THE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE FOUND IN THE HANSEL GRETEL: THE WITCH HUNTERS’ MOVIE SUBTITLE

A Thesis
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ABSTRAK


Penelitian ini membahas tentang penerjemahan secara struktural yang mengidentifikasi frasa preposisi yang terdapat pada subtitle film *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* dan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan. Sumber data dianalisis dengan metode kualitatif yang mana untuk menemukan hasil hanya bergantung pada penjabaran dan identifikasi setiap data.

Dari 28 data frasa preposisi yang ditemukan, peneliti membagi analisis jenis-jenis preposisi menjadi 2 yaitu 16 (57%) data termasuk frasa preposisi sederhana dan 12 (43%) data termasuk frasa preposisi kompleks. Dari frasa preposisi sederhana, peneliti menganalisis lebih dalam berdasarkan polanya, maka teridentifikasi 4 pola yaitu 3 (10%) frasa preposisi sederhana dengan pola Prep+N, 10 (36%) frasa preposisi sederhana dengan pola Prep+N, 1 (4%) frasa sederhana dengan pola Prep+ProN dan 2 (7%) frasa preposisi sederhana dengan Prep+Wh-Cl. Sedangkan, frasa preposisi kompleks dibagi menurut jumlah preposisinya, yaitu 2 (7%) frasa preposisi kompleks terbentuk dari 3 preposisi dengan pola Prep+N+Prep, 8 (29%) terbentuk dari 3 preposisi dengan pola Prep+NG+Prep. Dan hanya 2 (7%) frasa preposisi kompleks yang terbentuk dari 2 preposisi dengan pola Adv+Prep. Analisis selanjutnya adalah teknik penerjemahan dalam menerjemahkan frasa preposisi. Menurut jenisnya, jumlah data dari frasa preposisi sederhana yang menggunakan teknik penerjemahan adalah 1 (4%) data menggunakan amplifikasi, 5 (17%) data menggunakan calque, 1 (4%) data menggunakan penerjemahan harfiah, 2 (7%) data menggunakan reduksi, 7 (25%) data menggunakan teknik transposisi. Sedangkan, untuk jumlah data frasa preposisi kompleks diterjemahkan menggunakan 1 (4%) data menggunakan amplifikasi, 4 (13%) data menggunakan calque, 1 (4%) data menggunakan penerjemahan harfiah, 1 (4%) data menggunakan modulasi, 2 (7%) data menggunakan reduksi and 1 (4%) data menggunakan transposisi.

Kata Kunci: penerjemahan, jenis-jenis frasa preposisi, teknik penerjemahan

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

People living in digital era cannot avoid to use technology. Technology as an information provider ensures the provision of the wider range information across languages and cultures. However, the available information across languages and cultures will emerge difficulties for interlanguage people to understand the information. It is because of everyone unsurely masters a variety of languages and cultures. The translation is taken as the solution to solve the problem. By each counting day, translation takes an important role to share and bridge the lingual and cultural diversity.

Translating does not merely change the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) based on its word meaning in dictionary, but the translation process must consider the congruity of language and culture aspects of both of the languages to deliver the same information. Frequently, a translator relearns and repeats the translation process to ensure that the translation has been comprehend with the content and the message of the source language to produce the end proper translation. From the explanation, it seems that the translation process is really complex.
Additionally, a translation object is not merely about the linguistic study, but also about the other studies. Literary works, particularly plays and movies are included as translation objects that are observed directly. Nowadays, both local and foreign movies have attracted numbers of movie enthusiasts all over the world, including Indonesia. Movies are produced in various countries. They will certainly use their language to present movies. When foreign movies are screened in Indonesia, such as *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*, its movie subtitle is presented in English and has been translated in Indonesian by Grover (downloaded from https://isubtitles.net/hansel-gretel-witch-Hunters). The movie surely requires additional facilities such as the translated text of the dialogues or referred to subtitle. Translating subtitle in a movie is very helpful for the movie enthusiasts.

The movie of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* is adapted from a legendary tale from Germany. The difference certainly comes out in result of the visualization from an old version into a movie. The movie has futuristic effect and stylistic effect in its diction. When talking about the language, the languages used between legendary tale from Germany and the movie of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* will be significantly different. It is seen from the use of phrases are more complex and varied, especially prepositional phrase. One of the focuses of this research is about phrase, primarily prepositional phrase, a phrase of words which is initiated by a preposition and followed by one or more noun or pronoun. Prepositional phrase is also included in the translation object, especially as the object of the structural

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translation. For a prepositional phrase, which is going to be translated sometimes will change to be another word class function, but in the same content.

Those basic things that make the researcher interested in investigating prepositional phrases are contained in *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’* movie subtitle. In addition, the researcher has another interest that becomes the reason for taking the movie as the object of the research due to the large number of prepositional phrases used in the movie dialogues.

**B. Statement of the Problem**

This research examines prepositional phrases found in the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* and its Indonesian subtitle version. The research addresses these questions:

1. What kinds of prepositional phrases used in the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*?
2. What is the translation technique of the prepositional phrases from SL (English movie subtitle) into TL (Indonesian movie subtitle)?

**C. Purpose of the Research**

The aims of the research are as follows:

1. Identifying the prepositional phrases used in the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*
2. Describing the translation technique of prepositional phrases from SL into TL

D. Significance of the Research

There are two beneficial things as follows:

Theoretically, the readers get the explanation about the translation, especially examining the techniques in translating prepositional phrase is used in the movie subtitles of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*. It is taken as a reference for further investigation in structural translation, particularly for phrasal level.

Practically, this research gives several ideas and solutions for analyzing in translation studies. This research is able to be used for readers and students who have similar projects.

E. Scope of the Research

This research attempts to investigate closely the prepositional phrases in SL of the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* directed by Tommy Wirkola and its Indonesian subtitle version and how they are translated in TL.

F. Underlying Theory

As the reference of this research, there are some books, previous researches and terminologies related to translation field taken for strengthening the

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opinion and idea of the researcher. The theory of Downing and Locke (2006: 531-542) is used as one of the references associated with the preposition and kinds of preposition. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 499-512) theory is premised for analyzing the translation technique used in translating the prepositional phrase.

G. Method of the Research

This research is a qualitative research that uses the descriptive method to discuss the problems systematically. It is also called a library research for the data are taken from literatures. The data of this research are the dialogues or the utterances in the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*, containing of prepositional phrases.

H. Thesis Organization

The organization of this research is expanded as follows

CHAPTER I presents background of the research, statement of the problem, purpose of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, underlying theory of the research, method of the research and thesis organization.

CHAPTER II consists of previous studies and underlying theories.

CHAPTER III serves the research design, method of the data collection, population and sample, the method of data analyzing and the data

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presentation.

CHAPTER IV is about the analysis data to exposure problems related to the prepositional phrase translation and its used translation techniques.

CHAPTER V about the conclusions and the suggestions of this data analysis
A. Previous Research

The translation research has acquired significant concerns by translators and linguists. As exposed in the introduction, this research leads to prepositional phrase translation used in the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*. Meanwhile, some previous studies navigate to nearly assessment about grammatical translations, primarily in phrasal level.

The research entitled “*Penerjemahan Frasa Verbal dari Bahasa Inggris ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia (Pada Novel Things Fall Apart Karya Chinua Achebe dan Terjemahannya Diterjemahkan oleh Cahya Wiratama)*” by Harahap (2013) focused on translating the verbal phrase from English (SL) into Indonesian (TL) with the data source novel of *Things Fall Apart* by Chinua Achebe as the data. According to Harahap (2013), in analyzing of the translation of verbal phrase from SL into TL, there are several factors that leads to the untranslated grammatical phrases and lexical error. This research discusses obviously about effective strategies and translation techniques to get equivalence of the source language meaning. There is also the grammatical and lexical shifting in consequence of the different language system between the source language and the target language.
Petra Patria Diah Paramita (2011) conducted the research entitled “Analisis Penerjemahan Pronomina Persona Inggris-Indonesia dalam Subtitle Film The Little Flocker” to take the discussion about the translation of personal pronoun in the Little Flocker movie subtitle from Indonesian into English. The main data of this research are English subtitles containing personal pronouns. The translation strategies are used to differentiate from translating a text whether the causes of changing occurred or not. The theory of S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G by Hymes and Power-Solidarity theory from Brown and Gilman (1960: 254) are applied to observe further about the factors of selecting the proper pronouns in an utterance. The finding shows how the tendency of the personal pronoun translation that different from Indonesian grammatical structure is dominant. The problems appear due to the restrictions of personal pronoun translation that were affected by the adjustment of cultural and language diversity.

The research entitled “Penerjemahan Kosa Kata Budaya Indonesia dalam Rubrik Life Lines di harian The Jakarta Post” is a translation conducted by Diana Hardiyanti (2014). She observed the translation of Indonesian cultural words obtained in Life Lines rubric of The Jakarta Post newspaper published from March until May 2014. By using a qualitative descriptive method, Indonesian cultural words found in Life Lines rubric are identified what the translation method and the strategies applied. The result of this research brings out 76 cultural words found in 58 articles of the rubric published within 3 months. The translation strategies used are loan word, loan
words plus explanation, paraphrase and illustration. With using the strategies, it can be known the equivalence between source language and target language about 72 equivalent data, 3 less equivalent data and 1 unequivalent.

Different from the three previous researches, this research discusses about the prepositional phrase translation. The prepositional phrases are taken from *Hansel Gretel: the Witch Hunters*’ movie subtitle. As commonly in the qualitative research, a descriptive method is used. The purpose in this research is to identify prepositional phrase classification based on Downing and Locke (2006: 541-542). Then, the prepositional phrases are investigated further about the translation techniques according to Molina and Albir (2002), are applied to translate into target language.

### B. Literary Review

The part of underlying theory in this analysis presents the theories that sustain to resolve every part in analyzing the translation of prepositional phrase including the terms of translation, translator, translation techniques, prepositional phrase and movie synopsis.

#### 1. The Translation

Translation has some meaning or definition that is almost the same as each linguist’s thought. Translation is a way to deliver the message from a source text to a target text Newmark (1988: 5). Machali states that the translation process essentially appropriates transferring messages between two
languages that expressed with different grammatical structure (2000:144). Also, Catford states that a source language which translated able to displace the idea into another language by considering the equivalences (1965: 20). Although, each expert states different about the definition of translation, but they are essentially the same in expressing that translation is the process to equalize information from source language (SL) and target language (TL). Translation does not come out without a translator existence.

A translator is a profession that translates one language into another language. A translator has to master of both of the languages (source language and target language) and his/her specialized subject for being the profession.

2. The Translation Process

![Diagram 1. The Translation Process by Larson](http://lib.unimus.ac.id)

The above diagram defined by Larson (1984: 3-4) shows that the translation process is simply done, by transferring the meaning of a SL text into TL. Larson prefers to consider firstly for semantic aspect than grammatical structure. As the grammatical aspect can be adjusted with TL

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structure, but another reason for the meaning of SL cannot be adjusted with TL. The change occurs due to differences in the way to maintain the meaning or message.

3. The Translation Techniques

The translators do not merely change from SL to TL. They will take some techniques to generate an effective and properly ended document. As described by Molina and Albin (2002:499-512), they mention that the translation techniques are applied for translating from SL into TL at the class of word, phrase, clause and sentence. They also mention 18 techniques to translate as the following:

a. Adaptation

A technique is used to adjust the cultural element of SL into TL.

b. Amplification

A technique to translate by adding words or expressions in detail that is not directly relayed on SL.

c. Borrowing

To translate with the appropriated words or expressions from TL (other language)

d. Compensation

A technique, which is used for the difference between information and stylistic effects, then the replacement term is introduced.

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e. Description
Describing the terms or expressions of SL, because TL does not have expressions or terms as similar as in SL

f. Discursive Creation
Maintaining the temporary equivalence that does not affect in the context

g. Establish Equivalence
Translation technique which uses term or words in accordance with the dictionary or the common expressions used in daily conversation

h. Generalization
Translating which takes more general words

i. Linguistic amplification
A technique often used in consecutive interpretation and dubbing by adding linguistic elements

j. Linguistic compression
A technique often used in simultaneous interpretation and subtitling by combining linguistic elements

k. Literal translation
The literal translation technique allows to translate word for word

l. Modulation
A technique in producing the translation by changing point of view, focus and cognitive category that corresponds to TL either lexical or structural

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m. Particularization

This technique is the opposite of generalization technique that prefers to use concrete and specific terms.

n. Reduction

A technique to translate by compressing or subtract words or phrases that are considered to have less influences in producing translation.

o. Substitution

To change linguistic elements into paralinguistic (body language or gestures)

p. Transposition

A technique to produce SL translation that is equivalent with TL by adjusting grammatical level, even though, there will be the differences in function, but its content will still remain.

q. Variation

To change paralinguistic elements into linguistic elements

4. The Prepositional Phrase

Phrase is as part of clauses marked with head as the indication of a phrase. Jackson (2002: 20). Based on Jackson (2002:21), phrase is divided into noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase and prepositional phrase.

Example: Juliana has been proposed Joan.

The words ‘has been proposed’ is a verbal phrase which ‘has’ as head of verbal phrase and followed by its complement.

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In accordance with the aim of this research, one of the phrase types, which investigated further in this research is prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrase is a combination of two elements ‘preposition’ and ‘phrase’. Each element has its own definition. It is that preposition is a word which states the relation among noun and verb. A preposition works as the part to structure a phrase and is usually followed by one or more nouns or pronouns. It usually stands as a head followed by one or more noun and pronoun to construct phrases (Jackson, 2002: 19). According to Downing and Locke (2006: 534), preposition is grouped into two types as below

1. Simple preposition

Preposition consists of single prepositional particle. Here are the word lists of single prepositional particles: about, across, after, around, as, at, in, like, off, towards, etc.

Example: I want to tell you about my last holiday.

A simple preposition shows in a phrase of ‘about my last holiday’ that only one prepositional particle applied.

2. Complex preposition

Preposition, which is formed by combination of two or three prepositional particles, is separated with a noun, an adjective and an adverb, even phrases. The complex prepositional particles appeared as here: as for, except for, according to, by means, in return for, on the part of, etc.

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Example: It is very pleasure for having a cup of coffee.

A sample of complex preposition shows in ‘for having a cup of coffee’, which is marked by using two prepositional particles ‘for’ and ‘of’ among a noun phrase.

Beyond both terms, prepositional phrase has definition that a phrase marked with a preposition and followed by its complements, particularly a noun phrase represented by a noun, a pronoun, an adverb, an adjective, a prepositional phrase, a wh-clause and a non-finite –ing clause (Downing and Locke, 2006: 531). Prepositional phrase takes as functional elements, especially syntactic function when its preposition links its complement with other elements. The syntactic functions of prepositional phrase are (post-)modifier in NG, complement in NG, (pre-)modifier in NG, complement in AdjG, complement in AdvG, complement in PP, subject in clause, direct object, prepositional object, subject complement, object complement, locative or goal complement and adjunct.

According to the theory of Downing and Locke (2006: 534-535) about simple preposition and complex prepositions. Here is the formation of prepositional phrase based on number of prepositions

1) Simple prepositional phrase

Simple prepositional phrase is a phrase that consists of a single prepositional word and is followed by modifiers or complements. Every prepositional phrase has different patterns depended on what the complements following it. The complements are a noun (N), a noun group (NG), a pronoun (ProN), an adverb (Adv), an adjective
(Adj), a preposition phase (PP), a wh-clause (Wh-cl), and a non-finite –ing clause. The pattern that is formed by its complement as the followings

**The Patterns of Simple Prepositional Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prep+N</th>
<th>Prep+Adv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep+NG</td>
<td>Prep+Prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep+ProN</td>
<td>Prep+ Wh-cl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prep+Adj</td>
<td>Prep + Non-finite –ing clause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Complex prepositional phrase

Complex preposition phrase is composed of two or three prepositions and mostly modified with noun, noun group, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction even a simple phrase. A complex prepositional phrase has either modifiers or complements. Its complements are a noun (N), a noun group (NG), a pronoun (ProN), an adverb (Adv), an adjective (Adj), a preposition phase (PP), a wh-clause (Wh-cl), and a non-finite –ing clause. While, their modifiers can be a noun (N), an adjective (Adj), an adverb (Adv), preposition (Prep), or a phrase. The complex prepositional phrase has different patterns from simple prepositional phrase due to the number of prepositions.

a) Complex prepositional phrase composed of three prepositions

**The Pattern of Three Prepositions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prep+N+Prep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep+NG+Prep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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b) Complex prepositional phrase composed of two prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The pattern of two prepositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep+Prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv+prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj+Prep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conj+Prep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. The Movie Synopsis

The movie of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* is movie directed by Tommy Wikola in the year 2013 and becomes a favorite movie by fans. The movie is an adaption of the legendary tale from Germany, namely Hansel Gretel. The futuristic elements and players differentiate this movie from such the old legendary stories. Jeremy Renner as Hansel is the older brother of Gemma Arterton, a girl whose roles as his younger sister. They are witch hunters from a small town.

It is told that once, they got order from the Mayor of Augsburg to deal with the children abduction case that is allegedly caused by the witch. Their efforts to deal with this case bring them in locals’ pros and cons. Sheriff Berringer states clearly the objections over the existence of the witch hunters. The first hunt in the city of Augsburg begins from the forest that is rumored to many witches hanged around. They succeed to trap a horned witch who is hunting frogs for the herb on the Sabbath celebration eve. Their effort is successful to provoke the witches, especially Murriel, the witch leader. At the same time, the witches are looking for a girl born in April to complete the witch's potion ingredients that will be made on the Sabbath celebration eve,

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so they are able to disappear and immune to fire Gretel, who is the main target of Murriel for carrying the blood of the white witch descendant. In the Sabbath eve, Hansel and friends eradicates all witches and releases Gretel and the children.
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. The Research Design

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. A descriptive research refers to collect real information by indicating an occurred problem of a research (Arikunto, 2007: 234). It also belongs to a qualitative research for verifying the occurred problems by describing in detail (Sukandarrumidi, 2004) and since the source data consists of non-numeric data that requires no calculations to get the results of the research. This research describes the problem about the translation of prepositional phrase found in the movie subtitle of Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters.

B. Method of the Data Collection

To obtain the accuracy of data, there are some methods stated by Sukandarrumidi (2004), those are observation, questioner, interview and documentation. The researcher takes observation method for the data are directly inspected and noted. The data are collected to find a resolution in accordance with the original purpose. There were some steps done by the researcher in collecting the data, as follows:

1. Watching the movie of Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters for several times
2. Downloading both movie subtitles (English and Indonesian movie subtitles)
3. Inserting subtitle to conform every utterance delivered through SL (English movie subtitle) and TL (Indonesian movie subtitle)
4. Capturing dialogue or scene of the movie that conceived of prepositional phrase was captured to facilitate the researcher in proving the validity of the data
5. Modifying utterances of the movie subtitle in accordance to conforming with the dialogues on written form
6. Noting phrases in the utterances from both movie subtitles that are phrases, notably prepositional phrases
7. Arranging those prepositional phrases into a table.

C. Population and Sample

Population is the whole objects of source data which formed of real good, abstract, phenomenon and occasion Sukandarrumidi (2004: 47). The population in this research is all phrases in SL (the English movie subtitle of Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters) and TL (its Indonesian movie subtitle). The method which used to looking for the main data is purposive sampling. This method is called purposive sampling, because the data are taken by adjusting the research purpose (Sukandarrumidi, 2004: 65). Sample, which is taken according to the research aim, is identified as prepositional phrases based on the number of preposition. The researcher found 28 prepositional phrases considered as the samples of this research.

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D. The Method of Data Analysis

The researcher conducted some steps to reach the aim of this research

1. The researcher classified the prepositional phrases types based on the number of preposition.
2. The acquired data are inserted in the table accordance with the order number of each finding.
3. Every data is inserted back translation to assist in understanding the accuracy of translation.
4. The data are identified further by comparing the translation techniques used to translate prepositional phrases between SL and TL based on Molina and Albir (2002)’s theory.
5. The whole overview of the research would be summarized in the conclusion.

E. Method of the Data Presentation

The data are presented with the code representing the prepositional phrases. The code is formed by shortening the movie title, prepositional phrase, the year of the movie release and the timing of data capture. The data coding is the followings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><em>Hansel Gretel: the Witch Hunters</em></td>
<td>HG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>All found prepositional phrases</td>
<td>PP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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3. The year of the movie release | 2013
4. The time when the data is captured | 00:24:38

As those codes are combined into HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38. Here is an example of the data code

HGPP.12

SL : There’s lots of things to do.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)

TL : Kami banyak urusan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)

Back – translation:
we have a lot of things to do.
The most important part of this research is in the data analysis that will describe the data in detail based on the problem statement, specifically about the translation of prepositional phrases found in the *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*’ movie subtitle. Then, it will be studied further about the kind of prepositional phrase and what the translation techniques used.

### A. Prepositional Phrase Found in SL

The researcher found 28 data in the *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*’ movie subtitle in the form of prepositional phrases that are grouped by number of word prepositions. As the below table shows the data are dispersed into simple prepositional phrase and complex prepositional phrase.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Kind of Prepositional Phrase</th>
<th>Amount of Data</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Simple Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Complex Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1. Simple Prepositional Phrase

Simple prepositional phrase is a phrase that consists of a single prepositional word and is followed by modifiers or complements. Below is the table showing the simple prepositional phrase and its pattern.

Table 2. The Patterns of Simple Prepositional Phrase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Prepositional phrase pattern</th>
<th>Simple prepositional phrase</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prep+N</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prep+NG</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Prep+ProN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Prep+Adj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Prep+Adv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Prep+Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Prep + Wh-cl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Prep + Non-finite –ing clause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table above, 16 data (57%) of simple prepositional phrases are identified and differed by each pattern. It is found that 3 (10%) prepositional phrases have Prep+N pattern, 10 (36%) prepositional phrases have Prep+NG pattern, 1 (4%) prepositional phrase has Prep+Prep pattern and 2 (7%) prepositional phrases have Prep+Wh-cl pattern.

a. Simple Prepositional Phrase realized by Prep+N

According to the explanation above, the prepositional phrase has complements as it cannot stand alone without a complement. The first
complement of simple prepositional phrases found in 3 (11%) data is a noun/nouns. Below are the explanations of the data:

1) HGPP.12
SL : There’s lots of things to do.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)
TL : Kami banyak urusan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)
Back – translation:
We have a lot of things to do.

The datum HGPP.12 has a PP ‘of things’. The phrase works as a post modifier of N ‘lots’ in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘of’ + noun (N) ‘things’. The datum above is categorized into a simple PP since it has only one preposition ‘of’.

2) HGPP.13
SL : But we have a town under attack.
(HGPP, 2013: 00: 24: 40)
TL : Tapi kota sedang diserang.
(HGPP, 2013: 00: 24: 41)
Back – translation:
But the town is under attack.

The datum HGPP.13 has a PP ‘under attack’. The phrase works as an object complement of a N ‘a town’ in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘under’ + a noun (N) ‘attack’. The datum above is categorized into a simple PP since it has only one preposition ‘under’.

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3) HGPP.17

SL : You’re under arrest for the burning of Augsburg.
    (HGPP, 2013: 00: 52: 18; 00: 52: 22)

TL : Kau ditangkap karena kebakaran di Augsburg.
    (HGPP, 2013: 00: 52: 18; 00: 52: 18)

Back – translation:
    You’re arrested for the fire in Augsburg.

The datum HGPP.17 has a PP ‘under arrest’. The phrase works as a subject complement of subject ‘you’ in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘under’ + a noun (N) ‘arrest’. The datum above is categorized into a simple PP since it has only one preposition ‘under’.

b. Simple prepositional phrase realized by Prep+NG

Secondly, the researcher got prepositional phrases followed by noun group (NG). As noun group (NG) is the complement of prepositional phrases, therefore, the pattern is Prep+NG. The researcher found 10 (36%) data which are categorized into a simple PP structured by Prep+NG. Here are the data analyses:

1) HGPP.3

SL : There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.
    (HGPP, 2013: 00: 13: 27)

TL : Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.
    (HGPP, 2013: 00: 13: 27)

Back – translation:
    There are reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.
The datum HGPP.3 has a PP ‘of a strange cottage’. The PP works as a post modifier of NG head ‘reports’ in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘of’ + a noun group (NG) ‘a strange cottage’. The datum above is categorized into a simple PP since it has only one preposition ‘of’.

2) HGPP.4

SL : There’s been reports of a strange cottage **in the north forest**.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

TL : *Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.*
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

Back-translation: There reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.

The datum HGPP.4 has a PP ‘in the north forest’. The phrase has a function as a locative complement in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘in’ + a noun group (NG) ‘the north forest’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘in’.

3) HGPP.21

SL : **During a blood moon**, there is a potion that willl make you immune to fire.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:05:34; 01:05:37)

TL : *Selama bulan darah, ada ramuan yang bisa membuat kalian kebal api.*
(HGPP, 2013: 01:05:34; 01:05:37)

Back-translation: During a blood moon, there is a herb able to help you immune to fire.
The datum HGPP.21 has a PP ‘during a blood moon’. The PP has a function as a circumstantial adjunct in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘during’+ a noun group (NG) ‘a blood moon’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘during’.

4) HGPP.27
SL : I’m gonna go down around the other side. (HGPP, 2013: 01:13:55)
TL : Aku akan turun di sisi lain. (HGPP, 2013: 01:13:54)

Back – translation:
I’m going to go down on the other side.

The datum HGPP.27 has a PP ‘around the other sides’. The PP has a function as a locative/goal complement in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘around’+ a noun group (NG) ‘the other sides’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘around’.

5) HGPP.28
SL : Allow me to introduce you to the famous witch hunter, Hansel. (HGPP, 2013: 01:14:56)
TL : Perkenalkan pemburu penyihir paling terkenal, Hansel. (HGPP, 2013: 01:14:56)

Back – translation:
Let me introduce you to the famous witch hunter, Hansel!

The datum HGPP.28 has a PP ‘to the famous witch hunter’. The PP has a function as a direct object in the sentence. The PP structure is

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a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘to’+ a noun group (NG) ‘the famous witch hunter’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘to’.

c. Simple Prepositional Phrase Realized by Prep+ProN

The researcher got prepositional phrases followed by pronoun. As pronoun is the complement to form prepositional phrases with Prep+ProN pattern. From the data, it is only 1 (4%) datum that is realized by Prep+ProN pattern. Below is the explanation of the data:

HGPP.22
SL : When your father come back for her. They hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01: 06:43)
TL : Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01: 06:43)
Back – translation:
When your father come back to see your mother. People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.22 has a PP ‘for her’. The phrase has a function as a direct object in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘for’+ a pronoun(ProN) ‘her’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘for’.

d. Simple Prepositional Phrase Realized by Prep+Wh-cl

The researcher got prepositional phrases followed by Wh-cl. As Wh-cl is the complement to form prepositional phrases with Prep+Wh-cl pattern. From the data, 2 (7%) data are included in a simple
Prepositional phrase structured by Prep+Wh-cl are HGPP.8 and HGPP.14. Below are the explanations of the data:

1) HGPP.8
   SL: This is Jackson. He knows these woods inside and out. And he’ll take you to where the last sightings were.
   (HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

   Back-translation:
   This is Jackson. He knows the woods well. He will show you where witches appeared last time.

   The datum HGPP.8 has a PP ‘to where the last sightings were’. The phrase has a function as a locative/goal complement in the sentence. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘to’+ a Wh-cl ‘where the last sightings were’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘to’.

1) HGPP.14
   SL: And now the sheriff, he’s blaming you and your brother for what happened last night.
   TL: Sheriff menyalahkanmu dan saudara atas kejadian semalam.
   (HGPP, 2013: 00:47:38; 00:47:40)

   Back – translation:
   Sheriff blamed you and your brother for the last night incident.

   The datum HGPP.14 has a PP ‘for what happened last night’. The phrase has a function as an object complement in the sentence. The PP
structure is a combination of a Prep ‘for’+ a Wh-cl ‘what happened last night’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘for’.

2. Complex Prepositional Phrase

Complex preposition phrase is formed by a combination of two or three prepositional words and mostly modified with noun, noun group, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction even a simple phrase. A complex prepositional phrase has either modifiers or complements.

Therefore, the different patterns will occur as a result of the number of their composition. In this research, 12 data (43%) of prepositional phrase belong to complex prepositional phrase. Further, they are categorized into complex prepositional phrase composed by two and three prepositions. From 12 (43%) complex prepositional phrases, they have 10 (36%) complex prepositional phrases composed by three prepositions and 2 (7%) complex prepositional phrases composed by two prepositions. Here are the explanations of the data:

a. Complex Prepositional Phrase composed by three prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>The Pattern of Three Prepositions</th>
<th>Complex Prepositional Phrase</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prep+N+Prep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The table assists in mapping complex prepositional phrase. The researcher found 10 (36%) data which are categorized into a complex PP. The PPs are structured by three prepositions. They are two patterns as a result of the difference of modifiers and complements.

1) **Complex PP composed by three prepositions and realized by**

**Prep+N+Prep**

A prepositional phrase composed of more than one prepositions is called a complex prepositional phrase. The PP that has a noun/noun placed as a post modifier and pre modifier in prepositional phrase, acquires Prep+N+Prep pattern. Two data belonging to this pattern are HGPP.2 and HGPP.23

a)  HGPP.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Any man with a half of brain could see that she was not a witch. (HGPP, 2013: 00: 12: 38)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Hanya orang bodoh yang tak tahu jika ia bukan penyihir. (HGPP, 2013: 00: 12: 48)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Back-translation:
A stupid person who could not know, she was not a witch.

The datum HGPP.2 shows a PP ‘with a half of brain’. The PP works as a post modifier of ‘any man’. The pattern is expounded to be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.</th>
<th>Prep+NG+Prep</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>`10</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The PP is included into a complex PP, because it has more than one word prepositions ‘with’ and ‘of’ among the N ‘a half’ and the N ‘brain’ to construct the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+N+Prep. As the N ‘a half’ is located between two preposition, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘with’, ‘a half’, ‘of’.

b) HGPP.23

SL :
When your father come back for her. They hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01: 06:43)

TL :
Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01: 06:43)

Back – translation:
When your father come back to see your mother, People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.23 shows a PP ‘in front of your mother’s burning flesh’. The PP works as locative complement. The pattern is expounded to be

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The PP is included into a complex PP, because it has more than one word prepositions ‘in’ and ‘of’ among the N ‘front’ and the NG ‘your mother’s burning flesh’ to construct the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+N+Prep. As the N ‘front’ is located between two preposition, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘in’, ‘front’, ‘of’.

2) Complex PP composed by three prepositions and realized by Prep+NG+Prep

A prepositional phrase that has noun group placed as a post modifier and pre modifier in prepositional phrase, acquires Prep+NG+Prep pattern. The researcher got 8 data belonging to this pattern. Below are the explanations of some data:

a) HGPP.10

SL : There have been abductions here and here on other sides of Oliveira. (HGPP, 2013: 00:22:34; 00:22:35)

TL : Penculikannya disini dan disini, di kedua sisi Oliveira. (HGPP, 2013: 00:22:32; 00:22:34)
Back – translation:

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The abductions have been happened here and here, on both sides of Oliveira.

The datum HGPP.10 shows a PP ‘on other sides of Oliveira’. The PP works as a post modifier of an adverb ‘here’. The pattern is expounded to be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>on</th>
<th>+ other</th>
<th>+ sides</th>
<th>+ of</th>
<th>+ Oliveira</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>+ Adj</td>
<td>+ N</td>
<td>+ Prep</td>
<td>+ N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The PP is included into a complex PP, because it has more than one word prepositions ‘on’ and ‘of’ among the N ‘other sides’ and the N ‘Oliviera’ to construct the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+NG+Prep. As the N ‘other sides’ is located between two preposition, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘on’, ‘other sides’, ‘of’.

b) HGPP.11

SL: And this one’s from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen. (HGPP, 2103: 00:23:32)

TL: Ini artikel rahasia cincin penyihir di Belsen. (HGPP, 2013: 00:23:32)

Back – translation:
This article is about the secret ring of the witch in Belsen.

The datum HGPP.11 shows a PP ‘from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen’. The PP works as a subject complement in the sentence. The pattern is expounded to be

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The PP is included into a complex PP, because it has more than one word prepositions ‘from’ and ‘of’ among the NG ‘the Secret Witch Ring’ and the N ‘Belsen’ to construct the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+NG+Prep. As the NG ‘the Secret Witch Ring’ is located between two prepositions, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘from’, ‘the Secret Witch Ring’, ‘of’.

c) HGPP.24

SL:
Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:07:20; 01:07:23; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

TL:
Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung dengan ku dalam cahaya bulan darah.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:07:20; 01:07:24; 01:07:25; 01:07:29)

Back – translation:

Witches from all dark corners of the woods will join in the light of the Blood Moon.

The datum HGPP.24 shows a PP ‘from all dark corners of the land’. The PP works as a post modifier of N ‘sisters’ in the sentence. The pattern is expounded to be

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The PP is included into a complex PP, because it has more than one word prepositions ‘from’ and ‘of’ among the NG ‘all dark corners’ and the NG ‘the land’ to construct the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+NG+Prep. As the NG ‘all dark corners’ is located between two prepositions, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘from’, ‘all dark corners’, ‘of’.

d) HGPP.25
SL:
Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:07:20; 01:07:23; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

TL:
Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung denganku dalam cahaya bulan darah.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:07:20; 01:07:24; 01:07:25; 01:07:29)

Back – translation:
Witches from all dark corners of the woods will join in the light of the Blood Moon.

The datum HGPP.25 shows a PP ‘in the light of the blood moon’.

The PP works as a locative complement in the sentence. The pattern is expounded to be

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The PP is included into a complex PP, because it has more than one word prepositions ‘in’ and ‘of’ among the NG ‘the light’ and the NG ‘the blood moon’ to construct the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+NG+Prep. As the NG ‘the light’ is located between two prepositions, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘in’, ‘the light’, ‘of’.

a. Complex prepositional phrase composed by two prepositions

Table 4. The Patterns of Complex Prepositional Phrase Composed by Two Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>The pattern of two prepositions</th>
<th>Complex prepositional phrase</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prep+Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adv+Prep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Adj+Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Conj+Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>~2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table assists in mapping complex prepositional phrase. The researcher found 2 data which are categorized into a complex PP composed by two prepositions. From four patterns, the researcher only found a pattern.

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1) **Complex PP composed by two prepositions and realized by Adv+Prep**

There is an exception for this complex PP, as its phrase composition only has two prepositions. Therefore, the pattern will be different caused by a modifier will be placed before preposition. But, the modifier is still assumed as a preposition. The PP that has an adverb/adjective/conjunction/preposition placed as a pre modifier in prepositional phrase, it acquires Adv/Adj/Conj/Prep+Prep pattern. Two data belonging to this pattern are HGPP.9 and HGPP.16

a) HGPP.9

SL : You must be **out of your mind**.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

TL : *Kau pasti gila!*
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

Back – translation:
You must be crazy.

The datum HGPP.9 shows PP ‘out of your mind’. The PP which functions as a subject complement has a pattern that is disparted into

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{out} & \text{+ of} & \text{+ your mind} \\
\text{Adv} & \text{+ Prep} & \text{+ NG}
\end{array}
\]

The PP is appertained to complex PP, because there are two prepositions ‘out’and ‘of’ to compose the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into two prepositions comprised of Adv+Prep. As the Adv ‘out’ is located sequently before Prep ‘of’, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is

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specified to be a complex PP consisting of two prepositions ‘out’ and ‘of’.

b) HGPP.16

SL :  
She lived outside of town a long time ago.  
(HGPP, 2013: 00: 49: 39)

TL :  
Dahulu dia tinggal di luar kota.  
(HGPP, 2013: 00: 49: 39)

Back-translation:  
She was used to live out of a town.

The datum HGPP.16 shows PP ‘outside of a town’. The PP works as a subject complement in the sentence. It has a pattern that is disparted into:

outside + of + town
Adv + Prep + N

The PP is appertained to complex PP, because there are two prepositions ‘outside’ and ‘of’ to structure the phrase. According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into two prepositions comprised of Adv+Prep. As the Adv ‘outside’ is located sequently before Prep ‘of’, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the data is specified to be a complex PP consisting of two prepositions ‘outside’ and ‘of’.

B. Translation Techniques

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The next discussion of this research is about the translation techniques applied in translating prepositional phrases found in the *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’* movie subtitle. Relating to the previous discussion that is about kinds of prepositional phrase, this part is the further analysis about the translation techniques applied to translate either simple prepositional phrases or complex prepositional phrases. Below is the table to assist in mapping this discussion:

**Table 5. The Translation Techniques Used in Translating Prepositional Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Translation Techniques</th>
<th>Simple PP</th>
<th>Complex PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of Data</td>
<td>Amount of Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
<td>Percentage (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Amplification</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Calque</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Discursive creation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Establish equivalent</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Generalization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Linguistic amplification</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Linguistic compression</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Particularization</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Substitution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Variation</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 18 translation techniques presented by (Molina and Albir, 2002), the researcher found 5 translation techniques applied to translate simple
prepositional phrases and 7 translation techniques to translate complex prepositional phrases. The discussions about each techniques are following:

1. Translation Techniques Used in Translating Simple Prepositional Phrase in TL

From the results, the researcher found 5 translation techniques used to translate 16 (57%) data that belong to the simple prepositional phrases. Furthermore, here is the explanation of some data using amplification, calque, literal translation, reduction and transposition techniques

a. Amplification

Amplification technique is a technique to translate by adding words or expressions in detail that are not directly relayed on SL. The researcher only found 1 (4%) simple prepositional phrase using this technique. As the data explanation below:

HGPP.8
SL : This is jackson. He knows these woods inside and out. And he’ll take you to where the last sightings were. (HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

TL : Ini Jackson. Dia sangat mengenal hutan. Dia akan membawa kalian ke tempat munculnya penyihir terakhir kali. (HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

Back-translation:

This is Jackson. He knows the woods well. He will show you where witches appeared the last time.

The datum HGPP.8 shows a simple PP ‘to where the last sightings were’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘ke tempat
munculnya penyihir terakhir kali’. The researcher analyzes amplification techniques used in translating the PP. As the result of TL, there is an additional word ‘penyihir’ (witch). Even though, SL does not have a word or an expression that refers to the word ‘penyihir’ (witch). But, the translator implies the word ‘penyihir’ (witch) as the word relates to what the parties has discussed about witches referred in the previous conversations. The additional word also aims to clarify information in the datum above.

b. Calque

The 5 (17%) data that belong to simple prepositional phrases is using this technique. Calque is a technique to translate words or expressions literally by considering lexical and structural factors. As the explanations of the data below:

1) HGPP.20

SL : I think the real damage was to my dignity which I left somewhere in that tree back there. (HGPP, 2013: 00:53:06; 00:53:10)

TL : Kurasa luka terbesar adalah wibawaku. Aku tinggalkan di pohon itu. (HGPP, 2013: 00:53:06; 00:53:10)

Back–translation: I think the real wound was my prestige, which I left in that tree.

The datum HGPP.20 has a simple PP ‘in that tree’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘di pohon itu’. The researcher analyzes this technique applied in translating the phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘in

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that tree’ that has same form in phrasal level, but different in it structure. Therefore, both phrase structure is contrary, SL has to adjust with TL.

2) HGPP.27
SL : I’m gonna go down around the other side.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:13:55)
TL : Aku akan turun di sisi lain.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:13:54)
Back-translation:
I’m going to go down on the other side.

The datum HGPP.27 has a simple PP ‘around the other side’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘di sisi lain’. The researcher analyzes this technique applied in translating the phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘around the other side’ that has same form in phrasal level, but different in it structure. Therefore, both phrase structure is contrary, SL has to adjust with TL.

c. Literal Translation

From 16 (57%) data simple PP, the researcher found 1 (4%) datum identified using literal translation techniques. The literal translation technique allows to translate word for word. As the explanations of the data below

1) HGPP.4
SL : There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

Back - translation :
There is reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.

The datum HGPP.4 has a simple prepositional phrase ‘in the north forest’. The PP is transated in TL into ‘di utara hutan’ by applying literal translation technique. It is seen from both of lexical and structure. SL and TL have the same position and function.

**d. Reduction**

Reduction is a technique to translate by compressing or subtract words or phrases that are considered to have less influences in producing translation. The researcher only found 2 (7%) data that belongs to this category. As the data explanation below:

1) HGPP.22

SL : When your father came back for her. They hanged him right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01: 06: 43)

TL : Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran ibu kalian.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01: 06: 43)

Back–translation:

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
When your father came back to see your mother, People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.22 shows a simple PP ‘for her’. The use of reduction technique is seen from the elimination of the PP ‘for her’. Because the phrase is considered less important in the TL. The readers or viewers still understand the information in the TL without the phrase ‘for her’.

2) HGPP.28

SL : Allow me to introduce you to the famous witch hunter, Hansel.

(HGPP, 2013: 01:14:56)

TL : Perkenalkan pemburu penyihir paling terkenal, Hansel.

(HGPP, 2013: 01:14:56)

Back-translation:

Let me introduce you to the famous witch hunter, Hansel!

The datum HGPP.28 shows a simple PP 'to the famous witch hunter'. The use of reduction technique is seen from the elimination of Prep ‘to’. Because the preposition is considered less important in TL. The readers or viewers still understand the information in the TL without a Prep ‘to’.

e. Transposition

Transposition is a technique to produce a SL translation that is equivalent with TL by adjusting the grammatical level. Even though, there will be the differences in function, but its context will still remain. The researcher got 7 (21%) data that belong to a simple PP using this technique. As the data explanations below:

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
1) HGPP.5
SL : Locals won’t go near the place.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)
TL : Penduduk setempat tidak mau mendekatinya.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:31)

Back-translation:
Locals do not want to approach the place.

The datum HGPP.5 has a simple PP 'near the place'. The PP is translated into ‘mendekatinya’. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from preposition (PP) 'near the place' into verb ‘mendekatinya’ (to approach).

2) HGPP.6
SL : There’s no doubt in my mind that all this is connected.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:16:37)
TL : Aku yakin semua ini berhubungan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:16:38)

Back-translation:
I am sure that all things are correlated.

The datum HGPP.5 has a simple PP 'in my mind’. The PP is translated into 'aku’. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from PP 'in my mind' into ProN ‘aku’ (I).

3) HGPP.7
SL : A witch does not come out in the open like that.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:16:44)
TL :

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
Penyihir takkan **terang-terangan** seperti itu.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:16:44)

Back-translation:
Witches will not overtly come out like that.

The datum HGPP.7 has a simple PP ‘in the open’. The complex PP is translated into ‘**terang-terangan**’. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from preposition (PP) 'in the open' into verb ‘**terang-terangan**’(come out).

4) HGPP.12
SL : There’s lots of **things** to do.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)
TL : **Kami banyak urusan.**
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)
Back – translation:
We have a lot of things to do.

The datum HGPP.12 has a simple PP 'of things'. The simple PP is translated into ‘**urusan**’. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from PP 'of things' into noun ‘**urusan**’(business) Even though, noun stands out from its position as a prepositional phrase. It is seen that a preposition is followed by a plural noun ‘things’ into a singular noun ‘**urusan**’. For it is influenced by the formation of a plural noun which is added suffix +s/es. While, a plural noun in TL is formed by repetitions of noun.

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2. Translation Techniques used in translating complex prepositional phrases in SL

In accordance with the table, the researcher found 6 translation techniques were used to translate 12 (43%) data that belong to complex prepositional phrases. Furthermore, here are the explanations of some data using amplification, calque, establish equivalence, literal translation, modulation, reduction and transposition techniques

a. Amplification

Amplification technique is a technique to translate by adding words or expressions in detail that are not directly relayed on SL. The researcher only found 1 (4%) complex prepositional phrase using this technique. As the data explanations below:

HGPP.10
SL : There have been abductions here and here on other sides of Oliviera.
   (HGPP, 2013: 00:22:34; 00:22:35)
TL : Penculikannya disini dan disini, di kedua sisi Oliviera.
   (HGPP, 2013: 00:22:32; 00:22:34)
Back-translation:
The abductions have been happened here and here, on both sides of Oliveira.

The datum HGPP.10 has a complex PP ‘on other sides of Oliviera’ translated in TL into ‘di kedua sisi Oliviera’. The researcher analyzes amplification techniques used in translating the PP. As the results of TL, there is an additional word ‘kedua’.
though, SL does not have a word or an expression that refers to the word ‘kedua’. But, the translator implies the word ‘kedua’ to reveal other words in the word (Prep) ‘other’ that take a meaning ‘both of sides of Oliveira’.

b. Calque

The researcher found 4 (13%) data that belong to complex prepositional phrases using this technique. Calque is a technique to translate words or expressions literally by considering lexical and structural factors. As the explanations of the data below:

1) HGPP.23

SL : When your father come back for her. They hanged him right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01: 06: 43)

TL : Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian.

(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01: 06: 43)

Back-translation:
When your father come back to see your mother, People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.23 has a complex PP ‘in front of your mother’s burning flesh’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian’. The researcher analyzes this technique applied in translating the phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘in front of you mother’s burning flesh’ that has same form in phrasal level, but different in it structure. Therefore, both phrase structure is contrary, SL has to adjust with TL.

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
2) HGPP.24

SL : Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:07:20; 01:07:23; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

TL : Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung dengan ku dalam cahaya bulan darah.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:07:20; 01:07:23; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

Back – translation:
Witches from all dark corners of the woods will join in the light of the Blood Moon.

The datum HGPP.24 has a complex PP ‘from all dark corners of the land’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘dari semua penjuru hutan gelap’. The researcher analyzes this technique applied in translating the phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘from all dark corners of the land’ that has same form in phrasal level, but different in it structure. Therefore, both phrase structure is contrary, SL has to adjust with TL.

c. Establish equivalence

Translation technique which uses term or words in accordance with the dictionary or the common expressions used in daily conversation.

The researcher found 1 (4%) datum that belong to complex prepositional phrase using this technique. As the explanation of data is below:

1) HGPP.9

SL : You must be out of your mind.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

TL : Kau pasti gila!

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

Back-translation:
You must be crazy.

The datum HGPP.9 has a complex PP ‘out of your mind’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘gila’. The researcher identifies that the PP applies this technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the complex PP ‘out of your mind’ that the PP is included as an idiom. An idiom is not dispersed literally, the meaning depends on the whole structural phrase or expression.

d. **Literal translation**

From 12 (%) data of complex PP, the researcher found 2 (7%) data identified using literal translation techniques. The literal translation technique allows to translate word for word. As the explanations of the data are below

1) HGPP.16
    
    SL : She lived **outside of town** a long time ago.  
    (HGPP, 2013: 00: 49: 39)
    
    TL : *Dahulu dia tinggal di luar kota.*  
    (HGPP, 2013: 00: 49: 39)
    
    Back-translation:  
    She was used to live out of town.  

    The datum HGPP.16 has a complex prepositional phrase ‘outside of town’. The PP is transated in TL into ‘*di luar kota*’ by applying literal translation technique. It is seen from both of lexical and structure. SL and TL have the same position and function.
2) HGPP.25

SL:
Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all.
(HGPP, 2013: 07:20; 01:07:23; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

TL:
Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung denganku dalam cahaya bulan dara.
(HGPP, 2013: 07:20; 01:07:24; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

Back – translation:
Witches from all dark corners of the woods will join in the light of the Blood Moon.

The datum HGPP.25 has a complex prepositional phrase ‘in the light of the blood moon’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘dalam cahaya bulan dara’ by applying literal translation technique. It is seen from both of lexical and structure. SL and TL have the same position and function.

**in the light of the blood moon**

```
dalam          cahaya          bulan dara
```

e. Modulation

Modulation is a technique in producing the translation by changing point of view, focus and cognitive category that corresponds to TL either lexical or structural. The researcher found 1 (4%) complex prepositional phrase that belongs to use this technique. Below is the explanation of the data :

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HGPP.15
SL : I was wondering about the story about your parents leaving you.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:48:19; 00:48:21)
TL : Aku penasaran tentang cerita kepergian orang tuamu.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:48:19; 00:48:21)
Back – translation:
I am curious about the story of your parents leaving you.

The datum HGPP.15 has a complex prepositional phrase ‘about the story about your parents leaving you’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘cerita tentang kepergian orang tuamu’. The researcher identifies modulation technique applied in translation this phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘about the story about your parents leaving you’. The point of view changes from ‘the parents leaving you into ‘kepergian’ (the story about the leaving).

f. Reduction

Reduction is a technique to translate by compressing or subtract words or phrases that are considered to have less influences in producing translation. The researcher only found 2 (7%) data that belongs a complex PP using this technique. As shown in the data explanations below:

1) HGPP.2
SL : Any man with a half of brain could see that she was not a witch.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)
TL : Hanya orang bodoh yang tak tahu jika ia bukan penyihir.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)
Back – translation:

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
A stupid person who could not know, she was not a witch.

The datum HGPP.2 shows a complex PP 'with a half of brain'. The PP is translated into ‘bodoh’. The use of reduction technique is seen from the elimination of Prep ‘with’. Because the preposition is considered less important in TL. The readers or viewers still understand the information in the TL without a Prep 'with'.

2) HGPP.26

SL : Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all.
(HGPP, 2013: 07:20; 01:07:23; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

TL : Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung denganku dalam cahaya bulan darah.
(HGPP, 2013: 07:20; 01:07:24; 01:07:26; 01:07:29)

Back – translation:
Witches from all dark corners of the woods will join in the light of the Blood Moon.

The datum HGPP.26 has a complex PP ‘from the greatest Sabbath of all’. The use of reduction technique is seen from the elimination of PP ‘from the greatest Sabbath of all’. The information that was eliminated by the translator ‘from the greatest Sabbath of all’ is considered less important. The researcher should check the reason of the elimination to the translator. But, because of the limitation of the time and study. The researcher did not do this step.

g. Transposition

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
Transposition is a technique to produce SL translation that is equivalent with TL by adjusting the grammatical level. Even though, there will be the differences in function, but its context will still remain. The researcher got 1 (4 %) datum that belong to a complex PP using this technique. As shown in the explanation data below:

HGPP.1

SL : I hereby accused this woman of the craft of witchery.
(HGPP,2013: 00:09:36; 00:09:41)

TL : Aku menuduh wanita ini melakukan sihir.
(HGPP,2013: 00:09:36; 00:09:42)

Back – translation:
I accused this woman to do witchery.

The datum HGPP.1 has a complex PP ‘of the craft of witchery’. The complex PP is translated into ‘melakukan sihir’. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from PP ‘of the craft of witchery’ into verb ‘melakukan’ (to do).
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In accordance with the analysis and the discussion about kinds of prepositional phrases and what the techniques used in translating prepositional phrases found in *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’* movie subtitle, the researcher concludes as the following points:

1. There are 28 data of prepositional phrases found in the movie subtitle of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*. From 28 data, they are categorized into 16 (57%) simple prepositional phrases and 12 (43%) complex prepositional phrases. Both simple prepositional phrase and complex prepositional phrase have each pattern adjusted with its complement or modifier.

2. Simple prepositional phrase has 8 patterns in accordance with its complement. From 8 patterns, the research only got 4 patterns. They are 3 (10%) simple PP with Prep+N pattern, 10 (36%) simple PP with Prep+N pattern, 1 (4%) simple PP with Prep+ProN pattern and 2 (7%) simple PP with Prep+Wh-Cl. Generally, the highest percentage of simple prepositional phrases is 36% (10 data of simple PP with Prep+N pattern).

3. While, complex prepositional phrase are differed by number of prepositions (two or three prepositions). 12 (43%) data of complex prepositional phrases are expounded into 2 (7%) data composed by 3

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prepositions and has Prep+N+Prep pattern, 8 (29%) data composed by 3 prepositions with Prep+NG+Prep. The complex prepositional phrase which commonly found from 28 data is 8 (29%) data of complex prepositional phrase composed by 3 prepositions with Prep+NG+Prep.

4. Moreover, according to complex prepositional phrases composed by two prepositions, the researcher got 2 (7%) data of complex prepositional phrases composed by 2 prepositions with Adv+Prep pattern.

5. Furthermore, the translation techniques mostly applied in translating both kinds of prepositional phrases are amplification, calque, establish equivalent, literal translation, reduction, and transposition techniques. There are 5 techniques used in translating simple prepositional phrase that are consisted of 1 (4%) datum using amplification, 5 (17%) data using calque, 1 (4%) datum using literal translation, 2 (7%) data using reduction and 7 (25%) data commonly using transposition.

6. Meanwhile, in translating complex prepositional phrases, the researcher identified 1 (4%) datum using amplification, 4 (13%) data using calque, 1 (4%) datum using establish equivalent, 2 (7%) data using literal translation, 1 (4%) datum using modulation, 2 (7%) data using reduction and 1 (4%) datum using transposition.

7. The kinds of prepositional phrases actually do not affect the techniques used in translating either simple prepositional phrase or complex prepositional phrase.

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8. The finding shows that from the analysis of the translation of prepositional phrases using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002)‘s translation techniques, the researcher knows the translator is trying to maintain the content or message contained in the *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’* movie subtitle, though the change appears in lexical and grammatical.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher wants to give to either readers or researchers related to translation projects. Other researchers can do the similar projects in the translation about phrasal level or other topic related to grammatical translation. Moreover, a deep analysis about syntactic function can be done for the further analysis of translation research.

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APPENDIXS

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The List of Prepositional Phrases Found in The Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ Movie Subtitle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODE</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.1</td>
<td>I hereby accuse this woman of the craft of witchery.</td>
<td>Aku menuduh wanita ini melakukan sihir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.2</td>
<td>Any man with a half of brain could see that she was not a witch.</td>
<td>Hanya orang bodoh yang tak tahu jika ia bukan penyihir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.3</td>
<td>There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.</td>
<td>Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.4</td>
<td>There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.</td>
<td>Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.5</td>
<td>Locals won’t go near the place.</td>
<td>Penduduk setempat tidak mau mendekatinya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.6</td>
<td>There’s no doubt in my mind that all this is connected.</td>
<td>Aku yakin semua ini berhubungan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.7</td>
<td>A witch does not come out in the open like that.</td>
<td>Penyihir takkan terang-terangkan seperti itu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.8</td>
<td>This is jackson. He knows these woods inside and out. And he’ll take you to where the last sightings were.</td>
<td>Ini Jackson. Dia sangat mengenal hutan. Dia akan membawa kalian ke tempat munculnya penyihir terakhir kali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.9</td>
<td>You must be out of your mind.</td>
<td>Kau pasti gila!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.10</td>
<td>There have been abductions here and here on other sides of Oliviera.</td>
<td>Penculikannya disini dan disini, di kedua sisi Oliveira.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.11</td>
<td>And this one’s from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen.</td>
<td>Ini artikel rahasia cincin penyihir di Belsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.12</td>
<td>There’s lots of things to do.</td>
<td>Kami banyak urusan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.13</td>
<td>But we have a town under attack.</td>
<td>Tapi kota sedang diserang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.14</td>
<td>And now the sheriff, he’s blaming you and your brother for what happened last night.</td>
<td>Sheriff menyalahkanmu dan saudara atas kejadian semalam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HGPP.15</td>
<td>I was wondering about the story about your parents leaving you.</td>
<td>Aku penasaran tentang cerita kepergian orang tuamu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
| HGPP.16 | She lived outside of town a long time ago. | Dahulu dia tinggal di luar kota. |
| HGPP.17 | You’re under arrest for the burning of Augsburg. | Kau ditangkap karena kebakaran di Augsburg. |
| HGPP.18 | You’re under arrest for the burning of Augsburg. | Kau ditangkap karena kebakaran di Augsburg. |
| HGPP.19 | I think the real damage was to my dignity which I left somewhere in that tree back there. | Kurasa luka terbesar adalah wibawaku. Aku tinggalkan di pohon itu. |
| HGPP.20 | I think the real damage was to my dignity which I left somewhere in that tree back there. | Kurasa luka terbesar adalah wibawaku. Aku tinggalkan di pohon itu. |
| HGPP.21 | During a blood moon, there is a potion that will make you immune to fire. | Selama bulan darah, ada ramuan yang bisa membuat kalian kebal api. |
| HGPP.22 | When your father come back for her. They hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh. | Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian. |
| HGPP.23 | When your father come back for her. They hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh. | Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian. |
| HGPP.24 | Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all. | Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung denganku dalam cahaya bulan darah. |
| HGPP.25 | Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all. | Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung denganku dalam cahaya bulan darah. |
| HGPP.26 | Tomorrow, sisters from all dark corners of the land will join me in the light of the blood moon from the greatest Sabbath of all. | Besok, penyihir dari semua penjuru hutan gelap bergabung denganku dalam cahaya bulan darah. |
| HGPP.27 | I’m gonna go down around the other side. | Aku akan turun di sisi lain. |
| HGPP.28 | Allow me to introduce you to the famous witch hunter, Hansel. | Perkenalkan pemburu penyihir paling terkenal, Hansel. |

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
THE CAPTURES OF HANSEL GRETEL: THE WITCH HUNTERS’ MOVIE SUBTITLE CONTAINING OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

1. Capture of data HGPP.1

00:09:36

I hereby accuse this woman of the craft of witchery!

00:09:41

Aku menuduh wanita ini...

00:09:16

...melakukan sihir.

00:09:18

2. Capture of data HGPP. 2

00:12:38

Any man with half a brain could see that she was not a witch.

00:12:48

Hanya orang bocah yang tak tahu jika dia bukan penyihir.

3. Capture of data HGPP. 3 – HGPP.4

00:13:27

There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.

00:13:27

Ada laporan adanya gubuk aneh di utara Hutan.

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4. Capture of data HGPP. 5

5. Capture of data HGPP. 6

6. Capture of data HGPP. 7

7. Capture of data HGPP. 8

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8. Capture of data HGPP.9

You must be out of your mind.

Kau pasti gila!

00: 18: 16

00: 18: 16

9. Capture of data HGPP.10

There have been abductions here and here,

on both sides of the river.

00: 22: 34

00: 22 :35

Penculikannya di sini dan di sini.

Di kedua sisi Oliveira.

00: 22: 32

00: 22: 34

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10. Capture of data HGPP.11

00: 23: 32

11. Capture of data HGPP.12

00: 34: 38

12. Capture of data HGPP.13

00: 24: 40

13. Capture of data HGPP.14

00: 47: 38

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14. Capture of data HGPP.15

I was wondering about that story. About your parents leaving you.

Aku penasaran tentang cerita... kepergian orang tuamu.

15. Capture of data HGPP.16

Dahulu dia tinggal di luar kota. She lived outside of town a long time ago.
16. Capture of data HGPP.17 – HGPP.18

00:52:18

You're under arrest
for the burning of Augsburg.

00:52:22

and for bringing
the witch plague to our streets.

17. Capture of data HGPP.19 – HGPP.20

00:53:06

I think the real damage
was to my dignity.

00:53:10

which I left somewhere
in that tree back there.

Kurasa luka terbesar
adalah wibawaku.

Aku ditinggalan di pohon itu.

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18. Capture of data HGPP. 21

Selama Bulan Darah..., 
Ada ranuan...

that will make you immune to fire.

01: 05: 36

...yang bisa membuat 
kaian kebal api.

During a Blood Moon, there is a potion

01: 05: 34

01: 05: 37

19. Capture of data HGPP.22 – HGPP. 23

When your father came back for her...

they hanged him.

right now.

of your mother's burning house.

01: 06: 30

01: 06: 35

01: 06: 40

01: 06: 43

Kokie says! 
kaian kembali...

...masok megggantungnya.

...right now.

...pertahankan kekuasaan kalian.

01:06: 30

01: 06: 34

01: 06: 40

01: 06: 43

http://lib.unimus.ac.id
20. Capture of data HGPP. 24 – HGPP. 26

01: 07: 20  
01: 07: 23  
01: 07: 26  
01: 07: 29

21. Capture of data HGPP. 27

01: 13: 55  
01: 13: 54

22. Capture of data HGPP. 28

01: 14: 56  
01: 14: 56

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https://isubtitles.net/hansel-gretel-witch-hunters (acessed on March 5th 2016)


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THE ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE FOUND IN THE HANSEL GRETEL: THE WITCH HUNTERS’ MOVIE SUBTITLE

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Abstrak


Penelitian ini membahas tentang penerjemahan secara struktural yang mengidentifikasi frasa preposisi yang terdapat pada subtitle film Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters dan teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan. Sumber data dianalisis dengan metode kualitatif yang mana untuk menemukan hasil hanya bergantung pada penjabaran dan identifikasi setiap data.

Dari 28 data frasa preposisi yang ditemukan, peneliti membagi analisis jenis-jenis preposisi menjadi 2 yaitu 16 (57%) data termasuk frasa preposisi sederhana dan 12 (43%) data termasuk frasa preposisi kompleks. Dari frasa preposisi sederhana, peneliti menganalisis lebih dalam berdasarkan, maka teridentifikasi 4 pola yaitu 3 (10%) frasa preposisi sederhana dengan pola Prep+N, 10 (36%) frasa preposisi sederhana dengan pola Prep+N, 1 (4%) frasa sederhana dengan pola Prep+ProN and 2 (7%) frasa preposisi sederhana dengan Prep+Wh-Cl. Sedangkan, frasa preposisi kompleks dibagi menurut jumlah preposisinya, yaitu 2 (7%) frasa preposisi kompleks terbentuk dari 3 pola dengan pola Prep+N+Prep, 8 (29%) frasa preposisi kompleks terbentuk dari 3 pola dengan pola Prep+NG+Prep. Dan hanya 2 (7%) frasa preposisi kompleks yang terbentuk dari 2 pola dengan pola Adv+Prep. Analisis selanjutnya adalah teknik penerjemahan dalam menerjemahkan frasa preposisi. Menurut jenisnya, jumlah data dari frasa preposisi sederhana yang menggunakan teknik penerjemahan adalah 1 (4%) data menggunakan amplifikasi, 5 (17%) data menggunakan calque, 1 (4%) data menggunakan penerjemahan harfiah, 2 (7%) data menggunakan reduksi, 7 (25%) data menggunakan teknik transposisi. Sedangkan, untuk jumlah data frasa preposisi kompleks diterjemahkan menggunakan 1 (4%) data menggunakan amplifikasi, 4 (13%) data menggunakan calque, 1 (4%) data menggunakan kesepadaan lazim, 2 (7%) data menggunakan terjemahan harfiah, 1 (4%) data menggunakan modulasi, 2 (7%) data menggunakan reduksi and 1 (4%) data menggunakan transposisi.

Kata Kunci: penerjemahan, jenis-jenis frasa preposisi, teknik penerjemahan

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INTRODUCTION
People living in digital era cannot avoid to use technology. Technology as an information provider ensures the provision of the information across languages and cultures. However, the available information across languages and cultures will emerge difficulties for interlanguage people to understand the information. It is because of everyone unsurely masters a variety of languages and cultures. The translation is taken as the solution to solve the problem. By each counting day, translation takes an important role to share and bridge the lingual and cultural diversity.

Translating does not merely change the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) based on its word meaning in dictionary, but the translation process must consider the congruity of language and culture aspects of both of the languages to deliver the same information. Frequently, a translator relearns and repeats the translation process to ensure that the translation has been comprehend with the content and the message of the source language to produce the end proper translation. From the explanation, it seems that the translation process is really complex.

Additionally, a translation object is not merely about the linguistic study, but also about the other studies. Literary works, particularly plays and movies are included as translation objects that are observed directly. Nowadays, both local and foreign movies have attracted numbers of movie enthusiasts all over the world, including Indonesia. Movies are produced in various countries. They will certainly use their language to present movies. When foreign movies are screened in Indonesia, such as *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters*, its movie subtitle is presented in English and has been translated in Indonesian by Grover (downloaded from https://isubtitles.net/hansel-gretel-witch-Hunters). The movie surely requires additional facilities such as the translated text of the dialogues or referred to subtitle. Translating subtitle in a movie is very helpful for the movie enthusiasts.

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The movie of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* is adapted from a legendary tale from Germany. The movie has futuristic effect and stylistic effect in its diction. When talking about the language, the languages used between legendary tale from Germany and the movie of *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters* will be significantly different. It is seen from the use of phrases are more complex and varied, especially prepositional phrase. One of the focuses of this research is about phrase, primarily prepositional phrase, a phrase of words which is initiated by a preposition and followed by one or more noun or pronoun. Prepositional phrase is also included in the translation object, especially as the object of the structural translation. For a prepositional phrase, which is going to be translated sometimes will change to be another word class function, but in the same content. Those basic things that make the researcher interested in investigating prepositional phrases are contained in *Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’* movie subtitle.

**Underlying Theory**

The theory of Downing and Locke (2006: 531-542) is used as one of the references associated with the preposition and kinds of preposition. Furthermore, Molina and Albir (2002: 499-512) theory is premised for analyzing the translation technique used in translating the prepositional phrase.

1. **The Translation Techniques**

   As described by Molina and Albir (2002:499-512), they mention that the translation techniques are applied for translating from SL into TL at the class of word, phrase, clause and sentence. They also mention 18 techniques to translate as the following:

   a. Adaptation
      
      A technique is used to adjust the cultural element of SL into TL.

   b. Amplification
      
      A technique to translate by adding words or expressions in detail that is not directly relayed on SL

   c. Borrowing

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To translate with the appropriated words or expressions from TL (other language)

d. Compensation
A technique, which is used for the difference between information and stylistic effects, then the replacement term is introduced.

e. Description
Describing the terms or expressions of SL, because TL does not have expressions or terms as similar as in SL

f. Discursive Creation
Maintaining the temporary equivalence that does not affect in the context

g. Establish Equivalence
Translation technique which uses term or words in accordance with the dictionary or the common expressions used in daily conversation

h. Generalization
Translating which takes more general words

i. Linguistic amplification
A technique often used in consecutive interpretation and dubbing by adding linguistic elements

j. Linguistic compression
A technique often used in simultaneous interpretation and subtitling by combining linguistic elements

k. Literal translation
The literal translation technique allows to translate word for word

l. Modulation
A technique in producing the translation by changing point of view, focus and cognitive category that corresponds to TL either lexical or structural

m. Particularization
This technique is the opposite of generalization technique that prefers to use concrete and specific terms.

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n. Reduction
A technique to translate by compressing or subtract words or phrases that are considered to have less influences in producing translation.

o. Substitution
To change linguistic elements into paralinguistic (body language or gestures)

p. Transposition
A technique to produce SL translation that is equivalent with TL by adjusting grammatical level, even though, there will be the differences in function, but its content will still remain.

q. Variation
To change paralinguistic elements into linguistic elements

2. The Prepositional Phrase
A preposition works as the part to structure a phrase and is usually followed by one or more nouns or pronouns. It usually stands as a head followed by one or more noun and pronoun to construct phrases (Jackson, 2002: 19).

According to Downing and Locke (2006: 534), preposition is grouped into two types as below

1. Simple preposition
Preposition consists of single prepositional particle. Here are the word lists of single prepositional particles: about, across, after, around, as, at, in, like, off, towards, etc.

Example: I want to tell you about my last holiday.

2. Complex preposition
Preposition, which is formed by combination of two or three prepositional particles, is separated with a noun, an adjective and an adverb, even phrases. The complex prepositional particles appeared as here: as for, except for, according to, by means, in return for, on the part of, etc.

Example: It is very pleasure for having a cup of coffee.
Beyond both terms, prepositional phrase has definition that a phrase marked with a preposition and followed by its complements, particularly a noun phrase represented by a noun, a pronoun, an adverb, an adjective, a prepositional phrase, a wh-clause and a non-finite –ing clause (Downing and Locke, 2006: 531).

Here is the formation of prepositional phrase based on number of prepositions

1) Simple prepositional phrase

Simple prepositional phrase is a phrase that consists of a single prepositional word and is followed by modifiers or complements. Every prepositional phrase has different patterns depended on what the complements following it. The complements are a noun (N), a noun group (NG), a pronoun (ProN), an adverb (Adv), an adjective (Adj), a preposition phrase (PP), a wh-clause (Wh-cl), and a non-finite –ing clause. The pattern that is formed by its complement as the followings (Prep+N, Prep+NG, Prep+ProN, Prep+Adj, Prep+Adv, Prep+Prep, Prep+ Wh-cl, Prep + Non-finite –ing clause)

2) Complex prepositional phrase

Complex prepositional phrase is composed of two or three prepositions and mostly modified with noun, noun group, adverb, adjective, preposition, conjunction even a simple phrase. A complex prepositional phrase has either modifiers or complements. Its complements are a noun (N), a noun group (NG), a pronoun (ProN), an adverb (Adv), an adjective (Adj), a preposition phrase (PP), a wh-clause (Wh-cl), and a non-finite –ing clause. While, their modifiers can be a noun (N), an adjective (Adj), an adverb (Adv), preposition (Prep), or a phrase. The pattern that is formed by its complement as the followings

a) The patterns of complex prepositional phrase composed of three prepositions are Prep+N+Prep and Prep+NG+Prep.
b) The patterns of complex prepositional phrase composed of two
prepositions are Prep+Prep, Adv+Prep, Adj+Prep and Conj+Prep

Method of the Research
This research is a qualitative research that uses the descriptive method to discuss
the problems systematically. The data population of this research is all phrases in
SL (the English movie subtitle of Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters) and TL (its
Indonesian movie subtitle). The researcher found 28 prepositional phrases
considered as the samples of this research.

DATA ANALYSIS
A. Prepositional Phrase Found in SL
The researcher found 28 data in the Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ movie
subtitle in the form of prepositional phrases that are grouped by number of word
prepositions. From 28 data, they are categorized into 16 (57%) simple
prepositional phrases and 12 (43%) complex prepositional phrases based on each
pattern

1. Simple Prepositional Phrase

Table 2. The Patterns of Simple Prepositional Phrase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Prepositional phrase pattern</th>
<th>Simple prepositional phrase</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prep+N</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Prep+NG</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Prep+ProN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Prep+Adj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Prep+Adv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Prep+Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Prep+ Wh-cl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Prep + Non-finite –ing clause</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Simple Prepositional Phrase realized by Prep+N

Below is the explanation of the example data:

HGPP.12

SL : There’s lots of things to do.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)

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TL :
Kami banyak urusan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:24:38)

Back – translation:  
We have a lot of things to do.

The datum HGPP.12 has a PP ‘of things’. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘of’+ noun (N) ‘things’. The datum above is categorized into a simple PP since it has only one preposition ‘of’.

b. **Simple prepositional phrase realized by Prep+NG**

Here is the example of the data explanation:

HGPP.3

SL :  
There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

TL :
Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

Back – translation:
There are reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.

The datum HGPP.3 has a PP ‘of a strange cottage’. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘of’+ a noun group (NG) ‘a strange cottage’. The datum above is categorized into a simple PP since it has only one preposition ‘of’.

c. **Simple Prepositional Phrase Realized by Prep+ProN**

Below is the explanation of the example data :

HGPP.22

SL :  
When your father come back for her. They hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01:06:43)

TL :
Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01:06:43)

Back – translation:

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When your father come back to see your mother. People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.22 has a PP ‘for her’. The PP structure is a combination of a preposition (Prep) ‘for’+ a pronoun(ProN) ‘her’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘for’.

d. Simple Prepositional Phrase Realized by Prep+Wh-cl

Below is the explanation of the example data:

HGPP.8

SL :
This is jackson. He knows these woods inside and out. And he’ll take you to where the last sightings were.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

TL :
Ini Jackson. Dia sangat mengenal hutan. Dia akan membawa kalian ke tempat munculnya penyihir terakhir kali.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

Back-translation:
This is Jackson. He knows the woods well. He will show you where witches appeared last time.

The datum HGPP.8 has a PP ‘to where the last sightings were’. The PP structure is a combination of a Prep ‘to’+ a Wh-cl ‘where the last sightings were’. The PP belongs to a simple PP, since it only has one prepositional word ‘to’.

2. Complex Prepositional Phrase

a. Complex Prepositional Phrase composed by three prepositions

Table 3. The Pattern of Complex Prepositional Phrase

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>The Pattern of Three Prepositions</th>
<th>Complex Prepositional Phrase</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prep+N+Prep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prep+NG+Prep</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1) **Complex PP composed by three prepositions and realized by Prep+N+Prep**

Below is the explanation of the example data:

HGPP.2  
SL : Any man **with a half of brain** could see that she was not a witch.  
(HGPP, 2013: 00: 12: 38)  
TL :  
*Hanya orang bodoh yang tak tahu jika ia bukan penyihir.*  
(HGPP, 2013: 00: 12: 48)  

Back-translation:  
A stupid person who could not know, she was not a witch.

The datum HGPP.2 shows a PP ‘with a half of brain’. The pattern is expounded to be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prep</th>
<th>+ Det</th>
<th>+ N</th>
<th>+ Prep</th>
<th>+ N</th>
<th>+ brain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>half</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>of</td>
<td>brain</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+N+Prep. As the N ‘a half’ is located between two preposition, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘with’, ‘a half’, ‘of’.

2) **Complex PP composed by three prepositions and realized by Prep+NG+Prep**

Below is the explanation of the example data:

HGPP.10  
SL : There have been abductions here and here on other sides of Oliviera.  
(HGPP, 2013: 00:22:34; 00:22:35)  
TL :  
*Penculikannya disini dan disini, di kedua sisi Oliveira.*  
(HGPP, 2013: 00:22:32; 00:22:34)  

Back – translation:  
The abductions have been happened here and here, on both sides of Oliveira.

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The datum HGPP.10 shows a PP ‘on other sides of Oliviera’. The pattern is expounded to be

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prep</th>
<th>Adj</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Prep</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into three word prepositions comprised of Prep+NG+Prep. As the N ‘other sides’ is located between two preposition, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of three prepositions ‘on’, ‘other sides’, ‘of’.

a. Complex prepositional phrase composed by two prepositions

Table 4. The Patterns of Complex Prepositional Phrase Composed by Two Prepositions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>The Pattern of Two Prepositions</th>
<th>Complex Prepositional Phrase</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Prep + Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Adv + prep</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Adj + Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Conj + Prep</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Complex PP composed by two prepositions and realized by Adv+Prep

Here is the explanation of the example data:

HGPP.9

SL : You must be out of your mind.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

TL : Kau pasti gila!
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

Back – translation:
You must be crazy.

The datum HGPP.9 shows PP ‘out of your mind’. The PP is disparted into

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adv</th>
<th>Prep</th>
<th>NG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>NG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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According to specific types of a complex PP, it is categorized into two prepositions comprised of Adv+Prep. As the Adv ‘out’ is located sequently before Prep ‘of’, it is assumed as a preposition. Therefore, the datum is specified to be a complex PP consisting of two prepositions ‘out’ and ‘of’.

B. Translation Techniques

Table 5. The Translation Techniques Used in Translating Prepositional Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Translation Techniques</th>
<th>Simple PP</th>
<th>Complex PP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of Data (%)</td>
<td>Amount of Data (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adaptation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Amplification</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Borrowing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Calque</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Discursive creation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Establish equivalent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Generalization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Linguistic amplification</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Linguistic compression</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Literal translation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Modulation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Particularization</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Reduction</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Substitution</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Transposition</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Variation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Translation Techniques Used in Translating Simple Prepositional Phrase in TL

Here is the explanation of some data using amplification, calque, literal translation, reduction and transposition techniques

a. Amplification

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.8

SL : http://lib.unimus.ac.id
This is Jackson. He knows these woods inside and out. And he’ll take you to where the last sightings were.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

**TL**

*Ini Jackson. Dia sangat mengenal hutan. Dia akan membawa kalian ke tempat munculnya penyihir terakhir kali.*
(HGPP, 2013: 00:17:21; 00:17:24)

**Back-translation:**

This is Jackson. He knows the woods well. He will show you where witches appeared the last time.

The datum HGPP.8 shows a simple PP ‘to where the last sightings were’. The researcher analyzes amplification techniques used in translating the PP. As the result of TL, there is an additional word ‘*penyihir*’ (witch). Even though, SL does not have a word or an expression that refers to the word ‘*penyihir*’ (witch). But, the translator implies the word ‘*penyihir*’ (witch).

**b. Calque**

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.20

**SL**

I think the real damage was to my dignity which I left somewhere *in that tree* back there.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:53:06; 00:53:10)

**TL**

*Kurasa luka terbesar adalah wibawaku. Aku tinggalkan di pohon itu.*
(HGPP, 2013: 00:53:06; 00:53:10)

**Back-translation:**

I think the real wound was my prestige, which I left in that tree.

The datum HGPP.20 has a simple PP ‘in that tree’. The researcher analyzes this technique applied in translating the phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘in that tree’ that has same form in phrasal level, but different in its structure. Therefore, both phrase structure is contrary, SL has to adjust with TL.

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c. Literal Translation

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.4

SL : There’s been reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

TL : Ada laporan gubuk aneh di utara hutan.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)

Back-translation: There is reports of a strange cottage in the north forest.

The datum HGPP.4 has a simple prepositional phrase ‘in the north forest’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘di utara hutan’ by applying literal translation technique. It is seen from both of lexical and structure. SL and TL have the same position and function.

in the north forest

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d. Reduction

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.22

SL : When your father came back for her. They hanged him right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01:06:43)

TL : Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran ibu kalian.
(HGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01:06:43)

Back-translation: When your father came back to see your mother, People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.22 shows a simple PP ‘for her’. The use of reduction technique is seen from the elimination of the PP ‘for her’. Because the phrase is considered less important in the TL. The
readers or viewers still understand the information in the TL without the phrase ‘for her’.

e. Transposition

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.5
SL : Locals won’t go near the place. (HGPP, 2013: 00:13:27)
TL : Penduduk setempat tidak mau mendekatinya. (HGPP, 2013: 00:13:31)

Back-translation:
Locals do not want to approach the place.

The datum HGPP.5 has a simple PP 'near the place. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from preposition (PP) 'near the place' into verb ‘mendekatinya’ (to approach).

2. Translation Techniques used in translating complex prepositional phrases in SL

Here are the explanations of some data using amplification, calque, establish equivalence, literal translation, modulation, reduction and transposition techniques

a. Amplification

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.10

SL : There have been abductions here and here on other sides of Oliveira. (HGPP, 2013: 00:22:34; 00:22:35)
TL : Penculikannya disini dan disini, di kedua sisi Oliveira. (HGPP, 2013: 00:22:32; 00:22:34)

Back-translation:
The abductions have been happened here and here, on both sides of Oliveira.
The datum HGPP.10 has a complex PP ‘on other sides of Oliviera’ translated in TL into ‘di kedua sisi Oliviera’. The researcher analyzes amplification techniques used in translating the PP. As the results of TL, there is an additional word ‘kedua’. Even though, SL does not have a word or an expression that refers to the word ‘kedua’. But, the translator implies the word ‘kedua’ to reveal other words in the word (Prep) ‘other’ that take a meaning ‘both of sides of Oliviera’.

b. Calque

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.23
SL : When your father come back for her. They hanged him right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

(TGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:35; 01:06:40; 01:06:43)

TL : Ketika ayah kalian kembali. Mereka menggantungnya tepat di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian.

(TGPP, 2013: 01:06:30; 01:06:34; 01:06:40; 01:06:43)

Back-translation: When your father come back to see your mother, People of Augsburg hanged him in right in front of your mother’s burning flesh.

The datum HGPP.23 has a complex PP ‘in front of your mother’s burning flesh’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘di depan pembakaran tubuh ibu kalian’. The researcher analyzes this technique applied in translating the phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘in front of you mother’s burning flesh’ that has same form in phrasal level, but different in it structure. Therefore, both phrase structure is contrary, SL has to adjust with TL.

c. Establish equivalence

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.9

SL : You must be out of your mind.

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TL: Kau pasti gila!
Back-translation: You must be crazy.

The datum HGPP.9 has a complex PP ‘out of your mind’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘gila’. The researcher identifies that the PP applies this technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the complex PP ‘out of your mind’ that the PP is included as an idiom. An idiom is not disparted literally, the meaning depends on the whole structural phrase or expression.

**d. Literal translation**

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.16

SL: She lived **outside of town** a long time ago.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:49:39)

TL: Dahulu dia tinggal **di luar kota**.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:49:39)

Back-translation: She was used to live out of town.

The datum HGPP.16 has a complex prepositional phrase ‘outside of town’. The PP is translated in TL into ‘di luar kota’ by applying literal translation technique. It is seen from both of lexical and structure. SL and TL have the same position and function.

![Diagram of translation]

**e. Modulation**

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.15

SL: I was wondering **about the story about your parents leaving you**.

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The datum HGPP.15 has a complex prepositional phrase ‘about the story about your parents leaving you’. The researcher identifies modulation technique applied in translation this phrase. It is seen from the PP ‘about the story about your parents leaving you’. The point of view changes from ‘the parents leaving you into ‘kepergian’ (the story about the leaving).

f. Reduction

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.2

SL : Any man **with a half of brain** could see that she was not a witch.
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

TL : **Hanya orang bodoh yang tak tahu jika ia bukan penyihir.**
(HGPP, 2013: 00:18:16)

Back – translation: A stupid person who could not know, she was not a witch.

The datum HGPP.2 shows a complex PP 'with a half of brain'. The use of reduction technique is seen from the elimination of Prep ‘with’. Because the preposition is considered less important in TL. The readers or viewers still understand the information in the TL without a Prep ‘with’.

g. Transposition

Here is the explanation of the example data using this technique:

HGPP.1

SL : I hereby accused this woman **of the craft of witchery.**
(HGPP, 2013: 00:09:36; 00:09:41)

TL : 

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Aku menuduh wanita ini melakukan sihir.
(HGPP.2013: 00:09:36; 00:09:42)

Back – translation:
I accused this woman to do witchery.

The datum HGPP.1 has a complex PP ‘of the craft of witchery’. The translator uses transposition technique in translating the phrase. It is seen from the category shift from PP ‘of the craft of witchery’ into verb ‘melakukan’ (to do).

CONCLUSION
In accordance with the analysis and the discussion about kinds of prepositional phrases and what the techniques used in translating prepositional phrases found in Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ movie subtitle. The researcher concludes that prepositional phrases found in Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ movie subtitle are divided into 16 (57%) simple prepositional phrase and 12 (43%) complex prepositional phrase.

Furthermore, the translation techniques mostly applied in translating simple prepositional phrase that is 7 (25%) data commonly using transposition. Meanwhile, in translating complex prepositional phrases, the researcher identified 4 (13%) data commonly using calque.

The finding shows that from the analysis of the translation of prepositional phrases using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002)’s translation techniques, the researcher knows the translator is trying to maintain the content or message contained in the Hansel Gretel: The Witch Hunters’ movie subtitle, though the change appears in lexical and grammatical.

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