only send but also receive and understand the intended message and its meaning.

Humans essentially have the ability to communicate and understand one another because of an agreement on the use of language within a group or country. However, problems often arise when the language being used is outside a group or country with a different language. To address this challenge, a translator or translation tool is needed to help understand messages in the source

language and convert them into the target language or another language. When enjoying literary works from cultures or countries with different languages, a bridge is required between the target and the source languages to ensure that the message or intention the author wants to convey can be received accurately and effectively by the reader. Therefore, the role of a translator becomes an essential solution to overcome this challenge and ensure smooth communication across languages.

A person who works to translate several languages into his own language, or is called a translator, uses subtitles or translation as an intermediary so that readers or viewers can enjoy a literary work and can also understand and comprehend what the author wants to convey. The process of conveying meaning from one language to another language is called translation. According to Lusia et al., (2020) By altering the structure of a literary work, such as a novel, short tale, or the like, translation is the process of changing one language into another language without altering the message at all. The attempts to make it easier for those who wish to read or comprehend a literary work written in a foreign language or another the language in order for the message it conveys can be properly understood and studied by readers.

Translation always helps us to know and see from a different point of view, and gives new value to what might previously have been unknown. In a world that is becoming smaller due to modern technology, translation services are more in demand than ever. For most people, all that is needed to translate is an understanding of two languages. However, this can lead to embarrassing errors in the translated text. The linguistic approach to translation focuses on purpose and equality. In a language, for instance, a lot of words and phrases have the same meaning. But, distinct terms can be used to convey the same meaning. Linguistic translator performs a crucial function in studying the original text and discovering its real meaning. In addition, translating aids those who struggle with meaning interpretation. Additionally, translation serves as a bridge between other languages; yet, this study reveals that not all translated content is unquestionably accurate. Therefore, this research will find out more about the analysis of translation techniques to find out the error analysis in the novel *The Body in the Library*

This study is interested to learn more about the translation technique in terms of the noun group in the novel *The Body in The Library* and the translation is *Mayat dalam Perpustakaan*. Agatha Christie is the author of this book. The English author Agatha Christie is well-known for her 66 detective novels and 14

collections of short stories, the majority of which are crime thrillers Christie (2024). Additionally, these books have been reprinted numerous times. Agatha Christie hypnotizes readers in *The Body in the Library* using a technique akin to that of psychologists and hypnotherapists. Furthermore, the words she frequently uses trigger the release of endorphins and serotonin, two chemicals in the brain that produce pleasure, which is why this study chose this book as its subject. In addition, this book has been translated into various languages and received reviews from various types of print media, especially Gramedia.

The translation technique which is reviewed through noun group in terms of accuracy factor. This study was conducted in cooperation with previous research which had the same study, namely the quality of translation reviewed through the noun group, so this research is still relevant to be studied because it is rare for research to examine research like this.

The study also found that the frequently used expression by Agatha Christie have a role as a trigger to raise endorphins and serotonin levels, which can cause feelings of pleasure. *The Body In The Library* which was translated into Indonesian is called *Mayat dalam Perpustakaan*, is the 48th work of Agatha Christie in English and translated into Indonesian by Mrs. Suwarni, M. (2012). The most recent edition of this book, published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2012, was first published in 1985. Over the course of the last 27 years, the murder mystery novel has been reprinted seven times. The BBC turned the novel *The Body in the Library* into a television series in 1984, and ITV in the US followed suit in 2004. Agatha Christie's work has received a rating of 14.136 due to the high level of reader response to the novel in its online version, and have rating 14.136. (http://goodread/16319.The_Body_in_the_Library.htm).

Like Agatha Christie's other books, the story she presents is always concise and there are rarely any pleasantries. Likewise in the novel *Corpse in the Library*. This story begins with an introduction to the scene, then goes straight to the heart of the conflict. The characters are introduced as the story progresses, and as usual, Agatha Christie can build interesting characters. Apart from the interesting characters, the cases raised in this novel are also interesting. The case of an unknown girl was suddenly found dead in the library, and this is the umpteenth case of a girl's death. The presentation of this quite complicated case is considered neat and detailed, so that readers can find the common thread. Miss Marple's way of investigating this case is also interesting to follow, because Agatha Christie also created Miss Marple's character as someone who can invite laughter. The resolution of this case can also amaze readers. In this story, readers can guess who

the perpetrator is, but still don't know the motive for the murder. So, it can be said that Agatha Christie has again succeeded in presenting a plot twist in this novel.

This study offers a new perspective by delving deeper into the translation techniques applied to noun groups and analyzing how the translation results are produced in the context of this novel. This research is expected to provide significant contributions by expanding the study of translation techniques while also enhancing knowledge in the field of literary translation studies.

Method

The method used this study is descriptive qualitative methods. Descriptive means that the data being analyzed is explained using words. Description of the explanation of language in research. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., holistically, and by describing it in words and language (Royadi et al., 2019). Therefore, this descriptive qualitative method is suitable for this research. This research is described by words, not numbers, as determinants. The data in this study is in the form of detailed research object descriptions in the form of conversations from the main character in the novel *The Body in the Library*. The data to be analyzed in this study are the noun groups contained in the novel *The Body in the Library* as the main source of data in this study. It contains many interesting noun groups to analyze. The noun group clause will be obtained by reading the novel and its translation

Observation is a method of data collection conducted by observing and recording events or behaviors. The method is not limited to only direct or indirect observations but also encompasses a wider range of observation types. In this study, the data collection method used is the observation method, which is combined with techniques such as the listening technique in conversations and note-taking. According to Sudaryanto (2019), the listening technique in conversations is a data collection method in which the researcher is present but does not actively participate in the dialogue or conversation, remaining a passive observer (Sanajaya et al., 2021).

According to Sanajaya et al. (2021) transcribing technique is an advanced technique of indirect observation. According to Sudaryanto, the advanced technique is the note-taking technique. The recording is done immediately when

the first or second technique is used and applied, using certain writing tools (Humairo, 2023).

in obtaining the data in this study using the indirect observation and transcribing technique indirect observation is done by reading novels. While note-taking technique is a data collection technique whose data source is written data. transcribing technique is used to write clauses containing noun groups in the novel *The Body in the Library* by Agatha Christie.

Discussion and Result

The analysis and findings of the data. further about the analysis of the data obtained from the classification carried out by researchers in the novel *The Body in the Library*.

1. Borrowing

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
31	"Spasmodic calls"	Panggilan <i>spasmodik</i>

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "spasmodic calls" is translated into Indonesian as "*panggilan spasmodik*" using the borrowing technique. Borrowing involves taking a word or expression directly from the source language and incorporating it into the target language, often with little or no modification. In this case, the word "spasmodic" is borrowed directly from English into Indonesian without any changes, while "calls" is translated as "*panggilan*". The term "spasmodik" retains its original form, and the meaning remains intact, allowing the phrase to maintain its technical or specific connotation in both languages. This technique is often used when there is no exact equivalent in the target language or when the borrowed word is widely recognized.

2. Calque

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
7	“Colonel Bantry”	Kolonel Bantry

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "Colonel Bantry," the calque technique is used by translating the title "Colonel" into "*Kolonel*", which is the direct equivalent in Indonesian, while the name "Bantry" is retained unchanged. Thus, this translation maintains the original elements of the source language but is adjusted to the rules of the target language.

3. Compensation

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
68	“The old bearskin hearthrug”	Permadani kulit beruang tua

Referring to the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "*the old bearskin hearthrug*" is translated into Indonesian as "*permadani kulit beruang tua*" using the **compensation** technique. In this case, the phrase "*hearthrug*" is translated as "*permadani*," which is the general term for a rug or carpet. The word "*hearthrug*" specifically refers to a rug placed in front of a fireplace, but since the Indonesian term "*permadani*" is a more commonly understood word for any rug, the translation compensates for the lack of a direct equivalent by using a broader term. This allows the meaning to be understood while still preserving the essence of the original phrase.

4. Establish Equivalence

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
102	“Spiritualism”	Spiritualism

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of “spiritualism” into “*spiritualisme*” classified to establish equivalents technique. This method is the most appropriate because a term in the source language has a direct equivalent in the target language that conveys the same concept, which is often used for technical terms or common equivalents. In this case, "*spiritualisme*" is

maintained in its original form because it is already known and understood in Indonesian as an adopted word or special term, thus ensuring clarity and consistency of meaning.

5. Generalization

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
3	"The flower show"	Pameran tanaman

From the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "the flower show" into "*pameran tanaman*" classified to the generalization technique, as it replaces a more specific term "flower" with a broader, more general one "*tanaman*" or "plants". While "flower" refers specifically to blossoms, "*tanaman*" encompasses a wider category that includes flowers, shrubs, and possibly other types of vegetation. This technique is used when a direct equivalent is unavailable or when a more general term makes the translation more natural or culturally appropriate, even though some specificity is lost.

6. Literal Translation

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
1	"Mrs. Bantry"	Nyonya Bantry

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "Mrs. Bantry" into "*Nyonya Bantry*" is a Literal Translation technique, because the elements in the source language are translated directly without changing the meaning or structure. The title "Mrs." is translated into "*Nyonya*" as the official equivalent in Indonesian, while the name "Bantry" is maintained because it is a personal name.

7. Modulation

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
67	“Familiar use and of links with tradition.”	Penggunaan yang familiar berkaitan dengan tradisi

Referring to the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of the word "links" is not translated literally as (*kaitan/hubungan*) but is changed into a verbal form “*tautan*”. This is an example of a change in grammatical or semantic perspective, a characteristic of modulation techniques. Translation technique that is applied by changing the perspective, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language. The change in perspective can be lexical or structural. Because there is a shift in the way of conveying meaning from nominal to verbal form to make it more natural in the target language.

8. Particularization

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
5	“Cassock and surplice”	Jubah

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "cassock and surplice" is translated into "*jubah*" using the particularization technique. This technique is done by simplifying two specific terms in the source language into one word that is more general but still relevant in the context. Cassock and surplice are two types of clergy clothing, and in Indonesian it is simply represented by the word "*jubah*" to make it easier to understand. Despite the reduction in detail, the overall meaning is still well conveyed. This technique is often used to adjust the translation to sound more natural in the target language.

9. Reduction

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
9	“The disapproval of the parish”	Penolakan paroki

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of "the disapproval of the parish" is translated into "*penolakan paroki*" using the reduction translation technique. This technique is done by simplifying the structure of the source sentence, namely by eliminating the element "of the" which

in Indonesian does not need to be translated explicitly. Although there is a reduction in elements in the translation, the core meaning of the sentence is maintained. The translation results are more concise and in accordance with Indonesian language rules without losing the original meaning.

10. Transposition

No. Data	Source Language	Target Language
2	“Her sweet peas”	Kacang polongnya

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the noun group of “her sweet peas” into “*kacang polongnya*” uses the technique of transposition because there is a shift in grammatical structure from possessive pronoun + noun in english to noun + possessive suffix in Indonesian. The word "her" is a separate possessive pronoun in english, but in Indonesian, possession is expressed by attaching the suffix "-nya" to the noun. Although the structure changes but the meaning remains intact.

The results of the analysis that has been carried out previously be displayed in the form of the following table 1 :

Table 1: Noun Group Translation Technique in the Novel *The Body in The Library*

No. Data	Technique of Translation																
	A d	Am p	B r	C q	C p	D s	D C	EE	Gn r	LA	L C	L T	M d	Prl	Rdc	Sb	T p
TOTAL	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	9 2	1	2	5	0	2

Table 2; Noun Group Translation Technique in the Novel *The Body in The Library*

No. Data	Deletion
TOTAL	2

The table above show analyzes the translation techniques used in translating noun groups in the novel *The Body in the Library* by Agatha Christie. Based on the analysis of 117 data items, it was found that literal translation was the most frequently used technique, appearing 92 times or approximately 80% of the total data. Other techniques were used in smaller numbers, including generalization (6 instances or 5.22%) and reduction (5 instances or 4.35%). Several other

techniques borrowing, calque, compensation, particularization, and transposition each appeared only twice (1.74%), indicating a range of strategies applied when a literal approach was not sufficient. Additionally, established equivalence and modulation were found only once each (0.87%), suggesting that these techniques were employed only in specific situations that required adjustments in meaning or style. Overall, the findings show that the translator tended to favor a literal approach in translating noun groups, with other techniques used as complementary strategies when needed. This reflects a translation pattern that is consistent yet flexible in adapting to context.

In addition, there are two data found in this study (data 116 and 117) that cannot be classified in the Molina and Albir translation techniques because there is no form of transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language. Both data are included in the deletion category. Because both data remove important meanings and it will change the meaning that should be deeper or more specific. Because of the removal of translated words, this is very likely to cause misunderstandings in interpretation, miscommunication and also messages not being conveyed perfectly.

Data 116

Source Language: *"It had **big sagging armchairs and pipes**"*

Target Language: Kursi besar dan pipa

The data above does not fall into any of the 18 techniques proposed by Molina and Albir, as the translation of the noun group does not align with their definitions. The word "sagging", which means "menggantung" (hanging), is omitted in the translation, and this omission could alter the meaning if it is not translated. The correct translation should be "the large chair that is hanging and the pipe." Therefore, this data falls into the category of deletion in translation.

Data 117

Source Language: *"**The arrival of early-morning tea**"*

Target Language : Teh pagi hari

This data also does not fall into any of the techniques proposed by Molina and Albir. The actual meaning should be "the welcoming tea in the morning," but it is only translated as "the morning tea." This omission removes the intended sense of

the tea being a welcoming gesture, reducing it merely to tea. Therefore, this data can be categorized as deletion.

Conclusion

The study not only identifies the translation techniques applied to noun groups but also discovers two noun group data that do not fit into any of the techniques proposed by Molina and Albir. These data can be categorized under deletion in translation. The finding indicates the variation in translation techniques used for noun groups in Agatha Christie's *The Body in the Library*. It emphasizes that translating from the source language to the target language involves various approaches and strategies that can be adapted to the context and translation needs. The study reveals that there are numerous methods and techniques that can be applied by translators, with the choice of technique depending on the situation and the translation's objectives.

Translation plays an important role as a bridge between the reader and the author, aiming to avoid misunderstandings in interpreting the conveyed message. In this context, the variation in translation techniques is highly beneficial for conveying the message accurately and clearly to the target language readers. Moreover, the translator must also preserve the language style and culture of the source language, so that the values embedded in the original text are maintained. Effective translation is not merely about transferring words, but also about connecting two different cultures and contexts, allowing readers to understand the intended message in a way that is appropriate in their own language. Based on the analysis of 117 data items, it was found that literal translation was the most frequently used technique, appearing 92 times or approximately 80% of the total data. Other techniques were used in smaller numbers, including generalization (6 instances or 5.22%) and reduction (5 instances or 4.35%). Several other techniques borrowing, calque, compensation, particularization, and transposition each appeared only twice (1.74%), indicating a range of strategies applied when a literal approach was not sufficient. Additionally, established equivalence and modulation were found only once each (0.87%), suggesting that these techniques were employed only in specific situations that required adjustments in meaning or style. Overall, the findings show that the translator tended to favor a literal approach in translating noun groups, with other techniques used as complementary strategies when needed. This reflects a translation pattern that is consistent yet flexible in adapting to context.

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