

## THE ANALYSIS OF PREPOSITION *IN* AND THEIR TRANSLATION IN INDONESIAN FOUND IN “*REVENGE OF SEVEN*”

Ni Wayan Swarniti  
Dwijendra University  
[wayanswarniti@undwi.ac.id](mailto:wayanswarniti@undwi.ac.id)

I Putu Yudi Sudarmawan  
Dwijendra University  
[sudarmawan@undwi.ac.id](mailto:sudarmawan@undwi.ac.id)

I Komang Dedik Susila  
Dwijendra University  
[dedikusila@undwi.ac.id](mailto:dedikusila@undwi.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the discussion of the forms of preposition *in*, the functions of preposition *in* and their translation in Indonesian. In this research, the theories used are the theory of grammar by Quirk (1973) in the book entitled *A University Grammar of English* and the theory of translation by Larson (1984) in the book entitled *Meaning Based of Translation*. For supporting theory, it was used the theory of preposition by Murthy (2003) in the book entitled *Contemporary English Grammar for Scholar and Student*. The data of this research were taken from the sentences that has preposition *in* in a novel entitled “*The Revenge of Seven*” by Pittacus Lore and their translation in its Indonesian version in the same title that was translated by Nur Aini. After the data were collected by underlining the sentences which are related with the topic discussed, they were classified and analyzed based on the forms or preposition *in*, the functions of preposition *in* and their translation in Indonesian. Then, the results of the analysis were presented descriptively. Based on the analysis, the forms of preposition *in* are as single preposition, phrase preposition and prepositional phrase. The functions of preposition *in* found are for indicating place and time. Preposition *in* was translated into target language (TL) as *di, ke, dalam, pada, selama, dari*, and some of preposition *in* were not translated.

**Keywords:** grammar; preposition; translation

### INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the ways for understanding a language, as Larson states that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken and written. These forms are referred as the surface structure of a language (Larson, 1984). The key concept of translation is transferring the meaning from SL into TL, as the statement “Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language” (Larson, 1984).

The language can be translated into spoken or written. But the problem always comes if the

language are translated in written language or from one text into another text. The basic problem is translating words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs from source language into target language. The translation can be separated from using preposition *in* in a text, because preposition *in* also makes a sentence complete grammatically.

Grammar is one of the language components that should be mastered by the students in order to develop accuracy and creativity in using the language in communication (Sudarmawan, Swarniti, & Susila, 2020). Preposition *in* has many various functions. For example, forming single preposition, preposition *in* only has functions to

describe time and place, but more than that preposition *in* indicates time and preposition *in* indicates place can be analyzed more specific.

As phrase preposition, preposition *in* can be combined with some words and it is called as phrase preposition. As Murthy states that groups of words which are used as prepositions are known as phrase prepositions (Murthy, 2003).

As prepositional phrase, preposition *in* can be combined with prepositional complement which can make prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase consists of a preposition followed by prepositional complement, which is characteristically a noun phrase or a WH clause or V-ing clause (Quirk, R. And Greendbaum, 1973).

For examples :

- a. There are two beds **in** the cottage (Quirk, R. And Greendbaum, 1973).
- b. Passengers should be **in** time for their train (Thomson, A.J. And Martinet, 1969).
- c. I wanted to write a book **in reference to** the tribal people *in* Araku Valley (Murthy, 2003).
- d. I'd like to see a big increase **in productivity** (Swan, 1980).

Preposition *in* has many various forms and functions. In the first example, preposition *in* has a form as single preposition and has a function as preposition indicates place. In this sentence, preposition *in* explains the position of *two beds* are *in the cottage*. In the second example, preposition *in* has a form as single preposition and has a function as preposition indicates time. Preposition *in* gives the information about the time in this sentence. In the third example, preposition *in* has a form as phrase preposition. Preposition *in* be combined with *reference to*. It makes one phrase preposition *in reference to*. In the fourth example, preposition *in* has a form as prepositional phrase. Preposition *in* be combined with *productivity* as prepositional complement and a noun phrase before it *a big increase*. The combination of preposition *in* and a prepositional complement *productivity* makes a function as postmodifier in a noun phrase.

The topic of preposition “by” has been written by Abdul Haris (2012) in his book entitled *Preposition “by” and Its Translation In Indonesian* (Haris, 2012). Now this paper

analyzed about the topic of the preposition *in* and the other functions of preposition *in*. The research of Abdul Haris has inspired me to make this research. Abdul Haris analyzed the preposition ‘by’ and on this research, the forms and functions of preposition *in* was analyzed, because many people do not know about the forms and functions of preposition *in* specifically.

Based on the explanation above, this paper focuses on the discussion of the forms and functions of preposition *in* in the English novel entitled “*The Revenge of Seven*” by Pittacus Lore and their translation in its Indonesian version in the same title that was translated by Nur Aini. Hopefully, this research can be the one of knowledge sources related in the uses of preposition *in* in a sentence and their translation. It is helpful for this research to fill in the gaps and to be a different research (Swarniti, 2019).

## METHOD

Method of research is the way to help us to solve the problems of our research and show the validity of the paper as well. It explains how the process of the research is started from collecting the data until presenting it in a paper. The method of this research is arranged as four steps, they are: determining the data source, collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of the analysis.

The first step of making a research is determining the data source. In determining the data source, one English novel and its Indonesian version were used as data source. The data of this research were taken from the sentences that has preposition *in* in a novel entitled “*The Revenge of Seven*” by Pittacus Lore and their translation in its Indonesian version in the same title that was translated by Nur Aini. The reason of choosing these novels as the data source is the novels contain the data which are relevant with the topic discussed.

The second step of making a research is collecting the data. Before collecting the data for a research, the theory must be known clearly. In collecting the data, it was used observation method. Firstly, read the data source in English novel and its Indonesian version. Then, scanned and collected the data by underlining the sentences which are related

with the topic discussed. The data which were found in the novels were rewrote in a paper and they were classified based on the forms of preposition *in*, the functions of preposition *in* and their translation in Indonesian.

The third step of making a research is analyzing the data. It is a way to analyze the data in detail. After the data collected, the data were analyzed clearly based on the theory used. In analyzing the data in this research, it was used descriptive method. First, the definition of each forms and functions of preposition *in* were explained. Then, each of the problem was analyzed based on the theories of grammar and translation descriptively.

The fourth step of making a research is presenting the result of the analysis. After the data were collected by using observation method and then they were analyzed by using descriptive method based on the theories used, all data are related to the topic were analyzed and served based on the scope of discussion. The method used in presenting the result of the analysis was informal method. Informal method is the method to present the result of the analysis by using the sentences to explain it.

## DISCUSSION

The analysis of the data were explained in detail. The data were analyzed based on the theory used. Based on the topic discussed, there are some forms of preposition *in* which were found in the data source. They are preposition *in* forming single preposition, preposition *in* forming phrase preposition and preposition *in* forming prepositional phrase. The functions of preposition *in* found in the data source are for indicating place and for indicating time. Based on the analysis, preposition *in* was translated into target language (TL) as *di*, *ke*, *dalam*, *pada*, *selama* and *dari*. Some of preposition *in* found in the data source were not translated into target language, but they still have a function in source language (SL) grammatically.

The analysis of preposition *in* with each example were described in this chapter. All of the data here were taken from the sentences that has preposition *in* in the English novel entitled “*The Revenge of Seven*” by Pittacus Lore and their translation in its Indonesian version in the same title that was translated by Nur Aini.

### Preposition *in* Forming Single Preposition and Their Translation

Based on the data found, here are preposition *in* forming single preposition. The analysis were discussed in detail in the following description.

### Preposition *in* Indicating Place and Their Translation

Based on preposition *in* indicating place, there are three functions found in the data source. They are dimension, position and direction. The explanations of the analysis were described in the following description.

### Preposition *in* Translated into *di*

Some data of preposition *in* forming single preposition were found in the data source. They were translated as *di* in Indonesian. The example as follows:

SL : For a moment I wonder if my friends moved me to one of the bigger beds **in** Nine’s penthouse. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Mulanya kupikir kawan-kawan sudah memindahkanku ke salah satu tempat tidur besar **di** apartemen Nomor Sembilan.* (Aini, 2015)

The example above is preposition *in* forming single preposition. Preposition *in* in source language (SL) was translated as *di* in target language (TL) literally. In the example, preposition *in* has a function as preposition indicates place. It also denotes as preposition indicates place in Indonesian. In this sentence, preposition *in* denotes as dimension. With preposition *in*, *Nine’s penthouse* becomes the three dimensional object which in reality it is, though preposition *in* is capable of being used with objects which are essentially two-dimensional.

### Preposition *in* Translated into *ke*

Here, preposition *in* which is translated as *ke* has a form as single preposition. The example and the explanation is in the following description.

SL : He shouts **in** my face. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Dia berseru **ke** wajahku.* (Aini, 2015)

In the example, preposition *in* has a form as single preposition. It also was translated into *ke* in Indonesian. Preposition *in* in the example expresses preposition indicate place. It was denoted as direction. It means preposition *in* in this example describes about the movement with respect to a destination. where *he shouts*. In a cause and effect relationship, direction is as a cause. So, the direction of where *he shouts* is *in my face* and it was indicated by preposition *in*. Besides, preposition *in* in this sentence was translated into target language (TL) as *ke*.

### Preposition *in* Translated into *dalam*

From the data source, it was found some data which translated into target language (TL) as *dalam*. The example also have a form as single preposition. Here is the explanation of it.

SL : Eight floats over the Sanctuary's well **in** a column of unleashed energy. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Nomor Delapan melayang di atas sumur Suaka **dalam** pilar energi tak terkekang.* (Aini, 2015)

Based on the example, preposition *in* here has a form as single preposition. The function of this data is as preposition for indicating place. Preposition *in* in this sentence denotes as dimension. With preposition *in*, *a column of unleashed energy* becomes the three dimensional object which in reality it is. Preposition *in* in source language was translated into target language (TL) as *dalam* in this example. Actually, *dalam* is real meaning of preposition *in*. It can be seen in a dictionary.

### Preposition *in* Translated into *dari*

As single preposition, preposition *in* was translated into target language (TL) as *dari*. The example and the analysis of it as follows:

SL : But then a pain starts up **in** my shoulder where I was stabbed. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Namun, rasa sakit mulai menjalar **dari** bahu yang terluka.* (Aini, 2015)

Preposition *in* in the example was translated into Indonesian as *dari*. The form of preposition *in* here is as a single preposition. Besides, it also has a function in source language (SL) as preposition for indicating place. In Indonesian, the function of *dari* also is

as preposition indicates place. Preposition *in* here was denoted as position. The position of *a pain starts up* was explained by preposition *in* in this sentence. The position of where *a pain starts up* is *in my shoulder*.

### Preposition *in* Untranslated

Not all of preposition *in* in the sentences found was translated into target language clearly. Here, there are preposition *in* in these examples were not translated into Indonesian. Grammatically, preposition *in* here complete these sentences and it has a meaning in source language (SL).

SL : A soldier **in** this war who's doing what needs to be done. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Prajurit perang yang tahu harus berbuat apa.* (Aini, 2015)

From the example above, it can be seen that preposition *in* in the example were not translated into target language (TL), but they still have a meaning in source language to complete it grammatically. All of the examples has a form as single preposition. In the example above, preposition *in* in this sentence has a function as preposition indicates place. It denotes as position, because the position of *a soldier* was described by preposition *in*. So, the position of *a soldier* is *in this war*.

### Preposition *in* Indicating Time and Their Translation

Based on the theory in above, there are two functions of preposition *in* indicates time. They are point of time and period of time. The data and the analysis were discussed in the following explanations.

### Preposition *in* Translated into *di*

In the data source, there are some preposition *in* were found which indicate as time, but it was translated into *di* in Indonesian. Normally, the word *di* in Indonesian is used to indicate place not time. The example as follows:

SL : Some unlucky underling is trying to call Setrakus Ra right **in** the middle of his big day. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Satu anak buah malang berusaha menghubungi Setrakus*

*Ra tepat di hari besarnya.* (Aini, 2015)

Based on the analysis preposition *in* in this sentence has a form as single preposition. Different with the previous examples, preposition *in* in this example has a function as preposition indicates time and it has same function in Indonesian as preposition indicates time. Preposition *in* in this sentence denotes point of time. It means the time in this example is really time. The time explains one time which describes *the middle of his big day* in this sentence. The time can not be changed. Preposition *in* in source language (SL) was translated into target language (TL) as *di*. It was translated literally.

#### **Preposition *in* Translated into *pada***

Based on the data found, the data here have a form as single preposition and have a function for indicating time. Generally, preposition *in* which indicates as time in English will be translated into *pada* in Indonesian. Here is the example of it.

SL : None of the others have Legacies that leave them traumatized **in** the morning. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Garde lain tidak punya Pusaka yang membuat mereka trauma pada pagi hari.* (Aini, 2015)

In the example, the form of preposition *in* here is as single preposition. Preposition *in* in source language (SL) was translated into *pada* in target language (TL). In the example, it can be seen that preposition *in* has a function as preposition indicates time. In Indonesian, it also has a function as preposition indicates time. In this case, preposition *in* denotes period of time. Period of time describes about the whole time of *the morning* in the sentence.

#### **Preposition *in* Translated into *selama***

Besides, preposition *in* forming single preposition in the data source also was translated into *selama* in Indonesian. In Indonesian the word *selama* is used for indicating time. The example and the analysis as follows:

SL : **In** the years we've spent on the run, the Mogadorians have

gotten too far ahead, become too entrenched in the military, government and even the media. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Selama bertahun-tahun ini, saat kami melarikan diri Mogadorian telah jauh di depan, sangat dilindungi militer, pemerintah, bahkan media.* (Aini, 2015)

Preposition *in* also was translated into target language (TL) as *selama*. Here, the function of preposition *in* was expressed as preposition indicates time. In this sentence, preposition *in* denotes as period of time. Not just in source language (SL), preposition *in* in target language (TL) also has same function as period of time, because *selama* in target language (TL) or in Indonesian describes about period of time of *the years*. Actually, period of time means the whole time of *the years* in this sentence. *In the years* in source language (SL) was translated into target language (TL) as *selama bertahun-tahun ini*. So, *in the years* means the whole time of *the years* in this sentence.

#### **Preposition *in* Untranslated**

Not all of preposition *in* in a sentence found in the data source was translated into target language (TL). There are preposition *in* in these examples were not translated into Indonesian, but grammatically preposition *in* here completes these sentence. In the following description, it was discussed.

SL : **In** that time, I was unconscious, the whole world changed. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Saat aku tidak sadarkan diri itu, segalanya berubah.* (Aini, 2015)

From the example above, it can be seen that preposition *in* was not translated into target language. Although preposition *in* was not translated into target language, but it still makes the sentence in source language (SL) complete grammatically. Based on the analysis, these data also have a form as single preposition. In the first examples, preposition *in* here has a function as preposition indicates time. It denotes point of time. Point of time means preposition *in* denotes just the really time. The

time can not be changed. It shows one time of the situation.

### Preposition *in* Forming Phrase Preposition and Their Translation

The other form of preposition *in* found in the data source is as phrase preposition. It can be indicated with groups of words which are used as prepositions. The example as follows:

SL : **In addition to** the electrodes, someone has cleaned the blood off him (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Selain elektroda tersebut, noda darah di tubuh Nomor Delapan sudah dibersihkan.* (Aini, 2015)

In this example, preposition *in* was combined with the words *addition to* in source language (SL). It makes a phrase preposition. In source language (SL) *in addition to* was translated into target language (TL) as *selain*. Unit shifts more discuss about the difference form in SL text into TL text, especially from word into phrase or phrase into word. In source language (SL), *in addition to* was a phrase, but in target language (TL), it was translated into a word *selain*.

### Preposition *in* Forming Prepositional Phrase and Their Translation

Besides single preposition and phrase preposition, the other form of preposition *in* is as prepositional phrase. Based on the analysis, they were combined with a prepositional complement. Here, preposition *in* forming prepositional phrase has some functions syntactically. They are adjunct, disjunct, postmodifier in a noun phrase, complementation of a verb and complementation of an adjective. They were translated into target language (TL) idiomatically.

### Preposition *in* Indicating Adjunct

Based on the theory used, there are some syntactic functions of preposition *in* forming prepositional phrase. One of them is as adjunct. Here is the example of it.

SL : Setrakus Ra already took care of them, sending the Mog technicians away so that we could

greet this new arrival **in private** (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Setrakus Ra sudah mengurus masalah itu. Di telah memerintahkan para teknisi Mogadorian pergi sehingga kami dapat menyambut tamu tersebut secara pribadi.* (Aini, 2015)

Based on the example above, preposition *in* here have a form as prepositional phrase. They were analysed together with a prepositional complement. In the first example, preposition *in* in source language (SL) was seen like this data has a translation into target language (TL) as *secara*, but in fact it was translated idiomatically. The translation of preposition *in* was referred by a prepositional complement *private*. So, preposition *in* in this sentence also has a form in prepositional phrase. It also was indicated as adjunct. This sentence can be said complete with or without *in private*.

### Preposition *in* Indicating Disjunct

The other function of preposition *in* as prepositional phrase is as disjunct. In the following description is the example of it.

SL : **In answer**, the ship's engine begins to vibrate beneath our feet. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Sebagai jawaban, mesin pesawat dibawah kami mulai bergetar.* (Aini, 2015)

The form of preposition *in* in this sentence is as prepositional phrase. In the example, it was look like that it has a translation as *sebagai* in Indonesian, but the translation of preposition *in* was referred by a prepositional complement *answer*. Preposition *in* here denotes as disjunct. Preposition *in* in this sentence was combined with *answer*. It makes a prepositional phrase. *In answer* and the sentence *the ship's engine begins to vibrate beneath our feet* were separated by comma in this example.

### Preposition *in* Indicating Postmodifier in a Noun Phrase

As prepositional phrase, preposition *in* also can be indicated as postmodifier in a noun phrase. The example as follows:

SL : My shield deploys, expanding **in the usual umbrella-like way**, but immediately turns black and

brittle when the General's blast hits. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Perisaiku membuka, bergerak melebar **bagai payung seperti biasanya**, tapi sekonyong-konyong berubah jadi hitam dan rapuh begini dihantam tembakan sang Jenderal.* (Aini, 2015)

In the example, it was like preposition *in* here has a translation as *bagai* in target language (TL), but the translation of preposition *in* was referred by a prepositional complement *the usual umbrella-like way*. It was resnated idiomatically. It also has a function as postmodifier in a noun phrase. Preposition *in* here explains *the usual umbrella-like way* in this sentence. *The usual umbrella-like way* is called prepositional complement. So the combination of preposition *in* and prepositional complement make a prepositional phrase.

#### **Preposition *in* Indicating Complementation of Verb**

From the data found in data source, some prepositional phrases can be indicated as complementation of a verb. Here is the example of it.

SL : He doesn't seem at all interested **in her**. (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Sepertinya dia sama sekali tidak tertarik **kepada Walker**.* (Aini, 2015)

From the example above, it was like preposition *in* here has a translation in Indonesian as *kepada*, but the translation of preposition *in* was referred by a prepositional complement *her*. It was translated based on its meaning. Besides, preposition *in* in this example also has a function in source language (SL) as a complementation of a verb. Preposition *in* here completed the verb *interested*.

#### **Preposition *in* Indicating Complementation of An Adjective**

The last function of preposition *in* forming prepositional phrase is as complementation of an adjective. Here is the example of it.

SL : He looks lost **in memory** (Lore, 2014)

TL : *Dia seperti sedang mengingat masa lalu* (Aini, 2015)

In the example, the form of preposition *in* here is as prepositional phrase. In this sentence, an adjective *lost* be combined with a preposition *in*. The combination of it makes one prepositional phrase indicates as complementation of an adjective. The data here was look like preposition *in* was translated into target language (TL) as *dalam*, but the translation of preposition *in* was referred by a prepositional complement *memory* and the adjective *lost*. So, it was translated based on their meaning in source language (SL).

#### **CONCLUSION**

After analyzing some data above, some conclusions were made. All the forms of preposition *in* in the English novel have analyzed. The forms of preposition *in* found in the English novel entitled "*The Revenge of Seven*" by Pittacus Lore were as single preposition, phrase preposition and prepositional phrase.

Based on the data found, the functions of preposition *in* are as first, preposition *in* forming single preposition was divided into preposition *in* indicates place and time. Preposition *in* indicates place was denoted as dimension, position and direction. Preposition *in* indicates time was denoted as point of time and period of time. Second, preposition *in* was indicated as phrase preposition. Third, preposition *in* forming prepositional phrase was indicated as adjunct, disjunct, postmodifier in a noun phrase, complementation of a verb and complementation of an adjective.

Based on the analysis above, the translation of preposition *in* were taken from its Indonesian version novel in the same title that was translated by Nur Aini. First, preposition *in* forming single preposition was translated into target language (TL) as *di, ke, dalam, pada, selama, dari* and some of them were not translated. Second, preposition *in* forming phrase preposition was not translated into target language clearly. But it still makes the sentence complete grammatically. Third, preposition *in* forming prepositional phrase was not translated into target language (TL) clearly, but the translation of preposition *in* was referred by a prepositional complement. Grammatically they still have functions in source language (SL) syntactically. Most of the data found were

translated idiomatically. Translation shifts found in some data was only unit shifts. The shifts of unit found were from a phrase to a word and from a word to a phrase.

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