

# THE TRANSLATION OF PREPOSITION "OF" FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN

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## ABSTRACT

This is a descriptive analysis study which focuses on the translation of preposition "of" from English into Indonesia with using novel Potter and the Chamber of Secrets and its translation as its objects of the research. In this research, the researcher wants to find out; 1.) What are Indonesian translations of preposition "of" in the novel Harry Potter, 2.) What are the plausible reasons of translating preposition "of" into Indonesians according to translation theories (principle and strategy of translation). So, the aims of this research are; 1.) to find out Indonesian translation of preposition "of" in the novel *Harry Potter and the chamber "Of" Secrets*, 2.) to find out the plausible reasons of translating preposition "Of" into Indonesians according to translation theories (principle and strategy of translation). The result of this research shows that there are 23 ways in translating preposition "of" from English into Indonesian and there are 3 categories of plausible reasons that could be given, namely a.) not translated, b.) translated into Indonesian Preposition, c.) translated into Indonesian other parts of speech. So, this research provides better knowledge in translating preposition "of" into Indonesian by not using the same translation for preposition "of" in every context since each context may have different translation for preposition "of" depends from its meaning and function, and that by using the same translation of preposition "of" in every context without considering its meaning and function will lead the translation into a mistake.

**Keywords:** Descriptive analysis, preposition, translation strategies, translation principles.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Both English and Indonesia language have parts of speech that contain preposition in it. As it is stated by Newmark that "...word as well as sentence and texts have meaning", since preposition belongs to words, so prepositions also deliver meaning. However, the position of preposition in translation some-

times is being neglected by some translators as in the book of *the 8<sup>th</sup> habits from effectiveness to greatness*. The research that is conducted by Dewi Mutiara Indah Ayu (2007) which is titled *The unnaturalness in the translation "Of" the 8<sup>th</sup> habits from effectiveness to greatness into indonesian* shows that preposition "Of" is only translated into preposition *dari*.

This proves that some translators are still confused in finding the right translation for preposition "of". Due to the fact, this research will focus its study area in the translation of English preposition "of" into Indonesian. As it is stated by M.Ramlan in his book *Kalimat, konjungsi, dan preposisi bahasa Indonesia dalam penulisan karangan ilmiah* (2008, p. 63) that although the number of prepositions is limited but the use of prepositions sometimes can cause trouble. Semantically, English preposition may have some meanings, or in other words the word "of" may refer to multiple meanings, it can mean on, at, in and etc, while not all Indonesian prepositions can refer to many meanings like preposition "of" does. Moreover, sometimes category of preposition "of", semantically does not match in Indonesian preposition category. The difference becomes a problem in this study.

In this study, the researcher finds that *Harry Potter and the chamber of Secrets* novel and its Indonesian translation is one of the best examples that can be used as the sources of the data of this research since it is famously known as one of the most best selling novel sequels that can represent all the use of preposition "of" into Indonesian prepositions. So, the aim of this research is to present many kinds of translation of preposition "of" into Indonesian and by using descriptive analysis the researcher tried to describe and explain the use of translation of preposition "Of" in Indonesian preposition with analyzing it through translation strategies and principles from many language theorists such as Chesterman, Baker, Newmark, and etc.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many prepositions in English language, but in this research the researcher is going to discuss about preposition 'of'. In

English language preposition "of" has some semantic relationships, such as :

- 1.) **Material**  
e.g : This table is made of mahogany.
- 2.) **Possession or Origin**  
e.g : The song of the nightingale has been much celebrated in English poetry.
- 3.) **Partition**  
e.g : Some of the guests stayed for dinner; the rest of the guests went home.
- 4.) **Apposition**  
e.g : The city of New York is governed by a mayor and a city council.
- 5.) **Characterized by**  
e.g :He is a man of the highest reputation.

Preposition also has the function of connecting a noun or pronoun to another word, usually a noun, verb, or adjective. (Marcella Frank, 1972, p. 170-171)

### **Kinds , Function and Classification of Prepositions In Bahasa Indonesia**

There are some theories that will be reviewed and used as theory of Indonesian preposition in this study. The books are *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2003), *Indonesian A Comprehensive Grammar* (1996), and *Tata Bahasa Indonesia* (1973). In order to make it simple and easily to be read, the books are paraphrased and joined as one in this chapter.

Preposition is differentiated in two categories from the view of syntaxes and semantics in *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2003):

## 2.1 Preposition in Syntaxes

### 1. Singular Preposition

- a. **Morphemic Preposition**  
a preposition that is consisted by a word:

e.g : *di, ke, dari, dan, pada* and etc...

b. **Affixes Preposition**

Prepositions in this group are formed by adding affix on a morpheme. The process of affixations can be done by adding prefix, suffix or both of them.

e.g : *selama, bagaikan, menuju, sepanjang, bersama, melalui, terhadap* and etc...

2. **Compound Preposition**

a. **Adjacent Preposition**

Preposition that consists of two prepositions are placed sequentially .

e.g : *daripada, kepada, oleh karena, sebab, sampai ke, selain dari* and etc...

b. **Correlated Preposition**

Prepositions that are separable by other words or phrases.

e.g : *antara...dengan...,*

*dari...sampai...,*

*sejak...hingga...,* and etc.

3. **Preposition and Locative Nominal**

A Preposition can be joined by more than one nominal if the first nominal has locative characteristic. In this case, there are some prepositions that should be used or it can be dismissed (optional). The existence of others nominal is impacted by semantics meaning of it. (p. 288-292)

e.g:

- *Letakkan piring itu di (atas) meja.*
- *Buku itu ada di (dalam) lemari.*

2.2 **Preposition in Semantics**

According to *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2003, p. 295-296), *Indonesian A Comprehensive*

*Grammar* (1996, p. 195-205), and *Tata Bahasa Indonesia* (1973, p. 87-89), there are some meanings that can be inferred by a preposition in Bahasa Indonesia:

a. **Used as a sign of place**

e.g: *di, ke, dari, hingga, sampai, pada, kepada, antara* and etc.

b. **Used as a sign of allocation.**

e.g: *bagi, untuk, buat, guna,* and etc.

c. **Used as sign of causality.**

e.g : *karena, sebab, lantaran,* and etc.

d. **Used as a sign of equality or manner.**

e.g : *dengan, sambil, beserta, bersama.*

e. **Used a sign of agent.**

e.g : *oleh*

f. **Used as a sign of time or marks the relationship of one moment to another.**

e.g: *pada, hingga, sampai, sejak, semenjak,* and etc.

g. **Used as a sign of an event.**

e.g: *tentang, mengenai,* and etc.

h. **Used as a sign of possession.**

e.g: *dari.* (pg. 295-296)

There are some other prepositions that have some correlations with meaning, which do not belong to the above categorizations. They are:

*Bersama* mark the relationship of participation

*Beserta* mark the relationship of participation

*Menjelang* mark the relationship of time shortly before

*Menuju* mark the relationship of aim or direction to a place

*Menurut* mark the relationship of source of information

*Sekeliling* mark the relationship of geographic scope

*Sekitar* mark the relationship of geographic scope or time

*Selama* mark the relationship of a period

*Sepanjang* mark the relationship of a period or the length of a location

*Mengenai* mark the relationship of target or objective

*Terhadap* mark the relationship of direction

*Bagaikan* mark the relationship of similarity

*Daripada* mark the relationship of comparison

*Kepada* mark the relationship of direction to a place

*Oleh karena* mark the relationship of causation

*Oleh sebab* mark the relationship of causation

*Sampai dengan/ke* mark the relationship of limitation/time

*Selain dari* mark the relationship of exception

### **Principle of Translation**

Principle of translation is a theory, consist of six principles, introduced by Alan Duff (1990, p.10-11) in his book entitled *Translation*.

1. **Meaning.** The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be 'transposed'.
2. **Form.** The ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. (This is particularly important in translating legal documents, guarantees, contracts, etc.) But differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words.
3. **Register.** Languages often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context (say, the business letter). To resolve these differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expressions (Dear Madam,) and personal

expressions (Hi,), in which the writer or the speaker sets the tone.

#### 4. **Source language influence.**

One of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that 'it doesn't sound natural.' This is because the translator's thoughts and choice of words are too strongly moulded by the original text.

#### 5. **Style and clarity.** The translator should not change the style of the original.

#### 6. **Idiom.** Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (*as good as*), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms (*userfriendly, the Big Apple, yuppie, etc.*) and (in English) phrasal verbs. If the expressions cannot be directly translated, try any of the following:

- a.) retain the original word, in inverted commas.
- b.) retain the original expressions, with a literal explanation in brackets.
- c.) use a close equivalent.
- d.) use a non idiomatic or plain prose translation.

### **Translation Strategies**

Many experts proposed translation strategies to be used in translating. In this sub-chapter, translation strategies introduced by Chesterman (2000) will be discussed. Chesterman (2000) grouped translation strategies into three main groups in which each group has several strategies.

#### 1. **Syntactic strategies**

These strategies primarily manipulate forms. They are:

##### **A. Literal translation**

A strategy which maximally close to the SL form, but

nevertheless grammatical. Literal translation or also known as direct translation, on the other hand, are more closely tied to the original, a case of what we have called **'interpretive' resemblance**. Guided by a notion of **faithfulness**, the translator designs a **direct** translation in such a way that it resembles the original 'closely enough in relevant respects' (Sperber and Wilson 1986, p. 137). (Munday, p. 62, 2004).

### **B. Transposition**

This term means any change of word class (noun to verb, adjective to adverb).

### **C. Cohesion change**

A cohesion change is something that affects intratextual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization, and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds.

## **2. Semantic strategies**

Semantic strategies are strategies that manipulate meaning. They are:

### **A. Synonymy**

This strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition.

### **B. Emphasis change**

This strategy adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason to another.

### **C. Paraphrase**

The paraphrase strategy result in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even under-transla-

ted. This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL.

## **3. Pragmatic strategies**

This strategy primarily has to do with the selection of information in the TT, a selection that is governed by the translator's knowledge of the prospective readership of the translation. This can be said to manipulate the message itself.

### **A. Cultural filtering**

This strategy is also referred as naturalization, domestication or adaptation; it describes the way in which SL items, particularly culture-specific items, are translated as TL cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to TL norms.

### **B. Explicitness change**

This change is either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implicitation). It refers to the way in which translators add components explicitly in the TT which are only implicit in the ST.

### **C. Information change**

This strategy means either the addition of new (non-inferable) information which is deemed to be relevant to the TT readership but which is not present in the ST, or the omission of ST information deemed to be irrelevant (this latter might involve summarizing, for instance).

### Omission in Translation

In the translation process, Baker (1992, p. 40) suggests Omission as one of the solution for translating. According to baker, Omission can be used if "the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations."

### 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was done by using a descriptive-analytical study focusing on describing and analyzing the translation of preposition "of" into Indonesian. As it is stated by Soemanto that descriptive analysis study focuses on to the observation to the indication, events, and actual condition in present time (1994, p. 14). Due to the fact, the use of descriptive analytical study is considered suitable for this research, since the researcher wants to find out the translation of preposition "of" and how it is translated by perceiving and analyzing the actual condition that becomes the object of this study which is the translation of preposition "of" into Indonesian in the novel *Harry Potter and the chamber of Secrets*.

In order to identify the preposition and how it is translated into Bahasa, the researcher firstly read the novels, identified the preposition "of", collected them as the data, analyzed their corresponding translations, then categorized them based on their strategies of Chesterman's and Mona Baker's translation strategies.

### 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are 1271 (preposition "of") identified in the novel and the researcher selects 75 items of data to be used as the source of data in this thesis. After analyzing the translation of English preposition "of" into Indonesian, it is identified that there are three

main ways in translating preposition "of" namely; a.) not translated, b.) translated into Indonesian prepositions, and c.) translated into other parts of speech.

#### 1. Not Translated

There are some reasons why preposition "Of" is not translated from English language as source text (ST) into preposition in Indonesian language as target text (TT). Some of them are because preposition "Of" signifies possession, it is part of idiomatic expressions, or it is part of phrasal verbs which when it is joined with certain verbs, preposition "of" becomes meaningless in Indonesian Language.

ST	TT
Dobby has heard <b>of</b> your greatness, sir. . . ." (pg.15)	Dobby sudah mendengar kehebatan Anda, Sir ..." (pg.23)

#### Analysis

In the sentence given above, preposition "Of" came after a verb, *heard* and preceded a noun phrase, *your greatness*. As it was shown, the translator chose not to translate the preposition "Of" into the TT. Though, in Indonesian language, preposition "of" in this context could be translated into a category that was used as a sign of an event. The event that was referred here was *the greatness* "Of" *Harry Potter*. According to Hasan Alwi in his book, *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2003, p. 295), Preposition that can be used to sign an event in Indonesian language are *tentang* and *mengenai*.

Both strategies, whether they were translated or not to trans-

lated, could be used as the right result of the translation. However, as the translator chose not to translate the preposition, so the principle of translation that she chose was meaning, and translation strategy that she used was cohesion change, since the **complete Indonesian text** should be:

"Dobby sudah mendengar tentang/mengenai kehebatan Anda, Sir ..."

Thus there was an **ellipsis** of ... **tentang...** Or **...mengenai...**; this component was left out to avoid repetition based on the previous text.

The other way round goes as follows:

**Deleting cohesion**

"Dobby sudah mendengar kehebatan Anda, Sir ..." (pg.23) (target text)

**Explanation:**

Some component was left out in the Indonesian text, in full it should be:

"Dobby sudah mendengar tentang/mengenai kehebatan Anda, Sir ..."

Thus what was left out ... **tentang/mengenai...** was one of the **cohesive** resources called **ellipsis** of which in the source text was ... **of**

**Principle**

**Meaning.** The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be 'transposed', (Duff, 1990, p.10-11).

**Translation Strategy**

**Syntactic Strategy : Cohesion Change.** A cohesion change is something that affects intra textual reference, ellipsis, substitution,

pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds. (Chesterman, 1997, p. 94-112)

**2. Preposition "of" is translated into Indonesian Prepositions**

There are 22 ways that are used in translating English preposition "of" into Indonesian prepositions, namely, *dari, di, yang, akan, tentang, pada, untuk, dengan, di antara, bagi, soal, terhadap, ke, kepada, seperti, karena, and sebab.*

**Preposition "Of" is translated into dari.**

ST	TT
Harry knew instantly that this was what had been watching him out <b>of</b> the garden hedge that morning. (pg.12)	Harry langsung tahu bahwa dialah yang pagi tadi mengawasinya <b>dari</b> pagar tanaman. (pg.20)

In the sentence given above, preposition "of" came because it was part of the verb that preceded it. In Indonesian language, mostly the preposition "of" is not translated by the translator, since *out "of"* is phrasal verb, a verb combined with an adverb or preposition, or sometimes both, to give a new meaning, (*Oxford Dictionary*, p. 988). English phrasal verbs were only translated as a verb in Indonesian language, without translating the preposition that follows after it. However, there are some phrasal verbs which when it is translated in Indonesian language the preposition that comes after it has its equivalence in Indonesian. One of the examples is phrasal verb *out "of"*. The preposition "of" in this phrasal verb was translated into *dari*. According to *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2003, p. 288-

292), *dari* is Indonesian preposition which is syntactically part of morphemic preposition, a preposition that has only one morpheme.

Moreover, according to *Indonesian A Comprehensive Grammar*, semantically, preposition *dari* has many correlation relationships with many meanings. It can signify place/direction, from, or possession, (1996, p. 195-205). In this context, the word *dari* indicated place/direction. Principle of translation that was applied by the translator on the sentence above was idiom which was translated into plain prose translation, since phrasal verbs was part of idioms which was translated into plain prose translation, and the translation strategy that was used was literal meaning, since the translator tried to translate the preposition of as closely as possible by matching the ordering of words and ideas in the TT.

**Principle**

**Idiom.** Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include similes, metaphors, proverbs and sayings (as good as gold), jargon, slang, and colloquialisms (user-friendly, Big Mac, etc.), and English phrasal verbs. (Duff, 1990, pg. 10-11)

**Translation Strategy**

Syntactic Strategy : Literal translation or also known as direct translation. **Direct translations**, on the other hand, are more closely tied to the original, a case of what we have called '**interpretive' resemblance**. Guided by a notion of **faithfulness**, the translator designs a **direct** translation in such a way that it resembles the original 'closely enough in relevant respects' (Sperber and Wilson 1986:137). (Munday, p. 62, 2004)

**3. Preposition "of" is translated into Indonesian Other Part of Speech**  
**Preposition "Of" is translated into dalam.**

ST	TT
"This could well be the day I make the biggest deal <b>of</b> my career," said Uncle Vernon. (pg.5)	"Hari ini aku mungkin akan membuat transaksi terbesar <b>dalam</b> karierku." Kata Paman Vernon. (pg.12)

**Analysis**

According to Frank (1972, p. 170-171) preposition "of" in the sentence above, signified partition which meant that the word which preceded preposition "Of" was part of another word that came after preposition "Of". In the other words, the phrase *the biggest deal* was part of the phrase *my career*. In Indonesian language, there is no partition category for preposition. However, when the preposition was translated into Indonesian language, it signified place. Indonesian preposition that can be used to signify place is preposition *di*. According to *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*, syntactically preposition *di* is part of morphemic preposition, a preposition that consists of one morpheme. Semantically, preposition *di* 'in, at, on', indicates that the action occurs in the place indicated by the following noun (2003, p. 295-296). In this context *the biggest deal* was the action that was occurred while the place was *my career*. However, the translator did not translate it into *di* in TT. This might be caused of for many speakers *di* is omitted before a locative noun if figurative space is referred to; in this case, the



locative noun, *dalam*, occurred alone as preposition. So, principle of translation that was applied by the translator was meaning, and translation strategy that was used was cohesion change, since The **complete Indonesian text** should be: "Hari ini aku mungkin akan membuat transaksi terbesar **di dalam** karierku." Kata Paman Vernon. Thus there is **an ellipsis** of ... **di...**; this component is left out to avoid repetition based on the previous text. The other way round went as follows:

**Deleting cohesion**

"Hari ini aku mungkin akan membuat transaksi terbesar **dalam** karierku." Kata Paman Vernon. (pg.12) (target)

**Explanation:**

Some component was left out in the Indonesian text, in full it should be: "Hari ini aku mungkin akan membuat transaksi terbesar **di dalam** karierku." kata Paman Vernon. Thus what was left out ... **di...** was one of the **cohesive** resources called **ellipsis** of which in the source text was... **of** ...

**Principle**

**Meaning.** The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of

the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed, though occasionally part of the meaning can be 'transposed'. (Duff, 1990, pg.10-11)

**Translation Strategy**

Syntactic Strategy : Cohesion Change. A cohesion change is something that affects intra textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds.

**5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH**

After analyzing the translation of English preposition "of" into Indonesian in the novel *Harry Potter and the chamber of Secrets*, the researcher comes to a conclusion that there are three possible ways that can be applied when a translator is trying to translate preposition "of" which are, not translated, translated into Indonesian prepositions, and translated into other parts of speech. The following table shows the translation of English preposition "of" into Indonesian in the novel *Harry Potter and the chamber of Secrets* and its Indonesian version.

Table 2 Categorization of Translation Result For Preposition "Of" in The novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*.

No.	Categorization	Number of Occurance	Percentage
1	Not Translated	1061	83,48%
2	Translated into Indonesian Preposition	206	15,69%
3	Translated into Indonesian Other Parts of speech	10	0,78%
Total		1271	100%

There are 23 ways that are found in translating preposition "Of" from Indonesian language into English language in the novel *Harry Potter*

*and the chamber of Secrets*. The most dominant one is that the preposition "of" is not translated, while the rest are *dari, di, yang*

akan, tentang, pada, untuk, dengan, kepada, penuh, seperti, karena, and  
 dalam, di antara, bagi, lewat, sebab.  
 berisi, soal, terhadap, atas, ke,

Table 3 Translation Result for Preposition "Of" in novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*

No.	Categorization	Result of Translation	Number of Accuracy	Percentage
1	Not Translated		1061	83,48%
2	Translated into Indonesian Preposition	Dari	139	10,93%
		Di	8	0,63%
		Yang	8	0,63%
		Akan	6	0,47%
		Tentang	6	0,47%
		Pada	6	0,47%
		Untuk	5	0,39%
		Dengan	5	0,39%
		Di antara	4	0,32%
		Bagi	4	0,32%
		Soal	2	0,16%
		Terhadap	2	0,16%
		Ke	1	0,07%
		Kepada	1	0,07%
		Seperti	1	0,07%
		Karena	1	0,07%
Sebab	1	0,07%		
3	Translated into Indonesian Other Part of Speech	Dalam	4	0,32%
		Lewat	2	0,16%
		Berisi	2	0,16%
		Atas	1	0,07%
		Penuh	1	0,07%
Total			1271	100%

Whereas, translation principles that are used by the translator to translate preposition "Of" in the novel *Harry Potter and the chamber of Secrets* are meaning, idiom, form, and source language influence, and translation strategies that are used are Paraphrase,

omission, cohesion change, cultural filtering and explicitness change, literal translation or direct translation, synonyme, emphasis change, cohesion change, and transposition.

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