

**THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PREPOSITION *ABOUT* IN THE NOVEL
INFERNO BY DAN BROWN INTO INDONESIAN**

BY

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul The Translation of English Preposition 'About' in the Novel Inferno by Dan Brown Into Indonesian. Penelitian ini membahas kesetaraan kata dan makna terjemahan antar kalimat yang digunakan dalam preposisi bahasa Inggris about dan padanan katanya dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Data dari penelitian ini dikutip dari novel karya Dan Brown yang berjudul Inferno dan novel terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia yang berjudul Inferno; Neraka karya dari Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Adapun teori yang digunakan dalam penulisan ini adalah teori yang dipopulerkan oleh Quirk (1985) tentang the English Prepositions dan the theory of translation principles oleh Nida (1975). Tulisan ini di buat dengan menggunakan metode normatif dan akan dijelaskan dengan metode deskripsi.

Berdasarkan hasil dari analisis, ditemukan bahwa preposisi about dalam berbahasa Inggris dapat digunakan untuk menjelaskan keterangan waktu, tujuan dan tempat. Dan untuk terjemahannya; ditemukan beberapa variasi terjemahan dalam bahasa Indonesia. Preposisi about dalam bahasa Inggris dapat digunakan untuk menjelaskan keterangan waktu yang diterjemahkan menjadi tentang dan mengenai. Disamping itu, preposisi about juga dapat di terjemahkan menjadi beberapa variasi yaitu to be+ about +to dan phrasal verb dengan about. Adapun beberapa Preposisi about dalam bahasa Inggris tidak dapat diterjemahkan dan mereka dapat dikategorikan sebagai loss of information.

Kata kunci: Preposisi bahasa Inggris, terjemahan, prinsip-prinsip penerjemahan.

1. Background of the Study

Language is very important in human life. It can express everything and as a communication tool among people. English is one of the languages in the world. It is an international language for communication among the nations in the world. In Indonesia, English is a foreign language. It is taught from elementary school to university levels. In linguistics there is one study called translation. This study is discussing about

translation. Therefore, Indonesians know how to speak English but doesn't know how to translate the meaning of novels very well, they will have to alternative in choosing textbook they need. The purpose of translation itself is to transfer the meaning of original language into different language, in order for the translator to communicate. Therefore, the translator can communicate the same meaning into the target language.

2. Problems of the Study

1. What is the translation equivalent of English preposition *about* in Indonesian?
2. What are the principles of translation applied in the translation of English preposition *about* into Indonesian?

3. Aims of the Study

1. To identify the translation equivalent of English preposition *about* into Indonesian.
2. To analyze the principles of translation applied in the translation of English preposition *about* into Indonesian.

4. Research Method

The data of this study were taken from two novels, they were: the English novel entitled *Inferno* written by Dan Brown and the translation in Indonesian is *Inferno; Neraka* by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The method and technique used in collecting data is library research method and presented by descriptively.

5. Result and Discussion

English Preposition *About* is Equivalent to Preposition *Tentang*

SL: a genetic engineer who had proposed some very progressive theories *about* world population. (Brown, 2013: 354)

TL: seorang insinyur genetika yang menyampaikan beberapa teori sangat progresif *tentang* populasi dunia. (Nimpoeno, 2014: 494)

In the example sentence, *a genetic engineer who had proposed some very progressive theories about world population*. The English preposition *about* is used to explain about population density level. Preposition *about* is translated into *tentang* in Indonesian. It is placed before the noun phrase *world population*. In target language

sentence, *seorang insinyur genetika tang menyampaikan beberapa teori sangat progresif tentang populasi dunia*. The preposition *tentang* is also followed by noun phrase *populasi dunia*. It means that the translation of preposition *about* into *tentang* is equivalent and they have the same marker of goal and target. Besides the source language text is translated idiomatically into the target language.

English Preposition *About* is Equivalent to Preposition *Mengenai*

SL: He paused at the breaking-news blurb *about* a city official who, last night, he died of a heart attack in the plaza outside the cathedral. (Brown, 2013: 35)

TL: Dia berhenti pada kilasan breaking-news *mengenai* seorang pejabat kota yang semalam tewas karena serangan jantung di plaza luar katedral. (Nimpoeno, 2014: 56)

In the example, the English preposition *about* is placed on left side of noun phrase a *city official*. The preposition *about* is used to explain about person, and it's translated into *memang* in Indonesian. And the last phrase of the source language text is lost in the target language text. *He died of a heart attack in the plaza outside the cathedral* is not translated into the target language. *He died of a heart attack in the plaza outside the cathedral* in Indonesian can be translated to *dia tewas karena serangan jantung di plaza luar katedral* but the writer did not translated it into target language. The writer translated idiomatically the target language into the source language. It means that the translation of preposition *about* into *mengenai* is equivalence and they have same marker of recipient. By translating the preposition *about* into *mengenai* in the target language, the target language sentence can be well understood by reader in target language.

English Preposition *About* is Equivalent to Preposition *Kira-kira*

SL: *About* halfway through the speech, the shadow on the wall suddenly loomed larger and the sound of the voice intensified. (Brown, 2013: 144)

TL: *Kira-kira* di tengah pidato, bayang-bayang di dinding itu mendadak menjulang lebih tinggi dan suaranya semakin bersemangat. (Nimpoeno, 2014: 205)

And in this example, *About halfway through the speech, the shadow on the wall suddenly loomed larger and the sound of the voice intensified.* The English preposition *about* is equivalent to *kira-kira* in Indonesia. The preposition *about* is placed in beginning of the sentence. The use of English preposition *about* explains in a certain situation. It is mean, the preposition *about* in this example is used to guess certain situation. In the target language sentence, *Kira-kira di tengah pidato, bayang-bayang di dinding itu mendadak menjulang lebih tinggi dan suaranya semakin bersemangat.* The preposition *kira-kira* in target language sentence is also placed in the beginning of sentence. It means the translation of English preposition *about* into *kira-kira* is equivalent and they have same marker of position. In this example, it is not found loss or over information.

English Preposition *About* is Equivalent to Preposition *Sekitar*

SL : Nowadays, it contains only *about* four feet of water, but—” (Brown, 2013: 399)

TL : Saat ini, ketinggian air di sana hanya *sekitar* satu meter, tapi—” (Nimpoeno, 2014: 555)

In the example, *Nowadays, it contains only about four feet of water, but—*” The English preposition *about* in the sentence is placed before noun phrase *four feet of water*. It is also used to explain about depth. And it is translated into *sekitar* in Indonesian. It is shown by the sentence four feet of water after preposition *about*. Feet are a unit for measuring depth. In target language sentence, *Saat ini, ketinggian air di sana hanya sekitar satu meter, tapi—*” The preposition *sekitar* is placed before noun phrase *satu meter*. Meter is the unit of measure. The translation of English preposition *about* into *sekitar* is equivalent and they have the same a maker of position. In this example, it is not found loss or over information or mistranslation.

English Preposition *About* is Equivalent to Preposition *Soal*

SL: He told me *about* the video, and I was terrified. (Brown, 2013: 371)

TL: Dia memberitahuku *soal* video itu, dan aku panic. (Nimpoeno, 2014: 518)

In the example, *He told me about the video, and I was terrified*. The English preposition *about* in the sentence is also used to explain about some object. And it is translated into *soal* in Indonesian. The English preposition *about* is placed before noun phrase *the video*. It is mean the English preposition *about* explains the video. In the target language sentence, *Dia memberitahuku soal video itu, dan aku panik*. The preposition *soal* in the target language sentence is followed by noun phrase *video*. The English preposition *about* into *soal* is equivalent and they have same marker of goal and target. In this example loss, over information or mistranslation were not found.

English Preposition *About* has Zero Translation (\emptyset)

SL : “Sorry *about* that, “Langdon said, feeling foolish. “Long day.”
(Brown, 2013: 273)

TL : “Maaf (\emptyset),” kata Langson, merasa tolol. “Hari yang panjang.”
(Nimpoeno, 2014:382)

In sentence, “*Sorry about that, “Langdon said, feeling foolish. “Long day.”* The English preposition *about* indicates apologized which is explained with an expression *sorry* before preposition *about*. In the target language sentence, “*Maaf (\emptyset),” kata Langson, merasa tolol. “Hari yang panjang.”* The English preposition *about* is not translated in the target language. Based on that this sentence it can be shown the indication of loss in translation. *About* in Indonesian can be translated into *tentang itu* or *mengenai hal itu* but the writer is not translated because the sentence is not important to translate and without translating it the sentence is clear.

6. Conclusion

First, there are 161 occurrences of *about* in the source language and the translation equivalence are translated into fourteen types into Indonesian. There are

tentang, mengenai, kira-kira, terhadap, soal, akan, hendak, sekitar, maksud, pikiran, akhirnya, bagaimana dengan, bicarakan, mendatangkan and *zero translation (Ø)*.

The English preposition *about* was found 108 occurrences of English preposition *about*. There are 37 occurrences of *mengenai* as the equivalence of *about*, use 36 occurrences of *tentang* as the equivalence of *about*, use 7 occurrences of *sekitar* as the equivalence of *about*, use 2 occurrences of *soal* as the equivalence of *about*, use 2 occurrences of *kira-kira* as the equivalence of *about*, and use 24 occurrences has *zero translation*. Besides that English preposition *about* in the novel was found another variation *about* there are to be+ *about* +to and phrasal verb with *about*. There use 16 occurrences the variation *about*: to be+ *about* +to. Use 11 occurrences of *hendak* as the equivalence of *about*, use 5 occurrences of *akan* as the equivalence of *about*, and use 1 occurrence of *soal* as the equivalence of *about*. There use 35 occurrence of the variation *about*: phrasal verb with *about*. There use 15 occurrences of *pikirkan* as the equivalence of *about*, use 8 occurrences of *bicara* as the equivalence of *about*, use 6 occurrences of *maksud* as the equivalence of *about*, use 4 occurrences of *bagaimana dengan* as equivalence of *about*, use 1 occurrence of *akhirnya* as the equivalence of *about*, and use 1 occurrences of *mendatangkan* as the equivalence of *about*.

Second, the translation of English preposition *about* in the source language into target language reflects the basic principles of translation by Nida. Some translation of English preposition *about* involves loss and gain information which the translation of the sentence in the source language does not explain in the target language at all and some the translation of the sentence in the source language is over information in target language.

7. Bibliography

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