

PREPOSITION IN ENGLISH AND THE TRANSLATION INTO INDONESIAN

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Abstract

Preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else, Wren and Martin (1990:120). This research is using a library research, which is concerned with a study of various usages of preposition in English. In this research there are two usages of preposition, by their Independent and Fixed usages. The analysis of this research will scope on the discussion about various usages in English and the translation into Indonesian. The analysis will be limited to the discussion of single preposition which are attached to a noun, verb, adjective and participle.

1. INTRODUCTION

In English, the words can be classified into eight classes and they are traditionally called the eight parts of speech. They are noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, adjective, interjection and conjunction (Aik, 1992:167). Among them, preposition is one of the important part of speech in English. Usually, preposition placed before a noun or pronoun. In English, preposition can be divided into three parts namely single words preposition which consist of only one word such as: *by, on, in of*, etc. Compound preposition consist of two words such as: *along with, down into, for about*, etc and Phrasal preposition consist of more than two words, such as: *as a result of, at the point of, by means of*, etc. The research is concerned with the study of various usages of preposition in English, which includes its notion and functions.

II. A BRIEF STUDY OF PREPOSITION

2.1. Notion

Preposition is a significant part of speech in English besides noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction and interjection. It has the function of connecting a noun or pronoun to some other words. Wren and Martin (1990:129) mention that “preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing denoted by it stands in regard to something else”.

Observe the following examples:

1. The magazine is *on* the table.
2. The magazine is *in* the table.
3. The magazine is *under* the table.
4. The magazine is *near* the table.

The italic words in the sentences above are preposition, which occur

before a noun; therefore, the italic words modify the position of *magazine* with its relation to the other noun *the table*.

Furthermore, preposition in the following sentences will show the relationship between a pronoun and another word.

5. I take a pity *on* her.
6. We participate *in* it.
7. I put my book *under* his.
8. She put her bag *near* hers.

The italic words in the sentences above are placed in front of the pronouns (her, it, his and herself) which are related to the preceding nouns.

2.2. Function

Preposition has a function of connecting a noun or pronoun to another word in a sentence. Another word here means noun, verb, adjective, participle and verb participles. For more information about the function of preposition it can be described in the following:

2.2.1 Connecting a noun to another noun

9. I have talked with the girl *in* her house.
10. She spends all her money *on* books.
11. I put the shoes *under* the table.
12. She buys the flower *for* Faiza.
13. The boy drives his car *toward* the city.

All prepositions in the sentences above, are functioning to connect the preceding noun to the following noun.

2.2.2 Connecting a noun to a verb

14. I always arrive *at* home early.
15. He runs *across* the street carelessly.
16. The beautiful girl looks *at* me.
17. Indonesian consists *of* thousands of islands.
18. The cat jumped *off* the chair.

All the preposition in the sentences above function to connect the verb and the following noun.

2.2.3. Connecting a noun to an adjective

19. The child is very afraid *of* a dog.
20. We are late for the meeting.
21. He is very successful *in* his business.
22. Many students were absent *from* class yesterday.
23. I am responsible *for* this mistake.

All the preposition in the sentences above function to connect the adjective and the following noun.

2.2.4 Connecting a noun to participle

24. I am very interested *in* classical music.
25. He is frustrated *for* the failure.
26. My new shoes are covered *with* mud.
27. He was involved *in* that activity.
28. The handsome boy is married *to* a beautiful girl.

Note: Participle is a form verb, which has a function and characteristic as a verb or adjective. All the preposition in

those sentences above function to connect the participle and the following noun.

2.2.5 Connecting a noun to verb participles

- 29. He stands up *near* the door.
- 30. They will come back *to* our village.
- 31. The plane will take off *at* seven o'clock.
- 32. The child put on his clothes *by* the table.
- 33. She was left behind *near* an old house.

Note: Verb participles mean a verb with a preposition, which has a special meaning together with that verb (Mastery on English part of speech 1996:136).

All preposition in the sentences above have a function of connecting a noun to a verb participle such as in sentence 21; the preposition *near* is connecting the noun *door* with the verb participle *stand up*.

III. Various Usage of Preposition In English and Their Translation Into Indonesian

The study of preposition use in English is very difficult to do. One way that can be used by the learners how to understand the uses of preposition in English according to scientists are through reading, imitating the native speakers and memorizing them. In this research the uses of preposition can be divided into two groups, they are: independent use and fixed use.

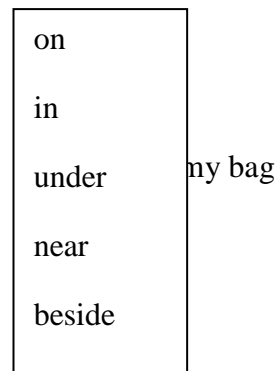
3.1 Independent uses

Independent use of preposition means that the preposition used is not bound to another word, which is placed in

front of the preposition, however this preposition still shows its function of connecting a noun or pronoun to another word in the sentence.

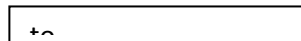
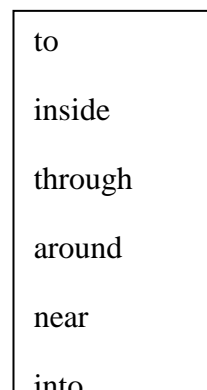
Observe the following examples :

- 1. I put my bag-----the table
In the empty line, we can fill with one of the preposition freely according to the real situation or position. We may choose a preposition which has a suitable meaning to that sentence such as : *on, in, under, near, beside, away, from, next to, etc*, such as below:



- Note: on : diatas
- In : didalam
- Under : dibawah

- 2. He goes-----the city.
In the empty line, we can fill with any one of the suitable preposition to that sentence such as: *around, to, inside, near, into, through, etc*

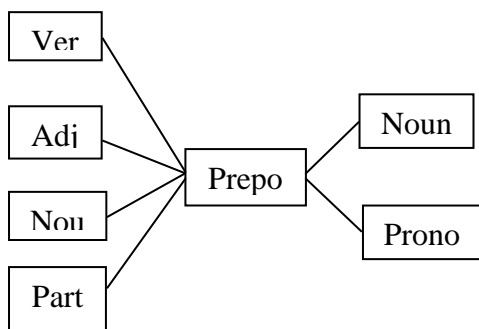


He goes

3.2 Fixed used

The second uses of preposition is fixed use which means that some preposition are used limitedly and can be replaced by any other preposition because it is bound by certain part of speech such as : verbs, nouns, adjectives or partiples which are placed . in front of it. If those preposition are replaced it will loose its meaning in the sentence

The relationship between a preposition and certain words can be described as follows:



Observe the following examples:

7. This car belongs to that lady.

8. The dress is suitable for you.
the city. (adj-----prep-----noun)

9. I pay attention to that girl.

10. The teacher is accustomed to this method.

(partic

Note: if the preposition, which are the part of speech in those sentences are relplaced by other preposition, their meaning will not perfect because all preposition in those sentences are fixed and can not be replaced by other words.

The following discussion will describe further about the fixed use of preposition and it is important to know that fixed use in a certain part of speech can not be followed by any prepositions.

3.2.1 Fixed Uses of Preposition Related to a Verb

Some verbs have the preposition at as their participle to form phrasal verb to indicate a certain meaning.

Frown at	: cemberut pada	point at
Rejoice at	: girang pada	gaze at
Aim at	: mengarahkan pada	sneer at
Laugh at	: menertawakan	stare at
Marvel at	: kagum terhadap	glance at
Shudder at	: jijik pada	snap at

11. Her face *frown at* the boy.

12. The teacher *stares at* the mountain.

13. He *aims* his gun *at* the target.

14. His hands *point at* the high wall.
(verb-----prep-----noun)

15. My mother *shudders at* the medicine.

Some verbs have the preposition of as their participle to form phrasal verbs to indicate a certain meaning.

Approve of : menyetujui pada

Beware of : hati-hati, awas

Consist of : terdiri dari

Dissapprove of : tidak setuju pada

Dispose of : membuang

16. Hi! *Beware of* that snake !

17. The president of Indonesia *approve of* pornography's law.

18. Please, *dispose of* the rubbish.

19. The parent should *warn of* their children not to do mistake.

20. The cat *jumps of* the table.

Some verbs have the preposition *for* as their participle to form phrasal verbs to indicate a certain meaning.

Cry for : menangis

Quality for : memenuhi syarat

Leave for : berangkat menuju

Long for : rindu

Hope for : berharap

Send for : mengirim pada

Watch for : mengawasi

21. The sorrow mother *cries for* her death son.

22. The man *prays for* his son.

23. This young man *qualifies for* this job.

24. Oh, dear, how much I *long for* you.

25. The secretary *waits for* her boss in that room.

3.2.2 Fixed uses of Preposition related to an Adjective

repent of : menyesali, bertaubat

remind of The : mengingatkan pada
relationship at this point
must be in the form of adjective +
preposition + noun. It can form a large
smell of : berbau

number of relationships, therefore, the
warn of : memperingatkan pada

examples are given to support the
jump of : melompat pada

description. The first adjective that can be
followed by any preposition is given in the
following.

- Adjective with preposition FROM

Absent from : absen dari remote from

Different from : berbeda dengan immune from

Free from : bebas dari aloof from

Separate from : terpisah dari tired from

Safe from : aman dari district from

26. His attitude is *different from* his brother.

pray for : berdoa atas

27. He felt happy because his child was
watch for : mengawasi

28. Now, we are *safe from* the danger.

29. Fadli was *absent from* class yesterday.

30. Fadhli was *different from* used in the
sentence above is the complement of the
preceding adjectives.
wait for : menunggu

wish for : menginginkan.
- Adjective with preposition WITH.

Angry with : marah dengan impatient

Complete with : lengkap dengan content with

Busy with : sibuk dengan replete with

Intimate with : akrab dengan identical with

30. He becomes quite *angry with* me.
 31. My dad is very *busy with* his work.
 32. Fikri bought a new house *complete with* its content.
 33. I felt *content with* my job.

The preposition *with* in the sentences above are complements of the preceding adjective.

- Adjective with preposition OF:

- Afraid of : takut akan
 Capable of : mampu, bisa
 Careless of : ceroboh akan
 Proud of : bangga akan

34. My father is *fond of* traditional music.
 35. He *capable of* listening and speaking.
 36. The rich man is *jealous of* my success in business.
 37. After two days, she is *conscious of* her fault

- Adjective with preposition TO:

- attentive to : memperhatikan pada
 faithful to : setia pada
 friendly to : ramah pada
 hateful to : benci pada

38. I try to be *friendly to* every one.
 39. The clown is *pleasant to* children.
 40. Every man should be *faithful to* a friendship.
 41. My sister is very *attentive to* her friends.

The preposition *to* in the sentences above are complements of the preceding adjectives.

3.2.3 Fixed uses of Preposition related to a Noun

The relation of this preposition use must be in the form of noun+ preposition + noun. It can form a large number of relationships. The noun, which is placed before a preposition is usually derivative word of adjective or verb; as a result, the uses of preposition may be similar to the preposition used by an adjective or verb.

jealous of : cemburu pada
 fond of : senang terhadap
 conscious of : sadar akan
 hopeful of : berharap akan

The list of nouns that can be followed by any preposition is given in the following:

- Noun with preposition FOR.

- Demand for : permintaan terhadap hatred for
 Apology for : permintaan maaf pada compassion for
 Preposition for : persiapan untuk remedy for
 Excuse for : alasan untuk pity for

42. I have a good *remedy for* your sickness.

43. The man asks *apology for* what he had done.

pleasant to : menyenangkan bagi

44. All employees make a *demand for* the poor man.

beneficial to : bermanfaat bagi

natural to : wajar bagi

45. We make *preposition for* picnic.

- Noun with preposition TO.

- Attention to : perhatian kepada claim to
 Invitation to : undangan pada objection
 Duty to : kewajiban terhadap heir to
 Exception to : perkecualian bagi traitor to

46. I get an *invitation to* dinner.
 47. Fakhri has an *objection to* your proposal.
 48. All the students must pay *attention to* their teacher.
 49. The judge says *objection to* the witness.

- Noun with preposition AGAINST

War against : perang melawan

Charge against : tuduhan terhadap

Grudge against : dendam terhadap

50. Indonesian country have *war against* the drugs.

51. We try *struggle against* our emotional.

52. The society made *protest against* the rules.

- Noun with preposition OF.

Assurance of : jaminan pada

Charge of : ongkos pada

Distrust of : tidak percaya pada

Result of : hasil dari

53. The charge of that building is very expensive.

54. The committee had manipulated the result of the election.

55. Every company should give an assurance of health to all their workers.

3.2.4 Fixed of Preposition related to a participles

The relation of the preposition use must be in the form of participle +

preposition + noun. Participle means a form of verb, which has a function and characteristic as a verb or adjective. All preposition that are used in these participles can not be replaced by another word. The list of participles that can be followed by any preposition is given in the following:

- Participle with preposition TO.

struggle against : berjuang melawan

evidence against : petunjuk terhadap

protest against : protes terhadap

Confined to : terikat pada

56. We have already been accustomed to this procedure

57. She is married to a young man from a village.

58. I am indebted to your brother.

59. The child is addicted to the games.

failure of : gagal pada

- Participle with preposition WITH.

proof of : bukti dari

Blessed with : diberkahi dengan

doubt of : ragu terhadap

Satisfied with : puas dengan

experience of : pengalaman pada

Occupied with : sibuk dengan

Invested with : ditempati oleh

60. All of us are satisfied with your effort.

61. My shoes are covered with mud.

62. Faiza is always occupied with her school.

63. The house is invested with an old woman.

- Participles with preposition IN.

entitled to

exposed to

indebted to

married to

endowed with

covered with

offended with

bored with

Absorbed in : terpikat dengan

Engaged in : terlibat dengan

Involved in : terlibat dengan

64. My little brother is *interested in* football.

65. He was *involved in* that activity.

66. The presents will be *vested in* the room.

- Participle with preposition BY.

Alarmed by : dikejutkan oleh

Annoyed by : terganggu oleh

Impressed by : terkesan oleh

Inhibited by : terhambat oleh

67. I felt *puzzled by* his stupid games.

68. I was *alarmed by* the high explosion.

69. Many societies were *troubled by* the passing plane over their home.

70. The old man had been *annoyed by* the screaming.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After having analyzed the topic given in this study the writer concludes his analysis as follows:

First preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation to another word in a sentence. Usually, the noun or pronoun coming after the preposition function as its object.

Second the uses of preposition in this study can be divided into two, they

are independent and prepositional phrases. All these various uses may be followed by any single preposition is not always suitable for those. any usages, it depends on the situation and condition.

Third, preposition needs studying hard because the number is quite large and therefore, learners of English should memorize the meaning of preposition well so that they can use them in sentences correctly.

4.2 Suggestion

One of the most important aspect of studying a language is mastering the grammar of that language. Preposition is considered the hardest and most challenging. It is suggested that the students should master and careful in using preposition in order that they can make some sentences from various usages of prepositions and also knowing the difference usage and relation.

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