

**THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURE OF PREPOSITIONS
FROM, FOR AND WITH IN *J.K. ROWLING'S HARRY POTTER
AND THE GOBLET OF FIRE***

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the completion of Strata 1 Program
of the English Language Department
specialized in Translation**



by :

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MOTTO

**I KNOW THAT YOU CAN DO ALL THINGS;NO PLAN OF YOURS CAN
BE THWARTED.**

(JOB 42:2)

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, February 17, 2012

Maxsi Natalia

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :

- *Andi Suprpto and Wiji Lestari, my beloved parents.*
- *Vita, Rio, and Tasha, my lovely sisters and brother, who have cheered me up when I was down.*
- *Felix who has supported me by being a best friend to share with even in my difficult times.*

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Semarang, February 2012

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ABSTRACT

The title of this thesis is The Translation Procedure of Prepositions from, for and with in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The title was chosen for the preposition as a part of speech which has the various types of meaning often causes problems especially for English learners and the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire was chosen because it is very likely to contain different culture and values which may introduce a wider horizon of life and this world to Indonesian readers.

This thesis has two objectives. First, it is aimed at finding out the translation procedure of Prepositions from, for and with in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Indonesian. Second, it is aimed at if whether the Prepositions from, for and with in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire are always translated into Indonesian or not.

Proportional random sampling was used to select the sample. The data of this study were analyzed by using three steps. First, describing the translation of Preposition from, for and with according to their uses in types of Adverbial Prepositional Phrase, Prepositional Object and Adjectival Prepositional Phrase. Second, analyzing the translated prepositions from, for and with in context according to the procedures of translation, those are Word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, communicative translation, transposition and modulation. Third, finding out and analyzing the untranslated prepositions from, for and with.

The reasons of the sentences that include into each of the translation procedures are : the word are translated singly because the words in the source text has the same equivalent in the target text; the grammatical constructions are converted to the nearest target language equivalent; to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure; the target language sounds more natural and beautiful; there are some specific changes in the target language and the sentences are conveying information to the readers.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

A language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country. This might seem like stating the obvious, but it is not, for the notion of ‘special role’ has many facets. Such a role will be most evident in countries where large numbers of the people speak the language as a mother tongue – in the case of English, this would mean the USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, several Caribbean countries and a sprinkling of other territories. However, no language has ever been spoken by a mother tongue majority in more than a few countries like Spanish leads, in this respect, in some twenty countries, chiefly in Latin America, so mother-tongue use by itself cannot give a language global status. To achieve such a status, a language has to be taken up by other countries around the world. They must decide to give it a special place within their communities, even though they may have few or no mother-tongue speakers.

One of the national aims which had been stated by the founder of this country is to develop the mentality of the nation (Astoto, 2000:3). For many years, the government has real paid attention to the education field of the nation. As a developing country, Indonesia is opened to the coming of books

and information which are written in foreign languages especially in English, to support the progress of the education (Nababan, 1999:1).

It is known that book is the important vehicle of education because it is the source of the knowledge. Therefore, the attempt to translate English books and literary works is needed. This attempt may give a valuable contribution to the education field because both teacher and student may catch many theories and information in adding their knowledge. Besides that, the attempt of translating books and literary works such as novels, poems, short-stories, etc.

Translating books and literary works may fulfill the need of people for up to date information and entertainment. The readers of translated literary works are also accustomed to the differences in customs, cultures, beliefs, values, and principles so that they will consider them ordinary later on. Furthermore, translated literary works may improve people's knowledge as well as widen their worldview so that they will be better prepared to live in globalization world.

According to Nida and Taber (1974:13), "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Later, Newmark (1988:7) gives a similar statement that "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in another language". It seems that the two statements above derive from the statement which is given by Catford (1969:20) that "translation is the

replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

Translation is not only an activity of replacing the SL text into TL text but also an approach of communication. It is proved when the shift in form and meaning is needed in translation. It is needed to consider a text, not only as a group of words or sentences but furthermore as a vehicle of communication. Therefore, there are two approaches in translation : (1) a translation as a process which is focused on the way the translator translates a text. It analyzes the process and method of translation which are used by the translator when he or she translates a text. (2) a translation as a product which is focused on analyzing only the result of the translation process (Machali,2000:14). The second approach of translation that is a translation as a product, will be employed by the researcher in this study.

Preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. Prepositions range in meaning from such the definite semantic notions as time, place, direction, etc. to such purely structural meanings as those shaped by the subject – verb – complement relationship. Preposition has an important role in a sentence to express a connecting relationship. Students and learners are often confused when they have to put the correct prepositions in the sentence because they are not quite sure whether the meanings of those prepositions are suitable with their uses.

According to the explanation above, furthermore the writer is interested in analyzing the translation procedures of prepositions from, for or with in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire translated into Harry Potter dan Piala Api. The novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire which is translated into Harry Potter dan Piala Api was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. It is an interesting and famous novel. A lot of children, young people even adults in the world love this novel. As originally written in English, the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire is very likely to contain different culture or values which Indonesian people are not familiar with. So, by reading this novel, the readers in Indonesia are exposed to a different "world or environment" from their own; thus will have a wider horizon life and this world. The main reason why translation procedures in the Novel J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire was chosen in this study because with the procedure, a translator can know for whom and for what purpose is translation. It can be concluded that the procedure of translation is more likely in a way that is used by the translator in the translation process suitable with the purpose, such as a global option that affects the totality of text. So, the translation method influences the result of translation. This means that the translation of the text is largely determined by the method of translation adopted by the translator because the intent, purpose and will of the interpreter will affect the translation of the text as a whole. In this case, there are eight procedures (Newmark 1988:45-48), namely word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation,

adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. Besides that, the researcher discovers that the number of the occurrence of prepositions from, for and with are great in this novel.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study can be stated as follows :

- 1. What is the translation of prepositions from, for and with in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter dan Piala Api?*
- 2. What translation procedures are used in translating the sentences in Novel J.K. Rowling;s Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter dan Piala Api?*

1.3 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is as follows :

- 1. This study focuses on the translation procedures of preposition from, for and with in the Novel J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter dan Piala Api.*
- 2. The prepositions that will be analyzed in this study are prepositions from, for and with which are used in Adverbial Prepositional Phrase, Prepositional Object, and Adjectival Prepositional Phrase.*

1.4 The Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problem, the objective of this study can be stated as follows :

- 1. To describe the translation procedures used by the translator in translating in the Novel J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter dan Piala Api and to explain why the translation procedures are used in translating the sentences.*
- 2. To find out whether those prepositions from, for and with are always translated or not.*

1.5 Significance of the Study

It is expected that the result of this study can be a valuable contribution to Dian Nuswatoro University, translator, and everybody who read this thesis.

In detail, it is expected that the result of this study can be :

- 1. A contribution to Dian Nuswatoro University particularly for the English department students. It is expected that by reading this thesis, the students will be aware to use the prepositions from, for and with in the sentence because they can be translated variously into Indonesian.*
- 2. A contribution to translators and everybody who read this thesis. The results of this study are expected to be valuable to translators*

of scientific text or literary works. This thesis can be a reference for them.

1.6 Thesis Organization

The organization of this thesis can be stated as follows :

Chapter I is the introduction, which comprises background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II discusses Review of Related Literature that covers the theory of translation, language functions; text types and categories, the translation types and categories, the translation methods and procedures, preposition as a part of speech, the types and meanings of preposition.

Chapter III contains Research Methods that include research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents Research Finding and Discussion.

Chapter V consists of Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theory of Translation

This section will give the explanation of some theories which are related to the problems discussed in this study.

There are some definitions of translation based on the translation theorists. Translation is the interpretation of the meaning of a text in a language (source text) and income which is the equivalent text in another language (target text or translation) that communicates a similar message. Translations should consider several limitations, including the context, the rules of grammar, writing conventions, idioms, and other matters between the two languages. The person performing the translation referred to as a translator.

A theory of translation is a general or basic guidance for a translator in making several decisions when he does a translation. The translator's skill in applying the theory of translation will determine the successful of the translation's result. Therefore, it is important to investigate the definitions of the translation itself as a general or basic concept of the translation's theory (Nababan,1999:16-17). Different writers define 'translation' in different ways :

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language/SL by the equivalent textual material in another language/TL (Catford,1969:21)

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark,1988:7)

Several definitions of translation above require the important elements in translation. Nida and Taber (1974:12-13) explain some important elements of translation as the nature of translating, those are :

1. Reproducing the message

Translating should aim primarily at reproducing the message. To do anything else is essentially false to one's task as a translator. But to reproduce the message, one must make a good many grammatical and lexical adjustments. As translator, Soengeng and Ekosusilo (1991:21) add that a mastery of vocabulary, grammar, idiomatic expression, specific terms such as the technical terms used in scientific or non-fiction text, the origin of words, and the field of the translation is important for translators in order to be competent in his field. Moreover, by having a wide range of grammatical competence, a translator will produce a good translation because he / she can make unlimited sentences without changing the real meaning or message of the original one.

2. *Equivalence rather than Identity*

The translator must strive for equivalence rather than identity. In a sense this is just another way of emphasizing the reproduction of the message rather than the conservation of the form of the utterance. According to Baker (1992:10) equivalence in translation can be divided into five types, which are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

3. *A Natural Equivalence*

The best translation does not sound like a translation. Larson (1984:24) mentions that “translation should be made as natural as possible since the main target are people who cannot read and speak in the source language”. A translator may change the form of the original text into another form in the source language as long as it keeps the naturalness of the translation and conveys the same meaning in the receptor language. To ensure naturalness, Newmark (1988:178) mentions that “the translation work can be in the translator’s own dialect or his conception of the source language”.

4. *The Closest Equivalent*

A conscientious translator will want the closest natural equivalent.

5. *The Priority of Meaning*

As already indicated in the definition of translating, meaning must be given priority, for it is the content of the message. The priority of meaning is also stated by Larson (198:3), that :translation is basically based on form but when we translate a text, we do not only change the form but also transfer the meaning. In other words, translation should be based on meaning. Simatupang (1999:13) adds that “an ideal translator should be a good bilingual (mastering two languages; the source language and the receptor language). This may become one challenge to the non-native translators when they have to translate texts based on meanings rather than forms. In addition, Simatupang (1991:13) also states that “an ideal translator should be not only a good bilingual but also bicultural as well”. This is considered crucial since the source language may contain a very different culture from the one in the receptor language. Therefore, if the translator is a good bicultural, he / she can act as a bridge between the two different culture and produce a good translation without lessening the meaning and emotional effect in the source language text.

6. *The Significance of Style*

Though style is secondary to content, it is nevertheless important. One should not translate poetry as though it were prose, nor expository material as though it were straight narrative.

Derived, Hoed (1993:3) states that there are two aspects in translation, those are the message as the important aspect in translation; and the TL equivalent that can be parallel or cannot be parallel with the SL.

Translation equivalent could be in the rank of word for word, phrase for phrase, sentence for sentence and so on, e.g. :

1. *Rumah sakit = hospital*
2. *Perawat rumah sakit = hospital attendant*
3. *Saudara perempuanku perawat = My sister is hospital attendant*

It seems easier to get the Indonesian equivalent of English words in isolation, but when it comes to phrases and sentences, our knowledge of grammar plays an important role. It can be seen from the examples above that the English adjunct comes before the noun while the Indonesian adjunct comes after it. It can also be seen that to be and a indefinite article are dropped and not translated in order to obtain acceptable Indonesian translation equivalent. Since words sometimes have more than one

meaning, their translation equivalent could be a problem unless they are used in context of phrase, sentence, or paragraph.

Savory in Rifqi (2000:2), defines a translation as follow :

Translation is made possible by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expression.

Meetham and Hudson in Bell (1991:13) defines that translation is the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another. The aim is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the 'source language' original by finding equivalents in the target language.

At the same time all factual information contained in the original text must be retained in the translation. Explicitly, the above definition suggests two meanings, translation as a process and product. From the definition above Bell suggests there are three different understandings:

- a. translating, a term that refers to the process and meaningful 'translate' that is an activity not object that can be seen and felt.*
- b. a translation which is a product of the translation process in the form of translated text, and*
- c. translation which refers to an abstract concept that gives an explanation of the translation process and product of the process.*

Translation is concerned with the written conversion of a text from one language (SL) into another language (TL). That a word can have more

than one different meaning. Meaning is the most crucial thing in translation studies. It is useless for the translator if his work is not understood by target readership. So a translator should be a semanticist or text semanticist not words, sentence, and structure.

2.2 Translation Process

The translation process has two sides, i.e., the first translator needs to anticipate the potential difference and ambiguity in the original text and understand with the meaning to be conveyed, and second, examine syntactic structure in the source text then formulate the corresponding message in the target language, and finally gives added value in the source text in terms of structuring the expression (wording) and impact on the reader. Larson (1984:3-4) describes the translation process more focused on meaning, namely as a series of activities to understand the meaning of texts to be translated until the disclosure of the meaning of the text translation. According to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57) translation process follows three stages:

a) Analysis

The content and purpose in the source text is entirely be read and understand.

b) Transfer

*The message in the source text is transferred into the target text.
The message can be a content, meaning, idea or thought*

c) *Restructure*

Restructure means rearrange. After transferring the message from the source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange.

2.3 The Translation Methods and Procedures

The two groups of translation method given by Newmark are the translation method which emphasize the SL and the translation method which emphasize the TL text (Machali,2000:49). Newmark (1988:45-47) explains the methods of translation as follows :

a. *Word for Word Translation*

A translation is mentioned as word for word translation if every word of SL is translated but the word order is the same. Thus SL word order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common. The meaning is out the context. The word for word translation is used when in translation process there are some difficulties to transfer the message into TL.

For example :

SL : I can walk.

TL : Saya bisa berjalan.

b. *Literal Translation*

A translation is mentioned as literal translation if SL grammatical role is changed to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated one by one.

For example :

SL : Jangan bawa tasku.

TL : Don't bring my bag.

c. *Faithful Translation*

It is reproducing the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

For example :

SL : Could you close the door?

TL : Dapatkah kamu menutup pintu?

d. *Semantic Translation*

It is concerning in aesthetic value, that is beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate so that assonance / word play or repetition jars in the finished version.

For example :

1. *Situation A*

Mr Andrew : You must not go out tonight

Harry : Yes, dad

1. Situation B

Mr Andrew : You must not go out tonight

Harry : Yes, sir

e. Adaptation Translation

It is that free form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved.

For example :

SL : My heart is like a singing bird.

TL : Kalbuku bagaikan kicauan burung.

f. Free Translation

It is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original.

For example :

SL : She was between the devil and the deep sea.

TL : Ia berada di antara dua bahaya yang besar.

g. Idiomatic Translation

It is reproducing the meaning of the original but the form, the style, and expression are different.

For example :

SL : She explains in broken English.

TL: Dia menjelaskan dalam bahasa Inggris yang kurang sempurna.

h. Communicative Translation

It expresses the meaning of the SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation. The equivalent of source text is a standard expression for SL and the target text is a standard expression for TL too.

For example :

SL : Never mind.

TL : Tidak apa-apa.

According to Newmark (1988:47), only semantic and communicative translation fulfill the two main aims of translation, which are first, accuracy, and second, economy. In general, a semantic translation is written at author's linguistic level, a communicative at the readership's. semantic translation is used for 'expressive' text, communicative for 'informative' and 'vocative' texts.

Pinchuck in Rifqi (2000:35) explains that the procedures of translation can be in the form of :

1. Translation

This means rendering the sounds of an SL into a TL form.

2. Transliteration

This is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with a different alphabetical system, for example from the Russian Cyrillic alphabets into the Latin ones. No transliteration takes place between Indonesian and English since both use the Latin alphabets.

3. *Borrowing*

Many types of borrowing are made from one language to another. A procedure often used the TL has no equivalent for the SL units is to adopt them without change but sometimes with spelling or pronunciation adjustment.

4. *Literal*

This is one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include borrowing and word-for-word translation. This supposes a kind of interlingua synonymy.

5. *Transposition*

This is one of the most common procedure used in translation. It involve replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect, e.g. :

a. *I would have come if I had known.*

Saya tentu datang kalau tahu or Sayang, saya tidak tahu maka tidak datang.

b. *Modulation*

Modulation and Transposition are the two main procedures in translation. Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view. Transposition and modulation may take place at the same time, e.g. :

Time is money.

Waktu itu sangat berharga.

c. Adaption

This procedure is used when others do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept, or using a situation analogous to the SL situation though not identical to it. An adaption may at the same time entail modulation and transposition.

Furthermore, according to Newmark (1988:85-87) there are four types of transposition. The first type is the change from singular to plural or in the position of adjective. The second type of shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. The fourth type of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

2.4 Preposition as a Part of Speech

According to Frank (1972:1-3), the term 'part of speech' can be stated as follows :

English sentences consist of predication – something is said, or predicated, about a subject. The main grammatical divisions of a sentence are therefore the subject and the predicate. The sentence may be further divided according to the function each word has in the subject – predicate relationship. Each of these function is classified as a different part of speech. The words that form the central core of the sentence – around which all the other word ‘cluster’ – are the parts of speech known as nouns or pronouns and verbs; the words that modify the central core words are the parts of speech called adjectives and adverbs; the words that show a particular kind of connecting relationship between these four parts of speech are called prepositions and conjunctions.

Prepositions are included into parts of speech that express a connecting relationship. But modern linguist prefer to classify prepositions as structure words rather than as parts of speech because of these reasons : first, each preposition is composed of a small class of word that have no formal characteristics endings; second, each signals syntactic structures that function as one of the other parts of speech (Frank,1972:163)

2.5 Types and Meaning of Preposition

The aim of this study is to investigate the grammaticalization and use of English complex prepositions on the basis of large amounts of authentic language. A preposition is a word that connects one thing with another, showing how they are related. Some prepositions tells about

position or place. A preposition is usually followed by a noun or pronoun. Most prepositions are little words like from, for and with. Prepositional phrases are groups of words, such as out of and on top of. Some words can be used either as prepositions or as adverbs. If the word is followed by a noun or a pronoun, it is a preposition.

Eckersley (1989:277) states that prepositions are words used with nouns or noun equivalents to show the relation in which this nouns stand to some other word in the sentence. In the most general terms, a preposition expresses a relation between two entities, one being that represented by the prepositional complement.

Of the various types of relational meaning, those of place and time are the most prominent and easy to identify. Other relationship such as instrument and cause may also recognized, although it is difficult to describe prepositional meaning systematically in terms of such labels (Quirk,1973:143). Similar statement given by Aik and Hui (1999:187) that “preposition is a word that links a noun or a noun equivalent (e.g. a pronoun or a gerund) to another word by expressing such relationship as location, direction, time, or purpose.

From the statements above, it can be investigated that preposition is divided into these following types :

- 1. Adverbial Prepositional Phrase. Prepositions which are used in this type might express time, place, direction, condition, condition, instrument, manner, etc, e.g. :*

a. *My mother comes from Netherland.*

b. *I went to the cinema with my friend.*

2. *Prepositional object. Many prepositions used after verbs are not actually part of the verb but are required before a noun can follow the verb (Frank,1977:178) e.g. :*

a. *He is so-easy that he gets along with everybody.*

b. *she plans to go on with her studies at the university.*

3. *Adjectival Prepositional Phrase.*

Many prepositional phrase in noun phrase indicate a function in an original subject – verb – complement core. The head of the noun phrase is often a noun form from a verb – either an abstract noun with a derivational ending, or an –ing gerund. Adjectival Prepositional Phrase may also function as simple modifiers that express the kind of semantic relationships listed under types of prepositions (Frank,1972:197-198) e.g. :

a. *The girl with the red hair is beautiful.*

b. *The man with the black shirt is angry.*

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is a kind of systematic work plain in order to make its main purpose easier to achieve. The method in this research is chosen by considering its appropriateness the research object. This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. In order to get a good result, the researcher uses a research method consisting of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

It has been stated in Chapter 1 that this study is aimed at identifying and describing the translation procedures of preposition from, for and with in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. According to Isaac (1981:46), this study is included as a descriptive research whose purpose is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately.

Since the data are in form of sentences, the researcher would make use of qualitative data analysis. Mc. Millan (1989:414) states that a qualitative

analysis is a systemic process of selecting, categorizing, comparing, synthesizing, and interpreting to provide explanations of the single phenomenon of interest. So, this study was conducted by formulating the problem, selecting and collecting the data, analyzing the data, and drawing conclusion and relation to the problem of the study.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The units of analysis of the study are the Preposition from, for and with in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire translated into Indonesian in form of sentences.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this study are written data. The subject of this study is the Preposition Analysis in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire translated into Indonesian. The novel Harry Potter dan Piala Api was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2001. The translator of this novel is Listiana Srisanti. She was once a student of English Department at Satya Wacana Christian University, Salatiga. Now, she works both as the manager and the editor of Fiction Department at PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

The novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire consists of 636 pages and it was translated into 882 pages of Harry Potter dan Piala Api. This study employs proportional random sampling. The samples of this

study are taken from chapter 1 to chapter 5 in the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire which was translated into page 9 up to page 121 in Harry Potter dan Piala Api.

3.4 Technique of Data collection

The data of this study were collected by using the following steps :

- 1. Selecting the book*

First, the researcher collected some books and selected one of those books to be the source of data of this study. The researcher chose the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire to be the source data of this study.

- 2. Reading the selected book.*

After choosing the novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire, the researcher read the book selected to find out the subject of this study, those are Preposition from, for and with.

- 3. Comparing the original script and the translated one.*

The researcher compared the original script and the translated one in the form of sentences and made the lists of the sentences to find the variety of the translated preposition from, for and with.

- 4. Selecting the samples of the study.*

The novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire consists of 636 pages and it was translated into 882 pages of Harry Potter dan Piala Api. This study employs proportional random sampling. The samples of this study are taken from chapter 1 to chapter 5 in the

novel Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire which was translated into page 9 up to page 121 in Harry Potter dan Piala Api.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data of this study were collected, they were analyzed by using the following steps :

- 1. Describing the translation of each preposition from, for and with according to their uses in types of Adverbial Preposition Phrase, Preposition object and Adjectival Prepositional Phrase. The researcher gave the example of the translation of preposition from, for and with. The researcher wrote the translated version below the original ones in the form of sentences and put marks by underlying both the translated prepositions and the original ones.*
- 2. Analyzing the translated Preposition in context according to the procedures of translation, those are word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, communicative translation, transposition and modulation..*
- 3. Finding out and analyzing the untranslated preposition from, for and with.*

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS

After comparing the data of the original script of Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire and the translated one that is Harry Potter dan Piala Api, it was found that preposition from, for and with the researcher divided the data on the table below :

Table 4.1 Translation Procedures used in the Novel J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire which is translated into Haary Potter dan Piala Api.

NO.	TRANSLATION METHOD	DATA	PERCENTAGE
1.	<i>Word for word translation</i>	6	9,09 %
2.	<i>Literal Translation</i>	18	27,27%
3.	<i>Faithful translation</i>	-	-
4.	<i>Semantic translation</i>	8	12,12%
5.	<i>Free translation</i>	34	51,51%
6.	<i>Communicative translation</i>	-	-
TOTAL		66	100%

In the data above the researcher found 6 Word for word translation, 18 Literal Translation, 8 Semantic translation and 34 Free translation. The percentage of Word for translation is 9,09%, Literal translation is 27,27%, Semantic translation is 12,12%, Free translation is 51,51%. The table shows that free translation is the highest percentage and word for word translation is the lowest percentage.

4.2 Preposition *from* that is used in Adverbial Prepositional Phrase might be translated into :

1. dari

Adverbial prepositional phrases may be used in three positions. They are Initial position, Mid-position and Final position. But, Not all adverbial prepositional phrases can fill all three positions. Adverbial Prepositional Phrase is modify Verbs, Adjectives, or adverbs, and may occur anywhere in the sentence. When a prepositional phrase begins a sentence, it modifies the verbs.

Some sentences above were translated using Adverbial Prepositional Phrase procedure to reproduce the message and the meaning of the original / SL text into a natural and understandable TL text. It modifies the adverb of the sentence.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	25	<i>Harry leapt up from the bed.</i>	2	36	<i>Harry melompat dari tempat</i>

					tidurnya.
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The text above using word for word translation. Every word translated word for word, it can be seen in the word leapt up translated into melompat, preposition from translated into dari and bed translated into tempat tidur. The preposition from in the text above included into adverbial prepositional phrase because the preposition from above modifies the adverb the bed.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	27	<i>She had been most reluctant allow them to drink from her water tray before flying off again.</i>	2	38	<i>Dia enggan sekali mengizinkan mereka minum dari tempat minumannya sebelum terbang pulang.</i>

The word pulang in the target language is not exist in the source language. So, the text above include free translation. Free translation is a translation that more emphasize the contents than the text form of source language. The preposition from above translated into dari because it is more acceptable if the translator uses dari to translate from this text. The preposition from in text above included the Adverbial Object Phrase because the preposition from modifiers the adverb her water tray.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
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4	42	<i>Voices could be heard from inside the blocked fireplace.</i>	4	60	<i>Suara-suara terdengar dari dalam perapian.</i>
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The word heard is translated into terdengar. The translator chooses a natural and beautiful word for the Indonesian of terdengar. Because the target sounds more natural, so it is include in semantic translation. The preposition from translated into dari it is acceptable by the readers. The preposition from here included the Adverbial Prepositional Phrase because the preposition from modifiers the adverb of place inside the blocked fireplace.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	48	<i>Shielding him from mr.weasley.</i>	4	68	<i>Melindunginya dari mr.weasley.</i>

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalence. So, the text above is included in the literal translation. The preposition from above translated into dari, it is accepted by the readers. The preposition from above concerning to modifiers person so it is including Adverbial Prepositional Phrase.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	53	<i>Shouts from the kitchen below echoed up to</i>	5	76	<i>Teriakan-teriakan dari dapur dibawah</i>

		<i>them.</i>			<i>terdengar oleh mereka.</i>
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The text above is translated by using free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original and the word echoed translated into terdengar. The preposition from above translated into dari because it sounds natural if the translator translated into dari.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	54	<i>And have you heard from...?</i>	5	78	<i>Dan apakah kamu sudah mendapat kabar dari...?</i>

The text above translated by using free translation. It is because the content of the target text is different from the original. The word heard translated into sudah mendapat kabar. So, the content or messages more clear can accepted by the users of target language. The preposition from above translate into dari, it sounds natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	55	<i>Ron and Hermione had been so deeply involved in helping Sirius escape from the ministry of magic that they were almost as concerned about Harry's</i>	5	79	<i>Ron dan Hermione sangat terlibat dalam membantu Sirius lolos dari kementrian sihir sehingga keprihatinan mereka tentang Sirius sama seperti Harry.</i>

		godfather as he was.			
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The text above is translated by using free translation. Actually, this method paraphrase can be shorter or longer from the original. In the text above, the target language become the paraphrase shorter from the source language. In the text above there is the different meaning. The preposition from above translated into dari. The translator uses dari to translate the preposition from in this sentence it can be more accepted by the reader.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	56	'C'mon,' Ron said hurriedly to Harry, seizing a handful of cutlery from the open drawer, 'lets go and help Bill and Charlie.	5	80	"ayo", kata Ron buru-buru kepada Harry, menyambar segenggam pisau dan garpu dari dalam laci yang terbuka, "kita bantu Bill dan Charlie."

The preposition from above translated into dari, its more accepted by the reader. The semantic translation must take considered elements of aesthetics in the source of language text with the way compromise the source language text meaning as long as the limits of normality. The target text sounds more natural and beautiful. So, it is included in semantic translation. The word seizing in this text did not translated into menangkap or merampas. The translator translated the word seizing into

menyambar, it's because in this situation shows that in the hurriedly situation. So that, the translator translated the word seizing into menyambar. It's sound appropriate and more understandable by the readers.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	59	<i>Regretting more than ever his isolation from the wizarding world when he was stuck in Privet Drive.</i>	5	84	<i>Sangat menyesalkan keterisolasiannya dari dunia sihir saat harus tinggal di Prive Drive.</i>

The word stuck in the text above translated into tinggal and here the translator did not translate into menikam or menusuk. So that, the text above is translated by using free translation. The preposition from in this text translated into dari.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	60	<i>That was a sample of fertilizer from Norway!</i>	5	86	<i>Itu contoh pupuk dari Norwegia!</i>

The clause in the source text that was a sample is translated into itu contoh. The grammatical construction is converted to the nearest target text. So, the text above is included in literal translation. The preposition

from in the text above is translated into dari, it is acceptable by the readers, since it explains where the fertilizer comes from.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	61	As they got up from the table. 'we sent it.'	5	86	Ketika mereka beranjak dari meja. "kami yang kirim"

The text above we sent it is translated into kami yang kirim. So that, the text above is translated by using free translation, because the translation more emphasize the content than the form of source language. The word got up translated into beranjak. it sounds accepted by the readers. The translator translated the preposition from into dari, because it is more appropriate.

2. Oleh

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	29	There were a few well chosen comments from the school nurse.	3	42	Ada beberapa komentar yang ditulis oleh perawat kesehatan sekolah.

The text above is translated by using free translation. In this text the translator translated the preposition from into oleh, the translator did not translate the preposition from into dari, because it emphasizes more on the content or message than if the preposition from in this text translated into dari. As the result, the translated sentence becomes

understandable by the readers. The preposition from in the text above is included in the Adverbial Prepositional Phrase because the preposition from above modifies the adverb especially concerning for person of the school nurse.

3. Karena

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	41	<i>His eyes on his watch and his heart pumping fast from excitement and nerves.</i>	4	59	<i>Matanya memandang arlojinya dan jantungnya berdegup kencang karena gairah dan kecemasan.</i>

The target text sounds more natural and beautiful. So, it is included in semantic translation. In this text the preposition from was translated into karena. the translator did not translate the preposition from into dari, because it's more emphasize the content or message than if the preposition from in this text translated into dari. It's more accepted by the readers to understand the purpose of the sentence. the preposition from in the text above included the Adverbial Prepositional Phrase because it modifiers the adverb of circumstance the words excitement and nerves.

4.3 Preposition *from* that is used in Prepositional Object Phrase might be translated into :

1. dari

Many prepositions used after verbs are not actually part of the verb but are required before a noun can follow the verb for example; this letter come from; and scrapings were coming from; just for an afternoon; he realished with. Following the practice of some traditional grammars, we are referring to such prepositional phrases that follow verbs as “prepositional object.”

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish these verbs that take prepositional objects from nonseparable two-part verbs. Both types of verb, for example, require that the preposition remain with the verb in passive and verbal constructions.

The following list of verbs that take prepositional objects has been arranged according to the preposition that is required. Some of these preposition retain a degree of their physical meaning. For example, with certain verbs, from implies separation from : disappeared from, snatched away from, come from, coming from, pay for, realished with. For this reason we cannot always draw a distinct line between prepositional objects and adverbial prepositional phrases. Prepositional objects may also be used with two-part verbs. Such verbs are usually nonseparable, for example, health-apart from.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	12	Then he	1	17	Kemudian dia

		<i>disappeared from sight again.</i>			<i>menghilang dari pandangan lagi.</i>
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The source text is clearly translated into the target text by using word for word translation. It is because every word in the source text is translated word by word in the target text. For instance, the word Then translated into kemudian, the word he translated into dia, the word disappeared translated into menghilang, the preposition from translated into dari, the word sight translated into pandangan and again translated into lagi.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	26	<i>But the chance had been snatched away from him.</i>	2	37	<i>Tetapi kesempatan ini telah dirampas darinya.</i>

The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalence. So, the text above is included in the literal translation. The preposition from in this text translated into dari, the translator translated into dari.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	30	<i>Simply refused to see; that' far from needing extra nourishment, Dudley had reached roughly</i>	3	42	<i>Yaitu bahwa jauh dari membutuhkan gizi extra, Dudley telah mencapai ukuran dan berat ikan paus</i>

		<i>the size and weight of a young killer whale.</i>			<i>pembunuh yang masih muda.</i>
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The text above is translated by using free translation. Actually, this method paraphrase can shorter or longer from the original. In the text above, the target language become the paraphrase shorter from the source language. In the text above, the clause simply refused to see only translated into yaitu bahwa. The translator translated into yaitu bahwa , because it's more appropriate and accepted by the readers.and the preposition from above is an idiom.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	33	<i>Very interested to know where this letter come from, he was.</i>	3	47	<i>Sangat penasaran, ingin tahu dari mana datangnya surat ini.</i>

The word interested is translated into penasaran. The translator chooses a natural and beautiful word for the Indonesian of penasaran. Because the target text sounds more natural, so it is included in semantic translation. The preposition from translated into dari and the clause far from is an idiom the complement of verb.

4.4 Preposition *from* that is used in Adjectival Prepositional Object might be translated into :

1. dari

Many prepositional phrases in noun phrase indicate a function in an original subject – verb – complement core. The head of the noun phrase is often a noun form from a verb – either an abstract noun with a derivational ending, or an –ing gerund. Adjectival Prepositional Phrase may also function as simple modifiers that express the kind of semantic relationships listed under types of prepositions.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Boys from the village made a habit of throwing stones through the windows of the Riddle's house.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Anak-anak lelaki dari desa punya kebiasaan melemparkan batu ke jendela-jendela rumah Riddle.</i>

The translator translated the text above by using word for word translation. The wording in the translation sentences are same with the wording in the source of language sentences. It's natural if the translator translated the preposition from translated into dari. The preposition from in the text above is modifiers the noun. The preposition included Adjectival Prepositional Phrase.

4.5 Preposition *for* that is used in Adverbial Prepositional Object might be translated into :

1. untuk

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>Something that the older inhabitants of the village still liked to discuss when topics for gossip were scarce.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Sesuatu yang masih sering dibicarakan oleh para penduduk usia lanjut, jika tak ada topic menarik untuk bergosip.</i>

*The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. It can be seen in the phrase the older inhabitants of the village still liked to discuss when topics for gossip were scarce translated into masih sering dibicarakan oleh para penduduk usia lanjut, jika tak ada topic menarik untuk bergosip. The translator was translated the preposition *for* into *untuk*, it's sound natural.*

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>They were rewarded for leaving their firesides.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Seluruh desa tampaknya keluar untuk mendiskusikan pembunuhan ini.</i>

*The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. The preposition for translated into *untuk*, it sound natural.*

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>I will allow you to perform an essential task for me.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Aku akan mengijinkanmu melakukan tugas penting untukku.</i>

*The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. It can be seen in the phrase *essential task for me* translated into *tugas penting untukku*.*

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>4</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>That's what's normal for wizards.</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>Itu normal untuk penyihir.</i>

The preposition for in the text above translated into untuk. It is acceptable by the readers according to the sentence to make the target text easier to be understood. So the text above is included in literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text.

2. Pada

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>And had been working for the Riddles ever since.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Sejak itu dia bekerja pada keluarga Riddle.</i>

The translator translated the preposition for into pada because it's more appropriate to use in this sentence. The text above used free translation, the target text is different language form and meaning from the source text. the translator uses this method to more acceptable and understandable by the readers.

3. Sepanjang

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>2</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>The most powerful dark wizard for a century.</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>Penyihir paling berkuasa sepanjang abad.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. It can be seen in the sentence The most powerful dark wizard for a century translated into Penyihir paling berkuasa sepanjang abad. And it is because the form of the target text is different from the original. The translator translated for in the text into sepanjang and did not translate into untuk or kepada, it's because if the translator uses untuk or kepada it's not natural for this sentence and sounds awkward.

4. selama

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	23	<i>A wizard who had been gaining power steadily for eleven years.</i>	2	33	<i>Penyihir yang selama sebelas tahun semakin bertambah kuat.</i>

The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. It can be seen from the sentence above. The preposition for translated into selama in this text because it's more appropriate if the translator translate for into selama than sepanjang.

5. jika

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
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2	23	<i>But were still apt to blame for anything that went wrong about the house.</i>	2	32	<i>Tetapi mereka tetap saja menyalahkan Harry jika ada apa saja yang tidak beres dirumahnya.</i>

According to the text above the preposition for translated into jika, it's more acceptable for this sentence if the preposition for translated into jika. Because it can be represent from the source text if the preposition for translated into jika in this text more become understandable by the readers. The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original.

4.6 Preposition for that is used in Prepositional Object might be translated into :

1. untuk

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	44	<i>You see just for an afternoon.</i>	4	62	<i>Hanya untuk sore ini saja.</i>

The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. The preposition for in this text is an idiom.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	40	<i>And aunt petunia and uncle Vernon had had to pay for its removal at a private hospital in London.</i>	4	57	<i>Dan bibi petunia dan paman Vernon harus membayar biaya operasi untuk menghilangkannya disebuah rumah sakit swasta di London.</i>

The text above is translated by using free translation. It emphasizes more the content or message than the form of the text. Actually, this method refers to paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message more clear and accepted by the readers. In the text above the preposition for translated into untuk and it's an idiomatic.

4.7 Preposition for that is used in Adjectival Prepositional Phrase might be translated into :

1. di

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	50	<i>Harry knew that the worked for the wizarding bank.</i>	5	71	<i>Harry tahu dia bekerja di bank sihir.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the

language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. The preposition for translated into di, it's represent for the source text if the translator translated for into di in this text, it can be more accepted by the readers to understand the purpose of the sentence.

4.8 Preposition *with* that is used in Adverbial Prepositional Phrase might be translated into :

1. dengan

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>With the idea of re-filling his hot-water bottle to ease the stiffness in his knee.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Dengan maksud mengisi ulang botol air panasnya untuk mengurangi kekakuan pada lututnya.</i>

*The text above uses literal translation. It is because the form of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. The preposition *with* in the text above translated into *dengan*, it's natural.*

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>The snake was level with him.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Ular itu sudah sejajar dengannya.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. So, the text is included in literal translation. The translator was translated preposition with into dengan. It's sound natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>He wanted more than anything to be back in his bed with his hot water bottle.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>Dia ingin sekali kembali ke tempat tidurnya dengan botol air panasnya.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. The preposition with translated into dengan, it's more acceptable by the readers.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>The boy called Harry Potter woke with a start.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Anak yang bernama Harry Potter terbangun dengan kaget.</i>

The text above is translated by using free translation. Because the word start translated into kaget. It is a different meaning. The translator did not translate the word start into memulai but into kaget, it's sound awkward if the translator translated into memulai in this sentence. it can't understandable by the readers if the word start translated into memulai. The preposition with was translated into dengan, it's natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	30	<i>Harry had sent Hedwig to his friends with pleas for help.</i>	3	43	<i>Harry mengirim Hedwig kepada sahabat-sahabatnya dengan permohonan bantuan.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. The grammatical construction of the source text above is converted to the nearest target text equivalent. The preposition with translated into dengan, It's sound natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	31	<i>Uncle Vernon laid aside his paper with a</i>	3	44	<i>Paman Vernon menyingkirkan korannya dengan</i>

		<i>deep sniff of disapproval and looked down at his own grapefruit quarter.</i>			<i>dengus cela panjang dan memandang seperempat jeruknya.</i>
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The text above is translated by using semantic translation because the target text sounds more natural and beautiful. It can be seen in the sentence above. Semantic translation must consider elements of aesthetics in the source of language text with the way compromise the source of language text meaning as long as the limits of normality. The preposition with translated into dengan, it's sound natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	43	<i>With a plug?</i>	4	61	<i>Dengan steker?</i>

The translator translated the text above by using word for word translation. The wording in the translation sentences are same with the wording in the source of language sentences. The preposition with translated into dengan. It's sound natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	49	<i>With two red-haired people Harry had never seen before.</i>	5	70	<i>Dengan dua orang berambut merah yang belum pernah dilihat Harry.</i>

The text above used free translation. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. The word before did not translate in the text. The translator uses this method because it's more acceptable and understandable by the readers. The preposition with translated into dengan in this text. It's original and natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	57	<i>What with all the arrangements for the world cup.</i>	5	82	<i>Dengan adanya persiapan piala dunia.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. The preposition with translated into dengan. It's natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	58	<i>A lawn mower with unnatural powers.</i>	5	82	<i>Mesin pemotong rumput dengan kekuatan luar biasa.</i>

The text above uses literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different. The preposition with translated into dengan. It sounds natural and original.

2. bersama

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	23	<i>And yet it was because of Voldemort that Harry had come to live with the Dursleys in the first place.</i>	2	32	<i>Padahal, gara-gara Voldemortlah Harry jadi tinggal bersama keluarga Dursley.</i>

The translator translated the preposition with into bersama, It's sound natural and acceptable by the readers. Because if the translator translated into dengan it's less appropriate. So, the text above is included free translation.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	54	<i>Fred and George are in here with us.</i>	5	76	<i>Fred and George akan tidur disini bersama kita.</i>

The preposition with in this text translated into bersama. Because it's more represent for the purpose of the source language text. It's sound more appropriate. The text above uses free translation, because the translator wants to represent the target language from the source language become understandable by the readers.

3. pada

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
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1	9	<i>The doctor did not (as though determine to find something wrong with the bodies)</i>	1	12	<i>Meskipun demikian para dokter melihat (seakan memaksa menemukan sesuatu yang tidak beres pada ketiga jenazah)</i>

The preposition with in the text above translated into pada. The translator translated into pada because it sounds natural than translated into dengan or bersama, it sounds awkward. The text above is translated by using free translation. The translator improve the sentences to become understandable by the readers.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	51	<i>She had been very taken with Harry ever since his first visit to the burrow.</i>	5	73	<i>Dia sudah suka sekali pada Harry sejak kunjungan pertama Harry ke The Burrow.</i>

The text above is translated by using free translation. It can be seen in the clause She had been very taken translated into dia sudah suka sekali. The translator uses this method to make the sentence is not awkward and understandable. The preposition with in the text above translated into pada. It sounds natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	16	<i>Frank suddenly became aware that the hand gripping his walking stick was slippery with sweat.</i>	1	22	<i>Frank mendadak menyadari bahwa tangan yang mencengkeram tongkatnya kini licin karena keringat.</i>

The preposition with translated into karena in the text above. The translator translated into karena, so that the sentence is not awkward. The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text.

4. oleh

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	25	<i>And he somehow didn't want his visit punctuated with anxious enquiries about his scar.</i>	2	36	<i>Dan Harry tak ingin kunjungannya terganggu oleh pertanyaan-pertanyaan ingin tahu tentang bekas lukanya.</i>

The preposition with in the text above translated into oleh. The translator uses oleh to translated with the purpose to sounds natural. The

text above uses literal translation. It because the structure of the text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text.

5. *seraya*

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	29	<i>When aunt petunia put a quarter of unsweetened grapefruit onto Dudley's plate with tremulous 'there you are, Diddy darling.</i>	3	41	<i>Ketika bibi petunia meletakkan seperempat jeruk yang tidak digulai diatas piring Dudley seraya berkata gemetar, ini, Diddy saying.</i>

The text above is translated by using semantic translation because the target text sounds more natural and beautiful. The semantic translation must take considered elements of aesthetics in the source of language text with the way compromise the source of language text meaning as long as the limits of normality. The preposition with in the text above translated into seraya, the translator translated with into seraya because the translator focuses on the natural and considered elements of aesthetics translation.

4.9 Preposition *with* that is used in Prepositional Object might be translated into :

1. dengan

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	17	<i>He realished with a thrill of terror that it was a gigantic snake.</i>	1	23	<i>Frank menyadari dengan ngeri bahwa itu adalah ular raksasa.</i>

The text above is translated by using free translation. It emphasizes more on the content or message than the form of text. The translator can be more represent the meaning for the target text into the source text. The preposition with in the text above translated into dengan. It sounds natural.

4.10 Preposition *with* that is used in Adjectival Prepositional Phrase might be translated into :

1. dengan

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	13	<i>They will be obsessed with security, lest the muggles notice anything.</i>	1	18	<i>Mereka akan terobsesi dengan keamanan, jangan sampai muggle mencurigai sesuatu.</i>

The text above is translated by using word for word translation. It is the method that translated word by word and keep the structure of the target text same with the source text. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. It can be seen from the text above. The translator translated the preposition with into dengan. It sounds natural.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	20	<i>He had awoken from a vivid dream with his hand pressed over this face.</i>	2	28	<i>Dia terbangun dari mimpi yang sangat nyata dengan menekan wajahnya.</i>

The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the structure of the source text and the target text is different but the words and the language style in the source text remains the same into the target text. The translator translated the preposition above naturally.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	51	<i>Plump woman with a very kind face.</i>	5	73	<i>Dia wanita pendek, gemuk, dengan wajah sangat ramah.</i>

The text above is translated by using free translation. It emphasizes more the content or message than the form of text. Actually this method refers to paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message more clear and accepted by the reader. In the text above, the target longer than the source text. The preposition with translated into dengan. It sounds natural.

4.11 Some prepositions *from* , *for*, and *with* of the prepositional phrase in some sentences might had been translated into Indonesian using the two types of translation procedure, those are :

1. Transposition

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	27	<i>And when sounds of movement could be heard from uncle Vernon and aunt petunia's room.</i>	2	39	<i>Dan suara-suara orang bergerak bisa didengar dari dalam kamar paman Vernon dan bibi petunia.</i>

The sentence above translated using transposition procedure to reproduce the message and the meaning of the original / SL text into a natural and understandable TL text. It can be seen from the text above, the word movement is a noun translated in the Indonesian is bergerak but in the text above was translated into gerakan and change into verb. But it is more accepted and understandable by the readers.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	43	<i>What on earth did they want to block up the fireplace for?</i>	4	61	<i>Untuk apa mereka menutup perapian?</i>

The sentence above translated using transposition procedure to reproduce the message and the meaning of the original / SL text into a natural and understandable TL text. The preposition for in this text translated by using transposition procedure because there is the different form of preposition for from the last position into in front of the sentence in text above. The translator uses transposition procedure to translated because it sound natural and the passage might sound awkward.

It can be seen that the sentence above was translated using transposition procedure to reproduce the message and the meaning of the original / SL text into a natural and understandable TL text. The translator needed to do it because the sentence might sound obscure if it was translated exactly follow the SL word order.

2. Modulation

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	17	<i>And found himself paralysed with right.</i>	1	23	<i>Dan bingung lumpuh ketakutan.</i>

The Translator did not translate the preposition with in the text above because the text above translated by using modulation procedure. Which is the text above different meaning from the source text into the target of text. It can be seen from the sentence And found himself paralysed with right translated into Dan bingung lumpuh ketakutan.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	48	<i>But far from being reassured.</i>	3	68	<i>Alih-alih diyakinkan.</i>

The text above is translated by using modulation so the translator did not translate the meaning of the preposition from into the target text. It can be seen from the sentence But far from being reassured translated into Alih-alih diyakinkan. So that, the text above included modulation method.

4.12 The untranslated preposition *from* that the researcher might have found are :

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	7	<i>It stood on a hill overlooking the village, some of its windows boarded, tiles missing from its roof, and ivy spreading unchecked over its face.</i>	1	19	<i>Rumah itu terletak di atas bukit, beberapa di antara jendela-jendelanya ditutup papan, genting-gentingnya hilang disana sini, dan sulur tumbuhan menjalar merambat liar di dindingnya.</i>

The preposition from in the text above is untranslated. It seems better if the translator did not translate the preposition from into the target text according to the source text. Because the passage it might sound awkward. The text above is translated by using free translation method. It emphasizes more on the content or message than the form of text. Actually, this method refers to paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message more clear and accepted by the readers. In the text above, the target text longer than the source of text.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	26	<i>There was a simple reason for Sirius complete absence from Harry's until then.</i>	2	36	<i>Ada alasannya kenapa Sirius sama sekali tak pernah muncul dalam kehidupan Harry sebelum itu.</i>

The preposition from in the text above is untranslated from the source text into the target text. The translator omitted the meaning from in the target text, because it sounds understandable if it is translated in the target text. So that, the translator choose to omitted the meaning from to be acceptable by the readers. The text above is translated by using free translation to make the target text sounds naturalness.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	30	<i>And many tears from aunt petunia-the new regime had begun.</i>	3	42	<i>Dan banyak air mata bibi petunia-aturan baru telah dimulai.</i>

The translator did not translate the preposition from into the target text, because it might sound awkward. The text above is translated by using literal translation. It is because the words are translated singly.

4.13 The untranslated preposition *for* that the researcher might have found are :

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	7	<i>And easily the largest and grandest building for miles around.</i>	1	9	<i>Dan bangunan paling besar dan paling megah di daerah itu, kini lembap, telantar dan kosong.</i>

The translator did not translate the preposition for into target text, because the text above is translated using free translation method. It emphasizes more on the content or message more clear and accepted by the readers. In the text above, the target text longer than the source of text. It can be seen from the text above.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>Then, just when things were looking very serious for frank.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>Kemudian, ketika keadaan Frank tampaknya sudah gawat.</i>

The translator did not translate the preposition for from the target text into the source of text, It is because the translator make the target text easier to be understood. The text above using free translation procedure. It is because the content of the text is different from the original.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>Ears pricked for any sound of footsteps or voices from overhead.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Telinganya dipasang tajam kalau-kalau ada bunyi langkah kaki atau suara-suara dari atas.</i>

Free translation is used to translated the text above. It emphasizes more on the content or message than the form of text. Actually, this method

refers to paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the make content or message more clear and accepted by the readers. In the text above, the target text is longer than the source of text. So that, the preposition for in the text above is untranslated.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	23	<i>They had explained away Harry's long absences at Hogwarts over the last three years by telling everyone that he went to St Brutus's secure centre for incurably criminal boys.</i>	2	32	<i>Selama Harry di Hogwarts, mereka menjelaskan kepada semua orang bahwa dia bisa disembuhkan St Brutus.</i>

The text above is translated by using free translation. It emphasizes more on the content or message than the form of text. Actually, this method refers to paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message more clear and accepted by the readers. In the text above, the target text is shorter than the source of text. So that, the preposition for in the text above is untranslated.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	23	<i>The terror in which the secret community of witches and wizards had</i>	2	33	<i>Kengerian yang sudah begitu lama menyelimuti komunitas rahasia para</i>

		<i>lived for so long had lifted.</i>			<i>penyihir telah sirna.</i>
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The text above is translated by using semantic translation because the target text sounds more natural and beautiful. It can be seen in the sentences The terror in which the secret community of witches and wizards had lived for so long had lifted is translated into Kengerian yang sudah begitu lama menyelimuti komunitas rahasia para penyihir telah sirna. So that, the preposition for in the text above is untranslated.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
2	24	<i>As for informing the Headmaster.</i>	2	34	<i>Sedangkan mengenai memberitahuku kepala sekolah.</i>

The text above translated by using free translation. It is because the content of the text is different from the original. So that, the preposition for in the text above is untranslated.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
3	29	<i>While uncle Vernon maintained that 'he didn't want some swotty little nancy boy for a son anyway.</i>	3	42	<i>Sedangkan paman Vernon bertahan mengatakan bahwa 'Dia toh tak ingin punya anak laki-laki banci'.</i>

*The translation of the text above is included in free translation. It is because the content of the content of the target text is different from the original. The translator also additionally the word *toh* in the text above. So that, the translator did not translated the preposition *for* in the target text to make the text more acceptable.*

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	57	<i>What will the arrangements for the world cup.</i>	5	82	<i>Dengan adanya persiapan piala dunia.</i>

*The phrase *what will* is not the same with the target text. The phrase *What will* translate into *dengan adanya*. The preposition *for* in the text above is not translated. It is because the form of the target text is different from the original. So, text above included free translation.*

4.14 The untranslated preposition *with* that the researcher might have found are :

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
1	16	<i>The man with the cold voice had killed a woman.</i>	1	22	<i>Pria bersuara dingin itu telah membunuh seorang wanita.</i>

The text above is translated by using semantic translation method because the target text sounds more natural than the source text. The translator also did not translated the preposition with into target text. It can be seen from the sentence The man with the cold voice is translated into Pria bersuara dingin.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>1</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Listening with all his might.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Mendengarnya seteliti mungkin.</i>

The phrase with all his might which is translated into seteliti mungkin in the target text is different with the original. Because of there is a different content of the target text from the source text and the translator also did not translated the preposition with into the target text, so it is included in free translation.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
<i>4</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>Harry's trunk was packed with his school things.</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>Koper Harry sudah penuh peralatan sekolahnya.</i>

The translator did not translate the preposition with into the target text. So that, the text above is translate by using free translation. The

translator translated the text above by using free translation because there is the different meaning from the word packed translated into penuh. Usually the translator emphasizes the meaning of the content to more acceptable and understandable by the readers.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
4	40	<i>Dudley had emerged from his last encounter with a fully-grown.</i>	4	57	<i>Dudley sebaliknya tampak mengecil.</i>

The text above is translate by using free translation. It's more emphasize the content or message than the form of text. Actually, this method refers the paraphrase that shorter or longer than the original in order to the content or message more clear and accepted by the readers. In the text above, it can be seen in the phrase emerged from his last encounter with a fully-grown translated into sebaliknya tampak mengecil.

Chapter	Page	Source Text	Chapter	Page	Target Text
5	49	<i>The tiny kitchen exploded with laughter.</i>	5	70	<i>Dapur kecil itu dipenuhi tawa.</i>

The translator did not translate the preposition with in the text above because the text above is translated by using semantic translation

*method because the target text sounds more natural and beautiful.
Semantic translation must take more account of the aesthetic value that is
the beautiful and natural words.*

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in chapter IV, it can be concluded that there are 66 sentences. And there are 6 Word for word translation, 18 Literal Translation, 8 Semantic translation and 34 Free translation. The percentage of Word for translation is 9,09%, Literal translation is 27,27%, Semantic translation is 12,12%, Free translation is 51,51%.

The researcher found translation procedure that often used by the translator, there is free translation. Free translation is used because the procedures the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

Some prepositions from, for and with were also translated using transposition and modulation procedures in order to obtain an accepted, meaningful, and natural translation. There are 2 transposition procedures and 2 modulation procedures.

5.2 Suggestion

From the whole discussion, the researcher that students of English department, people, and translator especially those who want to translate an English text into Indonesian, have to comprehend the basic theory of translation as well as possible. Their knowledge of translation theory will, at least, help them to decide the methods or procedures to use when they have to translate a kind of text. They have to pay attention to every constituent of a sentence especially preposition in which it needs to be translated or not. They have to be careful when they want to translate prepositions from, for and with because in fact, the prepositions from, for and with can be translated more freely into Indonesian. Therefore, they should consider to

involve transposition and modulation procedures. Thus, they will obtain an accepted, meaningful, and natural translation.

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