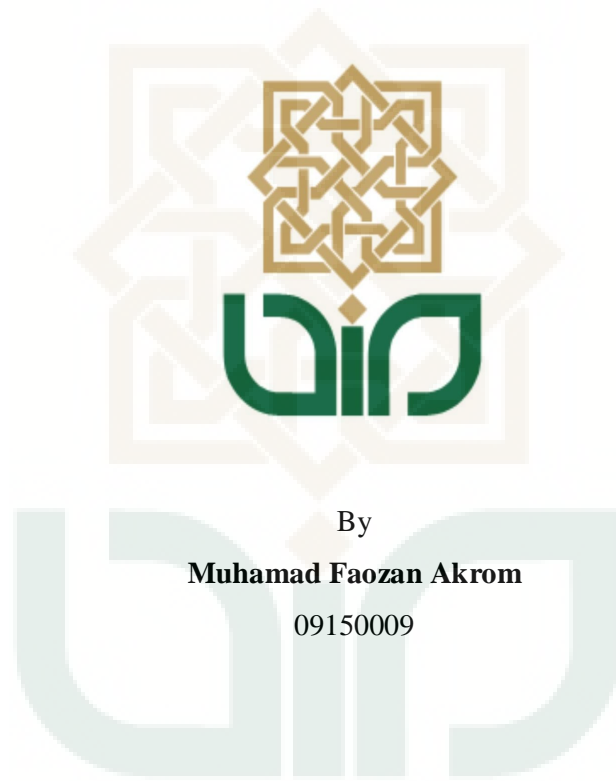


**THE EQUIVALENCE ANALYSIS OF PREPOSITION *DI* AND ITS
TRANSLATION IN AHMAD FUADI'S *NEGERI 5 MENARA***

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Humaniora.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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DEDICATED TO

MY BELOVED PARENTS

MY BELOVED BROTHER AND SISTERS

MY ALMA MATER – UIN SUNAN KALI JAGA YOGYAKARTA

LANGUAGE LEARNERS



MOTTO

WHERE THERE'S A WILL – THERE'S A WAY.

– Old English Proverb –

DREAM WILL COME TRUE IF WE HAVE COURAGE TO PURSUE.

– Walt Disney –

THE JOURNEY OF A THOUSAND MILES BEGINS WITH ONE STEP.

– Lao Tzu –

IF YOU WANT SOMETHING – ALL UNIVERSE CONSPIRES TO HELP YOU.

– The Alchemist –



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Last but not least, I admit that this thesis is not perfect. Thus, any feedbacks, suggestions, and constructive critiques are very welcome for better research in the future. I also hope that this thesis will be beneficial to the development of English Department, particularly on translation study and generally for those who are interested in doing research on prepositions and their translations.

Yogyakarta, June 2013

The Writer

ABSTRAK

KAJIAN KESEPADANAN PREPOSISI *DI* DAN TERJEMAHANNYA DALAM NOVEL *NEGERI 5 MENARA* KARYA AHMAD FUADI

Oleh

Muhamad Faozan Akrom

Preposisi merupakan salah satu bagian dari aturan tata bahasa. Satu preposisi dalam bahasa Indonesia bisa memiliki berbagai padanan terjemahan preposisi dalam bahasa Inggris. Hal ini terkadang membingungkan penerjemah dalam menentukan terjemahan preposisi yang tepat dari bahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa Inggris. Objek penelitian dari tesis ini adalah kalimat yang mengandung preposisi *di* pada novel *Negeri 5 Menara* karya Ahmad Fuadi dan terjemahannya *The Land of Five Towers*. Sedangkan data dari penelitian ini adalah preposisi *di* dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan kesepadanan terjemahan preposisi *di* dalam bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini juga dimaksudkan untuk menjelaskan alasan-alasan dalam memilih kesepadanan terjemahan preposisi *di* dalam bahasa Inggris.

Metode yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data adalah analisa dokumen tertulis. Yaitu dengan menumpulkan dan mengidentifikasi kalimat yang mengandung preposisi *di* dan terjemahannya. Kemudian untuk mengetahui makna dari preposisi *di* tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori preposisi dari Alwi. Sedangkan hasil padanan terjemahan dari preposisi *di* dianalisis menggunakan teori preposisi dari Quirk.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa preposisi *di* bisa diterjemahkan ke dalam empat belas jenis preposisi yang berbeda dalam bahasa Inggris. Yaitu preposisi *in*, preposisi *at*, preposisi *on*, preposisi *of*, preposisi *over*, preposisi *around*, preposisi *for*, preposisi *behind*, preposisi *to*, preposisi *during*, preposisi *onto*, preposisi *by*, preposisi *with*, dan preposisi *below*.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, kesepadanan, preposisi

ABSTRACT

THE EQUIVALENCE ANALYSIS OF PREPOSITION *di* AND ITS TRANSLATION IN AHMAD FUADI'S *NEGERI 5 MENARA*

By

Muhamad Faozan Akrom

Preposition is a part of grammatical rules. A preposition in Indonesian can have various equivalent prepositions in English. This phenomenon sometimes confuses the translator in choosing the appropriate equivalent preposition from Indonesian into English. The objects of this thesis are sentences containing preposition *di* found in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* by Ahmad Fuadi and its translation *The Land of Five Tower*. The data of this research is the simple preposition *di* and its translation in English. This research is aimed to describe the translation equivalence of preposition *di* in English. The research is also intended to explain the reasons in choosing the equivalent translation of preposition *di* in English.

The method of collecting data is analysis on written document by collecting and indentifying the sentences containing the simple preposition *di* and its translation in the novel. After that, the writer uses the theory of preposition proposed by Alwi et al to determine the meaning of the simple preposition *di*. Meanwhile, the writer uses the theory of preposition proposed by Quirk in analyzing the translation equivalence of the simple preposition *di* in English.

The result findings of this research show that the simple preposition *di* can be translated into fourteen different kinds of prepositions in English. There are preposition *in*, preposition *at*, preposition *on*, preposition *of*, preposition *over*, preposition *around*, preposition *for*, preposition *behind*, preposition *to*, preposition *during*, preposition *onto*, preposition *by*, preposition *with*, and preposition *below*.

Key words: translation, equivalence, preposition

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Translation, both commercial and literary, is an activity that is growing phenomenally in today's globalized world. The study of translation, an interdisciplinary field known as translation studies, has also developed enormously in the past several years. Translation study is academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. By its nature, it is multilingual and also interdisciplinary encompassing any language combinations, various branches of linguistics, comparative literature, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies including postcolonialism and postmodernism as well as sociology and historiography (Munday 1).

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, the definition of translation is “the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language” (Hornby 1573). The literal definition of translation in this dictionary still needs more elaborations to provide the exact meaning of translation. Therefore, one of the experts in translation studies states that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (Catford 20). SL is abbreviation of ‘Source Language’ and

TL is abbreviation of 'Target Language'. In addition to the definition of translation, Newmark states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (5). In general, translation is the process of transferring meaning by equivalent material from the SL into the TL.

In terms of the benefits, translation provides the way for people in transferring the new knowledge from one language into another language. Translation can also be a tool to transfer almost any knowledge; science, religion, etc. By doing a good translation, people can share information for others, for example, the translation of verses of Al-Qur'an which is written in Arabic into Indonesian. It can help Indonesian people/Muslims to know the meaning of those verses so that they can comprehend Al-Qur'an easier. The advice of helping each other in doing goodness is also stated in the Holy Al-Qur'an (Al-Mā'idah: 2):

وَلَا تَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍۭٓ أَن صَدُّوكُمْ عَنِ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ أَن تَعْتَدُوا

وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَىٰ الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ

Ill feeling for a people should not lead you, because they barred you from [entering] the Sacred Mosque, to transgress. Cooperation in

piety and Godwariness, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression and be wary of Allah.

From the verse above, people are suggested to do good things to help others and one of the ways that they can do is knowledge transference through doing a good translation.

In the presence of both translation phenomena and translation studies, it is interesting to analyze the translation of one of the Indonesian famous novels entitled *Negeri 5 Menara* written by Ahmad Fuadi as a part of its trilogy; *Negeri 5 Menara* (2009); *Ranah 3 Warna* (2012); and *Rantau 1 Muara* (2013). This novel has won several awards, including the 2012 *Khatulistiwa* Literary Award (Long List) and the 2010 Favorite Fiction Writer and Book from the Indonesian Readers Award (Fuadi 358). This novel has also been filmed with the same title and released in February 2012. Further, this novel also has been translated into English with the title *The Land of Five Towers* by Angie Kilbane.

Since the novel entitled *Negeri 5 Menara* has been translated into English, it is interesting to analyze the translation of prepositions in this novel, particularly the simple preposition *di* and its translation in English. In a short analysis, the writer found many preposition translation of both simple and complex prepositions. However, the translation of the simple preposition *di* is the most interesting one because it has been translated into fourteen different kinds of prepositions in English. Therefore, the writer is very interested in analyzing the translation of simple preposition

di from the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* since this novel provides many kinds of data to be observed.

Preposition is one of the word classes that exists in many languages in the world including Indonesian and English. It is very often used in sentences. It is used to express place, time, direction, purpose, possession, identification, distance, etc. Often the correct preposition cannot be guessed, and one has to learn the expression as a whole. In some expressions, “English has no preposition where one may be used in another language; in other expressions the opposite is true” (Swan 425). Sometimes prepositions are translated with the same word class and sometimes they are translated into others, or they are not translated. It depends on the verbs that occur before them, the interpretation of the translator himself, and the meaning of the preposition in the source language and target language. In some languages, one preposition can have more than one meaning. For example, the preposition *dari* can be used to express place and possession as shown in the following example.

- a. Saya datang *dari* kota Yogyakarta. (place)
- b. Ayah *dari* sang juara matematika itu adalah seorang ilmuwan.
(possession)

Another Indonesian preposition such as simple preposition *di* can also be used to express place and time as shown in the examples below:

- a. Saya duduk di kursi. (place)
- b. Kelas bahasa akan mulai di jam 10 pagi. (time)

However, it is rare that the simple preposition *di* is used to express time in Indonesian. The simple preposition *di* is substituted by the preposition *pada* which is commonly used to indicate time.

Furthermore, it also happens in English that one preposition can express many meanings. For example, the preposition *at* can be used to express more than one meaning (Winshon 289-290).

- a. He used to be a student *at* a North American university. (place)
- b. I told her to meet us *at* six o'clock sharp. (time)

Sometimes one preposition in Indonesian can be translated into many prepositions in English, such as preposition *di* which can be translated into *in*, *on*, or *at*. It arises a problem in translating prepositions, because sometimes the translator is confused in choosing the proper equivalent of Indonesian prepositions in English. In the process of translation either from English into Indonesian or vice versa, the different usage and meaning of preposition must be well mastered in order to get a proper translation. This is also applied in analyzing the product of translation such as translating the preposition, because translation is not only about the process of translating but also the product of translation itself.

In terms of translation process, it also needs to consider formal correspondence. It observes whether any TL rank (sentences, clause, word, group or morpheme) plays the same role in TL system as what happens in SL rank which plays in the SL system.

SL: Malam itu aku tidur bersesak-sesak *di* lantai beralaskan karpet, *di* kamar calon pelajar bersama anak-anak lain.

TL: That night I slept crowded *on* the carpet covered floor *in* a room with the other prospective students.

From the above text it can be seen that the preposition *di* in the SL can be translated into preposition *on* and *in* in the TL. It has no change on any category or unit. Then this text can be said as a formal correspondence of the preposition translation.

The above idea is the reason to do this study, to see about how the process and the result of Indonesian prepositions have been translated into English. Although a preposition is only a small word class of languages, it is very important to do the right translation from one language into another, because wrong translation of prepositions will give different meanings in the target language. Further, it is important to know the right meaning of prepositions in translating Indonesian texts into English texts to create better translation results so that the message of the source language can be well transferred in the target language.

1.2. Scope of Study

This study deals with the translation of the preposition from the Indonesian text as the source language (SL) found in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* written by Ahmad Fuadi into English as the target language (TL) found in *The Land of Five Towers* translated by Angie Kilbane. In this novel, there are many prepositions used in constructing the sentences. Further, to avoid the large discussion, the research is limited to focus on analyzing the simple preposition *di* and its translation in English.

1.3. Problem Statements

As mentioned in the background, this research deals with translation of preposition *di* from Indonesian into English. Sometimes, the way in which prepositions are translated gives many questions especially for the people in learning English. Therefore, the problem statements in this research are:

1. How are the simple prepositions *di* in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* translated into English?
2. What are the English translation equivalences of the simple preposition *di* in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*?

1.4. Objectives of Study

Based on the problem formulated above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To find out the English translations of the simple preposition *di* in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*.
2. To analyze the English translation equivalence of the simple preposition *di* in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*.

1.5. Significance of Study

This study is conducted to provide both theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, the significance of this study is to give contribution to the development of linguistic studies. The result of this study is expected to give some understandings of the translation of preposition studies, especially in translation equivalence from Indonesian into English and to help in choosing the equivalent translation of the simple preposition *di* in English based on the meaning of the prepositions. The usage of the theory of prepositions and translation equivalence used in this study will help to understand how to translate Indonesian prepositions into English version. This result of study may be useful as a good reference for further research in translation studies, especially for those who are interested in analyzing the topic related to prepositions.

Practically, the study is expected to give constructive feedback to the translators and students of English, particularly to those who are much involved in the translation of English works in order to make the target text understood easily by target readers. It is also hoped to improve the knowledge about translation equivalence of prepositions especially from Indonesian into English for the foreign language learners.

1.6. Prior Researches

There are some previous researches related to this study. The first is a thesis by Putra from Udayana University (2006) entitled “The analysis of prepositional adjective in the translation of *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain into *Petualangan Tom Sawyer* by Djokolelono.” He discusses about the meaning of prepositional adjectives in English as the SL into Indonesian as the TL. He also analyzes the loss and gain of information that occurs in the translation of prepositional adjectives. For analyzing these problems he uses the theory proposed by Larson and Nida. He finds that grammatical forms of SL (English) are mostly translated into TL (Indonesian) equivalently by the same forms. Even when they are translated differently, the meaning in SL is well maintained in TL.

There are some points to be noticed here, first in the abstract, he mentions that the prepositional adjectives that occur in SL text are not always translated into the same forms in TL text, but in the conclusion, he finds that prepositional adjectives in SL text are translated into the same form in TL text. This fact gives a confusion about which analysis he finds to be true, whether he finds the similarity only in grammatical form or in the form of the equivalences of whole prepositional adjectives from SL text into TL text. He does not give more analysis to state the reason why he semantically considers the prepositional adjectives or the adjective phrases properly translated into the TL either. But apart from those things mentioned above, this thesis gives a contribution to this study in how to

see and analyze the meaning of prepositional adjectives as he shows in his analysis, the meanings of the SL and the TL texts are mainly the same even though there are some changes in information in the TL.

The second is a thesis that also discusses prepositions written by Sariyana from Udayana University (2009) entitled “The Preposition *Of* in Noun Phrase Construction and Its Translation into Indonesian”. He discusses the types of meaning reflected in the construction of noun phrases and the kind of shift that can be found in translating the preposition ‘of’ in noun phrases into Indonesian. He uses the theory proposed by Nida and Catford. Then, the conclusion he can get is that the appearance of preposition ‘of’ in the form of zero translation occupies the highest rank among all variations. He finds that preposition ‘of’ can be not translated and translated into: *dari, yang, tentang, bagi, karena, and dengan*. And there also will be an inevitable loss and gain of information, level shift, and category shift. But he does not explain why there is or not any structure shift in translating the noun phrases of the source language text into the target language text, or in another way, he could put some reasons to state why any shift can occur or not occur in the translation of the preposition ‘of’ into the TL text.

The strength of this thesis is that he identifies the occurrences of the preposition ‘of’ in the TL so clearly, which gives an idea for this study to see also the occurrences of the simple prepositions in Indonesian into

English, based on the way how he counts the occurrences of preposition ‘of’ in the SL into certain equivalences in the TL.

The third is a thesis written by M Faris Usman from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2013) entitled “The Translation of Islamic Terms in Ahmad Fuadi’s *Negeri 5 Menara*”. He discusses about the use of translation procedures in translating Islamic terms into English. He also uses these procedures in order to gain the degree of acceptability of the translation of Islamic terms in English from the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. He uses the theory of translation procedures proposed by Peter Newmark to categorize the translation of Islamic terms. In addition, in terms of acceptability, he uses the criteria of acceptability proposed by Nida. The analysis shows that the quality of the translation procedures applied in translating the Islamic terms found in the novel are 30% very good, 61% good, and 9 % poor. The conclusion of his thesis states that there are thirteen translation procedures used to translate the Islamic terms; consisting of literal translation, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, modulation, addition, shift, omission, expansion, couplet, and triplet.

The previous researches above are similar to the research that the writer conducts in the study of preposition. What makes this study different from those previous researches is this study takes the simple preposition *di* and its translation in English as the focus topic. Then, the

analysis is describing the equivalence occurrences of the simple preposition *di* in English.

1.7. Theoretical Approach

The analyzed texts in this research are a product of translations from Indonesian (SL) into English (TL). The data are collected from the novel *Negeri 5 Menara* written by Ahmad Fuadi (2009) and its translation *The Land of Five Towers* which was translated by Angie Kilbane (2011). To analyze the meaning of Indonesian preposition *di* the writer uses the explanation of preposition that is proposed by Alwi et al. They propose that preposition or *kata depan* means a word that connects a noun with another word. A preposition is used to indicate a relation of meaning between the front constituent and the back constituent (Alwi et al 288). In addition, the writer also uses the explanation of English prepositions proposed by Quirk et al.

Further, in order to explain the translation equivalence of the simple preposition *di* in English, the research also uses the theory of translation equivalence proposed by Catford that consisting of textual equivalence and formal correspondence. More details about the theory used in this research presented in the second chapter, the theoretical background.

1.8. Method of Research

1.8.1. Type of Research

The type of this research is a qualitative research in which the data analysis will be explained descriptively. Natasha Mack states that “qualitative research is typically more flexible – that is, a qualitative research allows the greater spontaneity and adaptation of the interaction between the researcher and the study participant” (4). Subroto states that qualitative research is in which the researcher analyzes the data in forms of words, sentences, discourses, photographs/pictures, diaries, memorandums, and tape-video (7). In this research, in which the data are taken from the novels, the analysis will be in forms of words not in statistic data.

Further, qualitative research can be done through library and field research. This study applies library research. This method is applied by reading and studying some books concerning with the topic of the problems. Nawawi states that library research is a research activity done by collecting the data from some sources either from library or other places (31). The sources used for this study including books, journals, newspapers, magazines, website containing appropriate materials, etc.

1.8.2. Source of Data

In qualitative research, there are two kinds of data; the main data and supporting data. The main data are the words or actions whereas the

supporting data are additional data such as documents and previous researches (Moleong 157). The main data of this research are taken from the novel entitled *Negeri 5 Menara* written by Ahmad Fuadi. It is published on July 2009 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. This novel consists of 422 pages. In addition, the English version of this novel is *The Land of Five Towers* translated by Angie Kilbane and consists of 387 pages. This translation is published in 2011 by the same publisher – Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The research also uses some supporting data such as previous thesis analyzing preposition translation from Indonesian into English or vice versa.

1.8.3. Method of Collecting Data

In order to get the information for this research, the writer uses documentation method. The documentation is done by reading both Indonesian and English edition of Fuadi's novel, entitled *Negeri 5 Menara* and its translation into *The Land of Five Towers*, carefully and intensively in order to find the data that contain the prepositions *di* and its translations. Then, the writer does the following procedures to collect the data:

1. Identifying the SL sentences which contain the simple preposition *di* as the SL data and underline them.
2. Identifying the TL sentences which contain the translation of the simple preposition *di* as the TL data and underline them.

3. The data of both source language (SL) and target language (TL) are put in the table side by side.

1.8.4. Method of Analyzing Data

The writer uses descriptive analysis to discuss the data in this research. Descriptive analysis is an analysis which is conducted to illustrate and to describe a phenomenon by using scientific procedures to answer the problem (Sutedi 16). The writer uses the following steps in analyzing the data.

1. Finding how the simple preposition *di* in the SL is translated in the TL;
2. Determining the meanings of simple preposition *di* that affect the choice of certain prepositions in English for its equivalences;
3. Finding, classifying, and analyzing the data based on the literal equivalent translations of preposition *di* in English;
4. Describing the reasons of choosing literal or non-literal equivalence prepositions in translating the preposition *di* into English;
5. Drawing the conclusion.

1.9. Thesis Organization

In order to have guidance for both the writer in arranging the research and the readers in understanding the whole contents, this thesis is divided into four chapters.

Chapter one is the introduction that includes background of study, scope of study, problem statements, objectives of study, significance of study, prior researches, theoretical approach, methods of study, and thesis organization.

Chapter two is the explanation about the theories. It presents the underlying theories. It firstly explains the theory of translation. Next, this chapter provides theory of translation equivalence proposed by Catford. This chapter also explains the theory of Indonesian prepositions by Alwi et al and the meaning of prepositions in English proposed by Quirk and Swan.

Chapter three is for research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the writer discusses and analyzes the data analysis using preposition theories to describe the form and the meaning of prepositions *di* in Indonesian and its English translation. Then, the writer describes the reasons why the simple translation *di* can be translated into its literal or other equivalent prepositions in English.

Chapter four is the conclusion from the entire discussion and the suggestions from the writer about the related future research for preposition translation from Indonesian into English.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the simple preposition *di* found in the SL text and its translation in English, the writer can draw a conclusion about the translation of the simple preposition *di* in the novel *Negeri 5 Menara*. The writer finds one-hundred and nine (109) sentences containing the simple preposition *di*. The simple preposition *di* is translated into many different kinds of preposition in English.

For these one-hundred and nine (109) translation equivalence cases of the simple preposition *di*, there are fourteen kinds of prepositions have been chosen as the translation equivalence of the simple preposition *di* consisting of 40 cases translated into preposition *in*, 29 cases translated into preposition *at*, 22 cases translated into preposition *on*, 4 cases translated into preposition *of*, 3 cases translated into preposition *over*, 2 cases translated into preposition *around*, 2 cases translated into preposition *for*, and 1 case translated into preposition *behind*, preposition *to*, preposition *during*, preposition *onto*, preposition *by*, preposition *with*, and preposition *below* for each. This calculation shows that preposition *in*, preposition *at*, and preposition *on* are commonly used as the translation equivalences of the simple preposition *di* in English.

Based on literal equivalent preposition of the simple preposition *di* in English, the writer divides the translation equivalence of the simple preposition *di* into two categories: the first is the simple preposition *di* which is translated into its literal equivalent prepositions in English that consists of preposition *in*, preposition *at*, and preposition *on* showing the meaning of place and time; the second is the simple preposition translated into non-literal equivalent prepositions in English consisting of preposition *over*, preposition *of*, preposition *around*, preposition *for*, preposition *behind*, preposition *to*, preposition *during*, preposition *onto*, preposition *by*, preposition *with*, and preposition *below* which are used to express the meaning of possession, intended destination, specific location, and period of time.

In general, the simple preposition *di* has the meaning of place or location but with the additional elements of the meaning of preposition in English, such as the sense of dimension (volume or area, line or surface, point or contact), the sense of time (point of time or period of time), and destination, the simple preposition *di* can be translated into various kinds of prepositions in English. In addition, the simple preposition *di* has more general meaning compared to English prepositions where these fourteen different kinds of preposition can be translated into simple preposition *di* in Indonesian.

4.2. Suggestions

A preposition is a part of the grammatical rules in making a sentence. It is used when talking about position, direction, time, etc. The meaning of one

preposition is sometimes different from another. Thus, in order to produce a good translation in the TL. It is very important that the translator comprehend the knowledge both in SL and TL grammar. So, the translator is able to choose the equivalent of the preposition properly.

This research only analyzes the simple preposition *di* in Indonesian and its translations in English. Meanwhile, there are other simple prepositions such as preposition *ke*, *dari* etc. and also the complex prepositions in those languages which may also be translated into simple or complex prepositions. In order to enrich our comprehension of prepositions, those who are interested in conducting future research of prepositions can analyze the preposition from other aspects as mentioned above from both simple and complex prepositions.

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APPENDICES

A. Data: The Translation of Simple Preposition *di* in English

A.1. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *in*

1. SL: Sebuah pesan pendek muncul berkedip-kedip *di* ujung kanan monitor.
(3)
TL: A short message flashed *in* the right-hand corner of the monitor. (3)
2. SL: *Di* ruang tengah, Ayah duduk di depan Televisi hitam putih 14 inchi.
(6)
TL: *In* the living room, Father was sitting in front of the black – and – white 14 inch television. (6)
3. SL: “Buyuang, sejak waang masih *di* kandungan, Amak selalu punya cita-cita” mata Amak kembali menatapku. (8)
TL: “Son, since you were still *in* your Amak’s womb, I have always had dreams,”... (7)
4. SL: SMA – dunia impian yang sudah aku bangun lama *di* kepalaku pelan-pelan gemeretak, dan runtuh jadi abu dalam sekejap. (8)
TL: Public high school – the dream world I had built up *in* my head for so long slowly rattled, and then collapsed into dust in the blink of an eye. (8)
5. SL: Pak Etek sedang belajar *di* Mesir dan kami sering berkirim surat. (12)
TL: He was currently studying *in* Egypt and we were sending each other letters. (11)

6. SL: Di Madani itu mereka tinggal **di** asrama dan diajari disiplin untuk bisa bahasa asing tiap hari. (12)
 TL: At Madani, they live **in** dorms and were taught the discipline to speak foreign language every day. (11)
7. SL: Amak yang sedang menyiram pot bunga suplir **di** ruang tamu ternganga kaget. (13)
 TL: Amak who was watering a pot of maidenhair fern **in** the living room, gaped in shock. (12)
8. SL: Bukannya gembira tapi ada rasa nyeri **di** dadaku mendengar persetujuan mereka. (13)
 TL: It wasn't happiness, but a strange pain **in** my chest upon hearing their agreement. (13)
9. SL: **Di** kota sejuk ini kami berhenti di loket bus antar pulau... (15)
 TL: **In** this cool city, we stopped at a counter for the inter-islands bus... (15)
10. SL: Kami duduk **di** kursi berbahan beludru merah yang empuk **di** baris ke tiga dari depan. (15)
 TL: We sat **in** seats of soft red velvet **in** the third row from the front. (15)
11. SL: Sementara **di** bangku belakang, duduk seorang anak kurus, berkulit bersih, bermata dalam dan bermuka petak. (27)
 TL: While **in** the row behind me, sat a skinny, clear-skinned kid with a square face. (26)
12. SL: Beruntung sekali dia tinggal **di** ibukota pikirku iri. (47)

TL: He's so lucky to live **in** the capital, I though enviously. (44)

13. SL: Kalau mengikuti *qanun* yang dibacakan tadi malam, lonceng empat kali di jam 5 artinya tanda semua aktivitas harus berhenti dan semua murid harus ada **di** masjid dengan pakaian rapih dan bersarung. (64)

TL: According to the *qanun* read out loud last night, a bell four times at five o'clock meant that all activities must stop and all students had to be **in** the mosque dressed neatly and wearing a sarong. (60)

14. SL: Sebuah purnama menggantung **di** langit. (109)

TL: A full moon hung **in** the sky. (102)

15. SL: ..., dengan izin Tuhan, membuat perubahan besar **di** dunia dan sebuah tempat di tengah padang pasir Arafah. (111)

TL: ...with the permission of the God, made a big change **in** the world somewhere in the middle of the Arabic desert. (104)

16. SL: Lantunan suaranya mendinginkan udara kelas kami yang panas **di** musim kemarau. (113)

TL: **In** the hot season, his voice cooled our class when he recites Al-Qur'an. (106)

17. SL: Padahal aku merasa cukup baik **di** bidang ini. (159)

TL: But I felt I was pretty good **in** this field. (149)

18. SL: Seakan-akan **di** matanya dunia ini toko buku... (175)

TL: ...as if **in** his eyes, this world was a free book store. (164)

19. SL: **Di** aula Dulmajid sampai menutup muka... (184)

TL: **In** the hall, Dulmajid covered his face... (172)

20. SL: Dan sinar tidak bisa datang dan ada **di** tempat yang gelap. (190)
 TL: And a light cannot come and be **in** a dark place. (178)
21. SL: Maka, **di** diari terpercayaku... (194)
 TL: So, **in** my trusty diary.... (182)
22. SL: Aku melihat dunia **di** awan-awan itu. (208)
 TL: I see the world **in** those clouds. (196)
23. SL: Aku tulis **di** halaman diari tentang mimpi-mimpi kami di bawah menara tadi sore. (211)
 TL: I wrote **in** the pages of my diary about our dreams beneath the minaret earlier that evening. (199)
24. SL: **Di** kepalaku berkecamuk badai mimpi. (212)
 TL: **In** my head a storm of dream swirled. (199)
25. SL: Banyak keajaiban terjadi **di** dunia... (233)
 TL: Many miracles happen **in** this world ... (220)
26. SL: Namanya tetap terdengar seperti bersenandung **di** gendang telingaku. (250)
 TL: Her name still danced **in** my ears. (236)
27. SL: Tahun lalu ketika duduk **di** kelas lima... (299)
 TL: Last year, **in** class five... (279)
28. SL: ...berlomba berbisik **di** setiap sudut kepalaku. (312)
 TL: ...competed to wishper **in** every corner of my mind. (292)
29. SL: ...aku menghadap Ustad Torik yang menunggu **di** kantornya. (314)
 TL: ...I went to meet Ustad Torik who was waiting **in** his office. (294)

30. SL: ...untuk membeli diari baru **di** desa sebelah... (325)
 TL: ...just to buy a new journal **in** the neighboring village... (304)
31. SL: Hidup kami hampir terpusat di ruang kecil **di** kompleks guru ini. (328)
 TL: Our lives were almost entirely centered on the small newsroom **in** the teacher's complex. (307)
32. SL: ...sebuah note kecil **di** tangan... (328)
 TL: ...with a small notepad **in** their hand... (307)
33. SL: Kini kembali berkumpul **di** aula. (338)
 TL: We gathered **in** the hall. (317)
34. SL: **Di** ujung kelopak matanya aku menangkap kilau air yang siap luruh. (360)
 TL: I saw a sparkle of water **in** the corner of his eye, ready to fall. (338)
35. SL: **Di** desa di sebelah kampungku **di** Gowa.... (365)
 TL: A neighboring **village in** Sulawesi... (342)
36. SL: Sambil makan malam **di** dapur umum... (382)
 TL: When eating dinner **in** the kitchen... (359)
37. SL: Yaitu tentang masa keemasan Islam **di** ranah Eropa... (389)
 TL: It was about the golden age of Islam **in** Europe. (366)
38. SL: Salah satu kegiatan yang paling menarik **di** minggu terakhir.... (394)
 TL: One of the most interesting activities **in** our final week... (372)
39. SL: ...penyesalan yang tersisa **di** hatiku. (399)
 TL: ...regret left **in** my heart. (377)

40. SL: ...asap-asap putih menyelinap keluar dari lubang-lubang drainase **di** trotoar... (400)
- TL: ...resembling white smoke, smoke out from drainage holes **in** the sidewalks... (378)

A.2. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *at*

1. SL: Televisi **di** ujung ruang kantor menayangkan weather Channel yang mencatat suhu di luar minus 2 derajat celcius. (2)

TL: The television **at** the end of office showed the Weather Channel, displaying a temperature of minus two degrees Celsius. (2)
2. SL: Posisi kantorku hanya sepelemparan batu dari di The Capitol, beberapa belas menit naik mobil ke kantor George Bush **di** Gedung Putih , kantor Collin powell **di** Department of State, markas FBI, dan Pentagon.(2)

TL: My office is just a stone's throw away from The Capitol, some 15 minutes by car away from George Bush's office **at** the White House, Collin Powell's **at** the Department of state, FBI headquarters, and the Pentagon. (2)
3. SL: Nilaiiku adalah tiket untuk mendaftar ke SMA terbaik **di** Bukittinggi. (5)

TL: My grades were my ticket to enroll **at** Bukittinggi State High School. (5)
4. SL: Tiga tahun aku ikuti perintah amak belajar **di** madrasah tsanawiyah, ... (5)

TL: For three years I'd followed the orders of my Amak to study *at* an Islamic junior high school. (5)

5. SL: ...bukan hanya berceramah *di* mimbar surau di kampungku. (9)

TL: ... not just lecturing *at* the podium of my village mosque. (8)

6. SL: *Di* Madani itu mereka tinggal di asrama dan diajari disiplin untuk bisa bahasa asing tiap hari. (12)

TL: *At* Madani, the live in a dorms and were taught the discipline to speak foreign language every day. (11)

7. SL: Di kota sejuk ini kami berhenti *di* loket bus antar pulau . . . (15)

TL: In this cool city, we stopped *at* a counter for the inter-islands bus. (15)

8. SL: Beberapa orang asyik membaca *di* meja kayu yang berjejer-jejer... (33)

TL: Some people were engrossed in reading *at* wooden desks lined up... (31)

9. SL: Hari ini aku sampai *di* PM dengan perasaan bimbang. (37)

TL: Today I arrived *at* PM with mixed emotions. (36)

10. SL: Ketika duduk di SD, guruku menyuruh kami sekelas mengibarkan bendera merah putih dari kertas minyak *di* pinggir jalan kampung. (43)

TL: When I was in elementary school, my teacher told our class to wave red and white flags made from wax paper *at* the side of my village road. (41)

11. SL: Kalau mengikuti *qanun* yang dibacakan tadi malam, lonceng empat kali *di* jam 5 artinya tanda semua aktivitas harus berhenti dan semua murid harus ada di masjid dengan pakaian rapih dan bersarung.(64)

TL: According to the *qanun* read out loud last night, a bell four times **at** five o'clock meant that all activities must stop and all students had to be in the mosque dressed neatly and wearing a sarong. (60)

12. SL: **Di** waktu malam, menjadi penambah selimut di atas celana panjang ... (85)

TL: **At** night, they could be extra blanket worn on top of pants ... (79)

13. SL: Air biru telaga yang hening memantulkan awan awan pagi yang menggantung **di** ujung-ujung bukit. (89)

TL: Its tranquil blue water reflected the morning clouds hanging **at** the tips of the hills. (83)

14. SL:, dengan tekanan dan nada tertinggi **di** akhir kalimat salam. (154)

TL: With stress and the highest note **at** the end of the salam sentence. (144)

15. SL: Tidak kerlip **di** ujung terowongan ini. (178)

TL: There was no flicker **at** the end of this dark tunnel. (167)

16. SL: Said melambaikan tangan **di** ujung koridor. (198)

TL: Said wave his hand **at** the end of the corridor. (186)

17. SL: **Di** kampus-kampus Amerika semakin banyak jurusan tentang kajian Islam... (208)

TL: **At** American campus, there was more and more department on Islamic studies... (196)

18. SL: **Di** gerbang batunya... (222)

TL: **At** the gate stone... (209)

19. SL: Sampaikanlah kebaikan walau satu ayat, begitu pesan Kiai Rais **di** acara melepas libur minggu lalu. (219)
 TL: Deliver virtue and wisdom, even if only a verse, said Kiai Rais **at** the pre-break gathering. (206)
20. SL: Sepasang peronda ditempatkan **di** puluhan sudut sekolah... (239)
 TL: ...pairs of watchmen were placed **at** dozens of locations... (226)
21. SL: **Di** ujung antrian, petugas dapur berjaga... (289)
 TL: **At** the end of the line behind the counter the kitchen staff stood ready... (271)
22. SL: Aku hentikan membaca sampai **di** situ. (311)
 TL: I stopped reading **at** that point. (290)
23. SL: Orang tua dan adik-adik menunggu **di** bagian tamu sekarang. (322)
 TL: Your parents and siblings are waiting for you **at** guest reception. (301)
24. SL: ...sementara kami duduk-duduk **di** kejauhan memandang mereka... (322)
 TL: While we sat staring **at** them from afar.... (301)
25. SL: Aku lalu berdiri **di** pinggir aula.... (329)
 TL: I stood **at** the edge of the hall... (308)
26. SL: ...disambut Kiai dan guru **di** tangga aula. (329)
 TL: ...greeted by the Kiai and teachers **at** the steps of the hall. (308)
27. SL: Tak lama kemudian aku sampai **di** Trafalgar Square... (400)
 TL: No much later, I arrived **at** Trafalgar Square... (378)
28. SL: Celananya mengerucut ketat **di** lutut. (401)

TL: His pants ended tighly **at** the knee. (379)

29. SL: Malam itu kami menginap **di** apartemen Raja di dekat stadion Wembley...(402)

TL: That night we stayed **at** Raja's apartment near Wembley Stadium ... (380)

A.3. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *on*

1. SL: Dari balik kerai tipis **di** lantai empat ini, salju tampak turun menggumpal-gumpal seperti kapas yang turun dari langit. (1)

TL: Through the blinds **on** the fourth floor, the lumpy snow looked like cotton pouring from the sky. (1)

2. SL: Mungkin karena sangat berbeda dengan alam kampungku **di** Danau Maninjau yang serba biru dan hijau. (2)

TL: ..., may be because it's so different than the blue and green landscape of my village **on** Lake Maninjau. (2)

3. SL: Aku jangkau gantungan baju **di** dinding cubicle-ku.(3)

TL: I reached for the clothes hanging **on** the wall of my cubicle. (3)

4. SL: Beberapa hari setelah euphoria kelulusan mulai kisut, Amak mengajakku duduk **di** langkan rumah. (5)

TL: A few days after the euphoria of graduation started to settle down, Amak invited me to sit out **on** the balcony. (5)

5. SL: Dan aku **di** pihak yang kalah. (9)

TL: And I was **on** the losing side. (9)

6. SL: Tepat **di** hari keempat, aku putar gagang pintu.(12)

TL: ...**on** the fourth day, I turned the doorknob. (12)

7. SL: Sejenak terlihat pita warna-warni **di** layar televisi, sebelum kemudian muncul judul film: Rambo: The First Blood part II. (16)

TL: For a moment, streams of fluorescent colors were seen **on** the TV screen then the title of the film appeared: Rambo: *The First Blood Part II*. (16)

8. SL: Masih **di** jalan ini kami sampai di blok berikutnya. (34)

TL: Still **on** the same path, we reached the next block. (33)

9. SL: Malam ini aku bermimpi terdampar **di** sebuah pulau yang permai. (57)

TL: I dreamed I was stranded **on** a beautiful island. (54)

10. SL: **Di** perjalanan pulang ke asrama... (188)

TL: **On** the way home to the dorm... (176)

11. SL: **Di** papan pengumuman asrama telah tertulis... (195)

TL: **On** the dorm announcement board, there was a sign that said ... (183)

12. SL: "Oh, yang ada **di** dinding rumahku?" (225)

TL: "Oh, the one **on** the wall at home?" (212)

13. SL: ...ketika asyik berdiskusi hangat dengan Ustad Khalid **di** beranda rumahnya... (236)

TL: ...during an interesting conversation with Ustad Khalid **on** his veranda. (223)

14. SL: ...sebuah tempat gelap **di** ujung barat PM. (241)

TL: ...a dark place **on** the west ends of MP. (227)

15. SL: Dia menuliskan kata-kata berbunyi aneh ini **di** papan tulis. (267)

TL: He wrote the funny sounding word *on* the board. (251)

16. SL: *Di* puncak gedung asrama... (311)

TL: *On* the top of the dorm... (291)

17. SL: Hidup kami hampir terpusat *di* ruang kecil di kompleks guru ini. (328)

TL: Our lives were almost entirely centered *on* the small newsroom in the teacher's complex. (307)

18. SL: ...aku melihatnya dengan baju olahraga duduk *di* pinggir lapangan basket... (358)

TL: ...I saw him wearing sports clothes sitting *on* the sidelines of the basketball court... (336)

19. SL: Bahan bacaannya bertumpuk-tumpuk *di* mejaku... (386)

TL: The reading materials were stacked up *on* my table; (364)

20. SL: Aku menulis *di* lembar jawaban essaiku... (390)

TL: I wrote *on* my essay sheet... (367)

21. SL: ...*di* kening kalian sekarang ada stempel PM. (396)

TL: ...*on* your forehead, there is an MP stamp. (374)

22. SL: Hinggap *di* rumput dan daun. (405)

TL: ...alighting *on* the grass and leaves. (382)

A.4. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *of*

1. SL: Kantorku berada di Independence Avenue, jalan yang selalu riuh dengan pejalan kaki dan lalu lintas mobil. (2)

TL: Independence Avenue – the street of my office always hectic with pedestrians and car traffic ... (2)

2. SL:bukan hanya berceramah di mimbar surau **di** kampungku. (9)
TL:not just lecturing at the podium **of** my village mosque. (9)
3. SL: ..., pahlawan Argentina **di** Piala Dunia 1986. (168)
TL: ... the Argentina hero **of** the 1986 World Cup... (159)
4. SL: ...memenuhi undangan Komunitas Muslim Indonesia **di** kota ini...(404)
TL: ...under the invitation **of** the city's Indonesian Muslim community... (381)

A.5. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *over*

1. SL: Langit sudah terang dan biru, sementara kabut tipis masih mengapung **di** tanah dan menutupi sawah dan pohon-pohon. (25)
TL: The sky was already bright and blue, while thin mist still hung **over** the land and covered the rice field and trees. (24)
2. SL: Pada kesempatan ini dia memakaipakaian jubah putih, kopiah haji dan sorban tersampir **di** bahu, layaknya syaikh pengajar di Masjid Nabawi. (165)
TL: During this time, he wore a long white robe, a hajj kopiah, and a turban hung **over** his shoulder, like a syaikh at Masjid Nabawi, Saudi Arabia. (155)
3. SL: Duka tampak menggayut **di** wajah Baso... (367)
TL: Grief hung **over** Baso's face ... (344)

A.6. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *around*

1. SL: Jaket hitam selutut aku kenakan dan syal cashmer cokelat tua, aku bebatkan *di* leher. (3)

TL: I put on my black knee-length jacket and wrapped my dark brown cashmere scarf *around* my neck. (3)

2. SL: *Di* leherku menggantung kamera... (259)

TL: A camera hung *around* my neck... (243)

A.7. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *for*

1. SL: ...atau karena tidak punya uang untuk pilang bolak-balik *di* liburan... (213)

TL: ...or they don't have enough money for roundtrip fare *for* the mid-year break. (200)

2. SL: *Di* akhir pidato, aku selipkan sebuah rayuan gombal. (319)

TL: *For* the closing, I slipped a flattering remark. (299)

A.8. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *behind*

1. SL: Dialah orang yang paling tidak kami harapkan duduk *di* meja perizinan hari ini. (124)

TL: He was the person we'd least wanted to be sitting *behind* the permission table today. (116)

A.9. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *to*

1. SL: ..., padahal butuh tiga hari jalan darat untuk sampai *di* Jawa Timur. (14)

TL:, and it took three days just to get *to* East Java by land. (14)

A.10. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *during*

1. SL: Kedua, membangunkan yang tertidur *di* jam belajar. (192)

TL: Second, to wake up those who fall asleep *during* study hours. (180)

A.11. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *onto*

1. SL: Lembar-lembar Koran ditempel *di* panel... (171)

TL: Newspaper pages were stuck front and back *onto* glass panel... (60)

A.12. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *by*

1. SL: *Di* penghujung peringatan milad PM... (332)

TL: *By* the end of the MP Birthday events... (310)

A.13. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *with*

1. SL: Rupanya azab kemalangan kami tidak berakhir *di* urusan putar memutar daun telinga satu jam yang lalu. (72)

TL: Apparently, the doom of our misfortune had not ended *with* the ear tugging of an hour ago. (68)

A.14. Preposition *di* translated into preposition *below*

1. SL: Matahari telah tergelincir *di* ufuk dan gerimis merebak ketika kami beriring-iringan menggotong lemari masing-masing melintasi lapangan besar menuju asrama kami. (62)

TL: The sun slid *below* the horizon and a drizzle broke out as we carried our cabinets across the big field toward our dorm. (59)

A.2. Curriculum Vitae



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