

## Various English Equivalents of Indonesian Preposition *pada* in *Laskar Pelangi* Novel Translation

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**ABSTRACT** This research was aimed at finding out the English equivalent for Indonesian preposition *pada* and classifying its function based on Quirk's framework. By using descriptive-qualitative approach, this research administered documentary search to gather the data. The data were in the form of sentences containing preposition *pada* and its equivalents taken from a pair of novels entitled *Laskar Pelangi* (Indonesian) and *The Rainbow Troops* (English). From this research, it was revealed that the preposition '*pada*' can be translated into various English equivalents. There are thirteen equivalents found in the form of preposition and one to infinitive verb. In addition, the preposition '*pada*' has four functions which become the classification for the equivalents found, namely marker of place (on, for, to, at, and in), marker of time (on, in, at, within, and during), marker of recipient (to, for, of, with, around, throughout, about, at, and on), and marker of cause (with, by, and to face). In closing, this research posited that to determine the best English equivalent for *pada*, it is necessary to pay attention to the grammatical matters and the context of the sentence.

**Keywords:** context, equivalent translation, function, preposition, *pada*

**INTRODUCTION** Translation fundamentally deals with transferring meaning which employs context embedded in texts. It also construes process. This notion is in line with Hornby in Akrom (2013,16) who suggests that translation brings about the process of changing a written or spoken text from one language into another. Further, Catford (1965, 20) defines translation as the substitution of a particular textual material in a language into another language.

Meanwhile, Baker (2011) and Munday (2010) use the notion of equivalence for the sake of convenience and it is variously regarded as a necessary way for translations, an obstacle to a progress in translation studies, or a useful category for describing translation. On the other hand, Vinay & Darbelnet in Munday (2010, 58) state that equivalence means that target language has the same meaning and context even though it has a different stylistic and structural construction. Thus, an acceptable, accurate, and natural result of translation can be achieved by dealing with the context.

Context covers the idea of the text and cultural background of the text maker. It means that the transferred meaning should be adjusted based on the culture of the target language. It can be found in the case of Indonesian-English translation. The expression *segelas kopi* is acceptable in Indonesian, but when it is translated into 'a glass of coffee', the result is culturally unacceptable even though the word 'glass' is the equivalent of *gelas*. The appropriate translation is 'a cup of coffee'. The example shows how culture or, in this case, context takes an important role in translation.

In some pieces of research, researchers have approved this matter, for example, Suprato (2013) who conducted English-Indonesian translation analysis. He did a research to analyze the translation of English passive sentences into Indonesian. He found that not all those passive sentences were translated and they were sometimes translated into active sentences

depending on the natural meaning in Indonesian. In addition, Winiharti (2007) conducted an analysis on the English participial clauses and how they were translated into Indonesian. Deeply it tried to find out the distribution of the types and the syntactic functions of the participial clauses by dealing with the context of culture and grammar. In line with this matter, Hilman (2015) also investigated how Indonesian cultural lexicons were translated into English. He, thus, noted that translating the lexicons needed to adjust the naturalness and acceptability. He further reported that there were four manners applied based on the case he pursued. They were loan word, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, and addition. In this case, those three pieces of research revealed that dealing with the cultural and functional background of the target was to have a natural and acceptable translation.

Aside from that, there is another example showing that, in translation, the context surrounds the text influences the word choice in the target language. For instance, it happens to an Indonesian preposition *pada* when it is translated into English.

- (a) SL : *"kita tunggu sampai pukul sebelas" kata pak Harfan pada bu Mus ...*  
 TL : "We will wait until eleven o'clock" Pak Harfan said **to** Bu Mus ...
- (b) SL : *"Pada pil itu ada tulisan besar APC".*  
 TL : "There were three large letters **on** the pill: APC—Aspirin".
- (c) SL : *"ia demikian khawatir sehingga tak peduli pada peluh yang mengalir masuk ke pelupuk matanya."*  
 TL : "so worried that she didn't even care **about** the sweat pouring down onto her eyelids."

It can be seen that there are three forms of substitutions to the preposition *pada*. In example (a), the preposition *pada* is translated into *to* whereas in example (b), it is translated into 'on'. In addition, the preposition is also translated differently in the example (c) into the word 'about'. It means that this preposition has some alternative equivalent forms in English. It can be generalized that those forms are preposition as well. Concerned with this phenomenon, this research was aimed at finding different English equivalents for the preposition *pada* and identifying their functions in sentences. This research was also purposed to grasp other word categories for the equivalent translations besides prepositions. This case also sometimes makes English learner get confused to choose the appropriate equivalent for substituting the preposition *pada*. As a note, the examples (a) to (c) are taken from a pair English-Indonesian translation novels, *Laskar Pelangi* and *The Rainbow Troops*. The researchers found that the translation of preposition 'pada' into its equivalents in English was interesting and decided to employ both novels as the object of research.

## LITERARY REVIEW

Prepositions are related to grammatical rules. It means that a preposition does have a function and role in a sentence. Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, & Moeliono (2014, 294) and Chaer (2015, 108) argue that the position of the preposition is in front of noun, adverb, or adjective which then forms a prepositional phrase. According to Sotiloye, et al. (2015, 1) and Berry (2011, 25), a preposition commonly appears before nouns, pronouns or other substantive devices and it is also a part of speech. In addition, Downing (2015) argues that prepositions relate nominal units (mainly nouns and nominal groups) with other nominal units and other units in the discourse.

Further, Hornby in Karunia, (2008, 1) argues that preposition is a word or group of words often placed before a noun and pronoun to indicate place, direction, source, and method. In other words, Delahunty & Garvey (2010, 216) posit that preposition comes up with a semantic relation which relates parts in a sentence and makes them grammatical and meaningful unit. Preposition in Bahasa Indonesia also demonstrates the same role and function, such as *di*, *ke*, *pada*, and *dengan*. Furthermore, Sneddon Adelar, Djenar & Ewing (2010) posit that Indonesian preposition can be categorized into locative preposition (such as *di*, *ke*, *dari*, *kepada*, and *pada*) and non-locative (such as *untuk*, *bagi*, *guna*, and *oleh*). However, this research just focused on the preposition *pada*.

Preposition *pada* is one of Bahasa Indonesia prepositions which can be translated into various kinds of English preposition. It can be used to describe place, position, time, recipient or person. Along with this, Quirk (1973, 143) probes that preposition can assume as marker of place, time, instrument, and cause. As noted in the example (a), the preposition 'to' marks the recipient, i.e. *Bu Mus*. Meanwhile, the second example has a different translation, in which *pada* is rendered into 'on' whose functions is as the marker of place or position. Then, the translation in the example (c) has a different function as well. It marks a matter which the subject did not care. Thus, this research was also projected to reveal the function of the English equivalent translation of the preposition *pada*. The function of preposition grounded in this research is based on Quirk's framework. Going along with the translation study, this research employed an Indonesian novel, i.e. *LaskarPelangi* and its English version *The Rainbow Troops*.

Dealing with the translation study, a lot of Indonesian researchers have conducted different pieces of research on Indonesian-English or English-Indonesian translation analysis. However, number of the latter is likely more than that of the former. One of English-Indonesian translation research was conducted by Dewi, Indrayani & Citraresmana (2016) who investigated the equivalence and shift of adjective phrases from English into Indonesian. They employed the articles taken from *National Geographic* magazines. They finally reported that the equivalence was more dominantly applied than the shift and the adjective phrases of both English and Indonesian versions took role as subject-predicative and post-modifier of nouns. Along with translation study, there was also another research managed by Putra in 2015. It was aimed at analyzing English locative prepositional phrase translated into Indonesian found in both versions (English and Indonesian) of a book entitled *Suharto: A Political Biography*. He noted that the translation equivalences used by translator were formal equivalence with as many as 58 data (44 %) and dynamic equivalence with 72 data (55 %).

On the other hand, there are other pieces of research conducted to focus on Indonesian-English translation. One of them was conducted by Akrom (2013). He did a research by examining preposition *di* and its translation in English. He employed a novel written by Ahmad Fuadi entitled *Negeri 5 Menara*. He found that the simple preposition *di* can be translated into fourteen kinds of prepositions, namely: 'in', 'at', and 'on' (marking time and place) as well as 'of', 'over', 'around', 'for', 'behind', 'to', 'during', 'onto', 'by', 'with', and 'below' (marking possession, intended destination, specific location and period of time). Compared to those previous researchers, the current research analyzed the Indonesian-English translation and investigated the English equivalents and the function of the preposition *pada*.

**RESEARCH METHOD** This research was conducted descriptively under the qualitative method. It is because this research tried to capture a deep understanding and phenomena of the English equivalent of the Indonesian preposition *pada*. It is in line with Stake (2010, 28) who argues that a qualitative research consistently and objectively capture and depict a particular phenomenon. It is also managed to come up with an advanced discussion through analyzing and concluding the results or findings. Further, conducted under social science, this research carried on data analysis in the form of sentences (Denzin & Lincoln 2008, xxix) and in order to have deep and detail findings (Cresswell 2007).

Engaging data in the form of sentences, the researcher gathered them from a pair of novels, that is *Laskar Pelangi*—the original version in Indonesian language—and its English translation *The Rainbow Troops*. It is worth noting that the original one was written by a native speaker of Indonesian and the English version was translated by a native speaker of English. By analyzing both novels, the researchers can have real and natural phenomena of language or, in this case, translation (Silverman, 2015). In gathering data, the researchers went through documentary search process (Atkinson & Coffey, 2004) by means of search tool in Nitro Pro 9.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS** Various kinds of equivalent translation for preposition *pada* have been found by this research and there are thirteen English prepositions in total. Each of them has their own function in sentences. Another matter found is that sometimes this preposition is not translated into English in order to synchronize the naturalness of the translation in English.

In this part, the findings and analyses are presented and classified based on the functions, namely: marker of place ('on', 'for', 'to', 'at', and 'in'), marker of time ('on', 'in', 'at', 'within', and 'during'), marker of recipient ('to', 'for', 'of', 'by', 'with', 'around', 'about', 'at', 'on', and 'throughout'), and marker of cause ('with' and 'by'). This classification is purposed to directly show the functions and which English equivalent translation can perform its own function in the sentences. As a note, the abbreviation 'SL' stands for 'source language' (Indonesian) whose excerpts are taken from *Laskar Pelangi* whereas 'TL' stands for 'target language' (English) with the excerpts from *Rainbow Troops*.

**Marker of Place/Position** One function of the English equivalents of the preposition *pada* is marking place or position and it is variously employed by 'on', 'for', 'to', 'at', and 'in' as follow.

***Pada with equivalent 'on'*** The following excerpt (1) and (2) provide an example of *pada* preposition equivalent, that is 'on'.

(1) SL : ***Pada*** pil itu ada tulisan besar APC.

TL : There were three large letters **on** the pill: APC-Aspirin.

(2) SL : Rumah-rumah itu ditempatkan ***pada*** kontur yang agak tinggi sehingga kelihatan seperti kastil-kastil kaum bangsawan dengan halaman terpelihara rapi dan danau-danau buatan.

TL : The Estate was located **on** a high curve, giving the Victorian houses the appearance of nobles' castles.

It can be seen that the word *pada* in both data informs where three large letters (APC) and the estate were placed or located. Therefore, the English preposition 'on' is able to meet with the required sense since the preposition

'on' tells the positions of the entities too. Thus, it is proven that the preposition 'on' demonstrates the same meaning with the preposition *pada*. Concisely, both prepositions are employed to identify a specific position or location.

**Pada with equivalent 'for'** Excerpt (3) below demonstrates another equivalent translation for *pada*.

- (3) SL : ...*dan memperlihatkan posisi jari-jemari **pada** setiap notasi...*  
 TL : ...and showing the fingers position **for** each notation...

Here, the preposition *pada* marks the positions of entities (*jari-jemari*). Compared to *pada*, the preposition 'for' also indicates the positions of the fingers on notation or toots. Regarding its meaning and function, this English preposition is appropriate to be the equivalent.

**Pada with equivalent 'to'** The following are two cases of the preposition *pada* which are translated into 'to'.

- (4) SL : *la memanjat pohon ke pang rindang yang berseberangan dengan pohon karet tadi dan menambatkan tali **pada** salah satu cabangnya.*

TL : He climbed up a *ke pang* tree across from the rubber tree, and then tied his end **to** one of its branches

- (5) SL : *...namun jika tiba **pada** bagian canna itu dan para tetangganya tadi, aku berusaha setenang-tenangnya.*

TL : ...but when I got **to** the Cannas and their neighbors, I tried to take it slowly.

Excerpt (4) demonstrates the preposition *pada* and its equivalent marking a particular position of where the rope was tied as shown in the pair: "... *menambatkan tali **pada** salah satu cabangnya*" and "... tied his end **to** one of its branches." It shows that both preposition *pada* and 'to' have the same meaning and function. Hence, it is proven that 'to' is an equivalent translation for the preposition *pada*. It is further supported by the excerpt (5) in which the preposition *pada* is used to modify the direction of where someone is going to. The preposition 'to' shows the destination to where someone is heading.

**Pada with equivalent 'at'** Marking a particular position, both prepositions (*pada* and 'at') in the excerpt (6) and (7) demonstrate the same sense and function.

- (6) SL : *Pulau kecil itu berada **pada** titik pertemuan Laut Cina Selatan di sisi barat dan Laut Jawa di sisi timur.*

TL : Belitong Island lies **at** the point where the South China Sea and the Java Sea meet.

- (7) SL : *Ketika aku sampai **pada** kapur-kapur yang berserakan persis di bawah tirai itu...*

TL : When I arrived **at** the pieces of chalk under the curtain

It can be indicated from the way both prepositions are used. In each of the sentences, they indicate the place and position of the subjects (*Pulau kecil itu* - Belitong island and *aku* - I). Thus, both data provide a vigor argument that the preposition 'at' can be an alternative equivalent for *pada*. In other words, when the preposition *pada* marks a place or position, it can be translated into 'at' conditionally.

**Pada with equivalent 'in'** Regarding the context of the sentence (8) below, the preposition *pada* marks the place where an entity (-nya) was put.

(8) SL : *Kami sepakat menempatkannya **pada** posisi yang terhormat di antara tanaman-tanaman kerdil nan cantik Peperomia, daun picisan, sekulen ...*

TL : we agreed to place them **in** the most distinguished position among the daun picisan and succulents ...

The function is also found in the English sentence. Here, the preposition 'in' can meet with the meaning and the function required in the source language because this preposition indicates where an entity is placed. Hence, it is noteworthy that the preposition *pada* can be translated into five English prepositions; they are 'on', 'for', 'to', 'at', and 'in'.

Further, to choose the best equivalent, it is needed to deal with the context on how the preposition *pada* indicates or marks an entity or a person. For instance, 'on'—when the preposition *pada* marks a position of an entity which is above something else; 'in'—when the preposition '*pada*' shows an entity which is inside or in between; 'to'—when the preposition '*pada*' show a position or place which is the subject's desired destination. On the other hand, 'at' becomes the equivalent because it is a collocation for the verb *lie* and *arrive*. Therefore, it can be reported that besides paying attention to how the preposition *pada* marks an entity, paying attention to the English collocation is also important.

**Marker of Time** The preposition *pada* also has various English equivalents for marking time or duration. These equivalents are in the forms of 'on', 'in', 'at', 'within', and 'during'. As found in the previous discussion (marker of place/position), there is no any shift appearing from the discussion of marker of time.

**Pada with equivalent 'on'** The followings are various examples of *pada* with equivalent 'on'.

(9) SL : *...sebuah sekolah tua yang tutup justru **pada** hari pertama kami ingin sekolah ...*

TL : ...the old school closed **on** the very day we were supposed to start ...

(10) SL : ***Pada** kesempatan lain, karena masih kecil tentu saja, kami sering mengeluh mengapa sekolah kami tak seperti sekolah-sekolah lain.*

TL : **On** one occasion, we were whining excessively about the leaky school roof.

(11) SL : ***Pada** sebuah pagi yang lain, pukul sepuluh, seharusnya burung kut-kut sudah datang.*

TL : **On** another morning, at ten o'clock, the jalak kerbau flock should have already arrived.

(12) SL : *Lalu **pada** suatu ketika, saat hari sudah jauh malam, di bawah temaram sinar lampu minyak ...*

TL : Then **on** one magical night, under the twilight of the oil lamp ...

(13) SL : *Kejadian ini terjadi ketika kami kelas lima, **pada** hari ketika ia diselamatkan oleh Bodenga.*

TL : The following incident occurred **on** the same day he was saved by Bodenga.

(14) SL : *Harun dengan bersemangat menceritakan kucingnya yang berbelang tiga baru saja melahirkan tiga ekor anak yang semuanya berbelang tiga pada tanggal tiga kemarin.*

TL : Harun enthusiastically told a story about his three-striped cat giving birth to three kittens, which also had three stripes, **on** the third day of the month.

The sentences in the excerpt (9) to (14) demonstrate how the preposition *pada* indicates time or when a particular event happened. Regarding this excerpt, it can be noted that *pada* can be translated into 'on' when it is followed by the word *hari* (day) as in sentence (9) and (13), *kesempatan* (occasion) in sentence (10), *pagi* (morning) in sentence (11), *suatu ketika* (night) in sentence (12), and *tanggal* (date) in sentence (14) Another phenomenon found from sentence (10) which demonstrates a pragmatic translation since the phrase *suatu ketika* which literally means 'a particular moment/time' is translated into 'one magical night'. It is worth noting that this translation was made by considering the context of the source language.

**Pada with equivalent 'in'**

Below are the excerpts representing the translation of preposition *pada* into 'in'.

(15) SL : *Dan kemudian pada tahun-tahun berikutnya, setiap apapun yang ditulisnya merupakan buah pikiran yang gilang gemilang.*

TL : And **in** the years to come, everything he would write would be the fruit of a bright mind, and every sentence he spoke would act as a radiant light.

(16) SL : *"Misalnya negeri yang terdekat yang ditaklukkan tentara Persia pada tahun ..."*

TL : "For instance, the nearest land conquered by the Persian army **in** the year ..."

(17) SL : *Pada awalnya dia adalah murid biasa, kelakuan dan prestasi sekolahnya sangat biasa, rata-rata air.*

TL : **In** the beginning, he was just an ordinary student.

(18) SL : *Pada tahun-tahun mendatang bayangannya sering mengunjungiku, Jika aku dihadapkan pada si- tuasi yang menyedihkan.*

TL : **In** the years to come, whenever I was faced with heartwrenching situations, Bodenga came into my senses.

These excerpts confirm that the preposition *pada* can be translated into 'in' when it indicates a period of year. It is found in sentence (15), (16), and (18) respectively. In addition, it can also be stated that the preposition 'in' can be an equivalent when the preposition *pada* marks the early time of an event as found in sentence (17).

**Pada with equivalent 'at'**

The translation of *pada* into 'at' can be exemplified in the following excerpts.

(19) SL : *... tepat pada momen itu kudengar si nona berteriak keras mengejutkan.*

TL : ... right **at** that moment, I heard the young girl yell loudly.

(20) SL : *Aku baru saja dihantam secara dahsyat oleh cinta pertama pada pandangan yang paling pertama.*

TL : I had just been hit forcefully by my very first love **at** very first sight.

Excerpt (19) and (20) contribute another alternative equivalent of *pada*, which is 'at'. In this case, both prepositions (*pada* and 'at') indicate a particular time, i.e.: *momen* (moment) and *pandangan yang paling pertama* (very first sight). It is revealed that, both prepositions have the same reference and mark the time. Further, the preposition *pada* can also be translated into another form, i.e. *within*.

**Pada with equivalent 'within'**

Excerpt (21) demonstrates another alternative equivalent for *pada*.

(21) SL : *Dulu ayahnya pernah mengira putranya itu akan takluk **pada** minggu-minggu pertama sekolah ...*

TL : Lintang's father had thought his son would give up **within** the first few weeks ...

In SL sentence, the preposition *pada* marks a range of time (*minggu-minggu pertama* - the first few weeks) of an event. Likewise, the preposition 'within' in TL also marks a particular range of time. Therefore, 'within' is also an appropriate equivalent for *pada*.

**Pada with equivalent 'during'**

It is also found that the preposition *pada* can also indicate a length of time. In other words, it marks the duration of an event.

(22) SL : ***Pada** sepanjang bulan berakhiran "-ber", seisi dunia tampak lebih murung.*

TL : The entire world becomes depressed **during** the months that end in *-ber*—that is, excluding us.

(23) SL : *Namun uapan jutaan kubik air selama musim kemarau dari samudra berkeliling itu akan tumpah seharian selama berbulan-bulan **pada** musim hujan.*

TL : but the millions of gallons of water evaporating from the surrounding seas in the dry season spill down on it for days on end **during** the rainy season months.

(24) SL : *Hanya mereka yang tampak sedikit bersih **pada** bulan-bulan seperti ini.*

TL : They were the only ones who looked a bit cleaner **during** the dry season.

The cases can be seen in excerpt (22), (23), and (24), the preposition *pada* marks *sepanjang bulan* (the months), *musim hujan* (the rainy season), and *bulan-bulan seperti ini* (the dry season) respectively. Compared to *pada*, the preposition 'during' more precisely meets with the function and meaning because it also indicates the beginning until the end of a particular period.

It is worth noting that dealing with the context of how the preposition *pada* marks a particular time of an event or an action done, the subject is the key point to find the best equivalent. For example, 'on'—when the preposition *pada* marks day and date; 'in'—when the preposition *pada* signifies year and the early time of an event or the beginning of an event; 'at'—when the preposition *pada* indicates a particular moment, 'within'—when the preposition '*pada*' marks a range of time; and 'during'—when the preposition *pada* shows a complete period of time.

**Marker of Recipient**

This part discusses the English equivalent for preposition *pada* functioning as marker of recipient. There are ten English equivalent translations found in this



case, namely: 'to', 'for', 'of', 'by', 'with', 'around', 'about', 'at', 'on', and 'throughout'.

**Pada with equivalent 'to'**

Sentences (25) to (36) below demonstrate that the preposition *pada* points to an entity or a person to whom the subject does something

(25) SL : *Ayahku duduk di sampingku, memeluk pundakku dengan kedua lengannya dan tersenyum mengangguk-angguk **pada** setiap orangtua ...*

TL : My father sat beside me, hugging my shoulders with both of his arms as he nodded and smiled **to** each parent ...

(26) SL : *Sembilan orang... baru sembilan orang Pamanda Guru, masih kurang satu..., "katanya gusar **pada** bapak kepala sekolah.*

TL : "Nine people, just nine people, Pamanda Guru, Still short one," she said anxiously **to** the principal.

(27) SL : *"Kita tunggu sampai pukul sebelas," kata Pak Harfan **pada** Bu Mus dan seluruh orangtua yang telah pasrah.*

TL : "We will wait until eleven o'clock," Pak Harfan said **to** Bu Mus and the already hopeless parents.

(28) SL : *Para orangtua mungkin menganggap kekurangan satu murid sebagai pertanda bagi anak-anaknya bahwa mereka memang sebaiknya didaftarkan **pada** para juragan saja*

TL : The parents probably took the shortage of one student as a sign for their children—it would be better if they sent them **to** work.

(29) SL : *Energi yang berlebihan di tubuhnya serta-merta menjalar **padaku** laksana tersengat listrik.*

TL : The over abundance of energy in his body spread over **to** mine, stinging me like an electric shock.

(30) SL : *Kumisnya tebal, cabangnya tersambung **pada** jenggot lebat berwarna kecokelatan yang kusam dan beruban.*

TL : Like our school, Pak Harfan is easy to describe. His thick mustache was connected **to** a dense brown beard, dull and sprinkled with grays.

(31) SL : *la sengaja mengumpankan tubuhnya **pada** buaya-buaya ganas disana.*

TL : He deliberately fed his body **to** the ferocious crocodiles of the river.

(32) SL : *Dan mulai kecanduan **pada** daya tarik rahasia-rahasia ilmu.*

TL : And he began **to** be addicted to unlocking the secrets of knowledge.

(33) SL : *"Silahkan ananda perkenalkan nama dan alamat rumah ...," pinta Bu Mus lembut **pada** anak Hokian itu.*

TL : "Please say your name and address," Bu Mus tenderly told **to** the Hokian child.

(34) SL : *Bang Sad menyampaikan keluhan itu **pada** juragannya dalam bahasa Kek campur Melayu.*

TL : Arsyad passed the complaint on **to** A Miauw, the first question in Khek language, the second in Malay.

(35) SL : *Sang misteri ini tidak pernah bicara sepatah kata pun **padaku**.*

TL : The mysterious hand's owner never spoke one word **to** me.

- (36) SL : *tak peduli **pada**ku yang masih hilang dalam tempat dan waktu.*  
 TL : She paid no heed **to** the chalk, or to me, still lost in space and time.

For instance, in sentences (30) to (31), *pada* directs to an entity (*jenggot*-beard and *buaya*-crocodile) to which the subject is related. While the rest sentences employ *pada* to points at person to whom the subject does the action. The action does not only deal with physical but also mental and verbal performance. The physical performance can be seen in sentence (25) (*tersenyum mengangguk-angguk*-‘nodded and smiled’), (28) (*didaftarkan*-sent’), (29) (*menjalar*-‘spread over’), and (31) (*mengumpankan*-‘fed’). Meanwhile, the mental performance can be found in sentence (32) (*kecanduan*-‘addicted’), and (36) (*tak peduli*-‘paid no heed’). The verbal performances are also found in sentence (26), (27), (33), (34), and (35), such as: ‘*kata*-said’, ‘*pinta*-told’, ‘*menyampaikan keluhan*-passed the complaint’, and ‘*bicara*-spoke’. It is noted that the preposition ‘to’ also shows who or which receives something from the subject. It means that it is appropriate to translate *pada* into ‘to’ in this context.

**Pada with equivalent ‘for’**

Another form of English equivalent translation for *pada* is ‘for’. This equivalent is a preposition which also indicates an entity as the recipient.

- (37) SL : *Lebih mudah menyerahkannya **pada** tauke pasar pagi untuk jadi tukang parut...*  
 TL : It would have been much easier to send me to work as a helper **for** a Chinese grocery stall owner at the morning market,...
- (38) SL : *Nilai terendah di rapor Lintang, yaitu delapan, hanya **pada** mata pelajaran kesenian.*  
 TL : The lowest grade on Lintang’s report card was eight—**for** Art class.

Both clauses (37) and (38) show the similar function between the preposition *pada* and its English equivalent ‘for’. In Bahasa Indonesia sentences, *pada* is used to indicate with whom (*tauke pasar*-Chinese grocery stall owner) or which (*mata pelajaran kesenian*-art class) the subject deals. Identically, the English ones also demonstrate the same thing. It means that *pada* can also be translated into ‘for’ in the case of indicating with whom or which the subject deals.

**Pada with equivalent ‘of’**

The next English equivalent found for *pada* is ‘of’. It is basically found in the form of phrase ‘scared of’. Here, the preposition ‘of’ is the collocation of ‘scared’ and has the same meaning as *pada* in this context. In other words, either prepositions indicate of whom or which the subject is scared (*takut*).

- (39) SL : *Aku lebih takut **padanya** daripada buaya manapun.*  
 TL : I was more scared **of** him than of any crocodile!

It is noteworthy that translating *pada* into ‘of’ occurs in a particular condition only, that is in the case of collocation. The preposition ‘of’ is a collocation to the word ‘scared’. It is also evident in the sentence ‘*Aku bangga **pada** mu.* which can be translated into ‘I am proud **of** you.’ So, the preposition ‘of’ collocates to ‘proud’.

**Pada with equivalent ‘with’**

Excerpt (40) shows another English equivalent for preposition *pada*, that is ‘with’.

(40) SL : *Pandangan kami melekat tak lepas-lepas darinya karena kami telah jatuh cinta **padanya**.*

TL : Our stares could not be torn away because we had fallen in love **with** him.

The example above shows that the preposition *pada* has a flexible usage, especially when it becomes the marker of recipient because it can be paradigmatically substituted by *dengan*. Indonesian preposition *dengan* is commonly translated into 'with' in English. Therefore, the preposition '*pada*' can also be translated into 'with'. Regarding the context of the sentence, both preposition *pada* and 'with' indicate the person loved by the subject.

***Pada with  
equivalent  
'around'***

In another case, preposition *pada* can also be translated into 'around' as presented in sentence (41).

(41) SL : *Hari-hari kami terorientasi **pada** pohon itu.*

TL : our days were oriented **around** the filicium.

In this sentence, preposition *pada* refers to the phrase *pohon itu* (the filicium). In other words, *pada* refers to an entity which takes subject's attention. In this case, the subject (*Hari-hari kami*-our days) is intended to focus on the entity (*pohon itu*) and this entity becomes the recipient of the action done by the subject. Compared to *pada*, the English preposition *around* also covers an entity (filicium) which becomes an orientation for the subject (our days). In this context, 'around' has a similar meaning and function to *pada*.

***Pada with  
equivalent  
'throughout'***

The sentence in excerpt (42) has same characteristic with the finding in the previous excerpt. The preposition '*pada*' is used to indicate an entity which gets benefit from what happened to the subject.

(42) SL : *Ujung-ujung kuku itu dipotong dengan presisi yang mengagumkan dalam bentuk seperti bulan sabit sehingga membentuk harmoni **pada** kelima jarinya.*

TL : The tips of the nails were cut with breathtaking precision in the shape of a crescent moon, creating a sense of harmony **throughout** her five fingers.

It can be seen that the subject of sentence (42) is *ujung-ujung kuku itu* (the tips of the nails). These nail tips are treated very carefully which results in even more beautiful fingers. In this case, the phrase *kelima jarinya* (her five fingers) is the recipient to which the preposition *pada* as well as its equivalent 'throughout' address.

***Pada with  
equivalent  
'about'***

Excerpt (43) demonstrates an alternative English equivalent for *pada*.

(43) SL : *Ia demikian khawatir sehingga tak peduli **pada** peluh yang mengalir masuk ke pelupuk matanya.*

TL : So worried that she didn't even care **about** the sweat pouring down onto her eyelids.

It is worth remembering that preposition *pada* can be translated into 'about' when it follows the verb *peduli* (care). Here, the preposition *about* is actually the collocation of the verb *care*. In this case, both prepositions mark an entity about which the subject (*ia*-she) cares. Thus, this excerpt proves that 'about' is an acceptable equivalent for *pada*.

**Pada with equivalent 'at'** Equivalence in the form of collocation also occurs between *pada* and 'at' as exemplified below.

(44) SL : *la tak sadar bahwa saat itu arwah para pendiri geometri sedang tersenyum **padanya**.*

TL : He had no idea that at that moment the spirits of the pioneers of geometry were grinning **at** him.

The preposition 'at' in excerpt (44) collocates to the verb 'grinning' and meets the required meaning of *pada*. In this context, both prepositions *pada* and 'at' mark the person at whom the subjects intend to grin. On the other hand, if the verb 'grin' is substituted by 'smile' the equivalent will be different, i.e. 'to'. It is because the preposition 'to' is the one which collocates to the verb 'smile'. As a note, *tersenyum* can also be translated into 'smile'. It means that in order to find the English equivalent of *pada*, we need to pay attention to collocations.

**Pada with equivalent 'on'** Another phenomenon related collocative equivalence can also be found in the following excerpts.

(45) SL : *la memandang keluar jendela dan pikirannya tertuju **pada** labu siam yang merambati dahan-dahan rendah filicium.*

TL : he stared out the window and focused **on** the gourd vine on the low branches of the filicium.

(46) SL : *Bu Mus memandangi kami satu per satu untuk menjatuhkan pilihan secara acak ... dan kali ini pandangannya berhenti **pada** Mahar.*

TL : Bu Mus pondered. It fell **on** Mahar.

It is worth noting that each preposition 'on' in sentence (45) and (46) each collocates to the verbs 'focused' and 'fell' and thus can be an alternative equivalent of *pada*. On the other hand, it is different from the preposition 'on' in excerpt (1)-(2) and (9)-(14) which marks place and time. In this point, the preposition 'on' marks an entity or a person which is affected by the action done by the subject and accordingly it fits the function of the preposition *pada* in the source language.

**Marker of Cause** Other than place, time, and recipient, preposition *pada* can also mark a cause. It is found that it sometimes indicates causal phenomenon of what the subject feels or receives and why the subject is attracted and interested. There are three different English equivalents of *pada* found as presented in this section. The first two are preposition 'with', and 'by' whereas the other is in the form of to infinitive verb.

**Pada with equivalent 'with'** Excerpt (47) presents the English prepositions 'with' as the alternative equivalent of Indonesian preposition *pada*.

(47) SL : *Bagi kami, orang-orang sepanjang pesisir selat Malaka sampai ke Malaysia adalah Melayu atas dasar ketergila-gilaan mereka **pada** irama semenanjung.*

TL : To us, people all along the coast from Belitong up to Malaysia—are Malays, based on a mutual obsession **with** peninsular rhythms.

It is shown that in the sentence above, the subject—*orang-orang sepanjang pesisir selat Malaka sampai ke Malaysia*—people all along the coast

from Belitong up to Malaysia—was driven crazy by a causal phenomenon (*irama semenanjung*-peninsular rhythms). In this point, the preposition ‘with’ is found to have a similar function. It also indicates a causal phenomenon (peninsular rhythms).

***Pada with equivalent ‘by’***

Different from ‘with’, another English equivalent ‘by’ presented in each of the following excerpts is found in the passive structure. This passive structure makes ‘by’ become an alternative equivalent for *pada*. Further, regarding the Indonesian sentences, the preposition *pada* can be paradigmatically substituted by another preposition, i.e. *oleh*. In this case, the preposition *oleh* can be translated into ‘by’ as well. Therefore, in this context, the preposition ‘by’ can be claimed as an appropriate equivalent.

(48) SL : *Kami terpesona **pada** setiap pilihan kata dan gerak lakunya yang memikat.*

TL : We were spellbound **by** his every word and gesture.

(49) SL : *Aku tak tertarik dengan lorong waktu, tapi terpancang **pada** ceritanya tentang orang-orang Belitong tempo dulu.*

TL : More than being drawn in by the time tunnel, I was captivated **by** the part about the ancient peoples of Belitong.

(50) SL : *la geram **pada** tingkah si tomboi dan malu pada sang guru ...*

TL : He was infuriated **by** the behavior of the tomboy and embarrassed in front of the private piano teacher...

(51) SL : *la dimabuk rasa takjub **pada** gagasan gila para astronom zaman kuno.*

TL : He was entranced **by** the crazy ideas of the ancient astronomers.

(52) SL : *la terkagum-kagum **pada** pengembaraan benda-benda langit di sudut-sudut gelap kosmos ...*

TL : He was amazed **by** the roving objects of the skies in the dark corners of the universe ...

Excerpt (48) to (52) demonstrate that the preposition *pada* and its English equivalent indicate a causal phenomenon. For instance, *setiap pilihan kata dan gerak lakunya yang memikat* in the sentence (48) is a cause why the subject is spellbound (*terpesona*). Further, the cause *gagasan gila para astronom zaman kuno* and its translation ‘the crazy idea of the ancient astronomers’, each is preceded by *pada* and ‘by’. Consequently, it causes the subject (*ia*-he) to be influenced. It means that both (*pada* and by) marks the cause (causal phenomenon).

***Pada with equivalent ‘to face’***

Excerpt (53) demonstrates an equivalent which is different from the previous ones.

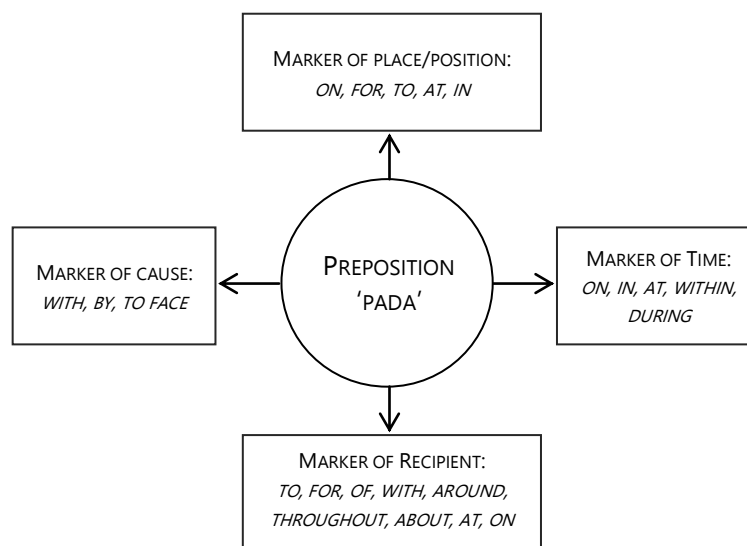
(53) SL : *Sedangkan aku dan agaknya juga anak-anak yang lain merasa amat pedih: pedih **pada** orangtua kami yang tak mampu ...*

TL : The other children and I felt heartbroken: heartbroken **to face** our disadvantaged parents ...

The difference lies in the to-infinitive verb ‘to face’. It can be proven by seeing the context of the sentence. In Indonesian sentence, the subject (*aku dan agaknya juga anak-anak yang lain*) feels sad/heartbroken because of a causal phenomenon (*orangtua kami yang tak mampu*). In this case, the preposition *pada* points to the people causing the subject to be sad. Compared to Indonesian sentence, the English sentence demonstrates a

similar configuration as well. The subject (The other children and I) experiences sadness because of a causal phenomenon (our disadvantaged parents). Here, the to-infinitive verb (to face) functions as the pointer to the causal phenomenon. Therefore, it confirms that a particular to-infinitive verb can be an equivalent translation for the preposition *pada*.

All the phenomena of the translation of Indonesian preposition *pada* into different forms in English can be visually summarized in *Diagram*.



*Diagram: Different functions and equivalents of preposition pada in English*

**CONCLUSION** It is noteworthy that the preposition *pada* has various English equivalents. There are fourteen equivalents which are classified into two word classes; they are preposition (on, for, to, at, in, within, during, of, with, around, throughout, and by) and to infinitive verb (to face). Further, those equivalents can also be classified based on the function of the preposition *pada* in a sentence. The result shows that there are four different functions of it, which is as a marker of place, time, recipient, and cause.

It is also worth noting that in marking place or position, the preposition *pada* has a number of English equivalents, such as 'on', 'for', 'to', 'at', and 'in'. The preposition *pada* can also be translated into 'on', 'in', 'at', 'within', and 'during' when it marks time. In addition, when *pada* marks an entity or a person taking a role as the recipient, it can be translated into 'to', 'for', 'of', 'with', 'around', 'throughout', 'about', 'at', and 'on'. Aside from that, the preposition *pada* can mark cause as well. Therefore, it is sometimes translated into two different word classes: preposition 'with' and 'by' as well as to-infinitive verb 'to face'.

Lastly, there are three other points that can be reported from this research. The first is that the English equivalent can be in the form of collocation. It means that to translate a particular Indonesian verb followed by the preposition *pada* into English, it needs to take attention on the word which collocates to the verb. The second is that regarding the function of the preposition *pada*, the English equivalent of *pada* can be in two classifications, for example 'on' (in marking place, time, and recipient) and 'in' (in marking place and time). The third is that it is possible to have a class shift in

translating *pada* into English, for example a preposition into a verb (to infinitive). In closing, finding the English equivalent for *pada* should be contextualized with the grammatical and cultural insight.

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