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PELESTARIAN BAHASA IBU UNTUK MEMPERKUAT JATI DIRI BANGSA YANG MAJEMUK

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Hak Cipta ada pada Tim Penyunting Buku dan dilindungi oleh Undang-undang. Dilarang memperbanyak buku ini, kecuali dengan menyebutkan sumbernya, para pembaca dapat mengutip isi dari buku ini untuk kepentingan ilmiah, pencerahan, seminar, aplikasi, diskusi, atau kegiatan ilmiah lainnya.
KATA PENGANTAR

Bahasa ibu adalah bahasa yang menduduki posisi tersendiri dalam kehidupan kebahasaan dan kehidupan manusia. Fungsi dini yang dimilikinya melandasi kedekatan hubungan antara manusia dengan bahasa ibu. Kedudukan bahasa ibu sesungguhnya mengandung makna yang dalam dan kompleks.

Secara sosio-politis, bahasa-bahasa Nusantara berkedudukan sebagai bahasa daerah. Kondisi obyektif bahasa-bahasa ibu, khususnya yang berkedudukan sebagai bahasa daerah yang sebagian besar juga merupakan bahasa-bahasa dengan jumlah penutur yang sangat sedikit, pada umumnya memprihatinkan. Bahasa-bahasa ibu berada dalam kondisi tergusur, baik oleh kehadiran bahasa Indonesia maupun bahasa-bahasa asing yang secara psikologis dan alasan ekonomis memang lebih menguntungkan, lebih berprestise, dan lebih menjanjikan.

Atas dasar keprihatinan itulah, UNESCO menetapkan tanggal 21 Februari sebagai Hari Bahasa Ibu Internasional. Penyelenggaraan kegiatan ilmiah ini didasari oleh keprihatinan dan rasa kecintaan terhadap bahasa ibu dengan tujuan mengkaji dan menemukan alternatif solusi yang menjamin keberadaan dan keberdayaan bahasa-bahasa ibu untuk digagaskkan dan dilaksanakan. Oleh karena itu seminar nasional ini diselenggarakan dengan tujuan (a) mengidentifikasi, menginventarisasi, dan memetakan kembali permasalahan bahasa-bahasa ibu Nusantara; (b) menggagas solusi-solusi alternatif dalam rangka pengembangan penelitian, pemberdayaan, dan revitalisasi bahasa-bahasa ibu.


Denpasar, 14 Februari 2013
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THE EQUIVALENT OF INDONESIAN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES INTO ENGLISH

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ABSTRAK

Terjemahan merupakan pengalihan pesan Bsu (Bahasa Sumber) ke dalam Bsa (Bahasa Sasaran) yang memiliki padanan terdekat. Dalam terjemahan bentuk kalimat dapat mengalami perubahan tetapi makna selalu dipertahankan (Larson, 1984:3). Hal ini diakibatkan oleh setiap bahasa memiliki stuktur dan sistem yang berbeda.


1. Introduction

Translating from one language to the other needs the concern of the translators’ knowledge in linguistics and culture of both languages they work with i.e.: the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The linguistic knowledge comprises of the smallest unit: lexicons, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs. This article is concerned with the discussion of Indonesian prepositional phrases related to locative and direction indicating location.

Prepositional phrase is a phrase containing a preposition and locative noun Alwi et.al (1998:291) for example:

![Diagram of Prepositional Phrase]

(1) di atas meja (Alwi, 1998:292)
(2) dari sekitar kampus

In the example (1) di atas meja the prepositional phrase (PP) comprises of a preposition di followed by a noun phrase (NP) atas meja (noun1/N1 +noun 2/ N2/ → atas + meja), while the example (2) dari sekitar kampus the prepositional phrase comprises of a preposition dari indicating direction to a location and a noun phrase sekitar kampus (N1+N2). If they are translated; the two prepositional phrases into English in isolation they are equivalent to: (1) on the table and (2) from around the campus. The prepositional phrase di atas meja is equivalent 'to on the table' di atas is translated into 'on' if it is translated literally it can have the equivalent as 'on top of the table'. But the second translation does not sound idiomatic in the TL; so the translator has to consider the differences in the system of the SL and the TL.

2. Problems of Study

In regards to the brief explanation above on the equivalent of Indonesian prepositional phrase into English there are some problems to be discussed as the following:

(1) What are the equivalents of Indonesian prepositional phrases indicating location and direction of location into English found in the novel Belenggu and its translation Shacklle?
(2) What are the procedures and types of shifts applied by the translator in translating the Indonesian prepositional phrases indicating location and direction of Location into English?

3. Literary Review

There is a previous study related to translation of Prepositional Phrases being discussed to see the significance and the differences from this study. A postgraduate thesis written by Wardani (2011) entitled 'The Translation of English Locative Prepositional Phrase into Indonesian in the Novel Eclipse and its Translation in Indonesian 'Gerhana'. She states that the forms of English locative prepositional phrases are simple but they have various kind of meaning. The data of her paper was taken from an English novel 'Eclipse' and its translation in Indonesian 'Gerhana', while this study, the data was taken from an well-known Indonesian Novel 'Belenggu' (Pane,1954) written in the early 20th century and was translated into English 'Shackle'(McGlynn,1985). This paper describes in more detail the Indonesian Prepositional Phrase indicating locative and direction, and their equivalents in English.

4. Theory

The theories that are applied to analyse the data of this study are: theory related to Indonesian prepositional phrases proposed by Alwi, et al (1998), theory related to English Prepositional Phrase by Quirk, et.al (1980), Translation Procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000) and Translation Shifts proposed by Catford (1965)

4.1 Indonesian Prepositional Phrase

Alwi et.al (1998: 292-295) proposed that preposition signifies various meaning relationship of a constituent in front of the preposition and the following one. An Indonesian prepositional phrase comprises of a preposition and a noun phrase. A prepositional may be followed by a NP (N1+N2) in case the first noun indicates locative or sometimes only followed by N(1) as shown in the example below:


The first example the prepositional phrase di atas meja comprises of a preposition di and followed by a noun phrase (NP) atas meja (N1+N2), so as the other two examples the 2nd and the 3rd the prepositions dari and ke are followed by the noun phrases 'atas kapal' and 'dalam laci'. Both atas kapal and dalam laci are NPs. The first example of the PP 'di atas meja' indicates the location of the dish (piring) as the subject of the sentence.

In the second example the PP 'dari atas kapal ' indicates the direction of the movement of the goods was unloaded from the ship (dagangannya itu diturunkan). And the 3rd example, the PP 'ke dalam laci' indicates direction into a place, the subject of the sentence he/she places the key into the box (Dia memasukkan kunci itu)

Some Indonesian PPs can appear without N2 if the context of the sentence situation is clear, such:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesian Preposition</th>
<th>Indonesian Translation</th>
<th>English Preposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>di depan</td>
<td>ke depan</td>
<td>dari depan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di muka</td>
<td>ke muka</td>
<td>dari muka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di pinggir</td>
<td>ke pinggir</td>
<td>dari pinggir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di samping</td>
<td>ke samping</td>
<td>dari samping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di sebelah</td>
<td>ke sebelah</td>
<td>dari sebelah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di tengah</td>
<td>ke tengah</td>
<td>dari tengah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are some PP's which are prerequisite the occurrence of N2 after N1 as in the following:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
di \text{ antara} & \text{ ke} & \text{ antara} & \text{ dari} & \text{ antara} \\
di \text{ balik} & \text{ ke} & \text{ balik} & \text{ dari} & \text{ balik} \\
di \text{ dekat} & \text{ ke} & \text{ dekat} & & \\
\end{array}
\]

Compare the sentence 1 and 2 below:

1) Polisi terlibat \text{ di antara pengujuk rasa}
2) *Polisi terlibat \text{ di antara}

It is an exception for the PP \text{ dari} \text{ dekat} does not prerequisite by the occurrence of N2 as shown in the following:

1) Kami menyaksikan peristiwa itu \text{ dari dekat rumah.}
2) Kami menyaksikan peristiwa itu \text{ dari dekat.}

4.2 English Prepositional Phrase

Quirk, et.al (1980:299-303) states that a Prepositional Phrase consists of a preposition followed by a prepositional complement, which characteristically either a noun phrase or a clause (wh-clause or V-ing clause) in nominal function:

\[
\text{Preposition} \quad \text{Prepositional Complement} \\
\text{with} \quad \text{certainty (NP)} \\
\text{at} \quad \text{the bus stop (NP)} \\
\text{from} \quad \text{what he said (wh-clause)} \\
\text{by} \quad \text{singing a peace treaty (V-ing clause)} \\
\]

Prepositional Phrase may function as:

1) Adjunct - The people were singing \text{ on the bus.}
2) Post Modifier of an NP - The people \text{ on the bus} were singing.
3) Complement of a verb - We are looking \text{ at his awful painting.}
4) Complement of adjective - I am sorry \text{ for his parents.}
5) Disjunct - He did, \text{ in all fairness}, try to phone the police
6) Conjunct - \text{ On the other hand}, he made no attempt to help the victim of the apprehend her attacker.

In the examples (1-6) the prepositional phrases has different function from one to the other according to its position in the sentence. The most common function of English PP is as adjunct and post modifier (Quirk et.al, 1980:304)

4.3 Translation Procedure and Translation Shift

4.3.1 Translation Procedure

The equivalent transfer of a SL text to TL text is the most crucial matters in translation, viewing that every language has its own system and culture. Vinay and Jean Darbelnet proposed seven procedures of translation and they are divided into two categories i.e.: direct and oblique translation (Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti 2000: 84-91).

a. Direct translation:

1. Borrowing is a procedure which is usually used by the translator when concept is unknown in the TL.
2. Calque is a type of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression form of another e.g.: \text{ honeymoon (English) → bulan madu (Indonesian)}
3. Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of the SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL.
b. Oblique Translation:
1. Transposition involves the replacement of one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message.
2. Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by changing the view.
3. Equivalence, one or the same situation can be transferred by two texts by using completely different stylistic and structural method.
4. Adaptation, this procedure is used where the type of situation being referred to by the SL is unknown in the TL culture. In such situation a translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent in the TL, some time it is called situational equivalence.

4.3.1 Translation Shifts
Catford (1965), states shift is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL. There are two types of shifts: Level shifts and category shifts
1. Level shift means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL equivalent at a different level.
2. Category Shift refers to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. Unbounded translation is being approximately ‘normal’ or ‘free’ translation where the SL and TL equivalences at whatever rank is appropriate. Category shift covers: changes of rank (unit-shifts), changes of structure, changes of class, and changes of terms in the system. Those shifts are distinguished:
   - Structure shift can occur in all rank, e.g.:
     \[ \text{Jean is beautiful} \quad (\text{SPC}) \rightarrow \text{English} \quad \text{Jean cantik} \quad (\text{SP}) \rightarrow \text{Indonesian} \]
   - Class-shift appears when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of different class from the original.
   - Unit shift refers to translation of a unit at one rank in the SL is equivalent to a unit at different rank in the TL.
   - Intra-system shift refers to a shift when it is appeared within the system, in which the SL and TL posses the system correspond formally their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in TL system, e.g.:
     \[ \text{Tina membeli dua mangga} \quad (\text{SPO}) \quad \text{Indonesian} \]
     \[ \text{Tina bought two mangoes} \quad (\text{SPO}) \quad \text{English} \]
     \[ \text{mango} \quad \text{changes into} \quad \text{mangoes} \quad \text{is due to the inflectional of the plural number in} \quad \text{English.} \]

5. Discussion
The discussion on the analysis of the equivalent of Indonesian prepositional phrases indicating location and direction towards location are described as follows:

5.1. Indonesian Prepositional Phrases Indicating Location and Their Equivalent in English
The equivalents of Indonesian Prepositional phrases indicating location have several equivalents in English as shown in the data below:

Data:
(1) SL : Seperti biasanya, setibanya di rumah dokter Sukartono terus saja menghampiri meja kecil, di ruang tengah, di bawah tempat telpun (Pane, 1954:15).

TL : As he usually did upon arriving home, Dr. Sukartono went directly to the small table beneath the wall phone in the hall (McGlynn, 1985:1).
The above data (1) of the Indonesian prepositional phrase \textit{di ruang tengah} and \textit{di bawah tempat telpun} are equivalent to \textit{in the hall} and \textit{beneath the wall phone}. In the text of the novel \textit{di ruang tengah} is implied to the empty space in the middle of the house, and its equivalent is \textit{in the hall} the equivalent is still retaining the message of the prepositional in the SL \textit{di ruang tengah} indicating the same message of the space in the house. The Indonesian Indonesian prepositional phrase \textit{di bawah tempat telpun} is translated into \textit{beneath the wall phone} the preposition \textit{di bawah} is translated into \textit{beneath} which has the same meaning as the SL and the NP \textit{tempat telpun} is trasfered into the wall phone. The translator transferred \textit{tempat telpun} into \textit{the wall phote} because in the context the telephone was hung on the wall not on the table, here the translator keeps the situation of the indicated locative as it was stated in the SL. The procedure applied by the translator on both of the translation of the PPs \textit{di ruang tengah} and \textit{di bawah tempat telpun} are procedures of equivalent.

(2) SL : Dr. Sukartono memandang sepatunya. Dia tersenyum lucu rasanya membayangkan-bayangkan Tini duduk bersimpul di hadapannya sedang asyik menanggalkan sepatunya (Pane, 1954:17)

TL : Doctor Sukartono stared at his shoes and smiled, amused to imagine Tini kneeling \textit{before him} and removing his shoes (McGlynn, 1985:3).

Data (2) the PP \textit{di hadapannya}, which indicates the position of Sukartono’s wife that he imaged kneeling in front of him; the translator translated it into \textit{before him} which has similar meaning as the SL. The TL PP \textit{before him}, him (NP) indicates explicit pronoun refers to Dr Sukartono the subject of the sentence, while in Indonesian the third person personal pronoun –nya if in isolation can refer to male of female, but in this context is referred to male. The translation of the PP \textit{di hadapannya} into \textit{before him} is applying the procedure of modulation in which the pronoun –nya is translated into explicit meaning in the TL. The type of shift occured in the transfer is intra-system shift in which –nya in the SL was converted into him in the TL due to the different language system.

(3) BSu : Tiba-tiba kedengaran suara mobil berhenti di pekarangan rumah ((Pane, 1954:18).

BSa : Doctor Sukartono heard the sound of a car entering the drive and stooping \textit{in front of the house} (McGlynn, 1985:4).

Data (3) the PP \textit{di pekarangan rumah} is translated into \textit{in front of the house}, the PP \textit{di pekarangan} is translated into \textit{in front of} which indicates the position of the car, the structure of the PP (di pekarangan) is Prep+ N while the translation is a complex Prep (in front of ), there is a shift as shown in the diagram.

The shift from prepositional phrase \textit{di pekarangan} into a complex preposition \textit{in front of} (quirk et.al 1980: 302) but still retains the same meaning; the type of shift occurred in the transfer is level
shift from PP into a complex preposition. The noun rumah was translated into the house (NP) there is also level shift occurred from rumah (N) into the house (NP). The procedure of translation applied in transferring the PP is equivalence.

(4) SL : Sambil duduk di tepi tempat tidur, nyonya Eni mengeluh, "Jawabnya: "Ah kalau saya tahu .." Dokter Sukartono berdiri di hadapannya, sambil memegang pergelandang si sakit (Pane: 1954:20)

TL : The woman sat down on the edge of the bed, "If I only knew." Doctor Sukartono sat beside her and took hold of her wrist (McGlynn, 1984:6).

Data (4), the translation of the Indonesian PP, di tepi tempat tidur into on the edge of the bed can be described in the following diagram:

```
PP (SL)                  PP (TL)
  Prep         NP       Prep         NP
    N1         N2       NP1         PP2
  def.art      N       Prep       N1
                    Prep
                    N2
  di tepi tempat tidur (C.N) on the edge of the bed
```

The diagram shows that the Indonesian PP di tepi tempat tidur is translated into on the edge of the bed. The Indonesian PP comprises of Prep + N1 +N2 as shown in the diagram; while the equivalent in the TL comprises of Prep + NP1+PP2 as shown in the the diagram, there is the occurrence of unit shift from SL into TL PP. The procedure applied in this type of transfer is the procedure of equivalence. The position or the location of the woman (Nyonya Eni) sat in the context is retained in the TL.


TL : It was 9.00 and the night progressed steadily. Now and then The sound of cars rushing buy in front of the house resonated through the open office window (McGlynn, 1984:11)

Data (5) the Indonesian PP di muka rumah was translated into in front of the house, is described in the following diagram:

```
PP (SL)                  PP (TL)
  Prep         NP       Prep         NP
    N1         N2       Prep       N1
                    Prep
                    N2
  di muka rumah in front of the house
```
The shift from prepositional phrase di muka into a complex preposition in front of (Quirk et al. 1980: 302) but still retains the same meaning; the type of shift occurred in the transfer is level shift from NP into preposition. The noun rumah was translated into the house (NP) there is also unit-shift occurred from rumah (N) into the house (NP). The procedure of translation applied in transferring the PP is equivalence, which retains the same location of the SL in the TL.

5.2 Indonesian Prepositional Phrases Indicating Direction to Location and Their Equivalents in English

(6) SL : Sukartono terkejut memandang ke arah isterinya, tetapi ia sudah berpaling lagi, menuju ke kamar tidur (Paine, 1954:19).

TL : Sukartono jumped. He looked in his wife direction but she had already turned away and was walking into the bedroom (McGlynn, 1985:4).

Data (6) the Indonesian PPs ke arah isterinya and ke kamar tidur were translated into in his wife direction and into the bedroom. These two PPs and their translation are describe in the following diagram:

Data (6a) ke arah isterinya (SL) → in his wife direction (SL)

![Diagram](image)

The diagram above shows that data (6a) Indonesian PP ke arah isterinya which indicates direction of towards which direction Sukartono look at (his wife direction) at that moment also she had turned heading to her bedroom. The translation of Indonesian PP ke arah isterinya into in his wife direction; there is an intra-system shift in the transfer of NP1 (arah isterinya) N1 + NP2 {N+poss. marker} into NP1 (his wife direction) NP {poss marker + N}. The translation procedure occurred in this transfer is the procedure of equivalent and the it retains the meaning of the toward a directio in the SL into the TL.

Data (6b) ke kamar tidur (SL) → into the bedroom (SL)

![Diagram](image)
The shift from prepositional phrase di muka into a complex preposition in front of (Quirk et al., 1980: 302) but still retains the same meaning: the type of shift occurred in the transfer is level sh from NP into preposition. The noun rumah was translated into the house (NP) there is also unit-shift occurred from rumah (N) into the house (NP). The procedure of translation applied in transferring the PP is equivalence, which retains the same location of the SL in the TL.

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The diagram above shows that data (6a) Indonesian PP ke arah isterinya which indicates direction of towards which direction Sukartono look at (his wife direction) at that moment also she had turned heading to her bedroom. The translation of Indonesian PP ke arah isterinya into in his wife direction; there is an intra-system shift in the transfer of NP1 (arah isterinya) N1+NP2: N+=poss. marker \} into NP1 (his wife direction) NP \{ poss marker + N}. The translation procedure occurred in this transfer is the procedur of equivalent and the it retains the meaning of the toward a directio in th SL into the TL.

Data (6b) ke kamar tidur (SL) \(\rightarrow\) into the bedroom (SL)
The diagram of data (6b) the Indonesian PP 'ke kamar tidur' indicates direction towards the bedroom is translated into 'into the bedroom' there is a unit-shift occurred in the transfer of 'kamar tidur' N {Compound Noun} into 'the bedroom' (NP). The meaning of the SL is retained in the TL and the procedure applied is the procedure of equivalent.

(7) SL : Tangganya menjangkau block-note dari atas meja, dalam hatinya ia gembira akan kecantikan isterinya itu ((Pane, 1954: 19).

TL : He reached the notepad on the table. Yes, he had to admit Tini is beautiful and this fact did give pleasure (McGlynn, 1985:4).

Data (7) the Indonesian PP indicating direction of location 'dari atas meja' was translated into 'on the table' is shown in the following diagram:

\[
\text{PP (SL)} \quad \text{PP (TL)}
\]

\[
\text{prep} \quad \text{prep} \quad \text{def. Art} \quad \text{N}
\]

\[
\text{N1} \quad \text{N2} \quad \text{on} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{table}
\]

The Indonesian PP 'dari atas meja' comprises of Prep+NP{N1+N2} while the translation in English PP 'on the table' comprises of Prep+NP {definite article +N}; there is a unit shift occurred in the transfer of 'dari atas' into 'on' the preposition dari was not translated in the TL; this is due to the different system of the language. If it is translated into 'from on the table' it does not sounds natural in the TL, because in English the statement 'He reached the notepad on the table' has indicated the direction from a certain location the subject of the sentence reached the notepad in direction of a location (on the table). The procedure of transfer applied is the procedure of equivalent in which the meaning of the SL is retained in the TL.


TL : Sukartono got out of the car and quickly proceed to climb the flight of steps leadings to the ground floor. A young hotel servant took his bag and followed closely behind. Crossing the veranda, the doctor passed through the lobby and entered a narrow hallway lined on both side with doors (McGlynn, 1984:5).

Data (8) the Indonesian PP indicating direction of location 'dari beranda muka' was translated into 'crossing the veranda' (elliptical sentence).

\[
\text{PP (SL)} \quad \text{S (TL)}
\]

\[
\text{Prep} \quad \text{VP}
\]

\[
\text{N1} \quad \text{N2} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{def. Art} \quad \text{N}
\]

\[
\text{dari beranda muka} \quad \emptyset \quad \text{crossing} \quad \text{the} \quad \text{veranda}
\]
The transfer of the Indonesian PP *dari beranda muka* into *crossing the veranda* (S) as shown in the diagram above, there is the occurrence of a level shift from PP into a sentence, while the in the transfer was not appear in the sentence *crossing the veranda* but the meaning is still retained in the following statement *the doctor passed through the lobby* the appearance of the NP indicates the front varenda, the translator restated to emphasized the direction of the doctor entering the premises. The procedure applied in this transfer is the procedure of equivalent.


TL : It was 9.00 and the night progressed steadily. Now and then
The sound of cars rushing by in front of the house resonated *through the open window* (McGlynn, 1984:11)

Data(9) the Indonesian PP indicating direction of location *dari jendela yang masih terbuka* was translated into *through the open office window* (PP).

The diagram above shows the transfer of the Indonesian PP *dari jendela yang masih terbuka* into *through the open office window* ; the SL the prepositional phrase comprises of Prep +NP (N +S), while the transfer English PP comprises of Prep + NP (def.art + NP {mod+N}), there is level shift from S (yang masih terbuka) into NP *the open window*. The procedure of translation that was applied by the translator is the procedure of equivalent. Though the occurrence of a level shift, but the meaning of the SL is retained in the TL. There is another possibility to transfer the Indonesian PP in the TL into *through the window which is opened*.

6. Conclusion
The analysis of data shows that the Indonesian prepositional phrases indicating locative and direction of location have the equivalents of Prepositional phrases indicating locative and direction of location in English, and Sentence (as in data 8). The procedures of translation applied by the translator are equivalent and modulation. The types of shift occurred are: level shift, unit shift and intra-system shifts.

References


