TRANSLATION EQUIVALENCE OF LOCATIVE PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN THE POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY OF SUHARTO BY RE ELSON

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out to find out the types of translation equivalence of Locative Prepositional Phrases and to know the most dominant types of translation equivalence of Locative Prepositional Phrases found in Biography Suharto : A Political Biography by. R.E Elson. The method used in this research is qualitative research with content analysis approach. The analysis shows that there are two types of translation equivalence in this study. The types of translation equivalence of Locative Prepositional Phrases found are both formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence as 130 data. The formal equivalence shows total data 45 data or 34,6 %. The dynamic equivalence show total data 85 data or 65,4 %. The source language-oriented formal equivalence is maintained by the translator in the target language. while dynamic equivalence is oriented towards the target language where the translator prioritizes a good structure in the target language. The data shows that the most dominant type of translation equivalence in Biography Suharto by. R.E Elson : A Political Biography is Dynamic Equivalence. It is indicated by a situation when the source language is translated more accurately using dynamic equivalent techniques so that readability and acceptability in the target language is much better.

Keywords: *Translation, Formal Equivalence. Dynamic Equivalence, Locative Prepositional Phrases*

Translation has become a necessity in almost all aspects of academic disciplines. Putra (2017: 1) stated that the translating activity is possible to do by any individuals regardless of their ages, anytime and anywhere they are. A great number of scientific publications written in English or other languages are translated into Indonesian to help people in the wide community obtain the information they need. The product of translation is also tailored to the reader's preference in accessing useful information for themselves. Nababan (2003, p.2) said that there is a significant increase in the translation of English textbooks into Indonesian over the years. To support the progress and to improve the quality of translation, a various number of training and workshops of textbook translation at universities in Indonesia have been conducted.

Generally, readers of translated texts pay a little attention to the quality of the book

they read as what they need is an understanding of the contents. However, from the perspective of a critical person, a quality translation is indicated by the accurate use of the grounding theories by the translators in their works, including the use of the right diction, grammar or structure, and the precise translation equivalence. Those aspects are judged based on the point of view of the critics through a balanced assessment. Newmark (1988: 189) classified the methods of translation assessment into four: translation as science, translation as a craft, translation as an art, and translation as a taste.

A high-quality translation is most likely to be produced by professional translators with qualifications and experience in their fields. Baker (2010: 23) explained that the strategy used by the translator is highlighted in bold in both the original translation and the back-translated version. The translation of literary texts is very challenging for many translators as the diction used must be precise and there are generally multiple uses of translation equivalence techniques in the translation process. The inaccurate use of the translation equivalence technique may result in meaning ambiguity and translation error. Kussmaul (1995: 44) stated that translators must have divergent thinking in analyzing source texts for translation.

Even though it is generally known that having translation skills is highly demanded in this modern era, the existing phenomena reveal that translating foreign languages into Indonesian is highly challenging for most students at schools, university students, teachers, and lecturers, Some of them believe that translation activities are the duty of translators, tour guides and lecturers of translation subject.

Essentially, translation means reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, both in terms of meaning and style (Nida and Taber, 1982: 12). The accomplishment of the equivalent meaning is highly determined by the competence of the students or translators in understanding the source text (SL) and interpreting the meaning of the messages into the target text (TL).

Wilss (1996: 51) stated that translation is thinking creativity expressed through writing. However, creativity in translating has to go through a process of experience or education. An individual is considered as a highly-skilled translator when there is creativity resulting in high-quality translations.

Professional translators most likely have good theoretical and practical ability to produce high-quality translation products. Translation theory is the basic capital for professional translators in doing their job of dealing with foreign texts. The skill of translation is the ability to translate a text into another language. According to Nababan (2003: 13), a person's ability to translate a language is called translation skills. He also added that translation is categorized as an art and a science, however, the translation activities require qualification and expertise to support the process.

Good translation requires the implementation of the principles in translation theory to create a high-quality translation. One of the theories in translation that are frequently used is translation equivalence, which improves the quality of the translation. Nida (1964: 159-160) divided equivalence in translation into two: formal equivalent and dynamic equivalent. Formal equivalence is a translation that maintains the same form, such as the structure, syntactic category, or sequence contained in SL. In other words, formal equivalence occurs when elements of

the two languages occupy the same category in their respective positions as SL and TL.

On the other hand, dynamic equivalence aims to reconstruct the closest and most moderate equivalent of the message in SL. This target reader-oriented approach considers the adaptation of grammar, lexicons, and cultural references essential to achieving reasonableness (Nida 1964: 159-160).

In line with the above statement, Nord (2007: 35) argued that equivalence is a concept that does not change and focuses on results that describe the relationship of the same communication value between two texts, or at a lower level, between words, phrases, sentences, and syntactic structures. Equivalence is defined in many ways among the experts in the translation field.

Catford revealed two types of equivalence in translation. They are textual equivalence (1975: 27) and formal correspondence or structural correspondence between TT and ST. Textual equivalence is structure parts of the target language (the text or parts of the text) which are identified as being equivalent to several structures of the target language (text or parts of the text). Meanwhile, formal equivalence is some parts of the target language category considered to be as close as possible to the place in TL.

The data for the research on the translation of locative prepositional phrases were taken from a biographical book about Suharto: A Political Biography and its translation by R.E Elson. This biographical book was first published in 2001 simultaneously in six countries: Britain, America, Australia, Spain, South Africa, and Indonesia. In Indonesia, the book was in two language versions, English and Indonesian. Two translators named Satrio Wahono and IG Harimoerti Bagoesoka played a big role as the translators of the book.

There are several previous studies which concern translation studies. First, a study is written by Alexander I. Kaparang & Adventina Putranti (2017) entitled "The Translation Strategies of Metaphors in Dee's Supernova: the Knight, the Princess, and the Falling Star". This paper discusses the translation of the metaphors in the work. Newmark's Translation Strategies and Metaphor Translation Procedures are employed as the theoretical framework. The next is a study written by Ahmad Murodi (2020) entitled "Translating Procedures of Islamic Terms in Islam between War and Peace". The objective of this research is aimed to know translation procedures used by the translator especially in Islamic terms. The third is a study written by Tira Nur Fitria (2020) entitled "Translation Shift in English into Indonesian Subtitle of Guzaarish Movie". This research aims to find out the types of shifts and to know the most dominant type of shifts found in the English to Indonesian subtitle of Guzaarish movie. Those studies have different objects of research. The first research focuses on translation metaphors, the second focuses on Islamic terms, and the last focuses on translation shift. Meanwhile, this research focuses on a political Biography of Suharto and translation equivalence.

Therefore, in the context of this study, the researcher investigated the accuracy of the use of the equivalent translation of locative prepositional phrases in the political biography of Suharto by RE Elson, translated from English into Indonesian.

METHOD

The method used in this research is content analysis. According to Krippendorff, as quoted by Emzir (2012: 283-284) content analysis is defined as "a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use." Emzir argued that

content analysis is an in-depth analysis that may apply both quantitative and qualitative techniques as scientific methods and is not limited to the types of variables that can be measured or the context in which messages are created or presented.

Qualitative approaches to content analysis are derived from literary theory, social sciences, and critical scholars. Qualitatively, a content analysis may involve a type of analysis, in which the content of communication (conversation, written text, interviews, photography, etc.) is categorized and classified. The object of content analysis (qualitative) is typically any type of recorded communication (interview transcripts, discourses, observation protocols, videotapes, or documents). The content analysis does not only analyze the explicit substances of the material as proposed by Becker and Lissmann, who distinguished the level of content into two: themes and main ideas of the text as the main content and Context information as hidden substances. Emzir (2012).

This study applies a descriptive content analysis method to obtain a comprehensive in-depth study in several aspects, such as collecting data on locative prepositional phrases, analyzing the source language and target language, weighing and analyzing the equivalent translation used by the translator, and finally concluding the results of this study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzed the translation of locative prepositional phrases in the book of a biography about Soeharto: A Political Biography by R.E Elson. The researcher found 130 data of locative prepositional phrases that have been classified based on three main prepositions: at, in, and from. To ensure the validity of the data, the researcher used the peer-debriefing technique. From the finding of 130 data, the researcher conducted an in-depth analysis related to translation equivalence, which is the sub-focus of this research.

Formal Equivalence

There are 45 formal equivalence data or 34.6% from the total of 130 locative prepositional phrases found in this study. Below is an example of the formal equivalence shown in the data, where two correspondences are identified in the translation of locative prepositional phrases from English into Indonesian. The two translation equivalences will be discussed in more depth by classifying them based on the use of three main prepositions: at, in, and from.

Preposition	Data No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
From	44	He organised the western sector *from a base* near Godean. (Page; 34)	Ia mengawasi sektor barat *dari sebuah pangkalan* dekat Godean (Hal; 80)
At	120	Suharto himself became the first individual member of Golkar *at a ceremony* in January 1984 (Page; 245)	Suharto sendiri menjadi anggota perorangan Golkar yang pertama *dalam sebuah upacara* pada Januari 1984 (Hal; 471)

Formal equivalence strongly maintains the same category, class, or structure of source language that shares similarities to the target language to achieve a formal equivalence. In the first example: data number (44), it is shown that the formal equivalence is used to translate the locative

prepositional phrase from a base into 'dari sebuah pangkalan.'

The two constructions of the source language and target language share an equal word order. The source language consists of from (preposition), a (article), base (noun), while the target language consists of 'dari' (preposition), 'sebuah' (numeral)), and 'pangkalan' (noun). From the data above, it can be concluded that the translation has reached a formal equivalent.

There is also a formal equivalent in the second example: data number (120). The locative prepositional phrase translation in the SL at a ceremony into TL as 'dalam sebuah upacara' is a form of formal equivalence. This is evident from the similarity of word order in the two languages. In the source language, the structure consists of at (preposition), a (article), ceremony (noun), while in the target language it consists of 'di' (preposition), 'sebuah' (numeralia) and 'upacara' (noun).

Preposition	Data No.	Source Language (SL)	Target language (TL)
At	92	Yani, Haryono and Panjaitan were killed _at their house_(Page; 102)	Yani, Haryono dan Panjaitan dibunuh _di rumah mereka_ (Hal; 202)
In	1	He was born, official dan semi official accounts eventually agreed, on 8 june 1921, _in the hamlet of kemusuk_ (Page: 1)	Catatan resmi dan semi resmi menyepakati bahwa Suharto lahir pada 8 juni 1921, _di dusun Kemusuk_ (Hal; 25)
From	17	Dutch force in Semarang assumed authority _from Allied troops_ on 17 May 1946 (Page; 17)	Pasukan Belanda di Semarang mengambil alih otoritas _dari pasukan sekutu_ pada 17 Mei 1946 (Hal; 51)

The formal equivalence occurs in the three translations of the locative prepositional phrases, where the author of the book separated the data based on three main prepositions: at, in, and from. The locative prepositional phrase at their house is translated in Indonesian as 'di rumah mereka.' It demonstrates that the translator used the formal equivalent of the locative prepositional phrase. In the source language, the locative prepositional phrases consistingof at (preposition), their (possessive pronoun), and house (noun) have the same grammatical elements as the locative prepositional phrases in the target language.Theyare 'di' (preposition), 'rumah' (noun), and 'mereka' (pronoun).

Furthermore, the preposition in forms the locative preposition phrase in the hamlet of kemusuk in the source language. The phrase is translated into the target language (Indonesian) with equivalent structure with the SL as 'di dusun kemusuk'. It indicates that in translating the locative prepositional phrase, a formal equivalent is applied.

The last preposition is from which forms a locative preposition phrase from Allied troops. It is translated with the formal equivalent as 'dari pasukan sekutu.' The formal equivalence is identified in the similarity of elements and constructs of the two languages. The preposition from and noun phrase Allied troops in TL have the equal construction with SL 'dari' (preposition) and 'pasukan sekutu' (noun phrase).

structure of both languages as dalam sebuah rumah desa'.

Similarly, there is an equal structure between the source and target languages in the second data, since the translator applied the formal equivalence in translating the locative prepositional phrase 'in hill surrounding Yogyakarta' into Indonesian with the translation structure such as 'di' (preposition), 'perbukitan' (noun), 'sekeliling' (noun), and 'Yogyakarta ' (Noun).

Preposition	Data No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
In	34	Republican troops, dependent upon villagers for sustenance and support, were quartered three to five _in a village house_ (Page; 29)	Pasukan Republik sangat bergantung kepada penduduk penduduk desa dalam hal pasokan makanan dan dukungan, di bagi dalam empat kelompok yang masing-masing beranggotakan tiga atau lima orang _dalam sebuah rumah desa_ (Hal; 72)
In	35	Out _in hill surrounding Yogyakarta_, Suharto heard of the birth on 23 January 1949 of his first a daughter (Page; 30)	Jauh _di perbukitan sekeliling Yogyakarta_, Suharto mendengar kabar anak pertamanya, seorang putri, lahir pada 23 Januari 1949 (Hal; 72)

Formal equivalence places great emphasis on the explicitly appearing structure of the source language in the target language. Translation using formal equivalence techniques aims to introduce the structure pattern of the source language similar to the target language without causing confusion in meaning. In the first data above, there is a locative preposition phrase in a village house consisting of in (preposition), a (determine), village (noun), and house (noun) and translated into TL based on the similar

Preposition	Data No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
In	39	Between 1 January and 30 June 1949, attacts on military post _in the areas_ controlled by the Dutch 'T' Brigade (Page; 31)	Antara 1 Januari dan 30 Juni 1949, tercatat rata-rata empat belas serangan per minggu terhadap pos militer _di wilayah-wilayah_ yang dikendalikan oleh Brigade 'T' (Hal; 75)
From	40	In February it was reported that 'enemy bands are more frequent (_dichter_) about the road _from Kebumen to Purworejo_ (Page; 32)	Pada Februari dikabarkan gerombolan musuh lebih kerap terilihat sepanjang jalan _dari Kebumen ke Purworejo_ (hal; 78)

The locative prepositions 'in' and 'from' as the formal equivalence are used in the two data above. In the first data, the structure of the locative prepositional phrases in (preposition), the (determiner), and areas (noun) are translated into the target language with the same pattern 'di' (preposition), and

wilayah-wilayah (noun reduplication). The translator attempted to maintain the structure in the source language while still maintaining the legibility of the translation.

The formal equivalence in the second data is easily identified where the locative prepositional phrase from Kebumen to Purworejo is translated literally by maintaining the structure of the source language as 'dari Kebumen ke Purwerejo.' The equivalence used in this data is very reasonable to do since the phrase must be translated word for word to sustain its readability.

b. Dynamic Equivalence

The number of dynamic equivalence applied in the translation of these locative prepositional phrases is 85 data or 65.3% from the total of 130 data. Below is an example of the dynamic equivalent found in the data.

Pre posi tion	No Dat a	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Fro m	61	Suharto was moved *from his longstanding station in Yogyakarta* to take command of the enlarged Pragola Brigade in Salatiga (Page; 50)	Suharto dipindahkan *dari posisi lamanya di Yogyakarta* untuk mengomandoi Brigade Pragola di Salatiga (Hal; 107)
In	54	By April 1949, three battalions of Suharto's Brigade X were	Pada April 1949, tiga batalion Brigade X Suharto beroperasi *di daerah-daerah yang berpetakan*

operating *in reasonably defined areas* (Page; 38) | *dengan baik* (Hal; 87)

There is a dynamic equivalence in the first example of data number (61), where the translation of the locative preposition phrase from his longstanding station in Yogyakarta is translated as 'dari posisi lamanya di Yogyakarta.' Translated literally, the phrase longstanding station will be "stasiun lamanya" in Indonesian, which means that there is an inappropriateness with the context of the source language. Therefore, it is translated into Indonesian as 'posisi lamanya.'

The translator of the phrase had consideration towards the close meaning conveyed in the source language. Dynamic equivalence also takes into account the reader's satisfaction in understanding the translated text they are reading. If the text has good readability, it means that dynamic equivalence has been accurately used by the translators.

The second example (data number 54) also uses the dynamic equivalent principle, where the translator intended to achieve message fairness in the target language. Translated literally, the phrase reasonably defined will be 'definisi dengan baik.' Without further analysis, there may not be something wrong identified in the translation. However, it fails to deliver the intended meaning of the source language. Therefore, the phrase is translated as 'berpetakan dengan baik.' The translation appears to be more dynamic because it adjusts the intention of the source language and the structure is equivalent to the target language.

Pre pos	Dat a No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)

Preposition			
ition			
At	102	On 16 October, *at the formal Merdeka Palace ceremony* inducting Suharto as army commander (Page;122)	Pada 16 Oktober, diselenggarakanlah *sebuah upacara resmi di Istana Merdeka* guna melantik Suharto sebagai Komando Angkatan Bersenjata (Hal; 235)
In	105	He escorted him, after some discussion about where he might go, to his helicopter *in the area in front of the palace* (Page; 135)	Ia mengantar Sukarno, setelah beberapa saat berbicara mengenai ke mana Sukarno akan pergi, ke helikopter Sukarno *di Halaman Istana* (Hal; 259)
From	56	The socially mobilising force of the revolution had propelled an otherwise ordinary man *from the obscurity of a dusty training ground* (Page; 44)	Tekanan mobilisasi sosial revolusi telah melontarkan pria biasa berasal *dari kubangan latihan militer berdebu* (Hal; 96)

Dynamic equivalence functions as the control over the message in the target language to make sure it is easily understood by the reader. The first example is the phrase locative preposition at the formal Merdeka Palace ceremony is translated dynamically as 'sebuah upacara resmi di Istana Merdeka.' The locative prepositional phrases of the source language may appear to be rigid when translated literally. Therefore, free translation method is applied as it is marked by the addition of article 'a' and position shift of the preposition 'di' in front of the noun phrase 'upacara resmi' in the target language.

The second data is the locative prepositional phrase in the area in front of the palace. When translated literally, it will be 'di wilayah di depan istana.' The translation may be equivalent but it is not dynamic, so it is translated as 'di halaman istana.' Although it does not have the same structure as the source language, it does not reduce the value of the actual meaning.

The last example is the preposition from in the locative preposition phrase from the obscurity of a dusty training ground that is dynamically translated as 'dari kubangan latihan militer berdebu.' The grammatical structure of the two languages is not equal, but the translator intended to achieve fairness of the message in the target language to help the readers understand the texts.

Preposition	Data No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
From	47	A more modest commentary *fromthe Republic's Sumatra – Based Radio Rimba Raya* (Page; 35)	Komentar yang lebih rendah hati *dari Radio Rimba Raya milik Republik di Sumatra* (Hal; 82)
From	48	Siti Hartinah's biographer reported that 'the Red and White colours of the national	Penyusun biografi Siti Hartinah mengatakan bahwa 'warna bendera

flag fluttered *from all corners of the city* (Page; 35)	kebangsaan merah putih berkibar *dari semua penjuru kota* (Hal; 82)	In 52 The Dutch encountered a large group of Indonesians *in the south-estern part of the town* (Page; 36)	Belanda mendapati sekelompok besar orang Indonesia *di bagian tenggara kota* (Hal; 83)

The two data above are examples of dynamic equivalence, where the locative preposition phrase in the first data from the Republic's Sumatra -Based Radio Rimba Raya is translated into Indonesian as 'dari Radio Rimba Raya milik Republik.' There is a structural change from the source language 'from' (preposition), 'Rimba' (noun), 'Raya' (noun), 'Milik' (Verb), 'Republik' (noun), 'di' (proposition), and 'Sumatra' (noun). There are additional word elements in the target language such as "di" and the shift in the phrase 'Rimba Raya dan Republik Sumatra.'

In the second data, there is a locative prepositional phrase from (preposition), all (adjective), corners (noun), of (preposition), the (determiner), city (noun) that is translated into the target language by considering the structure in the correct target language as 'dari' (preposition), 'semua' (adjective), 'penjuru' (noun), and 'kota' (noun). There is a shift in the plural word corners which is translated into the singular as 'penjuru'. It indicates that the translator applied formal equivalence.

Both of the data above also apply dynamic equivalence where a change is made in the structure of the target language. In the first example, the prepositional phrase from the area directly north of the kraton is translated into Indonesian as 'dari daerah sebelah utara keraton.' There is a reduction in the word directly in the target language to maintain the correct structure in the target language.

Similarly, there is a locative prepositional phrase in the second data "in the south-eastern part of the town" which is translated into the target language as 'di bagian tenggara kota.' There is a unit shift from a phrase to a word, where the phrase of the town is translated as 'kota'. The shift in this translation is a hallmark of dynamic equivalence and is the method applied by the translator to avoid ambiguity.

Table analysis of Translation equivalence of locative prepositions in the Biography of Suharto: A Political Biography by RE. Elson as follow:

Table analysis of Translation equivalence of locative prepositions

Preposition	Data No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
From	51	When Dutch troops pursued republican force *from the area directly north of the kraton* (Page; 36)	Dan bahwa ketika pasukan Belanda mengejar pasukan republik *dari daerah sebelah utara keraton* (Hal; 83)

Aspect	Translation Equivalences	
	Formal Equivalence	**Dynamic Equivalence**
	45	85
Total	130	
Percentage	34,6%	65,4%

From the table above, it shows that there are 130 data on translation equivalence

of locative prepositional phrases, consisting of 45 (34.6%) Formal Equivalence and 85 (65.4%) dynamic equivalence. These data were found in the translation of the Suharto biographical book by RE. Elson. The book was written by a historian from Australia which was later translated into Indonesian.

Translation of English locative prepositional phrases is one type of translation that must be translated by the translator into Indonesian. Grammatical and lexical competence becomes the basis for the translator in translating a text. If the translator does not have this competence, he will experience many translation errors.

A locative prepositional phrase is a collection of words that begin with a preposition for examples in the corner, in the morning, in his face, at the home, and from high school. A prepositional phrase can be ended with a noun, pronoun, gerund, or clause which functions or acts as the object of the preposition. However, in this research the writer will focus on locative prepositional phrases consisting of the prepositions at, in, and from.

CONCLUSION

In this study, the researcher found 130 data that focused on the translation equivalence of locative prepositional phrases found in biography of Suharto by RE Elson. First, the

researcher analyzes the source language carefully and then marks data research. second researchers began to look for translation equivalence by considering the source language and target language. The author uses Nida's (1974: 33) theory which divides two equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

The quality of translation requires a process that is not simple because knowledge of the language, pragmatics and culture of the two different languages must be mastered. This is based on the opinion of Larson (1984: 3) who says that translation studies lexicons, grammatical structures, communication situations, and cultural contexts in the source text and analyzes them to determine their meaning and then rearranges the same meaning by using appropriate lexicons and grammatical structures in the language and cultural context of the target.

In this study, there are many translation theories that can be studied by other researchers such as translation shifts, methods, ideology and translation deviation. This means that researchers still have the opportunity to research on other opportunities while still focusing on translation studies.

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