

FORM, FUNCTION, AND MEANING OF “OVER” AND “ABOVE” IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRAK

*Kata **Over** dan **above** merupakan kata dalam bahasa Inggris yang lebih dikenal sebagai preposisi. Padahal sesuai teori yang ada kedua kata tersebut memiliki berbagai variasi dalam bentuk, fungsi dan makna dalam kalimat. **Over** dan **above** memiliki beberapa variasi bentuk dalam kalimat seperti menjadi kata sifat, preposisi, kata keterangan predikat, dan ungkapan kata kerja. **Over** dan **above** memiliki 4 variasi fungsi seperti tempat, waktu, alat, dan penyebab. **Over** dan **above** juga memiliki berbagai makna dalam terjemahan sebagai contoh yang ada dalam novel “Percy Jackson The Olympians, The Battle of Labyrinth” dan terjemahannya ditemukan variasi makna dari kata **over** seperti : ke, di atas, di, atas, dan setelah. Dalam novel tersebut juga ditemukan hanya satu variasi makna dari kata **above** seperti: di atas. Dalam penelitian ini, Kata **over** dan **above** dianalisis dalam aspek bentuk, fungsi, dan makna sesuai teori Larson (1998) dan Quirk et.al (1985).*

Kata kunci: bentuk, fungsi, makna, dan preposisi

1. Background of the Study

Starting from a need that translating skill is one important aspect in language. The English prepositions **over** and **above** have similarities in form, function, and meaning. Form, Function, and Meaning are three important factors in translation. The translator must discover the meaning of the source language and use the target language form that expresses this meaning in a natural way. In translation, meaning is more important than form. Because of that, many problems come up in translating a text. The translator should choose the most appropriate meaning of the key words namely, **over** and **above** which have more than one

meanings. This study analyzed two English words **over** and **above** found in the novel entitled “Percy Jackson The Olympians, The Battle of Labyrinth”.

2. Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, three problems are discussed in this study. They are:

1. What are the forms and meaning of “*over*” and “*above*” in the novel?
2. What are the functions of “*over*” and “*above*” in the novel?

3. Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To classify the forms and meaning of “*over*” and “*above*” in the novel.
2. To describe the functions of “*over*” and “*above*” in the novel.

4. Research Method

To carry out a scientific research, the research method must be followed. The research method in this study can be explained in 3 main categories of points, data source, method of collecting data, and data analysis.

4.1.1 Data Source

The data source of this study was taken from novel “Percy Jackson The Olympians, The Battle of Labyrinth”. This study analyzed two English words *over* and *above* that were explained before in the background. This source was used because words *over* and *above* have similarities in form and function that made this study interesting.

4.1.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, library research was applied. The library research was used to obtain information on translation theories, the concepts of form and function. It is relevant to be used in analyzing form and function. The data were collected from all text in novel. Then data were selected which ones are appropriate for the study.

4.2 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed based on the theories applied in this study. The theories used are the theory of Translation from Larson (1998) and the theory of Preposition by Quirk et.al (1972).

First, the theory from Larson about meaning of translation was used to analyze and find out the meaning and types of translation of the words *over* and *above*. The theory from Hornby proposed by (2005) was used to find out the kinds of form of both words. Next, the functions of *over* and *above* were analyzed using the theory from Quirk et.al (1972).

5. The Analysis of *over* and *above* in Translation

In the novel were found some variations of form and meaning of *over* and *above*. Hornby (2005:1079) states that *over* is a word that can be adverb, preposition and noun. For special uses of *over* in phrasal verbs, look at the entries for the verbs. For example **take something over** is in the phrasal verb section of taking.

5.1 Variations of Form and Meaning “*Over*” and “*Above*”

Hornby states that *over* can become 10 adverbs and 14 prepositions. Based on the data found there are form of *over* as 8 kinds of preposition, 2 kinds of adverb, 1 adjective and 6 phrasal verbs. Hornby (2005:4) also states that *above* can become 5 kinds of prepositions and 3 adverbs. *Above* becomes only preposition 1 that has meaning: somebody/something that is at a higher place of position than another. It shows the function of *above* as place that found in the novel.

5.1.1 The Variations Form of *Over* Becomes Prepositions found in the Novel.

Table 1. The Variations Form of *Over* Becomes Prepositions found in the Novel.

No	Source Language	Target Language	Page
1	, The way she brushed her hair <i>over</i> her shoulder,	, caranya menyibakkan rambut <i>ke</i> bahunya,	215/265
2	Swooping <i>over</i> the woods.	Terbang <i>diatas</i> hutan	21/26
3	<i>Over at</i> the Aphrodite cabin.	<i>Di</i> pondok Aphrodite.	32/41
4	Ranging all <i>over</i> the Atlantic	Berkobar di <i>seluruh</i> samudra atlantik	35/44
5	But <i>over</i> the years it has come to mean all.	Tapi <i>setelah</i> bertahun tahun artinya berubah menjadi semua	316/390
6	You have no power <i>over</i> me.	Kau tidak punya kekuasaan <i>atas</i> diriku.	287/352
7	I couldn't develop these <i>over</i> the last few millennia.	Aku tidak bisa mengembangkan ini <i>selama</i> beberapa milenium terakhir	334/411
8	, Then almost knocked Daedalus <i>over with</i> an enthusiastic leap.	, kemudian hampir menjatuhkan Daedalus <i>dengan</i> lompatannya yang antusias	283/347

In sentence (1) *Over* is classified as preposition (1). *Over* describes the hair resting on the surface of girl shoulder and partly or completely covering it. It refers to Place. In sentence (2) *Over* is classified as preposition (2). *Over* explains somebody that takes a position higher than but not touching somebody/something under it. It refers to Place. In sentence (3) *Over* is classified as preposition (4). *Over* explains the position of Aphrodite cabin that far and opposite side. In sentence (4) *Over* is classified as preposition (7). *Over* describes fire that spread on all area. It explains prepositional meaning of Place. In sentence (5) *Over* is classified as preposition (8). *Over* describes the condition that takes more than a particular time. It refers to Time. In sentence (6) is classified as preposition (9). *Over* explains somebody has not control or authority. It refers to Condition. In sentence (7) *Over* is classified as preposition (10). *Over* describes that condition that happen during something. It refers to Time. In sentence (8) *Over* is classified as preposition (13). *Over* explains somebody that using something as an

instrument/tool; by means of something. It refers to Instrument. There are some variations meaning of word *over*.

5.1.2 The Variations Form of *Over* Becomes Adverbs found in The Novel

Table 2. The Variations Form of *Over* Becomes Adverbs found in The Novel

No	Source Language	Target Language	Page
1	I brought Grover <i>over</i>	Aku mengajak Grover <i>ke sini</i>	45/56
2	All I saw were two <i>overlapping</i> ears and mirror-image sideburns	Yang kulihat hanyalah dua telinga <i>yang menutupi satu sama lain</i> dan cabang yang identik seperti bayangan cermin	98/124

In sentence (1) *Over* is classified as adverb (3). *Over* explains a subject that brings Grover/somebody across an open space, and a street. It refers to Place. In sentence (2) *Over* is classified as adverb (7). *Over* describes an action/something that repeated. It refers to Instrument.

5.1.3 The Variations Form of *Over* Becomes Phrasal Verb found in Novel

Table 3. The Variations Form of *Over* Becomes Phrasal Verb found in Novel

No	Source Language	Target Language	Page
1	, <i>Knocking over</i> a row of trombones.	<i>Menjatuhkan</i> sederet trombon.	13/16
2	Then I <i>looked over</i> my bunk...	Lalu aku <i>memandang</i> tempat tidur...	34/43
3	Mrs. O'Leary <i>came over</i> ,	Nyonya O'Leary datang <i>menghampiri</i> ,	76/96

In sentence (1) *knocking + over = knocking over* is phrasal verb. *Over* describes somebody that made something downwards and away from a vertical position. It refers to Condition. In sentence (2) *looked + over = looked over* is phrasal verb. *Over* describes an action that moves from one side to another side. It

refers to Condition. In sentence (3) *came + over = came over* is phrasal verb. *Over* describes an action that across open space, and a street. It refers to Condition.

5.1.4 Explanation Form of *Over* Becomes Adjective found in Novel.

Source Language: Then you're *overdue*!

Target Language: Berarti *sudah* saatnya

The example from novel page (13/16) phrase *over + due = overdue* has form of adjective. *Over* describes the time that ended. It has function of Time.

Based on all explanation of variation form of *over*, the result is they are five variations of meaning of English word *over*. It is translated into *ke, di atas, di, atas, and setelah*.

5.1.5 Explanation Form of *Above* Becomes Prepositions found in Novel.

Table 5. Explanation Form of *Above* Becomes Prepositions found in Novel.

It is found that there is only one kind of preposition of *above*.

Source Language: I could see the scorpions *above* us,

Target Language: Aku bisa melihat kalajengking kalajengking *di atas*ku

The example from novel page (58/72) *above* is classified as preposition (1). It has meaning at or to a higher place or position than something/somebody. It refers to Place. *Above* only has one variational meaning, that is: *di atas*

5.2 Variations of Function “*Over*” and “*Above*”

Preposition has 4 types of function such as: place, time, instrument, and cause (Quirk et.al, 1972:43). The function of preposition refers to the use of preposition in the sentence. There are 3 functions of English preposition of *over* and one function of *above* is found in novel. For examples:

5.2.1 The Variation of Function “*Over*”.

Table 4. The Variation of Function “*Over*”.

No	Source Language	Target Language	Page	Function
1	Swooping <i>over</i> the woods	Terbang <i>diatas</i> hutan	21/26	Place
2	But <i>over</i> the years it has come to mean all.	Tapi <i>setelah</i> bertahun tahun artinya berubah menjadi semua	316/390	Time
3	, Then almost knocked Daedalus <i>over with</i> an enthusiastic leap.	, kemudian hampir menjatuhkan Daedalus <i>dengan</i> lompatannya yang antusias	283/347	Instrument

In example (1) *over* has function of place. *Over* as function of place describes the position of somebody that swooping above the woods. In sentence (2) *over* has function of time. *Over* as function of time explains the period of condition that happens for several phase. The prepositional phrase *over with* is translated into *dengan*. It explains the function *over* marking of instrument. *Over* in sentence (3) describes the enthusiastic leap as an instrument that used by subject to knock another person/Daedalus.

5.2.2 The Variation of Function “Above”

There is only one function of *above* found in the novel.

Source Language: *Above* his head

Target Language: *Di atas* kepalanya

The example from novel page (20/25) *above* has function of place. The word *above* is translated into *diatas*. It explains position that takes space over another object/*his head*.

6. Conclusion

This journal discusses the form, function and meaning of the word “*over*” and “*above*” in Indonesian as the target language. The use of word “*over*” and “*above*” is presented here as found in the novel “Percy Jackson The Olympians, The Battle of Labyrinth” (2008) by Rick Riordan and translated into Indonesia by

Reni Indardini. The number of English word *over* is found more than *above* in source language. The data is distinguished by modifying the analysis to make it more incisive. The data mostly analyzed in full-modified literal translation. It is found that there are 8 kinds of preposition, 2 kinds of adverb, 1 adjective and 3 phrasal verbs the forms of *over*. The English word *above* only becomes preposition (1) that has meaning: at or to a higher place or position that something/somebody. It is found that *over* has function as place, time, and instrument. It is found that the function of *above* is as place in the novel.

7. Bibliography

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