

**THE TRANSLATION OF PREPOSITION FOR IN THE NOVEL THE
WITCH OF PORTOBELLO INTO SANG PENYIHIR DARI PORTOBELLO
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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengunduh judul “ Terjemahan Kata Depan For Dalam Novel The Witch Of Portobello Pada Sang Penyihir Dari Portobello. Dalam mempelajari bahasa asing terutama bahasa inggris, pengertian mengenai ilmu terjemahan sangatlah dibutuhkan. Karena pada dasarnya, ilmu terjemahan itu menjadi patokan dari segala aktifitas penerjemahan baik kata ataupun kalimat. Dalam penelitian ini, novel menjadi media yang akan diteliti terutama mengenai kata depan for yang muncul dalam kalimat pada novel. Kata depan merupakan kata penghubung dari dua kata yang dimana mempunyai fungsi dan makna yang berbeda ketika kata depan diterjemahkan dalam bahasa lain. Adapun teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori Catford (1965) yang merupakan teori utama dalam penerjemah dan Quirk (1985) yang merupakan teori utama dalam preposisi atau kata depan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kata depan for yang diterjemahkan pada bahasa Indonesia memiliki beberapa arti seperti; selama, untuk, dalam, agar, supaya, bagi, terhadap, karena dan dari. Kata depan for yang telah diterjemahkan tersebut mempunyai beberapa fungsi seperti penanda durasi, tujuan, penerima, target, sebab dan asal. Dalam hal penyelesaian analisis data penulis mengacu pada kedua teori utama tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Terjemahan dan Kata Depan.

1. Background of the Study

In learning another language, translation is needed to understand in order to reach the meaning of the sentences. Theory purposed by Catford (1665) state that translation is an activity of enormous impotence in the moderm world and is subject of interest not only to linguists, professionals or amateur translation. Translation

becomes very important to study in order to translate especially the English language preposition as a source language to Indonesia language preposition as a target the language correctly.

According to the theory purposed by Wills (1982:112) explained that translation is a procedure, which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text or source language.

In translating preposition it is needed special treatment, and has to be careful when it is used in the sentence, because the same form of preposition can express different meanings, it means that a preposition may have more than one meaning. A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun to something else, usually a location in space or time. Prepositions are used to express a number of relationships, including time, location, manner, means, quantity, purpose, and state or condition. According to the Quirk, in the most general term of preposition can be described as the following: ‘ A preposition expresses relation between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement, the other by another part of the sentence’ (Quirk et.al.,1985).

According to Harman, preposition is a particle (word or word-equivalent use with noun or pronoun (and usually placed before it) to form a phrase, which phrase usually performs that the function of an adjective or an adverb. (1950:174).Definition about preposition was proposed by Home and Horse, state that showing the relation between grammatical units is the primary function of preposition.

2. Problem of the Study

There are two problems of the study the first one is “What are the translations equivalence of the preposition *for* in English novel entitled “*The Witch of Portobello*” into Indonesian “*Sang Penyihir dari Portobello*”?”. The second problem is “What are the functions of preposition *for* which implemented in translating the English novel entitled “*The Witch of Portobello*” into Indonesian “*Sang Penyihir dari Portobello*”?”.

3. Aims of the Study

This research was about the translation of preposition *for* and there are two aims of this writing, such as; to identify the preposition *for* into Indonesian and to analyze the function meaning of prepositions *for* will be translated into Indonesian based on the usage or equivalence meaning.

4. Research Method

Research method is a scientific procedure to collect and classify the data as well as the analysis and description of the data. Research method is seen in terms of three aspects, namely data source, method and technique of collecting data and method and technique of analyzing data, each of which is elaborated below:

4.1. Data Source

Data source were important thing to support the analysis of the study. The data of this study were taken from two novels, *The Witch of Portobello* by Paulo Coelho, originally was published in hardcover May 2007 by Harper Collins. And the Indonesian version entitled "*Sang Penyihir dari Portobello*" translated by Olivia Gerungan and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama 2009. This writing used these two novels because in the novel could be found the use of preposition *for* and its translation in Indonesian so that we could analyze the equivalence and function. Most of all, the story of the novel is interested so that could motivate the writer to analyze the data.

4.2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data would be collected from two novels in different languages. The methods that were applied to this study were reading and note taking. The data would be collected through some steps. The first step was the writer had to read the novels to have a good understanding of the story. The next step was to find out the preposition *for* which occurred in source language then compare with the target language. The process would continue with the identification. The identification was important in order to collect the data, which were appropriate for this study. The last step was the selection of the data.

4.3. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed by comparing the preposition *for* from source language into target language. The data were analyzed descriptively. The analysis was made by giving description of the functions of preposition *for* and their translation in Indonesian. Afterward, the data were qualitatively analyzed in translation meaning. Then, the preposition was classified in terms of their structure and their meaning. After classifying the data, on the theory using the description of the prepositions such as *for* was presented and supported by some examples taken from the data and explained the equivalent meanings and the functions of prepositions *for* found in examples. Qualitative descriptive method was used to analyze the data.

5. Analysis of The Translation of Preposition For in the Novel *The Witch of Portobello* into *Sang Penyihir dari Portobello*

The analysis is discussed about the English preposition *for* which found in the novel and its equivalence in Indonesia and their function. The writer found that preposition *for* is equivalent into *selama, untuk, agar, teradap, supaya, karena, bagi, dalam, pada, and dari*. There are some functions of reposition *for* that found in the analysis such as a marker of time, purpose, recipient, goal and target, cause and source.

5.1. Preposition *for* as a marker of Duration or Time

Theory purposed by Quirk stated that a prepositional phrase occurs as adjunct or post modifier. Phrases of duration answer the question *How long?* Duration is usually expressed by *for*. In this paper I found that preposition *for* is equivalent into some meaning after it is translated into target language. Here, the preposition *for* is equivalent into *selama, dalam and untuk*. The reason how those Indonesian prepositions also could be a marker of duration or time is because they followed by a noun phrase or noun that indicate duration or time.

5.1.1. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *selama*

One of the functions of preposition *for* is a marker of time or duration, which is translated into *selama* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *selama* is also has a function to state time or duration.

5.1.2. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *dalam*

One of the functions of preposition *for* is a marker of time or duration, which is translated into *dalam* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *dalam* has two functions as a marker of place or content. The other function is as a marker of time or particular time. In this case, the preposition *dalam* has a function to state time based on the usage in the sentence.

5.1.3. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *untuk*

One of the functions of preposition *for* is a marker of time or duration, which is translated into *untuk* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *untuk* has some functions, such as state recipient, cause, purpose or meaning, and time or duration. In this case, the preposition *untuk* has a function to state time based on the usage in the sentence.

5.2. Preposition *for* as a marker of Purpose

The English preposition *for* is found as a marker of purpose in this paper. Usually the preposition *for* that followed by noun phrase or clause that indicates of doing something or creating something is indicating purpose. In this paper the preposition *for* is equivalent into *untuk*, *agar* and *supaya*.

5.2.1. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *untuk*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of purpose is translated into *untuk* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *untuk* has some functions, such as state giving something for someone, cause, purpose or meaning, and time or duration. In this case, the preposition *untuk* has a function to state purposed based on the usage in the sentence.

5.2.2. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *agar*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of purpose is translated into *agar* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *agar* has a

function to state hope and purpose. In this case, the preposition *agar* has a function to state purposed based on the usage in the sentence.

5.2.3. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *supaya*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of purpose is translated into *supaya* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *supaya* has a function to state purpose. In this case, the preposition *supaya* has a function to state purposed based on the usage in the sentence.

5.3. Preposition *for* as a marker of Recipient

The preposition *for* could be a marker of recipient. The theories purposed by Quirk stated that when *for* is followed by noun phrase denoting person or animal the meaning is intended recipient. In this paper the preposition *for* is equivalent into *pada* and *terhadap*. In the Indonesian preposition *pada* and *terhadap* is followed by noun phrase or clause that indicate person or animal whether it is direct or indirect object.

5.3.1. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *pada*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of recipient is translated into *pada* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *pada* has a function to state recipient and position. In this case, the preposition *pada* has a function to state recipient based on the usage in the sentence.

5.3.2. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *terhadap*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of recipient is translated into *terhadap* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *terhadap* has a function to state recipient. In this case, the preposition *terhadap* has a function to state recipient based on the usage in the sentence.

5.4. Preposition *for* as a marker of Goal and Target

The preposition *for* that usually becomes a complimentary to the verb is intended goal and target. In this paper, the preposition *for* that denoting goal and target is equivalent into *bagi*.

5.4.1. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *bagi*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of goal and target is translated into *bagi* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition

bagi has a function to state purpose and goal or target. In this case, the preposition *bagi* has a function to state goal and target based on the usage in the sentence.

5.5. Preposition *for* as a marker of Cause

The preposition *for* is also has a function as a marker of cause. If the preposition *for* followed by noun phrase or clause that indicate reason of something it means that the preposition *for* has a marker to indicate cause. Regarding to the cause spectrum that purposed by Quirk, preposition also expresses either the material cause or the physiological cause (motive) and usually preposition *for* is used to express motive. In this paper the preposition *for* that indicates cause is equivalent into *karena*.

5.5.1. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *karena*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of cause is translated into *karena* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *karena* has a function to state cause. In this case, the preposition *karena* has a function to state cause based on the usage in the sentence.

5.6. Preposition *for* as a marker of Source

The last analysis of preposition *for* in this study is analyzed the preposition *for* as a marker of source. In this study the preposition *for* is equivalent into *dari* which is in Indonesian language preposition *dari* is indicate the marker of source or origin.

5.6.1. The English Preposition *for* is Translated into *dari*

One of the functions of preposition *for* as a marker of source is translated into *dari* in the target language. In Indonesian language the preposition *dari* has a function to state source or origin. In this case, the preposition *dari* has a function to state source based on the usage in the sentence.

6. Conclusion

According to the discussion on the previous chapter about the analysis of preposition *for* in the novel *The Witch of Portobello* into Indonesian *Sang Penyihir dari Portobello*, it is concluded that the preposition have a number of varieties function and equivalent in the target language. Using the read and note taking for method of collecting data, the writer found that preposition *for* occurs in the novel even it is not

much as a much as other preposition. After that the writer analyzed the data descriptively and found some equivalent and function of preposition for that also be a major problem of study.

Based on the first problem study about the equivalent of preposition for, the writer found some equivalent meaning after it is translated into target language. The writer found that the preposition for is equivalent into *selama*, *untuk* and *dalam* as a marker of duration; *untuk*, *agar* and *supaya* as a marker of purpose; *pada* and *terhadap* as a marker of recipient; *bagi* as a marker of goal and target; *karena* as a marker of cause and *dari* as a marker of source. The theories purposed by Catford and Quirk that become the main theory is solved the first problem.

By seeing the background, the aims, the scope of discussion, the problem study, and the analysis in following chapter, the writer found that the preposition *for* has some function such us state the duration of time, purpose, cause, goal or target, recipient and source. The writer also descriptively analyzed on how it could be a marker of duration, purpose, cause, goal or target, recipient and source based on the theory purpose by Quirk that become a main theory of preposition to solve the second problem.

7. Bibliography

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