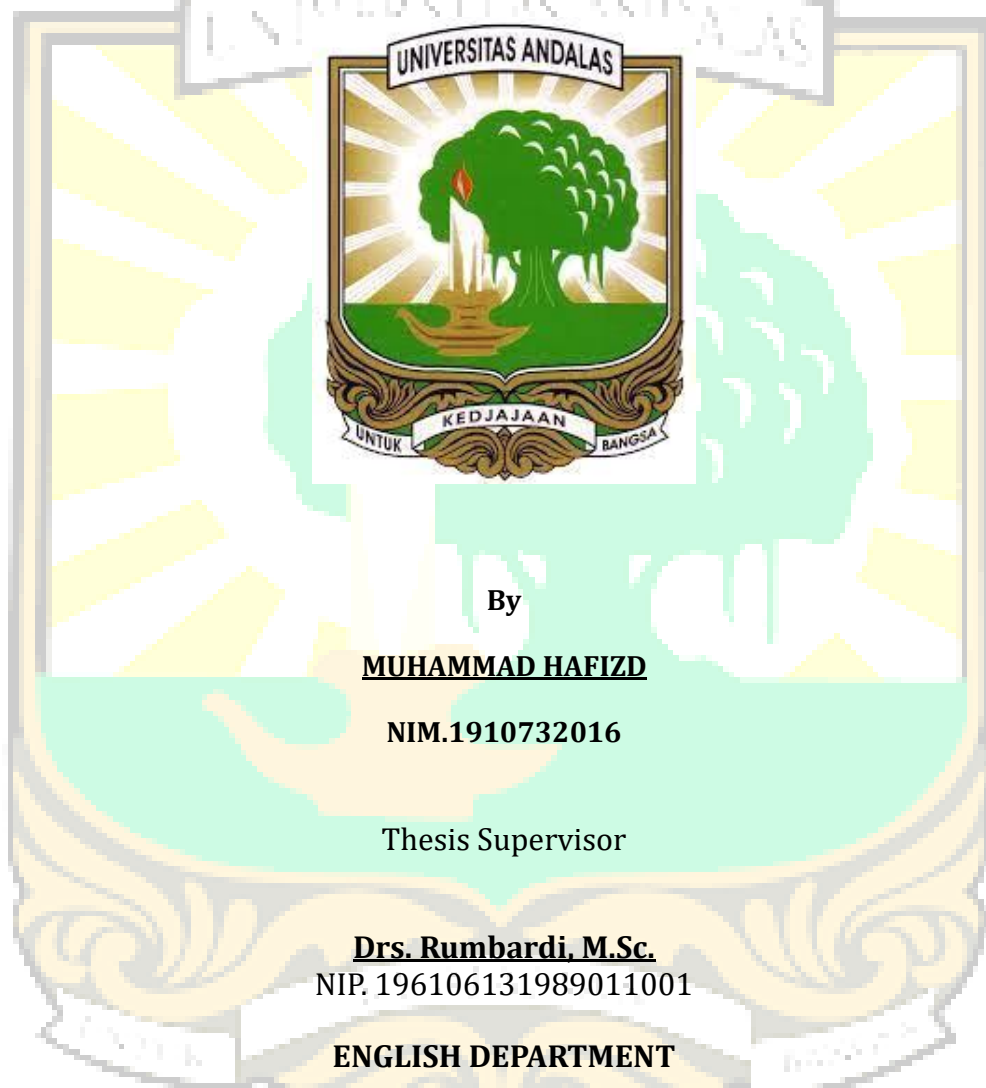


**THE TRANSLATION PROCEDURE OF ENGLISH PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE FOUND IN THE
TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH NOVEL *ANIMAL FARM* INTO INDONESIAN**

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment to the Requirement the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora



By

MUHAMMAD HAFIZD

NIM.1910732016

Thesis Supervisor

Drs. Rumbardi, M.Sc.

NIP. 196106131989011001

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

ANDALAS UNIVERSITY

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**APPROVAL PAGE
FOR THESIS EXAMINATION**

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By

Muhammad Haizid
NIM. 1910732016



Approved on 17 August 2023

By

Thesis Supervisor

Drs. Rumburui, M.Sc.
NIP. 196106131989011001

Validated by

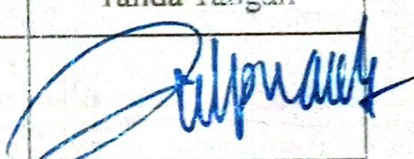
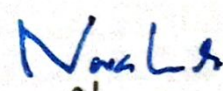
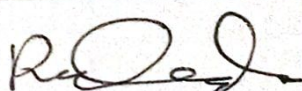
Head of English Literature Study Program
Faculty of Humanities - Universitas Andalas

Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 198004152005012001

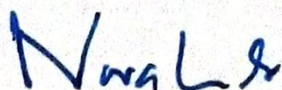
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Sarjana Humaniora (S.Hum.)

Nama : Muhammad Hafizd
No. BP : 1910732016
Judul Skripsi : The Translation Procedure of English Prepositional Phrase as Found In The English Novel *Animal Farm* Into Indonesian
Hari / Tanggal : Selasa / 28 Agustus 2025
Waktu : 13.30 – 15.00 WIB
Tempat : Prodi Sasing

Susunan Tim Penguji

No.	Nama / NIP	Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	<u>Zulprianto, S.S., M.A., Ph.D</u> NIP. 197907292005011001	Ketua	
2.	<u>Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum</u> NIP. 198004152005012001	Sekretaris	
3.	<u>Shilva Lioni, S.Hum., M.Hum</u> NIP. 199308192019032019	Anggota	
4.	<u>Drs. Rumbardi, M.Sc</u> NIP. 196106131989011001	Pembimbing Tunggal	

Disahkan oleh Ketua Program Studi Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Andalas



Novalinda, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 198004152005012001

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "The Translation Procedures of English Prepositional Phrase Found in The Translation of English Novel Animal Farm into Indonesian" submitted to Andalas University as the result of my work under the guidance of Drs. Rumbardi, M. Sc. There have not been any forms or ideas written or published by other except those that are referred to in this thesis and mentioned in the bibliography.

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfilment of the Sarjana Humaniora degree requirement. The Results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for any degree or diploma.

Padang, 20 Agustus 2025



Muhammad Hafizd
1910732016

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Padang, 20 Agustus 2025

Muhammad Hafizd
1910732016

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my parents, for their supports in my journey while working on my study and myself. If not for their push, I would not be able to finish this assignment and still would be lazing around and stuck on the same place. For their concern I am able to force myself and finally arrive at this step. I would also dedicate this to my lecturers and supervisor, for spending their time in helping me throughout all of my academic problems, and working tirelessly forgiving me for my mistakes in my time during my study. And last for my friends, who also there to support me despite not finishing my work earlier as it should be, none of them discouraged me despite my lack of discipline and would keep motivate me. Without the presence and advise of these people, this work would not have been possible.

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At last but not least, all of my classmates who are also my friends, I would like to thank all of you, none of you demotivate me despite my slow process, and always giving me constant assistance during this journey. May this work of mine would be useful for the one who read it, and for future research in translation studies.

ABSTRACT

Translation procedures is a study in the translation of a text from a source language into the target language, this research aims to study and find the most frequent translation procedure used in the translation of English prepositional phrases and its Indonesian translation, this research uses the book *Animal Farm* as a source of data. The researcher is using the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet model of translation procedure for analysing and categorising the prepositional phrases. In conducting research, the researcher mainly uses the qualitative approach for describing the translation, and also use quantitative step to quantify the data that is gathered from the novel. From the research about 60 prepositional phrases are gathered including its Indonesian translation. The result is that the most frequent translation procedure used is the Literal Translation with the number of data 29 (48.3%), the second is the Modulation with 18 (30%) instances, the third is Transposition with 12 (20%) instances, and the last is Calque with 1 (1.6%) instance. These result shows the understanding of how translation procedure used in translating and how in the translation of a text can happened in the structural shift or grammatical elements such as prepositions

Keywords: *Translation Procedures, Prepositional phrase, Literal translation, Animal Farm*

ABSTRAK

Prosedur penerjemahan merupakan kajian dalam studi penerjemahan teks, dari Bahasa sumber ke Bahasa target. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari and mencari prosedur penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan dalam penerjemahan frasa preposisi Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini memakai novel *Animal Farm* sebagai sumber data. Peneliti menggunakan teori prosedur penerjemahan Vinay dan Darbelnet untuk menganalisis dan mengkategorikan frasa preposisi yang di temukan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan hasil terjemahan, dan menggunakan langkah kuantitatif sebagai penghitung data dari novel. Dari penelitian, sebanyak 60 frasa preposisi dikumpulkan beserta terjemahan Bahasa Indonesianya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa prosedur penerjemahan yang sering digunakan adalah *Literal Translation* dengan jumlah data 29(48.3%) data, diikuti oleh *Modulation* sebanyak 18 (30%) data, *Transposition* sebanyak 12(20%) data, dan yang terakhir *Calque* sebanyak 1 (1.6%) data. Hasil ini menunjukkan pemahaman tentang bagaimana prosedur penerjemahan itu digunakan dalam menerjemahkan teks dan bagaimana terjemahan bisa menyebabkan pergeseran struktur dan unsur tata Bahasa seperti preposisi.

Kata kunci: *Translation Procedures, Prepositional phrase, Literal translation, Animal Farm*

Table of contents

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....	8
1.1 Background of the Research	8
1.2 Theoretical Framework.....	11
1.3 Review of Previous Studies	24
1.4 Research Questions	26
1.5 Objective of the Research	26
1.6 The scope of the research.....	27
CHAPTER II METHODS	28
2.1 Source of Data.....	28
2.2 Data Collection Procedures.....	29
2.3 Data Analysis	30
CHAPTER III DATA ANALYSIS	32
3.1 Introduction.....	32
3.2 Data Analysis	32
3.3 The type of translation procedures found in the translation.....	33
3.4 Result	62
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	64
4.1 Conclusion	64
4.2 Limitation.....	65
4.3 Suggestion for future research	65
References.....	66

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a tool of communication used by humans in their daily life, the usage of language is to help humans to develop better relations with themselves and other human beings. In the progress of language, the differences in human culture have brought different languages into the world, each culture have a language that are unique and variable, possessing their own structures and individual sounding words. These differences in language have urged many experts on creating a bridge between languages, in the task of bringing a language to another, a procedure was devised to be the device to complete this task, and that procedure is named as translation or also known as translation study. Translation is an act to render the meaning from a different language to another (Newmark, 1988).

The study of translation has become one of the essential areas of linguistic study. The purpose of translation is to connect between two languages, in order to make the two sides understand each other, despite having different understanding of the world. The process of translation is to deliver the meaning of a text into another language in the intended way of the author from the original source language (Newmark, 1988). That means the translator needs to understand the cultural meaning that is contained in the original text, and not just the meaning

but also understanding the structure of the original text is heavily important in the act of translation.

Since the practice of translation focuses on written language, a term was used to assigned the original source language and the intended target of translation, target language coded as (TL) is a term to address the recipient of the translation, while source language coded as (SL) is the language that will be delivered into the recipient. The source language can be chosen from any text, ranging from books, science articles, official documents, college essays and even a subtitle in a video, as long as it is written it can become a target of translation. In the process of translating a language, a translator would follow the guidance of translation procedures or strategy of translation that are invented by various experts, by understanding these procedures and the grammatical rule of the source language then the translator will succeed in translating the language.

For this research, prepositions and prepositional phrase will be the main data, more specifically this research mainly inspecting the prepositional phrases, Prepositions are the words that indicate the position or location such a common example of preposition is (in, on, at, from). preposition is an essential part for word structure, since prepositions are the indicators that are used to relate between the nouns, verbs, subjects or objects. Based on Brown, Miller (2016) Prepositional phrases are the type of phrase with a preposition for their beginning. A prepositional phrase is a phrase with preposition as its head, then accompanied by other words class, i.e. nouns, verbs or adjectives, a prepositional phrase has a function as a phrase to indicate time, place, or manners.

This research will focus on the translation of a book titled *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell and its Indonesian translation *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono, with the main objective is to analyse the translation procedure of the prepositional phrase. This book tells a story of rebellious animals in order to gain freedom from their farm owner. This is a classic novel that is written with the structure of words that can be considered as contemporary writing. As to the reason of this research, the researcher wanted to examine the common translation procedure found in translating this book, the curiosity on the translation of prepositional phrases is interesting is because, in the translation of prepositional phrase there are times that the meaning shifted or structurally modified, which indicates the usage of different translation procedures to tackle the differences in the source and target language, the researcher is curious on the translation procedures that are used to translate the prepositional phrases in this novel, because in reading the translated version of the novel, there are peculiarities found in the translation, there are times where the researcher would feel the translation felt too stiff and sometimes the words sounded natural, from that it can be hypothesized there are multiple procedure and at least a common procedure used in translating this book. Thus, the researcher wanted to find and categorize the commonly used translation procedure used in translating the prepositional phrases of this book, and also examines the variability of the translation procedures used for this book, with the hope that this research could deepen the understanding of translation studies and translation procedures. The

translated version of the book that is used is the version published by Gramedia in the year 2019 and translated by Djokolelono.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

In order to make this research more sensible, it is a must for a researcher to use existing theories that can be helpful in understanding the nature of translation theory and practice of translation, from its description and its procedures, and also the explanation of prepositional phrases would be helpful as well in determining the data that are about to be examined in this research. For this section the researcher will include the definition of translation, translation procedures and definitions of prepositional phrases. For the theories of prepositional phrases, the sources and references will be in two language sources, in English and Indonesian language, the reason for this is because, an Indonesian language definition of prepositions also required to understand the grammatical rule of prepositional phrase in the target language before committing the research.

1.2.1 Translation Definitions

There are a number of variations in the definition of translation, translation itself has become a major study in language studies, there are several definitions presented in this part. The first theory is from one of the known researchers on Translation Studies, Newmark (1988). "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." from the definition that Newmark stated, that translation is to move or to render the meaning that the original author wanted to deliver into another language, Newmark highly emphasized on the naturalness of the idea since it is implied that

the text should carry the idea in the way the author wants it to be and the in the way of not confusing the reader. According to Larson (1984) “translation is a change of form”. It is simple but the sentence meant a definitive explanation where forms in language are the structures of the language itself. Furthermore, forms consist of words, phrases, sentences etc. Basically, Larson defines the process of translation as to change the sentence and to change it to another language in accordance with the structure of the language. Newmark states that translation is from source language (SL) into target language (TL).

According to Larson (1984) “Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language”, Larson sees the transportation of language is an action of language meaning moving from source into receptor, receptor is the one who will read, and it is the same concept as Target Language that proposed by Newmark. The process of translating is taking the meaning and writing it into the receptor to allow the receptor to consume or understand the text that was written by the original author.

In summary Translation is a complicated task to transfer the meaning of a text from a different language with the consideration to be accurate or at least natural. From the definitions of Newmark (1988) and Larson (1984) the task of a translator is to convey the meaning that contained inside the original text, while Newmark emphasize on the naturalness, Larson on the other hand pays attention more into the process of translating. Despite being a challenging task, the product of translation has always become an important thing that it helps people with different languages communicate or understand one another. Another definition is

by Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet, according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) translation is the process to transfer meaning from source language into target language by taking into account that the intentions of the original message is rendered accurate or natural. It means that a translation has to be able to close the gap of differences of two language. these researchers also emphasize on the grammatical viewpoint of translation with the focus on structure and meaning of the source language.

1.2.2 Translation Procedures

Translation procedures can be mistaken as translation methods, but procedures and methods of translation are two different sections in translation studies. According to Newmark (1988) Translation procedures is the process used by translators to translate meaning of the smaller elements of the text. Meanwhile, Newmark (1988) Translation methods are the steps a translator takes in translating the whole of a text. From this statement it can be seen that, translation procedures and methods can be divided as two different things, whereas translation methods are a decision the translator made to tackle the full text, while translation procedures are where the translator more focused on the small elements of the text such as the sentences or phrases, and for this research it focuses on the prepositional phrase. for this research, the researcher decided to focus on the structure of the translated prepositional phrase instead of the meaning, leading it to use the seven translation procedures that are proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958):

1. Literal Translation

A translation procedure, where the translator is translating the phrases in word-for-word manner, by using this translation procedure the structure of the source language will be maintained in the target language, the reason for the usage of this procedure is because the similarity of the structure of the source and target language, an example:

Source Language: Clover knelt down **in the mud**

Target Language: Clover berlutut **di lumpur**

It is seen here that each word is translated literally and the structure is closely similar.

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is a procedure where the translator attempted to keep the original word of the source language while maintaining its connotation or meaning, an example:

Source Language: When **Major** saw

Target Language: Ketika Mayor melihat

The translator borrows the word “Mayor” in maintaining the name of the character.

3. Calque

A literal translation of phrase from the source language into the target language, example from the novel

Source Language: The hens **in the yard** were running about

Target Language: Para ayam **di halaman** sedang berlarian

The structure is basically the same while the words are translated literally.

4. Transposition

The translator will try to change the grammar structure while the meaning will be maintained, the example from the novel

Source Language: The animals all rose **to their feet**

Target Language: Semua hewan itu **bangkit**

The phrase is translated into a simplified form

5. Modulation

The translator will translate the phrase in the functional sense despite the words or phrase have different meaning in literal sense. An example

Source Language: The animals looked **with suspicion** at Napoleon

Target Language: Hewan itu **menatap Napoleon dengan curiga**

6. Equivalence

When the translator is finding phrases that difficult to translate, they will translate it into a phrase that have similar cultural meaning in the target language. an example from the book

Source Language: The animals gathered **around the well** in the evening

Target Language: Para hewan itu berkumpul **di dekat sumur** pada sore hari (in the target language culture the phrase around the well will be translated into “melingkar di sumur” but since the indication of the

animals are standing near the well, the translation is better suited culturally in the form of “di dekat sumur”.

7. Adaptation

It is when the translator is trying to tweak the cultural meaning of the source language, in order to create a sense of familiarity in the target language, in short to make the target language reader understand it in their view. An example:

Source Language: He cleared his throat

Target Language: Dia Mendeham

The phrase clearing throat can be translated into other variations but for this occasion, the translator used “Mendeham” to emphasize that the character is about to start a speech, which in target language the word more familiar in the start of a speech.

1.2.3 Prepositions

The term preposition is used in language grammatical studies where it is a part of a sentence necessary for that sentence to be completed and grammatically correct. Prepositional words are those elements in sentences that are placed as a head and since prepositional words cannot stand by themselves prepositions are classified as a Morpheme, Morpheme is the smallest unit in a language that has a meaning, but it does not carry essential meaning if it by itself. Based on (Thornbury, 2002) Prepositions are those words that contribute or have a role in the structure of sentences. According to Kosur (2008) Preposition is a word that relates. In Indonesian a definition of preposition according to Keraf (1984, p. 80)

“kata yang merangkai kata-kata atau bagian kalimat-kalimat”, which roughly means that prepositions are parts that construct words that can make into sentences. According to Parera (2006, p. 56) “Preposisi merupakan kata yang berarti menempatkan”, where it means that preposition is words to indicate a place or to designate. In summary prepositions are words that are used to relate the sense of place and time which important to show a correlation and showing an indication in words and sentences. Prepositions are classified into:

- Preposition of Direction. Where the prepositions relate to a direction, such as (**to, in, into, on, and onto**).

In Indonesian this preposition is classified as “Kata depan yang menunjukan arah” such as (**ke, kepada, akan, and terhadap**)

Example:

- “The Person goes **to** the building”
- “Orang itu pergi **ke** dalam bangunan”
- Preposition of Time. The prepositions that signify a point in time, such as (**in, at and on**).

In Indonesian this preposition is classified as “kata depan yang menunjukan waktu (**di, sepanjang, selama, pada**)

Example:

- “It happens **in** the night”
- “terjadi **di** malam hari”

Prepositional words for time relation also differentiate short time and extended time.

For a short time, which was the time during a day the preposition is by using “**at**” and “**on**” to use it on the name of the day.

Example:

- “Happened **at** 12 O'clock”

- “terjadi **di** jam 12 “

- “terjadi **pada** pukul 12”

“It occurs **on** Sundays”

For extended time from the past the prepositions are (**since, for, by, during, from to, from to until, with and within**).

Example:

- “**Within** six months”

- “**selama** enam bulan”

- “It goes on **from** months to year”

- “berlangsung **dari** bulan ke tahun”

- Prepositions of Place. The prepositions for signifying a place such as (**in, at, on, inside, between, among**). In Indonesian this classified as “Kata depan yang menyatakan tempat (**di, pada, dalam, atas dan antara**).

Example:

- “The person is **inside** the room”

- “Orang tersebut **di** dalam ruangan”

Prepositions of place can be also classified into the difference of levels of height such as (**above, below, beneath, under, over**).

Example:

- “The object is **above** the building”
- “Benda itu di **atas** gedung”
- Prepositions of Location. To signify a location in an area, such as (**in, at, on**). The location here is to indicate the object position in a certain known area such as being the head for the word country or city. In Indonesian this is classified as “Kata depan yang menunjukkan lokasi atau posisi” in basic terms it almost the same as the preposition of place.

Example:

- “President is **in** this country”
- “President ada di dalam negara **ini**”
- Prepositions of Spatial Relationships. Prepositions relate with spatial relation, in simple terms it is a point in space or an area such as (**across, against, ahead of, along, behind, below, besides, in front of, near, off, of, toward**). In Indonesian it is classified as “Kata depan yang memiliki bentuk sendiri untuk menyatakan arah tujuan (**ke, kepada, akan, terhadap, di**).

Example:

- “The street **across** the building”
- “jalanan **di** seberang gedung
- “The ball is **behind** the tree”
- “Bola **dibelakang** pohon”

- “Give it **to** the person”
- “Berikan **kepada** orang itu”

1.2.4 Prepositional Phrase

Prepositional Phrase is “a phrase that consists of prepositions and its complement. The complement of a preposition can be a noun, pronoun, adjective phrase, or adverb phrase” (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 462). Prepositional phrase is a part of prepositions, prepositional phrase is a compound of words where the phrase starts with a preposition and end with noun or noun phrase, prepositional phrase is the whole phrase that indicate whole of time and space in a sentence, the phrase indicates where a setting happens or when the setting happens, to put it simply it indicates the where and when in a sentence. Prepositional phrase also has the quality to modify nouns and pronouns where it could add adjectives into the words, here are some examples of prepositional phrase:

- Under the blue sky
- Below the ocean floor
- Above the building

some examples on how prepositional phrase that modify noun:

- The light **above the building** shines brightly
- The building **near the ocean** is small
- The people inside the room are glad

In the Indonesian grammar structure of prepositional phrase, it is explained that prepositional phrase commonly functioned to give a sense of clarity, such as an

adverb for phrases, prepositional phrase complements a phrase to add more complete information, according to Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2017) explains that semantically prepositional phrase indicates the relation of time, causal, means and place. Structurally, prepositional phrase or frasa preposisi in Indonesian grammar theory is a phrase that has a preposition as the head of the phrase. “Preposisi gabungan terdiri atas preposisi yang berdampingan dan dua preposisi yang berkorelasi” (Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa, 2017, p. 377). Also mentioned in the theory the common structure of a prepositional phrase is P+NP for the common locative prepositions. An example structure from Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (2017):

Preposisi+Frasa Nomina

Di+Atas Meja

From the example shown that in the structure the noun phrase is part of the prepositional phrase due to the head of the phrase. based on the theory as well each syntactic function of a prepositional phrase occurs in noun, verbs and adjectives.

Prepositional phrases have their own functionality in the structure of phrases. Since prepositions have a role to relate to other words it has several functions. According to Collins and Hollo (1998) Prepositional phrase can have wide functionality in the structure of a sentence or phrases. Prepositions or prepositional phrases have variable functionality on the structure of clause, noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and prepositional phrases structure. On each occasions prepositions serve different kind of functionality based on the

phrase

structure.

in clause, a prepositional phrase serves the following functions,

as an adjunction, it is when a prepositional phrase adds an extra unnecessary detail into that structure, as a complement, when a prepositional phrase is used to make the structure more complete, an example by Collins and Hollo (1998):

*Increase heat **to high*** (adjunction), as seen here the prepositional phrase is making the phrase more dramatic.

*They traded their Mendelssohn **for Metallica*** (complement), the prepositional phrase explains with what the object is traded for.

According to Collins and Hollo (1998), in a clause structure, prepositional phrase also functions as a subject and a peripheral dependent, a peripheral dependent in grammar is a phrase that add optional word that related to the head of the phrase but it does not have a necessary effect to the meaning to the phrase, examples as followed:

***To our own surprise** we won* (peripheral dependent), here the prepositional phrase added an optional detail in the reaction of *we won*

***Under the mat** is the best spot* (subject), as seen here the prepositional phrase acts as a subject to the information.

For the structure of noun phrase, prepositional phrases have two functions, which as a complement and a modifier, a modifier have a function to give a descriptive meaning to a sentence, for a prepositional phrase, it gives exact description on

time or position, Collins and Hollo (1998) shown how prepositional phrase functions as complement and modifiers in a noun phrase structure:

*The vast increase **in funnel-webs** (complement),* the prepositional phrase describes into what the vast increases

*A version **from the Austrian Tyrol** (modifier),* the prepositional phrase modifies the word by the giving detail.

For the structure of adjective phrase, prepositional phrase also functions as complement and modifier, Collins and Hollow (1998) gives examples of this as follows:

*Incompatible **with rock music** (complement),* the prepositional phrase explains with what the word *incompatible* is related with

*Faster **than Fiona** (modifier),* the prepositional phrase modifies by comparing the information with the use of *than*

For the structure of adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase also functions as complement and modifier, Collins and Hollow (1998) shown the example of this as follows:

*regardless **of his influence** (complement),* the prepositional phrase explains the word *regardless*

Too slowly **for my liking** (*modifier*), the prepositional phrase modifies the phrase *too slowly*

For the other structure such as prepositional phrase that combined with another preposition, according to Collins and Hollow (1998) a prepositional phrase may serve as an axis, an axis is the linear order of words in a sentence, an example:

Out of our instruments (*axis*), the preposition positioned at the first or as the head in axis of the prepositional phrases.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

Before starting this writing there was some research that has been used to inspire the making of this thesis proposal, each of this research were closely related to this paper in the terms of topics but not exactly the same. The use of these research theses is for citing and reference the same idea that can be useful to this thesis proposal.

For the first research, it is a thesis titled “*The Analysis of The Translation of Prepositional Phrase Found in The Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ Movie Subtitle*” by Rini, Kemala Setya. The research is focused on the analysis on the identification of the translation of prepositional phrase, the researcher is trying to identify what kind of translation techniques used in translating the subtitles that found in the source of data, the researcher is focusing on structural identification to check the translation technique from the translation and how those prepositional phrase reveals what kind of translation technique used by the translator. The

researcher describes the type of prepositional phrase that has been found and divide the analysis into two type which are simple prepositional phrase and complex prepositional phrase, the researcher can determine the type of prepositional phrase from the pattern that has been found by the researcher, by the end of the research in the findings the research found that most of the translation used the transposition translation procedure in simple structured prepositional phrase, while in complex prepositional phrase the research found that calque and literal to occur more often, showing that the research found the most common translation based on the pattern of the prepositional phrases.

The second research is research were contributed by two writers, Rose Diana and Mashadi Said. The title of this work is “the translation of the preposition “of” that has been found in the English Novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*”. In this research the writers wanted to find the translated version of preposition “of” in Indonesian and classify those prepositions and the writers intended to find out the reasons or method of translations in translating the preposition “of” that have been found in the English novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*. By the end the writers found 3 ways of translating preposition “of” from English into Indonesian, in the result the research find that prepositions are commonly translated into equivalent Indonesian preposition, not translated and translated into a different part of speech, and from the findings the writers concluded that each decision in the translation of preposition “of” is in accordance with context and meaning of the preposition itself, hence resulting three difference approach in the translating the preposition “of”.

The third research titled “*The Analysis of Preposition IN and Their Translation in Indonesian Found in Revenge of Seven*” by Wayan, Putu, and Dedik, the research is focused on the preposition *in* that found on the novel *Revenge of Seven* by Pittacus lore and the Indonesian translation by Nur aini. The researchers are focusing on the analysis of the translation of preposition and the function of that preposition that found in the translated novel, from the analysis of the prepositions the researchers concluded that the preposition *in* have three forms which are as a single preposition, as preposition phrase and a prepositional phrase, with the function of the preposition to designate time and place. At the end of the research, it has been found that some of the preposition *in* are not translated, but the type of preposition that found are commonly in the three types, from common preposition, to prepositional phrase and phrase preposition. The preposition *in* that has been found commonly functioned to indicate time and place and it is found in the research the preposition mostly translated into the literal Indonesian equivalent.

1.4 Research Questions

The quest for this research is to examine the translation procedures of the prepositional phrases of English into Indonesian as found in the translation of English novel *Animal Farm*. Researcher have developed research questions, in the hope that this research could answer, the research question is.

What type of translation procedures that is frequently used by the translator in order to translate the prepositional phrases in the novel *Animal Farm*?

1.5 Objective of the Research

The objective or the research is based on the research question or identification of the problem and there are three objectives:

1. To examine and categorize the translation procedure used in translating the prepositional phrases.
2. To find the common translation procedures used in translating the prepositional phrase
3. To examine the prepositional phrase that related to the noun phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrase, clause and prepositions in prepositional phrase structure

1.6 The scope of the research

This research is mainly focused in the area of study of translation and with the parameters on the translation procedures of prepositional phrase that can be found in the English Novel *Animal Farm* into the translated Indonesian version.

This research will study on the translation of prepositional phrase and categorizing it by using the seven models of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet. or to put it simply to find how the prepositional phrases are translated and to seek on what translation used commonly and group them. All of the necessary data will be taken from the English novel *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell and the Indonesian translated version *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono (2021).

CHAPTER II

METHODS

2.1 Source of data

For this research the data that have been gathered are the prepositional phrases contained in the novel *Animal Farm*, both in the English and Indonesian version. In this research the researcher has conducted an examination to the novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell (1945) and the translated Indonesian version *Republik Hewan* translated by Djokolelono (2021), in the entirety of this is research, the researcher has gathered the prepositions or prepositional phrases that have a function in different phrasal structures. The novel used is the original version, and the translated version is the latest version for Indonesian translation, published by Gramedia in the year 2021.

The book is a novel titled *Animal Farm* written by George Orwell; this novel written as a reflection of the events of the Russian Revolution. The plot of the story begins as the animals on a manor farm have realized that their hard work is used by the owner. In this story a certain pig became the ignition for the rest of the animals to revolt against the owner, the ideology of this pig inspired other animals to work their way to take over the farm and finally free from the slavery of humans. For the major two characters that kept clashing in the middle of the story are the two pigs Napoleon and Snowball, pigs are illustrated as intelligent animals in this particular story. As the narrative goes the two pigs try to put their own ideas to other animals in the farm to follow them promising the same future but with different processes, a conflict happens

between the animals. Since this novel reflects the Russian Revolution, the narration gives an imagery of the two major pigs as a leader where they execute an attempt to rule over other animals to secure position in taking over the farm, thus creating an irony where the animals wanted to get rid of humans from them but instead acting like them.

2.2 Data Collection Procedures

In order to gather all the required data, the researcher used several instruments for the process of data collecting, for this research the approach taken was to use the qualitative approach, this research analysed and compares the selected amount of data, and in the step of collecting the data, the researcher utilize the purposive sampling method, with the help of random selection in finding the necessary data. In gathering the data, the researcher decided to select a number of 60 of prepositional phrases that have been found in the novel in English and in Indonesian, the data that have selected for analysis was filtered through randomization, the reason for this is to cover the whole set of the numerous amounts of prepositional phrase in the novel, in practice the researcher filtered all of the prepositional phrases found which was at least 10000 in number, then used the theory of prepositions in different phrasal structure to randomly pick the data from chapter 1 to 10 effectively, and the reason for this is for categorizing these data into a small subset, so the researcher can cover the whole chapter without examining the whole 10000 set of prepositional phrases. After filtering the chapters from 1 to 10, the researcher finally gathered the needed data.

The method that the researcher used in this is by dividing the 10 chapters in the book into two chapters each. In these two chapter the researcher has collected the amount of 6 of prepositional phrases; in collecting these data the researcher uses the theory of

Collins and Hollo regarding the function of prepositions in phrasal structures, with that in mind in the first two chapters the researcher has gathered prepositional phrase that functioned in clause structure. In chapter 3 and 4, the researcher has selected the prepositional phrases in noun phrase structure. In chapter 5 and 6, the prepositions in adjective phrase structure, in chapter 7 and 8, the prepositions in adverbial phrase, and in chapter 9 and 10 the prepositions in prepositional phrase structure. With that by the end of the data collection, the researcher has gathered at least 60 amounts of data to represent the prepositional phrases and its translation in the novel *Animal Farm*.

2.3 Data Analysis

For this research the researcher is mainly focusing the analysis on the qualitative approach, with also the help of quantitative step for formulation of the result, in the process of data analysis, the researcher has analysed the total number of 60 prepositional phrases from the English novel *Animal Farm* as well the translated version, the randomly selected prepositional phrase is approached in qualitative manner for the description of the translation of the phrases. In summarizing the data, the approach undertaken is in quantitative manner to determine the most frequent translation procedure. In the process of data analysis, the way to determine the procedure of translation is by the examination the structure of the original and the translated product of the prepositional phrases that have been selected, after comparing the shift in structures, or omissions in the meanings, the researcher decide the translation procedure that used for the prepositional phrase. And in the process of analysis for the prepositional phrases, the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in translation procedure is the sole theory used in the research, and it is the helping tool to analyse the gathered data. After analysing the data and quantified them, the researcher

then found what translation procedures that frequently used in this translation of *Animal Farm*.



CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

For this chapter the researcher will present the result from the analysis of data, and will attempt to categorize the translation procedures that are found in the translation of prepositional phrases from the novel and its translation. This analysis is the section where the researcher will divide the prepositional phrases into their respective translation procedures, to examine and determine the variability of the translation procedures.

3.2 Data Analysis

All of the gathered English prepositional phrases that have been extracted from the novel have been compared with the Indonesian translation. All of the phrases are divided based from the translation procedures that are used on them. The translation procedures framework for this research are the ones based from Vinay and Darbelnet, which include the seven translation procedures, Literal translation, transposition, modulation, borrowing, equivalence, adaptation, and calque. For this research the researcher analysed 60 examples of prepositional phrases and their Indonesian translations, since this research is using stratified random sampling as a sampling method, the data was gathered by compiling the prepositional phrases into their functions on the phrase structure that was mentioned in the theoretical framework, for that reason the researcher is dividing the data into five categories which are, prepositions in clause structure, prepositions in noun phrase structure, prepositions in adjective phrase structure, prepositions in adverbial phrase structure and prepositions in prepositional phrase

structure. whether a literal translation was maintained or if other procedures such as adaptation and modulation were applied to better suit the target language grammatical and cultural context. By categorizing the data, the study intends to reveal patterns and seek the most frequent translation procedures used in the translation of the prepositional phrases.

3.3 The type of translation procedures found in the translation

3.3.1 Literal Translation

A type of translation procedure where the translator would maintain the structure and minimally change the meaning of the source language.

1. "He lurched *across* the yard" (Orwell, 1945, p. 7)

Translation:

"dia terhuyung *menyeberangi* halaman." (Gramedia, 2019, p. 7)

Explanation:

The datum above is "across the yard". It is Prepositional Phrase with the construction of (P + NP). This PP functions as adverb that modifies the verb lurched.

The translation of the phrase is similar with the source language in structure and word meaning.

"He lurched" becomes "dia terhuyung," and "across the yard" is rendered as "menyeberangi halaman" without any change the structure of the phrase.

This is a direct or literal approach where the prepositional phrase is directly translated into a clear expression in Indonesian. Therefore, it can be concluded that the procedure used to translate this PP is Literal Translation.

2. "Drew himself a last glass of beer *from* the barrel in the scullery" (Orwell, 1945, p. 7)

Translation:

"dikucurkannya segelas bir terakhir *dari* tong di ruang cuci piring" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 7)

Explanation:

For this data the structure is a preposition in a clause structure or more clearly (P+Np) the prepositions have a function in modifying the verb,

The preposition in this phrase "From" is directly translated into the literal "dari" Indonesian and "the barrel in the scullery" next after it is translated into "tong di ruang cuci piring". The word scullery can be translated as "bufet" in Indonesian which it also means a place to wash the dishes or "kamar cuci piring" which mean that the translator is directly translating the phrases word by word, and from that it can be concluded that the translation procedure used for this phrase is the literal translation procedure.

3. "The pigs now revealed that *during* the past three months" (Orwell, 1945, p. 20)

Translation:

"Babi-babi itu menyatakan *bahwa* selama tiga bulan ini" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 20)

Explanation:

This datum is a part of a clause, the data "during the past three months" have the structure (P+Np), for this data the prepositional phrase acts as an adverb.

The prepositional phrase "during the past three months" becomes "selama tiga bulan ini." While the phrase is mainly translated in literal translation which are "during" and "three months" into their direct meaning of "selama" and "tiga bulan" there is a slight shift of "past" into "ini". This phrase is concluded as literal translation since the shift does not majorly change the structure.

4. "Several nights a week, *after* Mr. Jones was asleep" (Orwell, 1945, p. 15)

Translation:

"Beberapa malam dalam seminggu, *saat* Tuan Jones sudah tidur" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 15)

Explanation:

For this data the structure of the preposition phrase is inside the clause structure and it is (P+Np), the prepositions in this structure have a function as an adjective to indicate the actual time of "several nights a week".

The data "after" is translated into "saat" in its Indonesian translation, this would mean a shift or adaptation of the word but the translation after it proves that the usage of "saat" is to indicate and after event since the translation of "was asleep" is "sudah tidur", and that would mean that there are only minimal changes in the structure which concludes this is a literal translation procedure.

5. An old green tablecloth *of* mrs. Jones (Orwell, 1945, p. 25)

Translation:

selembar taplak meja hijau *milik* Nyonya Jones (Gramedia, 2019, p. 25)

Explanation:

The datum shown is “of mrs.jones” that translated into “milik Nyonya jones”, the data is a prepositional phrase that act as adjective that modify noun, the structure of the prepositional phrase (P+Np). For the translation “of” is translated into a direct equivalent “milik”. Since the structure of the phrase is not change it can be concluded that this is a literal translation procedure.

6. The news of what had happened *on Animal Farm*” (Orwell, 1945, p. 31)

Translation:

berita tentang apa yang terjadi *di Pertanian Hewan*” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 30)

Explanation:

The datum “on *Animal Farm*” translated directly to “di pertanian hewan” (P+Np), the prepositional phrase in this occasion functioned as an adjective for the noun in the structure. The preposition “on” is translated into “di” for a locative use, and “*Animal Farm*” directly translated into “pertanian hewan”, this clearly means its literally translated.

7. “*Towards* the end of January it became obvious” (Orwell, 1945, p. 61)

Translation:

“*menjelang* akhir Januari, jelas-jelas” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 61)

Explanation:

The datum “towards the end of January” have the structure of (P+Np) the prepositions is a part of noun phrase structure, the preposition act as modifier. The translation itself is a literal translation, since the structure is maintained, the preposition “towards” translated into a literal definition of “menjelang” and “end of january” directly translated into “akhir januari”.

8. "And to finish it *by* the appointed date" (Orwell, 1945, p. 62)

Translation

"menyelesaikannya *pada* waktu yang direncanakan" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 62)

Explanation:

The datum shown have the structure of (P+Np) the prepositional phrase "by the appointed date" translated into "pada waktu yang direncanakan", the function of the phrase is to modify the verb. The preposition "by" literally translated into "pada" and "appointed date" translated into "waktu yang direncanakan", the structure is maintained which means it is a literal translation.

9. "Letting out a loud 'cock-a-doodle-doo' *before* Napoleon spoke" (Orwell, 1945, p. 62)

Translation:

"meneriakkan 'kukkuruyuuuk' keras-keras *sebelum* Napoleon berbicara" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 62)

Explanation:

The data "before napoleon spoke" have the structure of (P+Np), the translation is direct and clear, the preposition that indicate time "before" literally translated into "sebelum" also translated into time indication, and the phrase after "spoke" directly translated into "berbicara". Meaning that this is the usage of literal translation procedure, since the structure and meaning is intact without any shift.

10. "She was late *for* work every morning" (Orwell, 1945, p. 35)

Translation:

“Dia selalu terlambat *untuk* bekerja tiap pagi” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 35)

Explanation:

The datum shown “for work every morning” have the structure of (P+NP), as the prepositional phrase functioned as complement for the previous noun. The translation “for” is transferred directly into “untuk” and “work every morning” is into “bekerja tiap pagi”, keeping the original structure and direct meaning, leading that this is a literal translation procedure.

11. “Hidden *under* the straw was a little pile of lump sugar” (Orwell, 1945, p. 35)

Translation:

“Tersembunyi *di bawah* jerami itu beberapa gumpal gula” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 35)

Explanation:

The datum “Under the straw” comprises of (P+Np), the prepositional phrase has a function to complement the previous verb and that make the prepositional phrase act as an adjective. The translation “under” directly translated into “di bawah” and “the straw” into “Jerami”. Making this translation a literal translation procedure

12. “they were happy *in* their work” (Orwell, 1945, p. 44)

Translation

“mereka merasa bahagia *dalam* bekerja” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 44)

Explanation:

The datum “In their work” with the structure of (P+Np) functioned as a complement for the adjective. The translation of the preposition that indicate means “in” directly translated into “dalam” while “their work” into “bekerja”. Slight change but the translation maintained the original structure of the source language meaning it is a literal translation.

13. “who is responsible *for* this” (Orwell, 1945, p. 50)

Translation

“siapa yang bertanggung jawab *untuk* ini” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 50)

Explanation:

The datum “for this” have a structure of (P+N), the prepositional phrase is a complement for the dependent clause. The translation of “for” translated into “untuk” and “this” into “ini”. Which a clear indication that this is a literal translation procedure. Showing that there is no shift in structure with maintain close meaning of the source language

14. “Benjamin was the oldest animal *on* the farm” (Orwell, 1945, p. 8)

Translation

“Benjamin adalah hewan yang paling tua *di* tanah pertanian itu” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 8)

Explanation:

The datum “on the farm” shows a structure of (P+Np), making this a straightforward literal translation. The locative usage of the preposition is translated literally and the noun phrase is slightly expanded but, structurally it

is close and little to no change at all. Meaning that this is the example of literal translation procedure.

15. “some hams hanging *in* the kitchen” (Orwell, 1945, p. 20)

Translation

“ada beberapa potong daging babi tergantung *di* dapur” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 20)

Explanation:

The datum is “in the kitchen”, The English prepositional phrase structure (P+N) shows that it is part of noun phrase, the meaning for the preposition “in” is maintained as “di” for location or spatial indication. Clearly this is the literal translation procedure, because of no evidence in the change of structure or meaning.

16. “the animals had chased Jones and his men out *on* to the road” (Orwell, 1945, p. 18)

Translation:

“hewan-hewan lain telah mengejar jones serta para karyawannya *ke* luar, ke jalan” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 18)

Explanation:

The datum is “out onto the road” focusing on the preposition “on”. The phrase structure is (P+NP), in this structure the translation of the datum is maintained in both meaning and structure. The preposition “on” and “to” directly translated into the equivalent “ke” in Indonesian. Meaning both preposition

and the phrase stays true to the source language showing each phrase indicates location. Conclusion that this is a literal translation procedure.

17. “the flagstaff *in* the farmhouse garden” (Orwell, 1945, p. 26)

Translation:

“*di* tiang bendera rumah pertanian” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 27)

Explanation:

The datum is “in the farmhouse garden” that comprises in the structure of (P+Np) and this prepositional phrase functioned as complement for the noun phrase. the translation of the phrase keeps the direct meaning, while minimal structure change occurs, but there is no omission of the meaning from the source language. making this a literal translation procedure with slight position change.

18. “if the mill were not finished *on* time” (Orwell, 1945, p. 52)

Translation:

“jika kincir tadi tidak selesai *pada* waktunya” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 52)

Explanation:

The datum “On time” have the structure of (P+Np), the structure is maintained and similar to the original and the meaning of “on” was directly translated into Indonesian equivalent of “pada” for the time indication preposition. This datum does not change in meaning and structure, conclusion that this is literal translation procedure.

19. “Snowball was secretly frequenting the farm *by* night” (Orwell, 1945, p. 54)

Translation:

“Snowball ternyata diam-diam telah memasuki pertanian mereka *pada* malam hari” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 54)

Explanation:

The datum above is “by night”. It is a prepositional phrase with the construction of (P + NP). the prepositional phrase has a function of an adverb that modify “frequenting”. The translation “Pada malam hari” have a same structure to the source language, the preposition of time “pada” and “malam hari” for the noun phrase held close meaning to the source language. making the approach used by the translator indicates the usage of Literal translation procedure.

20. “by a black cockerel who marched *in* front of him” (Orwell, 1945, p. 62)

Translation:

“ayam jantan yang berjalan mondar-mandir *di* depannya” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 63)

Explanation:

The datum above is “in front of him”. It is a prepositional phrase that included into the complex prepositional phrase category. The function of this prepositional phrase is an adverb that modify “walking”.

The structure and function of the original prepositional phrase are preserved word-for-word, with the translation of the locative preposition “di”, and the NP “depannya” translated literally, making this a procedure of literal translation.

21. “would talk *with* the tears rolling down his cheeks” (Orwell, 1945, p. 63)

Translation:

“berbicara *dengan* air mata bercucuran” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 63)

Explanation:

The datum above is “with the tears rolling down”. The prepositional phrase consists inside a clause structure with the structure of (P+NP) the noun is modified by the clause in this structure. The preposition act as an adverb. The translation of the phrase carries similar meaning, with the preposition “dengan” and “air mata bercucuran” are literally translated into its Indonesian closes counterpart making this literal translation with small meaning shift, the prepositions stay as indicative, while the phrase of after it changed to different expression. still the structure does not change much meaning that this is literal translation procedure.

22. “*at* the same time he warned them” (Orwell, 1945, p. 68)

Translation:

“*Pada* saat yang sama, dia juga memperingatkan” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 68)

Explanation:

The datum above is a prepositional phrase with the construction of (P+Np), the function of this preposition is to indicate the time part of the NP.

The preposition “at” is translated literally into “pada” and “the same time” transferred into “saat yang sama” with no structure shift, meaning that this is a literal translation procedure.

23. “sometimes *on* the slope leading to the top of the quarry” (Orwell, 1945, p. 78)

Translation:

“terkadang *di* lereng menuju puncak tambang batu” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 78)

Explanation:

The datum “on the slope” have the function to adjective to “sometimes” by giving details on the locative purposes. The translation kept the structure and kept the meaning “on” into “*di*” and “leading to” into “*menuju*”. As for the translation the structure still maintained and the meaning is being kept, making this a literal translation procedure.

24. “Benjamin come galloping *from* the direction of the farm buildings” (Orwell, 1945, p. 80)

Translation:

“Benjamin berlari mencongklang *dari* arah bangunan di pertanian” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 80)

Explanation:

The datum above is “from the direction”. This PP functioned as an adverb to specify “come galloping” or “*berlari*” in the Indonesian translation. The translation considered as literal, with the structure is maintained and the meaning closely resembled, the locative “from” is directly translated into the Indonesian equivalent “*dari*” and with closely resembling structure, this can be concluded as literal translation procedure.

25. “from the direction *of* the farm buildings” (Orwell, 1945, p. 80)

Translation:

“dari arah bangunan *di* pertanian” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 80)

Explanation:

The datum “of the farm buildings”. The PP function as adjective for the previous PP, in order to specify the locative purposes of “from the direction”.

this phrase is a part of prepositions in a prepositional phrase. the translation has a minor shift in structure but the meaning closely resemble with the locative preposition “of” directly translated into “di” meaning it is a literal translation procedure, despite some shift in the nounphrase.

26. “in an inebriates’ home *in* another part of the country” (Orwell, 1945, p. 84)

Translation:

“di rumah rehabilitasi untuk pemabuk *di* bagian lain daerah itu” (Gamedia, 2019, p. 84)

Explanation:

The datum above is “in another part of the country”. A preposition phrase with the structure of (P+NP). the phrase complements the noun phrase for specify the location, it is an occurrence where there are another preposition withing a prepositional phrase. The translation maintained a similar structure and no change in meaning. The preposition locative “di” and noun phrase “bagian lain daerah itu” is translated in literal translation procedure sense.

27. “his friends had visited Animal Farm and inspected every inch of it *with* their own eyes” (Orwell, 1945, p. 90)

Translation:

“dia dan Kawan-kawannya telah mengunjungi Pertanian Hewan dan meneliti *dengan* mata kepala sendiri pertanian ini” (Gamedia, 2019, p. 90)

Explanation:

The datum above is “with their own eyes”. The PP have a structure of (P+NP).

The function of the PP is to complements the verb “inspected”. The translation of “dengan” is the literal meaning of “with”. Despite some in the choice of Indonesian expression of “own eyes” into “mata kepala sendiri”. The structure itself does not change. Meaning that this is literal translation procedure.

28. “The future Republic *of* the Animals” (Orwell, 1945, p. 26)

Translation:

“Masa depan *Republic Hewan*” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 26)

Explanation:

The datum above is “of the animals”, it is a noun phrase with a prepositional phrase modifier. The original's structure and meaning are maintained in the translation “Masa depan *Republic Hewan*.” With only minor modifications, the construction is still essentially the same and all the important components are kept. Meaning that literal translation is the method employed here.

29. Napoleon was engaged *in* complicated negotiations with Frederick and Pilkington” (Orwell, 1945, p. 64)

Translation:

Napoleon membuat perjanjian *yang* rumit dengan Frederick dan Pilkington” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 64)

Explanation:

The datum “in complicated negotiations”. The phrase structure is (P+NP). The translation of the source language was slightly modified in the target

language. there is no structural change but a minor expression change, the preposition “in” translated into “yang” for indicating manner and “complicated” directly translated into “rumit”, making this still a literal translation procedure.

3.3.2 Transposition

The translation procedure where there is structural shift but with no modification to the meaning or expression itself.

1. “Tell them the story *of* the rebellion (Orwell, 1945, p. 30)

Translation:

“menceritakan Pemberontakan (Gramedia, 2019, p. 30)

Explanation:

The datum above is “of the rebellion”. the preposition is contained in the structure of a noun phrase (P+NP). the function of this prepositional phrase is to complement to specify the verb in the previous NP. For the translation there are a major shift in the datum. The PP is omitted and the structure is shifted into a different form. This change indicates the use of transposition translation procedure.

2. “a home *of* rest for animals” (Orwell, 1945, p. 26)

Translation:

“tempat beristirahat bagi hewan hewan” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 27)

Explanation:

The datum above is “of rest for animals”, and the datum comprises of two prepositional phrases. This demonstrates how the grammatical category in

Indonesian has changed from noun of rest to verbal expression, and how it has been rearranged for naturalness. Since the original meaning is preserved despite the grammatical structure shifting, transposition is the translation method that is employed.

3. “rebellling against the laws *of* Nature” (Orwell, 1945, p. 30)

Translation:

“ini sangat menyalahi *hukum alam*” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 31)

Explanation:

The datum above is “of nature”. It is a prepositional phrase with the structure (P + NP) that contains the prepositional phrase "of Nature." In Indonesian, the preposition "dari" (from) is not used since "hukum alam" is a more natural word. Although the meaning is entirely retained, there is a change in grammatical form associated with this transition from PP structure to noun compound. Since the original message is preserved while the grammatical structure is altered, transposition is the translation method employed.

4. “the Battle *of* the Cowshed” (Orwell, 1945, p. 34)

Translation:

“Pertempuran Kandang Sapi” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 35)

Explanation:

The datum above "of the Cowshed," is a prepositional phrase that has the structure (P+NP). The English noun + PP construction is converted into an Indonesian noun compound by the translation "Pertempuran Kandang Sapi," where "Kandang Sapi" (Cow Shed) comes immediately after "Pertempuran"

(Battle) without the use of a preposition. The structure of this transition from prepositional phrase to compound noun is different, but the meaning remains the same. Meaning that this is a transposition.

5. “and was full *of* plans for innovations” (Orwell, 1945, p. 36)

Translation:

“otaknya *penuh rencana* pembaharuan” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 36)

Explanation:

The datum above “of plans” has the structure of (P+NP). Because the adjective “penuh” (full) is usually followed immediately by the noun without the preposition “of” in Indonesian, the preposition “of” is left out of the translation “penuh rencana.” The prepositional function in Indonesian is implied rather than stated directly, which is reflected in this alteration. Because the grammatical construction changed from PP to a reduced structure while maintaining meaning, transposition is the process that is employed.

6. “to begin saving up again *for* the machinery for the windmill” (Orwell, 1945, p. 75)

Translation

“berhemat lagi *untuk* peralatan kincir angin” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 75)

Explanation:

The datum above is “for the machinery”, as this PP is consisted in a complex prepositional structure of (P+NP+PP) this PP have a function to complement the verb phrase prior to the preposition.

The translation itself is considered as transposition due the simplification of meaning in the translation. The preposition “for” is directly translated “untuk”. And the second “for” is omitted for natural sense of the translation making this a transposition.

7. “in fact understood the business *of* mowing and raking” (Orwell, 1945, p. 23)

Translation:

“dan mengerti betul cara membajak serta menggaru” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 23)

Explanation:

The datum above is “of mowing and raking”. The structure of the Prepositional phrase is (P+NP). The function of the PP is to specify the information “the business” making in an adjective. The translation of the phrase has a shifted in the structure and the meaning is modified with the original intention of the source language. The omission of the preposition “of” and the simplification of the verbs. Making this a modulation translation procedure.

8. “Jones had spent sitting *in* the taproom *of* the red lion” (Orwell, 1945, p. 30)

Translation:

“Jones menghabiskan waktunya dengan minum-minum *di* bar red lion”
(Gramedia, 2019, p. 30)

Explanation:

The datum above is “of the red lion”. The structure of the phrase is (P+NP), the function is an adjective for the noun phrase before “in the taproom”. The phrase is translated into a different structure, with the preposition is omitted

and the phrase is shortened in the translation. While the noun phrase is intact and the meaning the same the preposition became a compound noun with the noun phrase, the locative function stays intact. meaning that this is a transposition.

9. “*aside* a corner of the pasture for superannuated animals” (Orwell, 1945, p. 84)

Translation:

“*menyisihkan* salah satu sudut pandang rumput bagi hewan berusia lanjut” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 84)

Explanation:

The datum is "Aside a corner of the pasture", with the structure of (P+NP). These PPs are used for noun modification. The meaning and structure are retained in the translation. The literal translation of "salah satu sudut pandang rumput" is "a corner of the pasture." The grammatical structure is slightly changed in the translation. The locative “of” is translated compounded into “sudut pandang”, making the preposition omitted despite having similar meaning, making this as transposition translation procedure.

10. “but *in* comparison with the days of Jones” (Orwell, 1945, p. 75)

Translation:

“jika *dibandingkan* dengan zaman Jones” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 75)

Explanation:

The datum above is “in comparison”, with the structure of (P+NP). The structure changes in the translation "jika dibandingkan dengan zaman Jones"

"if compared to the time of Jones". This maintains the comparison idea while changes the grammatical form. Since there is a structural change while the translation preserves the essential message, meaning that this is transposition procedure since the prepositional phrase does not change into a different expression or meaning.

11. "indifferent *as* to the effect he produced" (Orwell, 1945, p. 39)

Translation:

"dan agaknya tidak *memberi pengaruh apa-apa*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 39)

Explanation:

The datum above is "as to the effect he produced". The phrase structure is (P+NP). The structural change in the translation including the omission of the preposition "as" for indicating manner, shows a major shift in the translation, where the phrase went into a different structure. Which mean that this is a transposition translation procedure.

12. "in front of the platform" (Orwell, 1945, p. 7)

Translation:

"di depan *panggung*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 7)

Explanation:

The datum shown "in front of the platform" have the structure of (P+Np), the prepositional phrase here functioned as compliment for the locative purpose, the translation for the locative "of" is not translated directly, as for "the platform" translated into "panggung", from the structure there is similarity but there is an omission of the preposition, the translation of the prepositional

phrase is changed into a full noun phrase, indicating a shift in structure, and leading this is a transposition translation procedure.

3.3.3 Modulation

The translation procedure where there are occurrences of modification in the meaning and structure into a different expression.

1. "His body was buried *at the foot of the orchard.*" (Orwell, 1945, p. 15)

Translation:

"Jasadnya dimakamkan di ujung tepi kebun." (Gramedia, 2019, p. 15)

Explanation:

The datum above is "at the foot of the orchard," which has the structure (P+NP+PP). This PP is functioned as a locative prepositional phrase, which serves as an adjectival to specify place. The meaning of "foot" is changed to "ujung tepi" (corner) in the translation "di ujung tepi kebun," which is a more natural locative meaning in Indonesian. The grammatical reference is the same, even though it is not a word-for-word translation. Indicating that this is a modulation.

2. "the windmill was *in ruins*" (Orwell, 1945, p. 50)

Translation:

"Kincir angin yang sedang mereka bangun *hancur berantakan*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 50)

Explanation:

The datum above is "in ruins". The structure of the PP is (P+N). In the translation, the prepositional phrase "in ruins" is changed to the metaphoric

and better meaning of target language word "hancur berantakan" (totally demolished). A description verb phrase changes the place of the PP structure.

Which mean that this is a modulation translation procedure.

3. "Four days later, *in the late afternoon*" (Orwell, 1945, p. 57)

Translation:

"Empat hari kemudian, menjelang sore" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 57)

Explanation:

The datum above is "in the late afternoon" with the structure of (P+NP). This PP shows the time when something happens. The similar expression of time is conveyed by the translation into "menjelang sore" (towards late afternoon), but an adverbial usage of verb form replaces the prepositional phrase ("approaching the afternoon"). While the meaning is kept, the grammatical structure changes. Meaning this is a modulation translation procedure.

4. "setting down their vast hairy hoofs *with great care*" (Orwell, 1945, p. 7)

Translation:

"berjalan sangat pelan, *menapak hati hati*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 7)

Explanation:

The datum "with great care". A Prepositional phrase with the construction of (P+NP). The function of the prepositional phrase is an adverb in the original. The structure of the PP is altered into a verb in the translation. This choice of expression still carries the original intention of the source language. while the translator chooses the structure of a verb in the Indonesian translation the

meaning of the source language is kept in a different way. Meaning that this is a modulation.

5. "he had a way of skipping *from* side to side" (Orwell, 1945, p. 15)

Translation:

"dia punya kebiasaan melompat *ke kiri dan ke kanan*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 15)

Explanation:

The datum above is "from side to side". The Prepositional phrase function as an adverb to specify "skipping". There is a shift in the meaning of the translation. The translator maintained the idea of direction with "side to side" into "ke kiri dan ke kanan". This alteration means the usage of modulation translation procedure since the translation have undergone a change of expression in the meaning.

6. "every mouthful *of* food" (Orwell, 1945, p. 24)

Translation:

"setiap makanan *yang mereka kunyah*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 24)

Explanation:

The datum above is "mouthful of food," a noun phrase with a preposition "of" for indicating manner. "Mouthful" is taken in its context and translated in different way to "setiap makanan yang mereka kunyah". In Indonesian, the phrase becomes a different structure instead of a quantity-based noun phrase with a prepositional modifier. Because form and structure are altered to into natural expression in Indonesian while maintaining meaning, which means that, modulation is the translation procedure used for this translation.

7. “their sick comrade *in* the hands of human beings” (Orwell, 1945, p. 79)

Translation:

“kawan mereka yang sakit dirawat oleh manusia” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 79)

Explanation:

The datum above is “in the hands”. It has the structure of a prepositional phrase (P + NP + PP). The meaning of this term is "under the care or control of humans." It is not literally meant that way in this translation. "Dirawat oleh manusia" (cared for by humans) conveys the natural message rather than the exact meaning. In Indonesian, the metaphorical phrase is translated into its literal meaning. Modulation is the method employed since this translation transforms the structure and image from a metaphorical expression to a literal description of caring.

8. “stiff in the joints *with* a tendency to rheumy eyes” (Orwell, 1945, p. 84)

Translation

“kaku semua persendiannya, *dan* matanya selalu berair” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 84)

Explanation:

The datum above "with a tendency to rheumy eyes" (P + NP + Infinitive Modifier). This Prepositional phrase describes a physical occurrence or state and function as a manner for the noun phrase. By removing the word "tendency" and conveying the observed condition directly, the translation "dan matanya selalu berair" ("and his eyes were always watery") rephrases the descriptive phrase into a complete clause. This is a simplification and change

in structure that turns the abstract noun "tendency" into a more straightforward physical description.

Because of the change from abstract description to actual observation, modulation is the translation technique employed here while maintaining the intended meaning.

9. "browsing *at* the leaves under Squealer's supervision" (Orwell, 1945, p. 87)

Translation

"memakan daun-daunnya dengan petunjuk dari Squealer" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 87)

Explanation:

The datum above is "at the leaves", with the structure of (P+NP). "Browsing at the leaves" is changed to "memakan daun-daunnya," substituting the more common and concrete verb "memakan" for "browsing." Although verb usage and prepositional expression changed in the translation, the original meaning is maintained. Meaning this is a modulation translation procedure.

10. "Snowball could be guilty *of* such an action" (Orwell, 1945, p. 50)

Translation:

"bahwa Snowball sanggup melakukan kekejian *seperti itu*" (Gramedia, 2019, p. 50)

Explanation:

The datum above is "of such an action". The structure is changed significantly into the Indonesian version, the use of "sanggup melakukan" as an expression of guilt, which alters the moral point of view for the word "guilty", the

prepositional phrase stays as indication for manner but went through form change. This transforms a sense of guilt into the act of carrying out the act, which is a huge meaning and structural change. Which mean that this is a modulation translation procedure.

11. "Had locked the hen houses *for* the night" (Orwell, 1945, p. 7)

Translation:

"Tuan Jones dari Pertanian Manor telah mengunci kandang ayam" (Gamedia, 2019, p. 7)

Explanation:

The datum above is "for the night", the structure of the PP is (P+NP). The translation of the preposition in the structure is omitted, the prepositions to indicate time is implied in the translation "telah mengunci", making the time indication to be hidden, this usage of implication making this translation is modulation translation procedure.

12. "Whymper was led *through* the store-shed" (Orwell, 1945, p. 53)

Translation:

"Whymper diajak berjalan *di* dalam gudang makanan itu" (Gamedia, 2019, p. 53)

Explanation:

The datum above is "through the store-shed". The phrase structure (P+NP).

The translation of the phrase undergone a semantic shift. The preposition direction "through" changed into the locative "di" in Indonesian. This is done

for making the phrase makes more sense in the target language. with that this translation is regarded as modulation translation procedure.

13. “the dogs were close *on* his heels” (Orwell, 1945, p. 40)

Translation:

“anjing-anjing itu sangat dekat *di* belakangnya” (Gamedia, 2019, p. 40)

Explanation:

The datum above is “on his heels”. The phrase structure is (P+NP). For this occasion, the translation undergone a semantic change for the noun phrase. the idiom of English “on his heels” translated into a location literal translation of “di belakangnya”. While the preposition remains in literal sense, the different in the phrase structure indicating that this is a modulation translation procedure.

14. “The whole farm was deeply divided *on* the subject of the windmill” (Orwell, 1945, p. 38)

Translation:

“Pertanian itu terpecah *dalam* hal pembuatan kincir angin itu” (Gamedia, 2019, p. 38)

Explanation:

The datum above is “on the subject of the windmill”. The phrase structure is (P+NP+PP). the translation of the phrase, including the preposition and the following NP conveyed differently in the target language. the expression “on the subject” translated into “dalam hal” and the noun phrase expanded into

“pembuatan kincir angin”. This indicate the shift in semantic and structure change, which mean that this is modulation translation procedure.

15. “suited *to* the dignity of the Leader” (Orwell, 1945, p. 48)

Translation:

“*untuk menghormati* kewibawaan sang Pemimpin” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 48)

Explanation:

The datum above is “to the dignity of the leader”. The phrase structure is (P+NP+PP). the translation of the preposition in the structure remains the same, while the semantic meaning of “dignity” is translated into a different expression in the target language “menghormati”, the expression was change into different function and meaning. This shift in semantic structure indicates the usage of modulation translation procedure.

16. “*on* some suitable pretext Whymper was led” (Orwell, 1945, p. 52)

Translation:

“*dengan* suatu alasan, Tuan Whympher diajak berjalan” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 53)

Explanation:

The datum above is “on some suitable pretext”. The phrase structure is (P+NP). The translation of the phrase undergone different semantic structure. In the translation the NP “some suitable pretext” is simplified into “suatu alasan” and the preposition is translated into “dengan”. This change in structure and meaning means that this is a modulation translation procedure.

17. “do you not see what is written *on* the side of that van” (Orwell, 1945, p. 80)

Translation:

“kalian lihat tidak tulisan *di* dinding gerobak itu” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 80)

Explanation:

The datum above is “on the side”. The prepositional phrase has a structure of (P+NP) with the function of an adjective for specifying the location. The translation itself has minimal shift in meaning while maintaining structure. The datum “on the side” translated into “di dinding”, the change signifies a change in meaning for the purpose of naturalness. Meaning this is a modulation since there is a change in expression.

18. “so that all the materials *for* building were *at* hand” (Orwell, 1945, p. 44)

Translation

“semua bahan bangunan sudah tersedia” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 44)

Explanation:

The datum above is “for building at hand”. The PP consists of (P+NP+PP). This prepositional phrase translated into a different structure in the target language, the manner of "For building" translated as "bahan bangunan," a noun compound, and "at hand" is translated as "sudah tersedia", which conveys the same idea but a whole different expression. In this translation, "for building" is transformed into a compound noun rather than a prepositional phrase, and the choice to change the preposition into a different expression for more natural sense, making this the modulation translation procedure.

3.3.4 Calque

The procedure to translate the phrase by borrowing the source language expression, literally.

1. “passed on *by word of mouth*” (Orwell, 1945, p. 84)

Translation

“yang diteruskan dengan cerita *dari mulut ke mulut*” (Gramedia, 2019, p. 84)

Explanation:

The datum “*by word of mouth*” translated into “*dari mulut ke mulut*”, and have the structure of (P+Np) and it is a preposition in the structure of prepositional phrase, the preposition act as a manner and function to complement the phrase “passed on”. The English idiom “*by word of mouth*” is literally mirrored as “*from mouth to mouth*,” preserving both the prepositional functions and the idiomatic meaning.

3.4 Results

From the analysis of the data, of the 60 prepositional phrases and its translation in Indonesian, the researcher found that most of the prepositional phrases were dominant in the literal translation procedure, it is found that 29 of them (48.3%) is a translation that maintained the original structure of the source language, meaning the translator is preserving the original meaning of the source and intend to stick to the literal sense of the source language. for the second most frequent is Modulation translation procedure with the data of 18 prepositional phrases (30%). And then the third is Transposition with the amount of data of 12 prepositional phrase (20%), and 1 data (1.6%) found to be in Calque translation procedure. There is other procedure which are Borrowing, Equivalence and

Adaptation that the researcher did not find from these selected data. In the end of analysis, the researcher found that, in the translation of prepositions and prepositional phrases the translator is tend to translate in the procedure of Literal translation procedure, the reason for this is possibly to maintain the lexical rule of the original source language, and possibly to preserve the original meaning from the source language.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

This research is a close approach into the study of translation procedure, with the focus on prepositional phrase. this research uses the novel *Animal Farm* and its translation *Republik Hewan* as a main object of research. The data that was analysed in this researched is categorised according to the type of translation and the function of preposition or prepositional phrases. The type of translation procedure is analysed by using the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet model. And the functions of prepositions in phrasal structure is based on the work of Collins and Hollo work in grammar. From the research about 60 data was selected in a purposive manner. The result is that, the translation of the prepositional phrase was frequent in the procedure of Literal translation with 29 (48.3%) instances found. Other dominant translation procedure found is the Modulation with 18 (30%) instances found, another one is Transposition translation procedure with 12 (20%) instances found. And other lesser procedures used is Calque with only 1 (1.6%) instance found.

In conducting this research, the researcher found that the translator would tend to use the literal translation procedure for maintaining the original structure of the source language. from this research it can be theorised that, the translator of the novel aiming for natural sense for the translation. Despite that there is also other translation procedure used such as Transposition or Modulation, that shows the translator also aiming into the naturalness of culture from the source language to be transferred into the target language.

This concludes that the translator wanted a natural feel for the translation of the source language, while making the translation closely resembles the original source language.

4.2 Limitation

This research is by no means perfect research. The data that was taken from the novel and its translation is fairly limited only into 60, hence it cannot truly represent the whole text that contained at least thousand amounts of prepositional phrase. the scope is indeed small that would lead only 5 translation procedure to be found from the selected amount of data.

There is also the limitation of only using the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet in the procedure of translation. The theory is simple but not complete for such complex data.

4.3 Suggestion for future research

For future research, it can be seen that in analysing translation it should have more data. At least the data set could be improved by increasing the number of the data, with that it could lead into more conclusive result in the analysis of the translation procedure used in translating the part of a text. Since this research only focuses on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, it should be more qualitative if the researcher can add other theories to create different perspective regarding the translation procedure and how it would affect the data analysis.

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