

**THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONS IN, TO, AND FOR IN  
THE FISHERMAN DAUGHTER NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN**

**BY**

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**Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini fokus pada terjemahan kata depan di, ke, dan untuk di dalam novel Fisherman Daughter. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi makna preposisi di, ke, dan untuk dan untuk menganalisis fungsi kata depan di, ke, dan untuk. Masalah yang diangkat dalam penelitian ini adalah: apa makna dari kata depan di, ke, dan untuk, ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan apa fungsi dari kata depan di, ke dan untuk, ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.*

*Data ini diambil dengan cara membaca, mengidentifikasi dan mengklasifikasikan kata depan di, ke, dan untuk, dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dan deskriptif data setelah dikategorikan berdasarkan makna dan fungsi dari kata depan tersebut.*

*Teori utama tata bahasa dan terjemahan diambil dari buku A Comprehensive Grammar oleh Quirk dan Arti Terjemahan Berdasarkan Larson. Data ini diambil dari dua novel, Fisherman Daughter dalam novel bahasa Inggris dan Putri Nelayan dalam novel bahasa Indonesia.*

*Setelah menganalisis data, para ahli menunjukkan bahwa kata depan di, ke, dan untuk memiliki beberapa makna dan fungsi ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kata depan di memiliki banyak makna diantaranya: di, dalam, ke, dengan, di dalam, datang, masuk, dan tidak memiliki arti terjemahan. Kata depan ke memiliki banyak makna diantaranya ke, untuk, kepada, menuju, di, sampai, dengan, dan tidak memiliki arti terjemahan. Kata depan untuk memiliki makna diantaranya untuk, selama, karena, bagi, demi, atas, terhadap dan tidak memiliki arti terjemahan. Kata depan di, ke, dan untuk memiliki fungsi sebagai penanda waktu, sebagai penanda tempat, sebagai penanda sebab akibat, sebagai penanda posisi, sebagai penanda penerima, dan sebagai penanda tujuan.*

*Kata Kunci : Terjemahan dan Kata Depan*

**1. Background**

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from one language to another language. In fact translation is not easy thing. The meaning in the source language has to

be held in the target language and the form can be adopted. The novel entitled *Fisherman Daughter* into Indonesian are chosen as the data to be analysed, because those novel serve preposition *in*, *to*, and *for* and these preposition are often found in a sentence. It is very interesting to use those novels as the data source to be analyzed. The reason why preposition *in*, *to*, and *for* were choose, because these prepositions are often found in a sentence, but there are some mistake in using these preposition, these preposition were choose to be analyzed, to have a better understanding about their function and their use in a sentence because these prepositions have many meanings.

## **2. Problems of the study**

The problems that will be discussed are as follows :

1. What are the functions of the english prepositions “*in*, *to* and *for*” in the novel *The Fisherman Daughter* by Arleen Into Indonesian ?
2. What are the meanings of the english preposition “*in*, *to* and *for*” in the novel *The Fisherman Daughter* by Arleen into Indonesian ?

## **3. Aims of Study**

Every research and paper should have aims in order to be acceptable. Based on problems above, the aims of this study are as follows, first to analyze the functions of english prepositions *in*, *to* and *for* into Indonesian and second to identify the meanings of english preposition *in*, *to* and *for* into Indonesian.

## **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. The method that is used in this writing is qualitative method. Qualitative method as the research procedure which produce descriptive data. The qualitative research is a field of inquiry that crosscuts disciplines and subject matters.

## **5. Result and Discussion**

This chapter describes the meaning of English preposition *in*, *to* and *for* into indonesian from English Novel “*Fisherman Daughter*” as the source language and “*Putri Nelayan*” as the target language. From the analysis it is found that English

preposition “*in, to, and for*” has the meaning such as : *di, dalam, ke, sambil, dengan, merasa, untuk, terhadap, sampai, menuju, kepada, karena, demi, bisa*. There are some features that need to be compared between source language and target language, such as grammatical function, meaning and other elements. It is used to find out the translation at any level within the target language.

### **The Functions and Meanings of English Preposition *In*.**

English preposition *in* have equivalent with *di, dalam, ke, dengan, di dalam, datang, masuk*, and sometimes *zero translation*.

#### **Preposition *in* is equivalent to *di***

English preposition “*in*” can have the equivalent of the preposition “*di*” into Indonesian. It can be seen in the following examples:

- a. SL:           The room was bright. He was alone. The sharp smell of medicinal alcohol hung *in* the air, and somewhere a machine pinged *in* quiet rhythm with his heart. (Arleen, 2008: 10 )
- TL:            Ruangan itu terang. Dia sendirian. Bau tajam alkohol medis mengapung *di* udara dan *di* suatu tempat, sebuah mesin berbunyi pelan seirama jantungnya. (Cecilia, 2009: 22 )

In example a, the source language’s sentence, “*The room was bright. He was alone. The sharp of medical alchohol hung in the air, and somewhere a machine pinged in quiet rhythm with his heart*”. The preposition *in* is followed by noun phrase the air and somewhere. The preposition *in* into Indonesia has function as a marker of place, it describes that phrase in the air and somewhere. In the target language’s sentence, “*Ruangan itu terang*”. *Dia sendirian. Bau tajam alkohol medis mengapung di udara dan di suatu tempat, sebuah mesin berbunyi pelan seirama jantungnya*”. The preposition *di* is also followed by noun phrase udara dan suatu tempat. From the case, the translation of preposition *in* into *di* is equivalent and they have the same function as a marker of place.

#### **Preposition *in* is equivalent to *dalam***

English preposition “*in*” can have the equivalent of the preposition “*dalam*” into Indonesian. It can be seen in the following examples:

- a. SL: ***In*** the darkness, Langdon felt the drugs washing through his system almost instantly, dragging his body back down into that deep well from which he had emerged. (Arleen, 2008: 13)  
TL: ***Dalam*** Kegelapan, Langdon merasakan obat-obatan itu mengalirinya tubuhnya nyaris seketika, menyeretnya kembali memasuki sumur dalam, tempatnya keluar tadi. (Amidjaja, 2009: 27)

In example a, the source language's sentence, "***In*** the darkness, Langdon felt the drugs washing through his system almost instantly, dragging his body back down into that deep well from which he had emerged". Preposition ***in*** is followed by noun phrase the darkness. The preposition ***in*** indicates a function as position, it describes that phrase in the darkness. In target language, the sentence is translated as "***Dalam*** kegelapan, Langdon merasakan obat-obatan itu mengalirinya tubuhnya nyaris seketika, menyeretnya kembali memasuki sumur dalam tempatnya keluar tadi". ***Dalam*** is also followed by noun phrase kegelapan. Both preposition ***in*** and ***dalam*** have a same function as a marker of position. Based on that fact, the translation of preposition ***in*** into ***dalam*** is equivalent.

### **The Functions and Meanings of English Preposition To**

English preposition ***to*** have equivalent with ***ke***, ***untuk***, ***kepada***, ***menuju***, ***di***, ***sampai***, ***dengan*** and sometimes ***zero translation***.

#### **Preposition to is equivalent to ke**

Preposition ***to*** can be translated into ***ke*** in Indonesian. It can be seen in the following examples:

- a. SL: I'd never come close to being a murder victim until after I moved ***to*** his safe little town (Arleen, 2008:16).  
TL: Aku baru terancam menjadi korban pembunuhan setelah pindah ***ke*** kota kecilnya yang aman (Amidjaja, 2009:30).

In example a, in source language sentence, "***I'd never come close to being a murder victim until after I moved to*** his safe little town". Preposition ***to*** is followed by noun phrase his safe. The function of preposition ***to*** in the sentence as a marker of place. It describes that phrase little town. In target language's sentence, "***Aku baru terancam menjadi korban pembunuhan setelah pindah ke*** kota kecilnya yang aman". Preposition

*to* is also followed by noun phrase kota kecilnya. Preposition *to* translated into *ke* in Indonesian and has a function as a marker of place. The translation of preposition *to* into *ke* is equivalent.

### **Preposition *to* is equivalent to *untuk***

English preposition “*to*” is equivalent to “*untuk*”. It can be seen from the following examples:

- a. SL:           What facts!?” Langdon demanded, struggling *to* prop himself higher, the IV in his arm pinched, and his body felt like it weighed several hundred pounds”(Arleen, 2008:17)  
TL:           Fakta apa!?” desak Langdon, sambil berjuang *untuk* semakin menegakkan tubuh, infus di lengannya terasa menusuk, dan bobot tubuhnya seakan beberapa ratus kilogram. (Amidjaja, 2009:32)

In example a, from the source language’s sentence, “*What facts!?” Langdon demanded, struggling to prop himself higher, The IV in his arm pinched, and his body felt like it weighed several hundred pounds*”. Preposition *to* has a function as marker of goal and target. It can be seen because preposition *to* followed by noun phrase pop himself higher. In target language, it is translated as “*Fakta apa!?” desak Langdon, sambil berjuang untuk semakin menegakkan tubuh, infus di lengannya terasa menusuk, dan bobot tubuhnya seakan beberapa ratus kilogram*”. The preposition *to* in the sentence is translated into *untuk*. In Indonesian untuk also has a function to express goal and target. The translation of preposition *to* into *untuk* is equivalence.

### **The Functions and Meanings of English Preposition *For***

English preposition *for* have equivalent with *untuk, selama, karena, bagi, demi, atas, terhadap*, and sometimes *zero translation*.

### **Preposition *for* is equivalent to *untuk***

English preposition *for* can have the equivalent of the preposition *untuk* into Indonesian. It can be seen in the following examples.

Examples:

- a. SL:           “Okay, Mr Langdon, “ she said, still writing, “a couple of routine questions *for* you, what day of the week is it”? (Arleen, 2008:12).

TL: “Okay, Mr. Langdon,” kata perempuan itu, masih sambil menulis, “beberapa pertanyaan rutin *untuk* anda, ini hari apa?” (Amidjaja, 2009:25).

In example a, the use of the preposition *for* and the preposition *untuk* in Indonesian has a function as a marker of recipient. In the source language’s sentence, “*Okay, Mr Langdon, “ she said, still writing, “a couple of routine questions for you, what day of the week is it”*”. The preposition *for* followed by pronoun you. In the target language’s sentence, “*Okay, Mr. Langdon, ” kata perempuan itu, masih sambil menulis, beberapa pertanyaan rutin untuk anda, ini hari apa ?”* the preposition *untuk* is also followed by pronoun anda. From the case, the translation of preposition *for* into *untuk* is equivalent and they have the same function to state recipient.

#### **Preposition *for* is equivalent to *selama***

The preposition *for* could be translated into *selama* in Indonesian which has a meaning to state duration of time. It can be seen in the following examples:

- a. SL: “I Have to get dressed now. Can you hold yourself together *for* two minutes?” (Arleen, 2008:18).  
TL: “Aku harus berpakaian sekarang. Bisakah kamu menahan diri *selama* dua menit?” (Amidjaja, 2009:32).

In example a, the use of prepositin *for* indicates the duration of time. In the source language’s sentence, “*I Have to get dressed now. Can you hold yourself together for two minutes?”*. Preposition *for* is followed by noun phrase two minutes. The preposition *for* that found in the phrase describe the time that Langdon needs to wait Alice, while Alice get dressed. In the target language’s sentence, it is translated as *selama dua menit*. It indicates by preposition *for*. In target language, the sentence translated as “*Aku harus berpakaian sekarang”*. *Bisakah kau menahan diri selama dua menit?”*. *Selama* is also followed noun phrase dua menit. Both preposition *for* and *selama* have a same function to state duration of time. Based on that fact, the translation of preposition *for* into *selama* is equivalent.

## **6. Conslusion**

After doing the analysis of English preposition “in, to, and for” from novel *Fisherman Daughter* (2008) by Arleen into novel *Putri Nelayan* (2009) by Amidjaja, it can be concluded that:

There are some functions of preposition *in*, *to*, and *for* that found in the novel, they are: preposition *in* has a function as a marker of *place*, indicates function as *position*, as a marker of *recipient*, as a marker of *instrument*. Preposition *to* as a marker of *place*, as a marker of *position*, as a marker of *goal and target*, as a marker of *recipient*. And preposition *for* has a function to indicates *position*, as a marker of *recipient*, as a marker of *purpose*, as a marker of *time*, as a marker of *cause*, as a marker of *goal and target*.

The meaning of the English prepositions *in*, *to*, and *for* have a number of varieties in the target language (Indonesian). In the target language, preposition *in* is translated into *di*, *dalam*, *ke*, *dengan*, *di dalam*, *datang*, *masuk*, and *zero translation*. Preposition *to* is translated into *ke*, *untuk*, *kepada*, *menuju*, *di*, *sampai*, *dengan*, and *zero translation*. And preposition *for* is translated into *untuk*, *selama*, *karena*, *bagi*, *demi*, *atas*, *terhadap*, and sometimes *zero translation*.

## 7. Bibliography

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