CATEGORY SHIFT OF TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE USING PREPOSITION “BY” IN INDONESIAN

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FORWORD

This paper is discussing about the analysis of English Prepositional Phrase Using Preposition “By” and its translation shift in Indonesian. The purpose of this study is basically to give more understanding in the application of the theory of shift of translation in the translation process. It is conducted on the basis of library research. In writing this thesis, I received causeless mercies from the Supreme Personality of Godhead, Sri Krishna, through my Spiritual Master, for which I firstly dedicate my sincere obeisance, worship, and thankful prayers of praise unto both of Them so that this paper as a requirement to conduct the research could be finally completed. Besides that, I also received some encouragements from English lecturers at the English Department, Faculty of Arts, Udayana University. My best appreciation is given to them.

I deeply expect that this paper will give a contribution, a beneficial reference for the ones who want to do a deeper study in translation and in particular for the English-Indonesian translators. Being awfully aware that this paper still has many defects due to my lack of competence in completing this paper, therefore, the constructive criticism and suggestion are highly appreciated.

Denpasar, January 2018

I Wayan Suardhana
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FORWORD</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. PROBLEMS</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. RESEARCH METHOD</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. ANALYSIS DISCUSSION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Prepositional Phrase Using Preposition BY</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. CONCLUSION</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj.P</td>
<td>Adjectival Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>Adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv.P</td>
<td>Adverb Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>App.P</td>
<td>Apposition Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Bhagavad-gita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Determiner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NP</td>
<td>Noun Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Preposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss.Adj</td>
<td>Possessive Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rel.Pro</td>
<td>Relative Pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Source Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLT</td>
<td>Source Language Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Target Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLT</td>
<td>Target Language Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>Verb Phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>→</td>
<td>Related To</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( )</td>
<td>Extra Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/</td>
<td>Other meaning of Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“…”, ‘…’</td>
<td>Quotation Marks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. INTRODUCTION

As a process, translation is always performed in a given direction from a source language into target language (Catford, 1965). Translation benefits those who are non native speakers of the source language, as through translation they can obtain information and knowledge from those who do not speak the same language.

Translation is intended to transfer the meaning of the source text into the target text. The meaning is maintained but the form is adjusted to the natural form of the target language (Larson, 1998). In other words, it is the meaning which is transferred and must be held constant, and it is the form which changes.

There are many difficulties when translating an English text into Indonesian and vice versa, as they come from different mothers. The mother of the Indonesian language is Malay and English is one of the Indo-European languages. Coming from different mothers means having different systems. In addition, there are also many external factors, which contribute to such differences, one of which is culture. However, there are several category shifts which can be applied to find the solutions to such difficulties. Therefore, it is necessary for the translator to make adjustments as needed to make the translation product readable and understandable.

When translating an English text into Indonesian, as the object of the present study, the use of prepositions may be one of the things which cause the translating process to be complicated. As an illustration, in every dictionary it is found that the preposition ‘with’ is equivalent to ‘dengan’ in the Indonesian language as in ‘I am angry with my mother’. However, in the sentence ‘I am interested in French’, the preposition ‘in’ is also translated into ‘dengan’ in the Indonesian language, rather than into ‘di’. Similarly, in every dictionary it is found that the preposition ‘by’ means “oleh” as in “The building was constructed by the government”. However, in ‘It is predicted that the population increases by 3 percent in the next three years’, the translation equivalent of ‘by’ is ‘sampai’. The above illustrations show that prepositions may also contribute to the fact why translating English prepositions is difficult. It is this reason which has inspired to
discuss the translation shift of English prepositional phrase using preposition *By* in its Indonesian equivalent in this present study.

**II. PROBLEMS**

Based on the above discussion, then some problems arise accordingly and can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of lexical and syntactical forms of the English prepositional phrase using preposition *by* are found in Indonesian?
2. What types of translation category shifts do occur in translating the English prepositional phrase using preposition *by* into Indonesian?
3. What is the closest equivalent of the English preposition *by* in the prepositional phrase in Indonesian?

**III. RESEARCH METHOD**

The research method includes the object of the study, the data source, the method and technique of collecting data, the method and technique of analyzing the data, and the method of presenting the result of data analysis.

The object of the present study is the category shift of prepositional phrase using the preposition *By* with its translation equivalent in Indonesian. The data were taken from the Vedic scripture “Bhagavad-Gita As It Is” by His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, the founder of Acarya of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness, which is translated into “Bhagavad-Gita Menurut Aslinya”. The reason why such a data source was chosen was that it contains the items related to the topic and a lot of Hindu moral teachings.

The data were obtained through library research (Sudaryanto, 1993: 133-137), using the method of observation and note-taking techniques. Before the data were analyzed, the data were read, identified and classified. The data concerned include the translation shift. By comparing the English prepositional phrase using preposition *By* with its Indonesian, the shift applied could be identified. The
pages in which the data were found were quoted. Then the data were descriptively and qualitatively analyzed based on the scope of the study and the theoretical framework used.

The result of data analysis is descriptively presented using words, phrases, sentences, tables of data, and three diagrams. The source text in the table is typed on the left while the target one is typed on the right. The analysis is supported using the tree diagram through which the translation shifts used by the translator can be easily identified.

**IV. ANALYSIS DISCUSSION**

In this section, the prepositional phrase used as the data is the prepositional phrase using “by”. However, every type of prepositional phrase using preposition “by” is elaborated with fourteen examples.

The theory which were used to analyze the data is the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (2000). He stated that there are four shifts in the category shift, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

**4.1 Prepositional Phrase Using Preposition BY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O my teacher, behold the great army of the sons of Pandu, so expertly arranged <em>by your intelligent disciple the son of Drupada</em>. (BG.1.3:38)</td>
<td>Wahai Guruku, lihatlah tentara-tentara besar putera Pandu, yang disusun dengan ahli sekali <em>oleh putera Drupada, murid anda yang cerdas</em>. (BG.1.3:36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this data, the constituents of PP construction either in SLT or in TLT are analyzable based on the lexical and syntactical forms as follows:

In the source language text, the syntactical prepositional phrase *by your intelligent disciple the son of Drupada has* the constitution of lexical preposition *by* + noun phrase *your intelligent disciple the son of Drupada*. This noun phrase is further lexically constituted out of possessive adjective *your* + adjective *intelligent*
+ noun *disciple* + noun phrase *the son of Drupada*. In the target language text, the prepositional phrase is lexically constructed by preposition *oleh* followed by noun phrase *putera Drupada, murid anda yang cerdas* which is then consisting of noun phrase *putera Drupada* and appositional phrase *murid anda yang cerdas*. Both the PP in SLT and TLT are lexically and syntactically describable in tree diagrams as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL

(by *your intelligent disciple the son of Drupada*)

```
PP
  P
  NP
    by Poss. Adj Adj N NP
      your intelligent disciple
```

Prepositional phrase in TL

(oleh *putera Drupada, murid anda yang cerdas*)

```
PP
  P
  NP
    NP APP. P
      oleh putera Drupada murid anda yang cerdas
```

In the syntactical description above, it shows that structure shift occurs in the process of translating the prepositional phrase of the source language into target language. It is clearly seen the change of position of phrase structure *your intelligent disciple* into *murid anda yang cerdas* occurs in which the earlier is syntactically constructed of lexical phrase structure of MH (Pre-modifier *(your as*
poss.Adj + intelligent as Adj)+Head (disciple as noun), while the later one is HM (Head (murid as noun) + post-modifier (anda as poss.adj+yang as rel.pro+cerdas as adj)).

Data 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On the other side, both Lord Krsna and Arjuna, stationed on a great chariot drawn by white horses, sounded their transcendental conchshells. (BG.1.14:46)</td>
<td>Di pihak lawan, Sri Krsna bersama Arjuna yang mengendarai kereta megah yang ditarik oleh kuda-kuda berwarna putih juga membunyikann kerang-kerang rohani mereka. (BG.1.14:43)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lexically, the prepositional phrase of the source language text is constructed by preposition by followed by noun phrase white horses which is constituted out of adjective (white) + noun (horses). While the prepositional phrase of the target language is composed of preposition oleh followed by noun phrase kuda-kuda berwarna putih. This noun phrase is constituted out of noun (kuda-kuda) + verb (berwarna) + adjective (putih). Syntactically, those two prepositional phrases of the source language and the target language are constructed as follows:

In the process of translating the prepositional phrase of the source language into the target language, there is structure shift on the noun phrase. In the source language, the adjective “white” is preceded the noun “horses”, while in the target language, the noun “kuda-kuda” is followed by adjective “putih”.

Prepositional phrase in SL
(by white horses)

Prepositional phrase in TL
(oleh kuda-kuda berwarna putih)
Besides, there is also intra-system shift in noun “horses” which is translated into “kuda-kuda”. In English, the plural thing is indicated by the existence of “s/es” in a word and when it is translated into the target language, the plural noun is usually a repeated word as “kuda-kuda”.

Data 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sin will overcome us if we slay such aggressors. Therefore it is not proper for us to kill the sons of Dhrstarasta and our friends. What should we gain, O Krsna, husband of goddess of fortune, and how could we be happy by killing our own kinsmen?</td>
<td>Kita akan dikuasai oleh dosa kalau kita membunuh penyerang seperti itu. Karena itu, tidak pantas kalau kita membunuh para putera Dhrstarasta dan kawan-kawan kita. O Krsna, suami dewi keberuntungan, apa untungnya bagi kita, dan bagaiman mungkin kita berbahagia dengan membunuh sanak keluarga kita sendiri?</td>
</tr>
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</table>

From the source language text, it can be seen that the prepositional phrase is lexically constituted out of preposition by + verb phrase killing our own kinsmen?. This verb phrase is composed of gerund ‘killing’ followed by noun phrase our own kinsmen?. The prepositional phrase in the target language is comprised of prepositional dengan followed by noun phrase (membunuh sanak keluarga kita sendiri?). The noun phrase is constituted out of verb membunuh + noun phrase sanak keluarga kita sendiri. Syntactically, those prepositional phrases are described as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL (by killing our own kinsmen)  Prepositional phrase in TL (dengan membunuh sanak keluarga kita sendiri)
In this translation of PP of the source language into the target language, there is a shift seen in the VP “killing our own kinsmen” that is in the target language translated into “membunuh sanak keluarga kita sendiri”. The shift of phrase structure occurs in the NP which is the placement of “our own kinsmen”. In the target language, it becomes “sanak keluarga kita sendiri” in which the possessive adjective “our” and noun ”own” are moved after the noun in the target language instead of putting it before the noun as in the source language. it can be said that in SL, “kinsmen” as noun head is preceeded by “own” as noun and “our” as possessive adjective, while in TL, “sanak keluarga” as noun head is followed by “kita” as possessive adjective and “sendiri” as noun.

Data 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The embodied soul may be restricted from sense enjoyment, though the taste for sense objects remains. But ceasing such engagement <strong>by experiencing a higher taste</strong>, he is fixed in consciousness. (BG.2.59:147)</td>
<td>Barangkali kepuasan indria-indria sang roh yang berada dalam badan dibatasi, walaupun keinginan terhadap objek-indria tetap ada. Tetapi bila ia menghentikan kesibukan seperti itu <strong>dengan mengalami rasa yang lebih tinggi</strong>, kesadarannya menjadi mantap. (BG.2.59:146)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prepositional phrase above in the source language text is lexically established by preposition “by” followed by verb phrase which is constituted out of verb “experiencing” + noun phrase “a higher taste”. Whereas, the prepositional phrase in the target language text is lexically constructed by preposition “dengan” followed by verb phrase which is further composed of verb “mengalami” + noun phrase “rasa yang lebih tinggi”. Hence, there is no significant difference between the structure of the prepositional phrase of the source language and target language. On the other hand, the prepositional phrase of the source language and target language can be seen syntactically as follows:
In this translation process, there is a structure shift that occurs in the NP.
The structure of the source language is changed in the target language in which
the article “a” and comparative adjective (comp.adj) “higher” preceding the noun
“taste” in the source language becoming the rel.pro “yang” + comparative marker
“lebih” + the comp.adj “tinggi” following the noun “rasa”.

Lexically, the prepositional phrase in the source language text consists of
preposition “by” followed by noun phrase that is composed of adjective
“disciplic” and noun “succession”. In this case “succession” becomes the head of
the noun phrase while the “disciplic” is the pre-modifier. In the target language
text, the prepositional phrase is constructed of preposition “menurut” followed by
noun phrase. This noun phrase itself consists of noun “garis” + noun “perguruan”.
If they are both analyzed according to the syntactic point of view, it can be drawn
as follows:
In the translation process of the PP in the source language to the target language, seen from the theory proposed by Catford, there is a phrase structure shift that occurs in the TL in which an adjective “disciplic” preceding the noun “succession”, however, in the target language, a noun “perguruan” as post-modifier follows a noun “garis” as a head. Apart from that, the class shift exists as well in the TL indicated by NP “garis perguruan” which consists of noun “garis” and noun “perguruan” without the existence of any adjective. The word “disciplic” itself in the SL is an adjective becoming a noun “perguruan” in the TL. Besides, there is also intra-system shift occurring in the TL in the process of translating preposition “by” into “menurut”. There is a selection of the non-corresponding term in the corresponding target language system. By considering the conceptual meaning of the text, the concept of menurut (according to) is contextually or idiomatically more accepted in the target language rather than oleh (by) which is used in the source language.

Data 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Described lexically, the prepositional phrase in the source language text is composed of preposition “by” followed by noun phrase consisting of noun “birth” only. In the target language text, the prepositional phrase “menurut kelahiran” is composed of preposition “menurut” followed by noun phrase consisting of noun “kelahiran” only. Moreover, in the syntactical point of view, the prepositional phrase of both source language and target language is described as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL (by birth) Prepositional phrase in TL (menurut kelahiran)

```
PP
P  NP
  by  N
   birth
PP
P  NP
  menurut  N
   kelahiran
```

From the data above, there is a shift that occurs in the process of translating the PP of the source language into PP in the target language. It is the intra-system shift in which the preposition “by” is translated into “menurut” in TL. The non-corresponding “menurut” is used in the corresponding target language system. The concept of menurut (according to) is contextually or idiomatically more accepted in the target language rather than the concept of oleh (by) which is used in the source language.

Data 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As the embodied soul continuously passes, in this body, form boyhood to youth to old age, the soul similarly passes into another body at death. A sobel person is not bewildered by such a change. (BG.2.13:91)</td>
<td>Seperti halnya sang roh terkurung di dalam badan terus menerus mengalami perpindahan, didalam badan ini, dari masa kanak-kanak sampai masa remaja sampai usia tua, begitu juga sang roh masuk ke dalam badan lain waktu meninggal. Orang yang tenang tidak bingung karena penggantian itu. (BG.2.13:89)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lexically, in the source language text, the prepositional phrase is constructed by preposition “by” followed by noun phrase “such a change”. While the prepositional phrase exists in the target language text is established of preposition “karena” followed by noun phrase “penggantian itu”. Syntactically, both prepositional phrases in the source language and target language text are explained as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL
(by such a change)

Prepositional phrase in TL
(karena penggantian itu)

In the process of translating the prepositional phrase of the SL to the TL, there is a shift occurring in the TLT. It can be seen from the change of place of “such a” in the target language. Those words become “itu”, which is placed after the noun “penggantian” from its place as in the source language, which is before noun “change”. In the process of translating “by” into “karena”, the intra-system shift occurs in the TLT as “by” and “karena” have weak correspondence. According to Catford (2000), intra-system shift involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the corresponding target language system. The concept of karena “because” is used contextually or idiomatically rather than oleh “by” in the target language.

Data 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O best among men (Arjuna), the person who is not disturbed by happiness and distress and is steady in both is certainly eligible for liberation. (BG.2.15:93)</td>
<td>Whai manusia yang paling baik hati, (Arjuna), orang yang tidak goyah karena suka atau pun duka dan mantap dalam kedua keadaan itu pasti memenuhi syarat untuk mencapai pembebasan. (BG.2.15:92)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the source language text, there is a prepositional phrase which is divided into preposition “by” and noun phrase following it, that is “happiness and distress”. In the target language text, the prepositional phrase is established of preposition “karena” and followed by adjectival phrase “suka ataupun duka”. If it is described syntactically, the prepositional phrase of the source language and target language become as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL:
(by happiness and distress)

Prepositional phrase in TL:
(karena suka ataupun duka)

The prepositional phrase “by happiness and distress” is transferred into “karena suka dan duka” having some shifts in it. The one is structure shift, which can be seen from word “and” transferred into “atau”. This clearly means different as and must be put in for two things which have similar kind, while atau (but) is used to refer to something to be chosen. In other word, both the SL and the TL have different elements in structure or no formal correspondence exists in both of them. Apart from such a shift, with the same data as above, it can also be said intra-system shift occurs in the translation as SL and TL posses systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitutions, but when translation involves selection of a non corresponding term in the TL system. Based on contextual meaning, the conjunction and in SL is different from that of atau in TL because of different preposition. In the SL by while in the TL it is karena. So the translation involves selection of a non corresponding term in the TL system, that is the preposition by is supposed to be followed by and, not or (atau) in SL and also in the TL, the preposition karena is supposed to be followed by atau, not dan (and). With the different data as above, in the process of translating “by” into “karena”, intra-system shift also occurs. It occurs as both English and Indonesian have their own prepositional categories, but they are often different in word-forms which are influenced by the contextual meaning within the text. The concept of
"karena" “because” is more accepted in the contextual meaning than the concept of "oleh" “by” in the target language. Besides, the concept of "ataupun" (or) is more accepted to be used in the target language rather than "dan" (and) as in the source language, in the case of the occurrence of intra-system shift. The other shift is class shift seen from word “happiness”, “distress” that are categorized as nouns in word classes, translated into “suka” and “duka” that are categorized as adjective classes of words.

Data 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My dear Arjuna, one who does not follow in human life the cycle of sacrifice thus established by the Vedas certainly leads a life full of sin. Living only for the satisfaction of the senses, such a person lives in vain. (BG.3.15:182)</td>
<td>Arjuna yang baik hati, orang yang tidak mengikuti system korban suci tersebut yang ditetapkan dalam Veda pasti hidup dengan cara yang penuh dosa. Sia-sialah kehidupan orang seperti itu yang hanya hidup untuk memuaskan indria-indria. (BG.3.16:179)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lexically, the prepositional phrase in the source language text is established of preposition “by” and followed by noun phrase that consists of determiner “the” and noun “Vedas”. Whereas, the prepositional phrase in the target language text is constructed simply of preposition “dalam” and followed by noun “Veda”. Syntactically, those two prepositional phrases of each source language and target language are explained in terms of tree of diagram as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL
(by the Vedas)

```
PP
  P     NP
     |      |
  by   D   N
        |   the
         |   Vedas
```

Prepositional phrase in TL
(dalam Veda)

```
PP
  P     N
     |   dalam
         |   Veda
```
The translation of prepositional phrase from the source language “by the Vedas” into the target language “dalam Veda” have a shift of unit. Noun phrase “the Vedas” in source language is translated into simply noun “Veda” that means there is a shift from unit of noun phrase into that of noun.

Data 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O Dhananjaya, keep all abominable activities far distant by devotional service and in that consciousness surrender unto the Lord. Those who want to enjoy the fruits of their work are misers. (BG.2.49:137)</td>
<td>Wahai dhananjaya, jauhilah segala kegiatan yang menjijikkan melalui bhakti dan dengan kesadaran seperti itu serahkanlah dirimu kepada Tuhan yang Maha Esa. Orang yang ingin menikmati hasil daripada pekerjaannya adalah orang pelit. (BG.2.49:136)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prepositional phrase in the source language is lexically composed of preposition “by” and followed by noun phrase “devotional service”. The noun phrase itself, if it is divided, it consists of adjective “devotional” and noun “service” following it. The prepositional phrase of the target language, on the other hand, is constituted out of preposition “melalui” + noun “bhakti” plainly. Moreover, if the prepositional phrases of the source language and the target language are explained syntactically, it can be seen as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL (by devotional service)  
Prepositional phrase in TL (melalui bhakti)  

The process of translation the PP of the source language into the PP of the target language, there is a shift happening in it. The structure shift occurs in the translation of NP “devotional service” into N “bhakti”. The structure of the source
language is the adjective “devotional” preceding noun “service” however it is transferred into a single noun “bhakti” which is preceded by neither adjective nor followed by noun. With the same data as above, unit shift also occurs in the TL because “devotional service” as a unit of a phrase or a group of words is changed into a different unit that is “bhakti” as a unit of a word. Moreover, in the process of translating the preposition “by” into “melalui”, the intra-system shift happens as the concept of melalui (through) is contextually more acceptable in the target language rather than oleh (by) which is used in the source language.

Data 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thus knowing oneself to be transcendental to the material senses, mind and intelligence, O mighty-armed Arjuna, one should steady the mind by deliberate spiritual intelligence (Krṣṇa consciousness) and thus – by spiritual strength – conquer this insatiable enemy known as lust. (BG.3.43:212)</td>
<td>Dengan mengetahui dirinya melampaui indria-indria material, pikirand an kecerdasan, hendaknya seseorang memantapkan pikiran dengan kecerdasan rohani yang bertabah hati (kesadaran Krṣṇa), dan dengan demikian – melalui kekuatan rohani, mengalahkan hawa nafsu, musuh yang tidak pernah puas, wahai arjuna yang belengan perkasa. (BG.3.43:209)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prepositional phrase in the source language is lexically constructed of prepositional “by” and followed by noun phrase “spiritual strength”. If the noun phrase is divided, it consists of adjective “spiritual” and noun “strength”. Similarly, the lexical items constituting the prepositional phrase consist of preposition “melalui” and noun phrase “kekuatan rohani” which is constructed of noun “kekuatan” as the head and followed by adjective “rohani” as the post-modifier. Syntactically, those prepositional phrases of source language and target language are drawn in a tree of diagram as follows:
In the process of translation the PP of the source language into the target language, the shift seems to happen in case of its structure of phrase that is referred to as phrase structure shift. It can be seen from the NP of the source language in which there is an adjective “spiritual” preceding the noun “strength”, whereas, in the target language, the NP has different structure in which the adjective “rohani” is placed after the noun ‘kekuatan’. Besides that, there is also intra-system shift occurs in the process of translating the preposition “by” into “melalui”. *Melalui* in Bahasa or the target language generally means “according to”, however, it is used in the target language to fit the contextual meaning, rather than using *oleh* (by) as in the source language text.

Data 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>By the evil deeds of those who destroy the family tradition</em> and thus give rise to unwanted children, all kinds of community projects and family welfare activities are devastated. (BG.1.42:69)</td>
<td><em>Akibat perbuatan jahat para penghancur tradisi keluarga</em> yang melahirkan anak-anak yang tidak diinginkan, segala jenis program masyarakat dan kegiatan demi kesejahteraan keluarga akan binasa. (BG.1.42:66)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prepositional phrase in the source language text is analyzed lexically consisting of prepositional “by” and followed by noun phrase. The noun phrase itself contains pre-modifiers and the head consisting of determiner “the” + adjective “evil” as pre-modifiers+ noun “deeds” as a head + preposition “of” +
noun phrase “those who destroy the family tradition”. Then, in the target language text, there is the occurrence of an adverbial phrase which is constituted out of an adverb “akibat” and followed by noun phrase “perbuatan jahat para penghancur tradisi keluarga”. It seems that most nouns are used in the prepositional phrase of target language. Syntactically, those two prepositional phrases can be drawn in diagrams of a tree as follows:

Prepositional phrase in SL
(by the evil deeds of those who destroy the family tradition)

Prepositional phrase in TL
(akibat perbuatan jahat para penghancur tradisi keluarga)

In the process of translating the prepositional phrase “by the evil deeds who destroy the family traditions” of the source language into “Akibat para perbuatan jahat para penghancur tradisi keluarga” in the target language, there are shifts occurring. Proved by noun phrase “the evil deeds” into “perbuatan jahat”, the structure of phrase is shifted, in which in the source language, the noun phrase is built by the adjective “evil” placed before the noun “deeds”, however, in the target language, the adjective “jahat” is placed after the noun “perbuatan”.

Besides, in “the family tradition” into “tradisi keluarga”, the structure is also shifted in which the noun “tradition” in the source language is located after the noun “family”, however, in the target language the noun “tradisi” is preceding the noun “keluarga”. Moreover, there is also class shift in the translation of “who destroy” which refers to a noun in fact but it is described by a verb “destroy”, and then translated into “penghancur” which is noun without any verb characterizing it. So in this case, shortly there is a change of a class of word of verb “destroy” into a noun “penghancur” without any change of meaning in the TL.

Data 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Those who are seers of the truth have concluded that of the non-existent (the material body) there is no endurance and of the eternal (the soul) there is no change. This they have concluded by studying the nature of both. (BG.2.16:95)</td>
<td>Orang yang melihat kebenaran sudah menarik kesimpulan bahwa apa yang tidak ada (badan jasmani) tidak tahan lama dan yang kekal (sang roh) tidak berubah. Inilah kesimpulan mereka setelah mempelajari sifat kedua-duanya. (BG.2.16:93)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prepositional phrase in the source language text “by studying the nature of both” is lexically constructed of prepositional “by” and followed by verb phrase. In this case, the verb phrase is established of verb “studying” followed by noun phrase the nature of both. Besides, the prepositional phrase in the target language text is lexically composed of preposition “setelah” followed by non-finite clause consisting of verb phrase that contains verb “mempelajari” + noun phrase “sifat kedua-duanya”. Furthermore, from syntactical point of view, those prepositional phrases of the source language and target language text are explained as follows:
In the process of translating PP of source language into target language, the intra-system shift occurs in the translation of “by” into “setelah”. In the target language, “by” is in fact having meaning of *oleh*, however *setelah* “after” is idiomatically more acceptable to be used to refer to “by” in the source language in order to fit the contextual meaning of the source language and share the appropriate message as well.

Data 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SLT</th>
<th>TLT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The humble sages, <em>by virtue of true knowledge</em>, see with equal vision a learned and gentle brahmana, a cow, an elephant, a dog, and a dog-eater (outcaste). (BG.5.18:293)</td>
<td>Para resi yang rendah hati, <em>berdasarkan pengetahuan yang sejati</em>, melihat seorang brahmana yang bijaksana dan lemah lembut, seekor sapi, seekor gajah, seekor anjing dan orang yang makan anjing dengan pengelihatan sama. (BG.5.18:290)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lexically, in this source language text, the prepositional phrase is established of prepositional “by” followed by noun phrase. The noun phrase separately consists of noun “virtue”, preposition “of”, adjective “true” and noun “knowledge”. Similarly, the prepositional phrase in the target language text is constructed out of preposition “berdasarkan” followed by noun phrase that contains noun “pengetahuan”, relative pronoun “yang”, and adjective “sejati”. In the other way, the prepositional phrase of the source language and target language are described as follows:
In the process of translating the prepositional phrase “by virtue of true knowledge” in the source language into “berdasarkan pengetahuan yang sejati” in the target language, there is a shift that occurs in the structure of the noun phrase of the source language and target language. In the text of source language, the adjective “true” preceding the noun “knowledge”, however, in the target language; the adjective “sejati” is placed after noun “pengetahuan”. Besides, there is also intra-system shift in the process of translation the preposition “by” into “berdasarkan”. The concept of berdasarkan “based on” is more accepted to be used to translate “by” in the target language rather than oleh “by” that is used in the source language.

V. CONCLUSION

From what was discussed, it can be concluded that there are several similarities and differences between the English prepositional phrase and the Indonesian prepositional phrase. it can be shown that English and Indonesian have their own lexical and syntactical form and they have some similarities and more differences. In lexical and syntactical descriptions previously in the analysis data, it can be seen that most of the data are composed by the preposition followed by such phrases as noun phrase on the “by the Vedas” in source lanaguge and “dalam Veda” in target language and by verb phrase as in “by experiencing a higher taste” in the source language and “dengan mengalami rasa yang lebih tinggi” in the target language. This can be concluded that the prepositional phrase is
lexically and syntactically built of the preposition followed by noun phrase and verb phrase.

Furthermore, in the translation of point of view as previously shown in the data, the shifts from one category to another category such as phrase structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift were also found as far as the data used in this present study are concerned.

As shown by each data previously, there are various translation equivalents of preposition “by” in the prepositional phrase that can be identified, namely oleh, dengan, menurut, karena, dalam, melalui, akibat, setelah, berdasarkan, but the prepositional phrase with preposition “by” has its own closest equivalence. For the preposition “by”, its closest equivalence is “oleh” in the target language text. It shows that “oleh” is the most acceptable word to represent the preposition “by” in the source language. It functions to express the agent or the cause of something.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


