

TEACHING PREPOSITIONAL IDIOMS  
THROUGH  
THEIR TRANSLATIONS

A Thesis

Presented to

The Department of English Language

and Literature

Faculty of Arts and Letters

Sanata Dharma

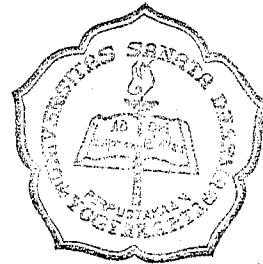
Teachers' Training Institute

In Partial Fulfilment  
of the requirements for the  
Sarjana Degree

by

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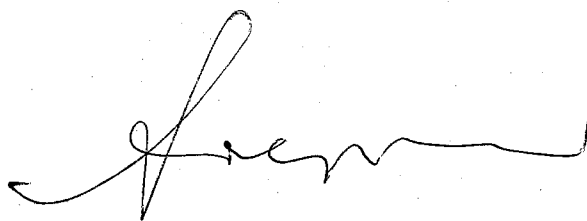
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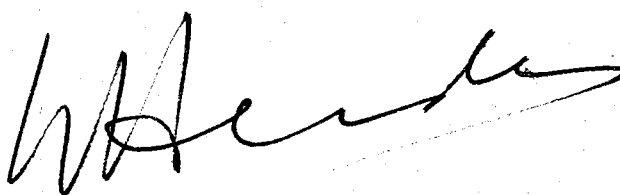
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(Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Ph.D.)

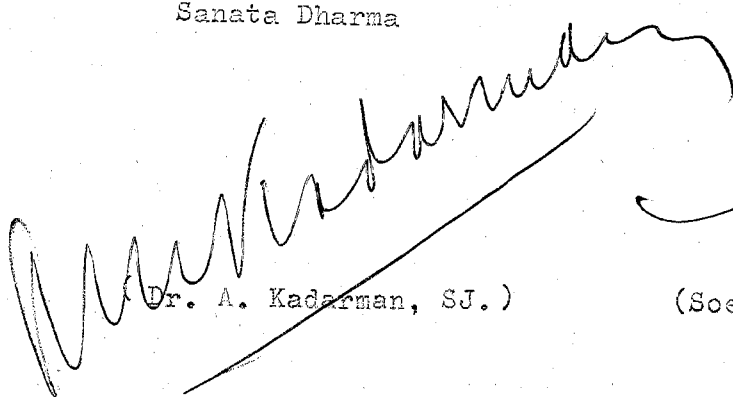
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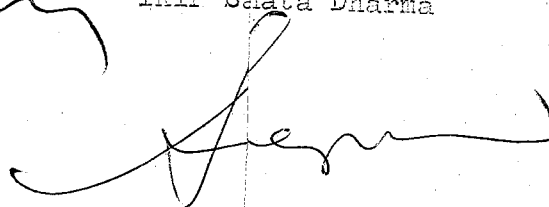
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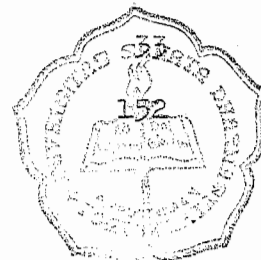
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## A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T

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A considerable gratitude is due to Mr. Soepomo Poedjo-soedarmo, Ph. D. for his painstaking effort to read the manuscript and for his scholarly criticism and practical suggestions, and for allowing the writer to use his library books, without all of which this thesis would not have accomplished its form.

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J. B. Soedjana

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. The Purpose of Writing this Thesis

1.1. This thesis is about prepositional idioms and the way of teaching them through their translations to the students of Indonesian High Schools.

Why has the writer taken prepositional idioms then?

It is best for the writer to say that prepositional idioms are something specific and therefore have to be handled in a special way.

The Indonesian language does not have the what-is-called "prepositional idioms". Therefore it is difficult for the students of Indonesian High Schools to understand and know what prepositional idioms are. Moreover they have already mastered the habits of using the Indonesian language which does not have any rule dealing with prepositional idioms. A language actually works largely on habits. It is only through habits that thousand-and-one rules of grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary are used by every fluent speaker of the language at a normal speed.<sup>1)</sup>

Because they have already mastered the habits of using the Indonesian language which does not have any rule dealing with prepositional idioms they get difficulties to understand the prepositional idioms clearly. Therefore prepositional idioms must be studied. The equivalents of the prepositional idioms must be coined. This is done to enable the students of Indonesian High Schools to understand prepositional idioms clearly and easily.

What are prepositional idioms then?

Prepositional idioms are only a series of words of different

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1) Lado, 1974, p. 25

parts of speech which constitutes a new meaning above the words.<sup>2)</sup>

English has such a system to get a new meaning. Several words of different parts of speech are combined together and a new meaning is coined. The new meaning is entirely different from the meanings of each word combined.

It is best for the teacher to look for a certain technique to teach the students of Indonesian High Schools the meanings of the prepositional idioms clearly. Giving any explanation on the meanings of the prepositional idioms to them in the target language is not enough. It does not help them to clarify the meanings of the prepositional idioms fully. Even they may get an unclear knowledge of the prepositional idioms.

1.2. The Aims of writing this thesis are as follows:

- 1.2.1. As the requirement to get the Sarjana Degree of the English Department of Sanata Dharma, Institute for Teachers' Training Education.
- 1.2.2. To present a technique of teaching prepositional idioms through their translation.
- 1.2.3. To find out the equivalents of the Prepositional Idioms in Indonesian words.

2. The Reasons of Maintaining the Title

The writer has chosen "Teaching Prepositional Idioms Through Their Translation" as the title of his thesis.

The reasons for maintaining the title are as follows:

- 2.1. The role of the Mother tongue (L1) for Teaching a Foreign Language (FL)

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2) Lado, 1961, p. 183



The mother tongue however still plays an important role either in teaching a foreign language or in learning it. An Indonesian student who learns English will open a dictionary whenever he meets some difficult words which he has not yet known their meanings. He will try to get the equivalents of the English words in the Indonesian language.

In order to understand or know English an Indonesian student may ask for help both from English itself and from the Indonesian language. When he learns English he may interpret the forms of English into the meanings of Indonesian words. Now, the problem is when are translation and the use of the mother tongue desirable? Mother tongue and translation are desirable when they are inevitable, helpful and when they are quicker.<sup>3)</sup> So a teacher may translate the English words when translation is not able to be avoided and that the students may get the clear meanings of the words.

Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Ph.D. has divided the uses of the mother tongue into two parts namely<sup>4)</sup>

#### 2.1.1. The Uses of the Mother Tongue Dealing with Cognitive Domain

The mother tongue, however, can still be used whenever it helps the students of non-native speakers to get the clear meanings of difficult words. It means that the teacher may translate the English words into the students' mother tongue whenever translation is inevitable. So an English teacher may translate the English words into Indonesian words whenever explanation on the meanings of the words through the target language does not help Indonesian

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3) French, 1972, p. 110

4) Poedjosoedarmo, 1975, p. 69

students. But this does not mean that the English teacher has always to translate the English words he gives to the students. Translations of the English words are given to the students whenever explanation on the meanings of the words through English cannot help the students to get the clear meanings of the words.

The uses of the mother tongue are not only limited to translating the foreign words. The mother tongue may also be used for clarifying the grammatical rules, the pronunciation rules, the rules of the vocabulary of the foreign language which are difficult for the students of non-native learners to understand. The students will get the clearer knowledge of the rules of its grammar, of its pronunciation and of its vocabulary if the explanations on those rules are given in their mother tongue rather than given in the target language.

#### 2.1.2. The Uses of the Mother Tongue Dealing with Psycho - motoric

Language<sup>5)</sup> actually the primary instrument of communication among human beings in a community<sup>5)</sup>. Since it is the primary instrument of communication it can be spoken or written. Speaking a language is not easy. It needs a lot of practice. The student of non-native speakers of English, like the Indonesian students for instance, have got accustomed themselves to speaking their mother tongue. Whereas the way of speaking the mother tongue and of the target language may be different. So the Indonesian students who have got accustomed to speaking Indonesian need a lot of practice to get accustomed themselves to speaking English. They have also to get accustomed themselves to the rules of speaking English. The rules of speaking English can be

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5) Lado, Opcit, p. 3

given in Indonesian. It will enable the students to get a clear idea of the rules of speaking English. The result is that the students may be able to apply the rules for practice easily and correctly.

Talking about "psychomotoric" we have also to deal with pronunciation in this matter. In pronouncing a word one has to move one's lips, places the tongue between the organs in the mouth. In fact all the movements of these speech organs are controlled by the brain automatically.

When one wants to say "tea", for instance, the order of pronouncing comes from the brain. The brain by its nervous system sends the order to the speech organs to pronounce "tea". Suppose the word "tea" is pronounced uncorrectly due to a defect of the speech organ's movements; then there must be something wrong either in the nervous system or in the order.

The order may be wrong because the speaker has got the wrong idea of pronouncing the word "tea". So he is also wrong in pronouncing the word. This can be cured of by giving explanations clearly on the rules of pronouncing the word.

The explanations will of course be much easier to catch if they are given in the speaker's mother-tongue. So he can get a clear knowledge and may move his speech organs carefully and correctly according to the explanations on the rules of pronouncing the word.

If he has mastered the pronunciation of the word it means that all the movements of his speech organs during pronunciation are correct. The nervous system and the muscles concerning the speech organs are good.

## 2.2. Efficiency In Learning Prepositional Idioms through their

### Translation

Explanations given to the students in their mother-tongue on the meanings of the words may help the students to get the clear meanings of the words. They will feel more difficult to catch the meanings of the words if the explanations are given in the target language. The students finally get the meanings of the words but the teacher must give the explanations to them several times. He will stop giving the explanations to them whenever they have got them. It will surely take a lot of time and teacher's energy. It is also wasting time. Because the students only get a little number of the materials given.

Some linguists say that they have some objections to using Oral-Aural Approach excessively. One of the objections to the approach is that it ignores the use of the mother tongue. The result of it is that most of the students do not get the knowledge of the items clearly. This is also due to lack of time given to the students in the drill.<sup>6)</sup> Usually the students of Indonesian High Schools learn English at school after they have been adults already or are just going to be adult. So at the beginning of learning English or another foreign language they will always try to interpret what they get into Indonesian just to understand it. They are doing this automatically and that in any case will have some more influence on learning English or another foreign language.

To get rid of the influence and use of Indonesian entirely is not possible. Also, to begin learning English or another foreign language after being adult with "clear state" is impossible and wasting time.

The mother tongue will help the students a lot and save

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6) Poedjosoedarmo, op. cit., p. 67

time in learning a foreign language if there are a lot of similarities between them. This can be found if that mother tongue and the foreign language are still of the same family.

For example:

A student of Dutch will feel easier to learn German if it is compared with an Indonesian who has never learnt Dutch. This is due to the fact that Dutch is still closer to German rather than Indonesian to German. Therefore there are a lot of similarities between Dutch and German.

Although the Indonesian language and English are of different families yet we may find the equivalents in meanings between the English words and the Indonesian words. That is to say we may find the equivalents of prepositional idioms in Indonesian words. The equivalents are only in meanings. By the equivalent in meaning here is meant that both the prepositional idioms and their translations show the same parts of the whole concept.

A misunderstanding in meanings or misinterpreting the prepositional idioms will make the students difficult to learn them further. If it keeps going on and on it will even be more difficult for the teacher to give a clear explanation to the students in the target language. In such a case Indonesian will be much of use and important in teaching prepositional idioms, that is, to clarify and avoid misunderstanding in catching the meanings of the prepositional idioms.

### 3. The Methodology of Writing<sup>the</sup> Thesis

The methodology the writer has used in writing this thesis is the library methods. It means he takes the data and references from books. The writer has used the book

under the title of "Funk & Wagnall Editorial Staff, Standard Handbook of Preposition, Conyugation, Relative Pronoun and Adverb."<sup>7)</sup> The writer has used this book to get the data of prepositional idioms. Because the book is a standard handbook of prepositions. Moreover the book contains a lot of prepositional idioms which are frequently used in the daily life in U.S. So the writer needs not worry of the valid uses of the prepositional idioms. As the number of prepositional idioms is quite great so the writer may get a lot of valid data.

The writer has taken the prepositional idioms from that book because it is much easier for the writer to do so rather than go to U.S. to get the data directly. Also, it is impossible for the writer at this time to go to U.S. because of lacking of money to support going there. It is also impossible for the writer to get the data directly from the field as it needs a special skill which has not yet been acquired by the writer.

The library methods is also the commonest method that one usually takes in writing a thesis here. Because it is easier, cheaper and quicker than any other methods. It is also much saver than any other methods for thesis writing.

The first step in carrying out the methods is using three dictionaries namely:

1. "Kamus Umum Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia, written by W.J.S. Poerwadarminta Cs., published by Cypress Jakarta
2. "The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English, written by A.S. Hornby Cs., published by Oxford University Press, London

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7) Funk & Wagnal, 1953

3. "Soule's Dictionary of English Synonyms", compiled by Alfred D. Sheffield, published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston.

These three dictionaries are used for translating prepositional idioms and their contexts. It is necessary for the writer to use these dictionaries just to avoid misinterpretation in translating the prepositional idioms and their context into Indonesian. Also to get the right translations the writer has used the four levels of meanings suggested by Fries as the rules. Therefore the writer has translated the prepositional idioms according to their contexts and has not translated them literally.

By translating the prepositional idioms and their contexts into Indonesian words and sentences the writer wants to get some kind of relation between the prepositional idioms and their translations. The writer also wants to get any technique which may help the students know prepositional idioms and their meanings well through their translations.

Generally bilinguals may try to interpret what they get in the target language into their mother tongue to some extent. A certain mother who is a linguist knows Javanese and Indonesian quite well. She has English as her mother tongue because she is an American. She admits that she can talk with her children in Javanese fluently. But if during the conversation someone of the Javanese race appears and greets her in Javanese, she will be taken a back for a moment to answer it. Then she is trying to search for the right words to answer the greetings. She first searches for the English words then tries to get the equivalents of them and after she has got them she pronounces them.<sup>8)</sup>

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8) Soepomo, 1975, p.52.

To the writer it also means or indicates that the translation process at least takes place in the bilinguals' mind. But since it happens automatically in the bilinguals' brains it cannot be recognized. Especially if the meanings of the words have already been established in the bilinguals' mind the translation process is reduced to its minimal.

Most of the students of Indonesian High Schools are already big when they learn English at school. They still know English little. Since they have not yet mastered English well they are considered beginners.

The methods used in teaching English to the High School students in Indonesia are mainly stressed on the Oral-Aural Approach and Direct Methods. That is to say that the English teacher uses English in the classroom as the only means of teaching English instead of Indonesian. All explanations on vocabulary, rules of grammar are given in English. In such a situation the students who are considered as beginners still try to interpret English words into Indonesian in their minds to understand them. So at least the translation process takes place in their minds.

The psychological factors in learning have also pushed the writer to translate the prepositional idioms and their contexts into Indonesian words and sentences. In Psychology it is often called "cognitive theory" which more or less says as follows:

"A cognitive theory (the word comes from the Latin for "knowing") emphasizes some sort of understanding or anticipation of events, through perception or thought or judgment; as in the estimation of probabilities or in making a choice on the basis of relative value. The cognitive interpretation, as we see in several contexts



in this book tends to be alternative to stimulus response interpretations are not necessarily contradictory.

Any organism with memory is capable of recognizing some similarities between the present and the past and hence is able to form some sort of experience with regards to the consequences of its behaviour."<sup>9)</sup>

The quotation is mainly dealing with Psychology. Since this thesis is not dealing much with Psychology therefore the writer will only pick up what is necessary, especially the ones which still have a closer connection with language learning.

In learning prepositional idioms the students tend to be influenced by Indonesian words which in this case will be the past knowledge. This happens to the students to get a new knowledge of the prepositional idioms. The prepositional idioms are interpreted into Indonesian words to know the meanings of them. The translations of the prepositional idioms would be very helpful if they can be associated with the forms of the prepositional idioms to be kept in the students' minds and get the clear meanings.

Some letters which are arranged at random to constitute a meaningless "word" will usually not be able to be memorized by the students. Because the group of the letters does not have anything to associate with. Therefore it is difficult to be kept in students' minds. In order to make memorization become easier the teacher may give the translations of prepositional idioms.

Letting the students grasp the meanings of prepositional idioms through their contexts will make the students not

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9) R.Milgrad, 1962, p.p. 150-151.

quite sure of the meanings they have got unless there is some approval given to them by the teacher to what they have gasped. Yet the students will feel anxious as they do not get clear and definite meanings. They feel restless until they really get clear and definite meanings. To avoid such psychological problem in learning prepositional idioms, translations of the prepositional idioms can be given. By getting the translations of the prepositional idioms they know the meanings clearly. So they will feel satisfactory and can go on with their learning prepositional idioms.

## CHAPTER II

### THE ROLE OF THE MOTHER TONGUE IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE

#### 1. Translation Process During A Communication

It is already known that human beings always try to communicate with each other. They usually use language to communicate with; as we know language after all is the primary instrument of communication among human beings in a community.<sup>1)</sup> We have also to remember that communication is a two-way process. It has a creative side-speaking and receptive side-listening.<sup>2)</sup>

When a member of a certain community communicates with another member of the same community, the first will act as the speaker while the second acts as the listener. The first will produce a series of meaningful sounds from his speech organs.

We may know that language consists of Oral-Aural symbols of communication, arbitrary in their association to particular meanings and units and arbitrary in their particular shapes for a given language.<sup>3)</sup>

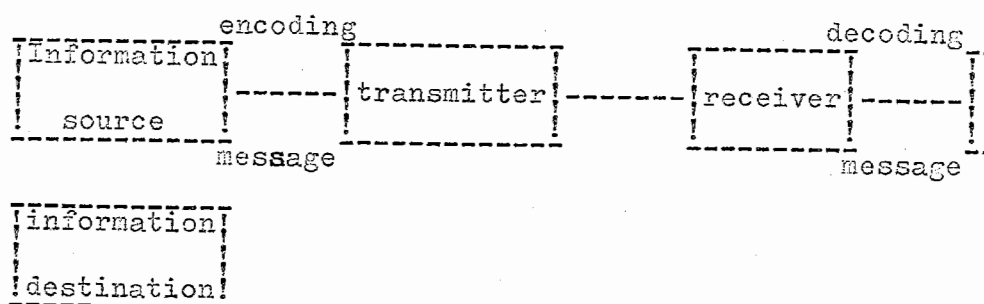
These series of meaningful sounds will go through the air and vibrate it. The vibrations will go and reach the listener's ears. There they will vibrate the membranes. These membranes will, by the human's nervous system, deliver the vibrations to the brain. There, in the brain, these vibrations will be manufactured to be understood or interpreted.

So if we may draw the communication process, it will be

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1) Lado, 1961, p.3.  
2) Hill, 1967, p.116.  
3) Lado, Op cit, p.3.

like this:<sup>4)</sup>



The information source here is the human being's mind which is full of concepts. These concepts that the transmitter wants to transmit have therefore "sprung" to mind in the transmitter's brain. This mental activity has to be translated into more readily communicable forms, that is, the particular linguistic codes or oral-aural symbols of communication.<sup>5)</sup>

The translation of this mental activity into communicable forms or oral-aural symbols of communication is called encoding. The message is then sent via the nervous system to the part of anatomy to be activated by muscular activity such as the vocal organs in the case of speech. The vocal organs here are also transmitters since they function to transmit the meaningful sounds. The sounds activate the air around the mouth which then set up a wave like motion in the atmosphere. This continues for a certain distance it largely depends on the degree of force which with the sounds are uttered.

The psychological mechanism then transmits the signal via the nervous system to the brain where linguistic message is decoded. The forms are being intuitively measured against the receiver's own store of linguistic experience

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4) George, 1969, p.8.

5) Crystal, 1965, pp.46 - 54

and finally interpreted. Thus in the communication process, translation process that is - translating the concepts into communicable forms or linguistic codes into concepts again - always takes place.

If a member of a certain community communicates with another member of different community, it is likely that the concepts transmitted will not be identical with the ones received. This is due to the fact that the concepts transmitted cannot be translated into the concepts which are meaningful for the receiver. Meaning to say, the message will be meaningful for the receiver if it is translated into his mother tongue to be understood, since he is a non-native speaker of the language spoken by the transmitter. Most of the bilinguals actually translate to some extent in speaking their non-native language, particularly when dealing with an unfamiliar topic.<sup>6)</sup>

Such a situation is not quite different or far from the one in which the learner of non-native speaker learns a foreign language (FL).

## 2. Translation in the Non-Native Learners

Learning a language is complex; as it ranges from the acquisition of simple automatic skills to understanding of abstract conceptual and aesthetic meanings, all concerning the same sentence.<sup>7)</sup>

If a non-native learner learns a FL, he will then have to learn all the concepts and meanings of the FL words, the

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6) Soepomo, G.R., 1975, p. 52

7) Lado, 1974, p. 25

structures of the FL sentences and the skills to speak it. All of the concepts, meanings of the FL words, the structures of its sentences and the skills to speak it are really something new for him.

The fact that a language operates largely on the basis of habit should be obvious to everyone. It is only through habit that the thousand-and-one rules of grammar, pronunciation, vocabulary are used by every fluent speaker of the language at normal speed.<sup>8)</sup>

Usually a learner of non-native speaker is already adult or is going to be an adult when he learns FL, that is to say, he has already acquired the habit of speaking his mother tongue well. This may have some influence on learning FL.

At the beginning of learning FL, or perhaps later on, the learner will try to interpret all the habit of speaking FL into the habits of speaking his mother tongue ( $L_1$ ). All the structures of the FL sentences, the ways of pronouncing the FL words and the meaning of the FL words will be interpreted into  $L_1$ , especially when he gets difficulty in understanding them. This is due to that he has not yet acquired the basis to understand FL well.<sup>9)</sup>

A Javanese student who learns English is listening to the English Program broadcast by BBC London. The vibrations of the words that come out of the radio will vibrate the air and go to his ears to vibrate his ears' membranes. These membranes will deliver these vibrations by the nervous system to the brain to be interpreted. To be able to under-

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8) Ibid., p.105.

9) Poedjosoedarmo, 1975, p.68.

stand the "message" the student has to get the meaning of it, that is to say, the message has to be decoded or translated into his mother tongue.

A certain mother who is a linguist knows Javanese and Indonesian well. She has English as her mother tongue as she is an American. She admits that she can talk with her children fluently in Javanese. But if during the conversation someone of the Javanese race appears suddenly and greets her she will be taken aback for a second to answer the greetings. Then she will try to search for the right words to answer the greetings. She first searches for the English words then tries to get the equivalents of them in Javanese and utters them.<sup>10)</sup>

### 3. A Classroom with Foreign Learners

In this case the writer does not mean a classroom in common but the classroom which is found in Indonesia, especially the one of the High Schools.

The situation in such a classroom is parallel in a way to the one during the communication process when the English class is going on; since most of the Indonesian High Schools have adopted what is called Oral-Aural Approach or Direct Method.<sup>11)</sup>

In Oral-Aural Approach the main stress is drilling on the target language (TL) and the use of the mother tongue (L<sub>1</sub>) is reduced to its minimal as possible. The Oral-Aural Approach is based on the belief that the easiest way to learn a language is start orally. Whereas the Direct Method

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10) Soepomo, G.R., op. cit., p. 52

11) Rencana Pelajaran Sekolah Menengah Umum Tingkat Atas 1968., Yayasan Bisma Jatim, p. 57

tries to follow the same lines as those which we followed when we learn our own language as children.<sup>12)</sup>

It is already known here that generally the students of High Schools learn English when they are already big or adult. So they have mastered their mother tongue ( $L_1$ ). It means that they only have to increase their capacity to decode messages of various kinds, to restore omitted or lost words in their  $L_1$ . When they learn FL, they really learn a new thing just like the children learn their mother tongue. The only difference is that the children may begin to learn their mother tongue with clear state while they have already mastered their mother tongue. Another knowledge during learning FL they have to acquired is to increase their capacity for decoding a variety of messages in the FL. It means that translation cannot be avoided during learning FL in a classroom.<sup>13)</sup>

#### 4. The Uses of the Mother Tongue ( $L_1$ ) in Teaching a Foreign Language (FL)

It is mentioned that at least translation process takes place in the learner's mind during FL learning. Since it takes place in the learner's mind to some extent, teachers of the FL may take the advantages of the use of the mother tongue in teaching FL. Before we go on further with the uses of mother tongue in teaching FL, it is better to get an idea of what translation is.

What is translation?

To use  $L_1$  in an effort to understand the meaning of FL in translating FL into  $L_1$ . Since according to Gleason,

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12) Hill, op. cit., pp. 86 - 87

13) Poedjosoedarmo, op. cit., p. 68



a language consists of a system of expression (E), a system of Content (C) and Association (A) translation should mean an attempt to understand FL through the systems of expression, association and content of L<sub>1</sub> or vice versa.<sup>14)</sup>

When we translate an English word into an Indonesian word we render the form of the English word, the meaning of the English word and the way of the association of the English word into the form of the Indonesian word, the meaning of the Indonesian word and the association of the Indonesian word.

The systems of Expression (E), of Content (C) and of Association (A) of the English words are something new to the non-native learners such as Indonesian learners. What they have already known and mastered is only the systems of Expression, of Content, and of Association of their own mother tongue.

Psychologically when a non-native learner learns a FL he will tend to seek for help to his mother tongue. Because his mother tongue is the only past knowledge he has gained. Therefore the systems of Expression of the FL, of the Content of the FL, of the Association of the FL will be likely to be interpreted into the system found in his mother tongue. That is to say he translates the foreign words into his mother tongue's words and uses them as he uses his mother tongue's words.

Now when translation and the use of the mother tongue are desirable? The mother tongue and translation are desirable when they are inevitable, helpful and when they are quicker.  
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14) Poedjosoedarmo, op. cit., p. 68

15) French, 1972, p. 110

A teacher who says "I forbade the use of the mother tongue" in a classroom with foreign learners forgets the one thing he cannot control - what goes on in the learners' mind. The teacher cannot tell whether or when his learners are thinking in their mother tongue. They are thinking in their mother tongue when they meet the new words or the new and difficult sentence patterns of the target language. They will inevitably search in their mind for the equivalents of the new words and the equivalents of the new and difficult sentence patterns in their mother tongue. So it is desirable when the translations give the learners a lot of help in understanding the target language (TL). And it is desirable when the patterns of the TL sentences have to be clarified to understand them.

According to Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo, Ph.D. there are two main divisions concerning the uses of the mother tongue ( $L_1$ ) in learning a foreign language (FL).<sup>16)</sup>

They are as follows:

- 4.1. The uses of the mother tongue ( $L_1$ ) dealing with cognitive domain.
- 4.2. The uses of the mother tongue ( $L_1$ ) dealing with psychomotoric.
- 4.1. The uses of the Mother Tongue ( $L_1$ ) Dealing with Cognitive Domain

First of all it is best to know what is meant by "cognitive" or "cognition". In psychology it is often said about "Cognitive Theory".

A Cognitive theory (the word comes from the Latin

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16) Poedjosoedarmo, op. cit., p. 69

for "knowing") emphasizes some sort of understanding or anticipation of events, through perception, or thought or judgement; as in the estimation of probabilities or making choice on the basis of relative value. The cognitive interpretation, as we see in the several contexts in this book, tends to be an alternative to stimulus-response interpretation, although the two kinds of interpretations are not necessarily contradictory.

Any organism with memory is capable of recognizing some similarities between the present and the past and hence is able to form some sort of experiences with regards to the consequences of its behaviour. According to cognitive theory, motivated, goal-seeking behaviour comes to be regulated by these cognitions, which are based on the past, modified by circumstances of the present and include expectations about the future.<sup>17)</sup>

This quotation is dealing especially with Psychology. Since this thesis is not dealing with or talking about Psychology therefore the writer will only pick up what is necessary, especially the ones which have close connection with language learning.

Basically "cognitive theory" is a theory which suggests understanding something perceived through judgements, estimations, selections or choices. After passing by these three levels-judgements, estimations, selections, - the learner may recognize the objects he perceived. To the writer it seems there are two important things which have a great role for recognizing two objects namely

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17) R. Hilgard, 1962, p.p. 150-151

1. memory
2. the similarities between the objects.

Knowing a FL will be much easier for the non-native-learner if there are some similarities between the FL and his mother tongue. Because these similarities will help him to memorize the FL and recognize it. His mother tongue will be the previous knowledge or the past knowledge he has had whereas the FL or the target language will be the present knowledge.

A language consists of System of Expression (E), System of Content (C) and System of Association (A)<sup>18)</sup> Therefore the similarities between the TL and L<sub>1</sub> may be found on the three systems, that is, the similarities in forms, meanings and contexts where the forms are used. Knowing FL means being able to use and recognize these three systems. It is already mentioned in the previous pages that a learner of non-native speakers may tend to interpret what they get conveyed in the TL into his mother tongue. To avoid misunderstanding and to be able to recognize the TL well, the teacher may give the learner some explanations on the similarities between the TL and the mother tongue, especially in meanings, forms and in the contexts where the forms are used, if there are some. This explanations will be best given to the learner in his mother tongue.

Learning prepositional idioms is actually not quite different from learning vocabulary; as idioms consist of words that constitute a new meaning above the words.<sup>19)</sup> When non-native learners learn foreign words, they may first learn their forms. Later, when they find the forms in several situations or contexts which complete the partial

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18) Lado, Opcit., p.38.

19) Lado, 1961, p.183.

sense which he could not accept previously, they discover that finally the forms have some meanings.

The meaning of a word is much more fluid than is usually realized by most people. In a sense, word means the memory of situation in which they have been observed and understood, brought out by the context in which they are used.<sup>20)</sup> To know a word is therefore to be able to use it or to understand it in situations in which the person experienced before. It is difficult for the non-native speakers to do so, as the situations they have are different from the ones in which the foreign words they learn are used. The teacher therefore should make an effort to overcome the difficulties by giving explanations on the differences and similarities between their mother tongue and the TL, especially explanation on the differences and similarities between the meanings of the foreign words learned and of their own words. The explanations will be best if they are given in their mother tongue so that the learners will know them well.

Mary Finocchiaro says that there is the same equivalent in any two languages for any word or expression.<sup>21)</sup> To the writer this quotation means that there is still some similarity in meanings between a prepositional idiom and its translation. That is to say that both the prepositional idiom and its translation show the same part of the whole concept.

The equivalent of the prepositional idiom then can be obtained by translating it into Indonesian. As the foreign

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20) Lado, op. cit., p. 118

21) Finocchiaro, 1975, p. 35

learner has got the equivalent of the prepositional idiom he can have a clear knowledge of the meaning of the prepositional idioms. Because the equivalent will serve as the meaning of the prepositional idiom.

To have the clear knowledge of the meaning of the prepositional idiom is very important for the foreign learner in learning prepositional idioms. Because he will be able to associate the meaning with the form of the prepositional idiom. This can enable the foreign language learner to memorize the prepositional idiom easily, as the meaning will evoke the form of the prepositional idiom.

A series of letters which constitute a meaningless word will usually be difficult to memorize. Because the letters do not have anything to associate with. They refer to nothing. Therefore it is difficult for the learner to keep the meaningless word in his mind. Such a form cannot be preserved in his mind. Meaning to say the learner will get some difficulties in memorizing the meaningless forms. It is much easier for him to memorize the meaningful words rather than memorize the meaningless words.

As the learner can associate the prepositional idiom with its translation he can memorize it easily. So whenever the prepositional idiom is needed he may recall them easily with the help of its translation. As he can recall the prepositional idiom easily he is supposed to pronounce it. It means he can use the prepositional idiom orally. It will help the learner to speak English by using prepositional idioms in their contexts.

#### 4.2. The Uses Of The Mother Tongue ( $L_1$ ) Dealing With Psychomotoric

What is meant by psychomotoric is something to do with achieving the skill of the movement of muscles to produce right movements. Pronunciation is also the movements of the speech organs or the muscles in the speech organs to produce meaningful sounds. So<sup>in</sup> this case, talking about psychomotoric, we have to deal with pronunciations and articulations. The studies of sounds produced by human beings in communication are called phonetics; whereas the studies of the bodily movements or motions to produce speech sounds are called articulatory phonetics.<sup>22)</sup>

In this thesis the writer will not talk about articulatory phonetics but the uses of the mother tongue concerning the explanation of the rules in articulation so that a foreign learner will produce or pronounce the right sounds or words correctly.

Organs of speech consist of all the movable parts in the oral cavity (mouth), the nasal cavity, the pharinx (throat) and the lungs, together with the muscles that move these parts.<sup>23)</sup> As it is known that most of the movements of human muscles are controlled by the brain. In communication process, the "message" is sent via the nervous system to the part of anatomy to be activated by muscular such as the speech organs in the case of speech. So when one wants to say "tea" the message -the word tea- is sent by the nervous system from the brain to the speech organs. The nervous activates the muscles in the speech organs and the message is

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22) Hocket, 1967, p.62.

23) Ibid, p.63.



changed into a series of sounds which refer to some sort of drink; and the word tea is produced.

Supposed the word "tea" is pronounced uncorrectly. Then there must be some reason why it is pronounced uncorrectly. It may be due to bad coordination between the nervous system and the movements of the muscles in speech organs; and that the speaker may get the wrong articulation or the speaker does not know how to articulate in order to pronounce the word tea.

Since a foreign learner may learn a FL when he is already adult so he has already been accustomed to the habit of pronouncing his mother tongue words. It is also known that every language has its different system of expression and therefore every language has its different system of pronunciation and articulation.

In this case when a foreign learner is learning to pronounce a foreign word he has not yet been accustomed to the habit of its pronunciation. So he may get the wrong articulation of the word. The teacher who teaches him the foreign language may give help to him to get the right or proper articulation by giving the explanations of the rules of its articulation. It is best if the explanation is given in the learner's or student's mother tongue. So he can get the clear idea of its articulation.

The teacher may also seek for help by giving the explanation on the similarity of the articulation of the foreign words and the learner's own word or by comparing the foreign sounds to the native sounds.

For example:

the /æ/ as in the word bad is compared with the Indonesian /è/ as in the word bèbèk.

When an Indonesian student learns to pronounce /æ/ as in



the word bad, he has to spread his lips wildly. His lower jaw must be held progressively further away from the upper jaw and at least the front part of the tongue is progressively farther away from the region of the upper teeth and the alveolar ridge.<sup>24)</sup> Whereas in pronouncing /è/ as in bèbèk he has not to spread his lips wildly as he does in pronouncing bad; and his lower jaw needs not be held progressively farther away from the upper jaw as he does in pronouncing bad.

So all difficulties that a foreign learner gets in pronouncing foreign words or sounds when he is understanding to learn a foreign language may be reduced and even overcome by giving the explanations of the rules of the articulations of the words or sounds in the learner's mother tongue. The learner will then get the clear idea of the articulation rules of the foreign words or sounds. So he will be able to put them into practice correctly and will easily to produce the sounds or pronounce the words.

Knowing a language also means to be able to speak it. Since prepositional idioms are also a part of a language therefore knowing them also means to be able to speak them. By having pronunciation drills on prepositional idioms and having explanations which are given in the learner's tongue on the rules of pronunciation, the learner is likely to be able to pronounce the prepositional idioms properly.

##### 5. Efficiency in Learning Prepositional Idioms through Their Translation

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Some linguists say that they have some objections to using Oral-Aural Approach excessively. The objections to the approach is ignoring the use of the mother tongue (L1) and the result is most of the learners or students do not get the knowledge of the items clearly. This is also due to lacking of time given to the learners in the drill.<sup>25)</sup>

As the students of Indonesian High Schools learn FL at school after they have acquired their mother tongue, therefore at the beginning of learning the FL they are likely to try to interpret what they get into their mother tongue just to understand it. They are doing this automatically and that their mother tongue (L1) in any case will have some influence on learning the FL. To get rid of the influence and use of L1 entirely is not possible. Also, to begin learning FL after being adult with "clear state" is impossible and wasting time.

The mother tongue will help the students a lot and save time in learning a foreign language if there are a lot of similarities between them. This can be found if the mother-tongue and the foreign language are still of the same family.

For example:

A student of Dutch will feel easier to learn German if it is compared with an Indonesian student who never learns Dutch. This is due to the fact that Dutch is still closer to German rather than Indonesian to German. It means Dutch and German are in one family. Therefore we may find some similarity between them.

Although the Indonesian language and English are of dif-

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25) Poedjosoedarmo, Opcit, p.67.

ferent families yet we find the equivalents in meanings between the two. That is to say the prepositional idioms can be given their equivalents by translating them into Indonesian words.

Explanations given to the students of Indonesian High schools in Indonesian on the meanings of the prepositional idioms may help them to get the clear meanings. They feel more difficult to catch the meanings of the prepositional idioms if the explanations on the meanings are given in English. They may do a lot of blind guessings in understanding new words in such a situation. Later on the students may get the meanings of the prepositional idioms. But the teacher has to give the explanations in the target language several times. He will stop doing that whenever they have got the meanings. It will surely take him a long time and his energy a lot. Another side effect is that the students may get unclear meanings of the prepositional idioms. So it is wasting time. The students may also get a little number of material given.

A misunderstanding in meanings or interpreting the prepositional idioms will make the students difficult to learn them further. If it keeps going on and on it will even be more difficult for the teacher to give clear explanations on the prepositional idioms. In such a case Indonesian will be much of use and important in teaching prepositional idioms, that is, to clarify and avoid misunderstanding in catching the meanings of the prepositional idioms. So it will be saver, quicker, for the students to learn them.

If the writer can summarize the roles of the mother tongue in teaching a foreign language (FL) or prepositional idioms, there will be four significant roles namely:

1. to clarify the meaning of new words, prepositional idioms, so that the foreign learners may recognize, understand them more quickly, easily and savely.
2. to help the foreign learners in associating the foreign words, prepositional idioms they learn with the L1 words with the basic aim to recognize the target words or prepositional idioms not the L1 words. So it will help the learners in memorizing the target words or prepositional idioms.
3. Explanations on the rules of pronunciation by using the mother tongue may help the learners or the students in applying them for practising pronunciation on the target words or prepositional-idioms properly. So the mother tongue may help learners in psychomotoric.
4. to clarify the grammatical rules which are difficult to understand for the foreign learners. By using the mother tongue of the learners' it will be much easier for them to get the clear idea of the rules and even then to apply them in sentences.

## C H A P T E R III

### PREPOSITIONAL IDIOMS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS

After having a look at the translations of the prepositional idioms carefully the writer has come to a notion that there are three main kinds of groups of the prepositional idioms concerning their translations.

Group I : The prepositional idioms of which the elements can be given their equivalents.

Group I actually consists of three subgroups namely:

Subgroup 1.1. : The ones the equivalents of which are still close to the original basic meanings.

What the writer means by the basic meaning is the meaning that based upon the number of the frequency of which the meaning is used.

For example: the preposition from has the basic meaning "dari"; preposition with has the basic meaning "dengan".

Subgroup 1.2. : The ones the prepositions of which have the equivalents which are beyond the basic meanings.

For example: the preposition with has the equivalents such as: "pada", "karena" and "bersama".

Subgroup 1.3. : The prepositions which have their equivalents in the form of "me-i" or "me-kan". The prepositions can be translated into "me-i" or "me-kan" with two conditions

- a. one of the element of prepositional idiom - not the preposition - before it is matched with its certain preposition should not have the translation which has already "me-i" or "me-kan".
- b. there should be a basic equivalent or translation of the element of the prepositional idiom - not the preposition - between "me-i" or "me-kan".

For examples:

(582) deal in ..... to deal = berdagang  
to deal in = memperdagangkan

Must we deal in this product?

Haruskah kita memperdagangkan barang-barang ini?

(486) confide in ..... to confide = percaya  
to confide in = mempercayai

Most men will confide in their friends.

Banyak orang akan mempercayai temannya.

(575) dabble in ..... a dabbler = penggemar  
to dabble in = menggemari

He dabbles in painting and sculpture.

Ia menggemari lukisan dan patung.

(112) aim at ..... to aim = bermaksud  
to aim at = memaksudkan

The artist aims at perfection in his work.

Pelukis itu memaksudkan kesempurnaan dalam karyanya.

(272) bawl at ..... to bawl = berteriak  
(keras-keras)

to bawl at = meneriaki

They kept bawling at each other.

Mereka saling terus meneriaki dengan keras.

(1254) laugh at ..... to laugh = tertawa  
to laugh at = mentertawakan

Everybody laughed at his wild claims.

Setiap orang mentertawakan tuntutannya yang tak beralasan itu.

Group 2 : The prepositional idioms of which the elements cannot be given their translations, that is, they constitute a new meaning and have to be given a translation as a whole.

Group 3 : The prepositional idioms the elements of which can be given their equivalents or translations in the form of passive although the originals are active.

Group 1 : The prepositional idioms of which each of their elements can be given its equivalent.

This group actually consists of three subgroups which will be given different number each.

Subgroup 1.1. : the prepositional idioms of which the equivalents of the prepositions used are still closer to the basic meanings.

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above = diatas

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(1750) rise above ..... He rose above all petty consideration.  
Ia bangkit diatas segala pikiran yang picik.

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after = akan

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(1027) hanker after ... The child hankered after sweets.

Anak itu rindu akan gula-gula.

(1064) hunger after ... He hungered after righteousness.

Ia sangat ingin akan keadilan.

(2040) thirst after ..... He thirsted after public admiration.

Ia haus akan penghargaan publik.

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against = melawan, menentang

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(1638) rebel against .... They rebelled against the new regulations.

Mereka berontak melawan peraturan-peraturan baru.

(1742) revolt against ... The people revolted against their rulers.

Rakyat berevolusi menentang penguasa-penguasa mereka.

(1751) rise against ..... We rose against his assumption of authority.

Kita bangkit melawan prasangkanya mengenai kekuasaan.

(1790) score against .... He scored heavily against his opponent.

Ia bertubi-tubi memperoleh nilai melawan lawannya.

(1831) set against ..... He was dead set against the plan.

Ia mati-matian menentang rencana itu.

(1901) speak against .... The senator spoke against the measure.

Senator itu berbicara menentang aturan.

(1902) stand against .... They stood firmly against the enemy.

Mereka berdiri dengan kokohnya menentang musuh.

(1933) steel against .... They steeled themselves against hardship.

Mereka mengerasi dirinya melawan kesukaran.

(1943) strike against ... The workers struck against their employer.



Para pekerja mogok menentang majikan mereka.

(1945) strive against.. We strove against great odds.

Kita berjuang melawan keganjilan yang besar.

(1950) struggle against.. Life is a long struggle against death.

Hidup merupakan suatu perjuangan yang panjang menentang kematian.

(2191) work against ... They are working against time.

Mereka bekerja melawan waktu.

(104 ) aggression against ..... It was an act of aggression against them.

Itu adalah suatu tindakan agresi melawan mereka.

(120 ) alliance against ..... They formed an alliance against their enemies.

Mereka membentuk suatu persekutuan melawan musuh mereka.

(260 ) band against ....They banded together against oppression.

Mereka bergerombol bersama-sama menentang penindasan (tekanan).

(455 ) complain against ..... It's hard to complain against these people.

Adalah sukar mengadu melawan orang-orang ini.

(458 ) complain against ..... I shall file a complain against him.

Saya akan menyusun suatu pengaduan melawan dia.

(804 ) enrage against ..They were enraged against the bill.

Mereka terbangkit amarahnya melawan (menentang) undang-undang itu.

(838) evidence against ..... There is no evidence against him.

Tak ada bukti yang menentangya.

(915) fight against ... They fought against overwhelming odds.

Mereka berjuang melawan pertengkaran yang membingungkan.

(1163) instigate against ..... They instigated revolt against the government.

Mereka menganjurkan suatu revolusi menentang pemerintah.

(1188) intrigue against ..... They intrigued against the government.

Mereka bersekongkol melawan pemerintah.

(1420) organize against..They organized against the party machine.

Mereka berorganisasi menentang mesin partai.

(1465) persevere against ..... He persevered against all opposition.

Ia tekun dalam usahanya melawan semua oposisi.

(1467) persist against...He persisted against all warnings.

Ia gigih menentang semua peringatan-peringatan.

(1490) plot against .....The traitor plotted against his country.

Pengkhianat itu berkomplot melawan negaranya.

(104) aggression against ..... It was an act of aggression against them.

Itu adalah suatu tindakan agresi melawan mereka.

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at = pada

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- (143) amused at ..... We were amused at the boy's self-assurance.  
Kita (merasa) senang pada sifat mandiri anak laki-laki itu.
- (148) angry at ..... She was angry at his behaviour.  
Ia marah pada tingkah lakunya.
- (176) appear at ..... The police appeared at the scene of the crime.  
Polisi itu tampil pada adegan kejahatan.
- (203) arrive at ..... How did they arrive at the conclusion?  
Bagaimana mereka bisa sampai pada konklusi itu?
- (221) assist at ..... He assisted at the opening ceremony.  
Ia hadir pada upacara pembukaan.
- (225) astonished at ..... I was astonished at his behaviour.  
Saya heran pada tingkah lakunya.
- (273) beam at ..... She beamed at her children.  
Ia tersenyum pada anak-anaknya.
- (370) cavil at ..... Why cavil at trifles?  
Kenapa mengecam (pada) hal-hal yang remeh?
- (377) chafe at ..... The horse chafed at the bit.  
Kuda itu lecet pada mulut.
- (416) cock at ..... He cocked an eye at her.  
Ia mengejapkan matanya pada dia.
- (422) combine at ..... The two metals combine at high temperature.  
Kedua logam itu bereaksi (berpadu) pada suhu yang tinggi.

- (649) die at ..... He died at his post.  
Ia meninggal pada posnya.
- (676) direct at ..... He directed his remarks at the speaker.  
Ia menunjukan perkataannya pada si pembicara.
- (836) estimated at ..... The cost was estimated at a thousand dollars.  
Harga itu diperkirakan (ditaksir) (pada) seribu dolar.
- (891) fastened at ..... His cloak was fastened at the throat.  
Mantelnya diikatkan pada lehernya.
- (944) fret at ..... Why fret at trivial inconveniences?  
Kenapa khawatir pada hal kecil yang tidak menyenangkan?
- (916) fight at ..... The troops fought at close quarter.  
Pasukan itu bertempur pada jarak dekat.
- (946) frightened at ..... They were frightened at the sudden noise.  
Mereka takut pada suara yang tiba-tiba terdengar itu.
- (948) frown at ..... Don't frown at him for an honest mistake.  
Jangan bermuka masam padanya karena kesalahan yang tidak disengaja.
- (961) gape at ..... The audience gaped at the speaker.  
Hadirin ternganga pada si pembicara.
- (973) glance at ..... Nobody glanced at us as we left the room.  
Tidak seorangpun mengerling pada kita sewaktu kita meninggalkan ruang itu.
- (1018) gush at ..... The girls gushed at their new teacher.

- ( Gadis-gadis itu mencurahkan perasaannya pada gurunya yang baru itu.
- (1053) hiss at ..... The audience hissed at the speaker.  
Hadirin mendesis-desis pada si pembicara.
- (1119) indignant at ..... They were indignant at the decision.  
Mereka berang pada putusan itu.
- (1149) inquire at ..... Inquire at the desk for information.  
Tanyakan pada meja informasi.
- (1206) jeer at ..... The crowd jeered at the defeated champion.  
Gerombolan itu mencemooh pada jago yang kalah.
- (1207) jest at ..... One should not jest at another's misfortune.  
Orang tidak boleh mentertawakan pada kemalangan orang lain.
- (1224) keep at ..... He kept at the job until it was finished.  
Ia tetap pada pekerjaan itu sampai terselesaikan.
- (1243) labor at ..... He is laboring at another job.  
Ia bersusah payah mencoba pada pekerjaan lain.
- (1268) level at ..... He levelled his gun at me.  
Ia mengarahkan senjatanya padaku.
- (1294) live at ..... He lives at crossroads.  
Ia tinggal pada persimpangan jalan.
- (1305) love at ..... For him it was love at first sight.  
Baginya adalah cinta pada pandangan pertama.

- (1308) mad at ..... I was very mad at him.  
Saya amat marah (ke) padanya.
- (1325) marvel at ..... The crowd marvelled at his strength.  
Gerombolan orang itu mengagumi sekali pada kekuatannya.
- (1345) miss at ..... He was missing at the roll call.  
Ia tidak berada di tempat pada waktu (sewaktu) apel.
- (1350) mock at ..... The crowd mocked at the speaker.  
Gerombolan orang itu mengejek pada si pembicara.
- (1367) multiply at ..... Rabbits multiply at a great rate.  
Kelinci berbiak pada kecepatan yang besar.
- (1370) murmur at ..... They murmured at his assumption of authority.  
Mereka menggerutu pada dugaannya mengenai kekuasaan (wewenang).
- (1539) present at ..... I was present at the opening performance.  
Saya hadir pada pertunjukan pembukaan.
- (1768) rush at ..... The bull rushed at his tormentor.  
Sapi jantan itu menyerbu (menghambur) pada penggodanya.
- (1857) shout at ..... Don't shout at me so loudly.  
Jangan berteriak pada saya begitu kerasnya.
- (1851) shied at ..... The horse shied at the big truck.  
Kuda itu takut pada truk yang besar.
- (1915) spring at ..... He sprang suddenly at his assailant.  
Ia melompat dengan tiba-tiba pada penyerbunya.

- (1921) stand at ..... The company stood at attention.  
Kumpulan itu berdiri pada sikap siap.
- (1927) start at ..... He started at the sudden noise.  
Ia bergerak dengan cepat pada waktu suara itu terdengar dengan tiba-tiba.
- (1929) stay at ..... The captain stayed at his post till the last.  
Kapten itu tinggal pada posnya sampai yang terakhir.
- (1944) strike at ..... The batter struck wildly at the ball.  
Si pemukul itu memukul bola dengan ngawur (pada) bola itu.
- (2057) toil at ..... We toiled long at our task.  
Kita lama berpayah-payah pada tugas kita.
- (2097) trick at ..... The gambler was tricked at his own game.  
Penjudi itu terkecoh pada permainannya sendiri.
- (2113) umbrage at ..... She took umbrage at his remarks.  
Ia merasa tersinggung pada perkataannya.
- (2184) win at ..... He always wins at poker.  
Ia selalu menang pada permainan poker.
- (963 ) get at ..... It is hard to get at facts in this case.  
Adalah sukar sampai pada fakta dalam kasus ini.

---

around = sekitar; di sekitar

---

- (2010) talk around ..... He kept talking around the subject.

Ia terus berbicara sekitar subjek  
itu.

(1026) hang around ..... The boys hung around the poolroom.  
Pemuda-pemuda itu mondar-mandir di  
sekitar ruang judi billiard.

between = antara

( 97 ) affinity between.. There was an affinity between them.  
Ada suatu tali persaudaraan antara  
mereka.

before = dimuka, di hadapan

( 4 ) abashed before ... He was abashed before the king.

Ia bingung di hadapan raja.

(177 ) appear before .... The accused will appear before the  
judge.

Si tertuduh akan tampil dimuka hakim.

(1334) kneel before ..... She knelt before the altar and prayed.

Ia berlutut dimuka altar dan berdoa.

===

by = dengan

(132 ) amass by ..... His wealth was amassed by dishonest  
means.

Kekayaannya dikumpulkan dengan jalan  
tak jujur.

(141 ) amplify by ..... The argument was amplified by further  
factor.

Alasan itu diperkuat (diperluas) de-  
ngan fakta-fakta selanjutnya.



- (156) answer by ..... Please answer by cable.  
Silahkan membalas dengan telegram.
- (226) astonished by .... They were astonished by his achievement.  
Mereka diherankan dengan prestasinya.
- (239) augment by ..... Our organization was augmented by new members.  
Organisasi kita bertambah dengan anggota baru.
- (281) begin by ..... They began by expecting the worse to happen.  
Mereka mulai dengan mengharapkan hal yang paling buruk terjadi.
- (284) beguile by ..... He was beguiled by flattery.  
Ia ditipu dengan rayu-rayuan.
- (292) benefit by ..... He did not benefit by the inheritance.  
Ia tidak mendapat keuntungan dengan warisan itu.
- (306) bind by ..... The young man was bound by his promise.  
Pemuda itu terikat dengan janjinya.
- (360) carry by ..... The motion was carried by acclamation.  
Usul itu dibawakan dengan aklamasi.
- (431) commence by ..... We will commence by playing the national anthem.  
Kita akan mulai dengan memainkan lagu kebangsaan.
- (436) commit by ..... He is committed by an earlier agreement.  
Ia dilibatkan (terlibat) dengan suatu perjanjian yang lebih awal.
- (495) confront by (with) ..... We are confronted by (with) grave problem.  
Kita dihadapkan dengan persoalan yang parah.

- (533) contrast by ..... The colors were contrasted by a dark background.  
Warna-warna itu diperlawankan dengan suatu latar belakang yang berwarna gelap.
- (669) diminished by ..... His income was diminished by half.  
Pendapatannya berkurang (dengan) separuhnya.
- (685) disappointed by ... He was disappointed by what he saw.  
Ia kecewa (dikecewakan) dengan apa yang ia saksikan.
- (720) distinguish by .... He can be distinguished by his white hair.  
Ia dapat dibedakan dengan rambutnya yang putih.
- (723) distract by ..... He was distracted by grief.  
Ia dibingungkan dengan kesusahan (duka cita).
- (737) dominate by (through) ..... He dominated by (through) sheer ability.  
Ia menguasai dengan kemampuan yang menyeluruh.
- (786) encouraged by ..... The candidate was encouraged by the results.  
Si calon itu dibesarkan hatinya dengan hasil-hasilnya.
- (806) enriched by ..... She was enriched by a large inheritance.  
Ia diperkaya (dikayakan) dengan warisan yang besar.

(811 ) enter by ..... He entered by bribing the doorman.

Ia masuk dengan menyogok penjaga  
pintu.

(957) gain by ..... What do you gain by such methods?

Apa yang kamu peroleh dengan metode  
(cara) semacam ini?

(964 ) get by ..... He got a permission by a ruse.

Ia mendapatkan ijin dengan tipu mus-  
lihat.

(972 ) gladden by ..... Everybody was gladden by the good

news.  
Setiap orang digembirakan dengan be-  
rita baik itu.

(983 ) go by ..... You can't go by what he says.

Engkau tidak bisa membentuk suatu  
pendapat dengan apa yang ia katakan.

(1032) hard by ..... The hotel is hard by the bus station.

Hotel itu dekat sekali dengan setas  
siun bis.

(1049) hinder by ..... We were hindered by all the interrup-  
tions.

(  
Kita terganggu dengan segala interupsi.

(1057) honor by ..... I am honored by your confidence in me.

Saya dihormati dengan keyakinanmu pa-  
daku.

(1066) identify by ..... He was identified by the scar on his

neck.  
Ia dikenali dengan bekas luka di  
lehernya.

(1089) improve by ..... Her health was greatly improved by

the rest.

Kesehatannya membaik dengan pesat  
dengan istirahat.

- (1160) inspire by..... We were inspired by their example.  
Kita diilhami dengan tauladan mereka.
- (1222) justify by..... His opinion was justified by events.  
Pendapatnya dibenarkan dengan peristiwa-peristiwa.
- (1261) learn by..... He learned only by constant application.  
Ia belajar hanya dengan minat yang tetap.
- (1295) live by..... He lives by doing odd jobs.  
Ia hidup dengan mengerjakan pekerjaan sambilan.
- (1312) make by..... This rubber is made by a new process.  
*Karet ini dibuat dgn suatu proses yg baru.*
- (1322) marked by..... His speech was marked by great eloquence.  
Pidatonya ditandai dengan kefasihan lidah yang besar.
- (1329) match by..... His conceit was matched only by his ignorance.  
Kesombongannya hanya diimbangi dengan kebodohnya.
- (1333) measure by..... The applicants are measured by high standards.  
Pelamar diukur dengan standard yang tinggi.
- (1351) mock by..... He was mocked by vain regrets.  
Ia diperolok-olokan dengan penyesalan yang sia-sia itu.

- (1406) offset by..... Her homeliness is offset by her great charm.  
Kesederhanaannya diimbangi dengan daya tariknya yang besar.
- (1427) outraged by..... The assembly was outraged by his accusation.  
Sidang itu dihina (terkena) dengan tuduhannya.
- (1433) overwhelmed by.... The guest was overwhelmed by their attentions.  
Tamu itu dibanjiri dengan perhatian mereka.
- (1448) pay by..... I always pay my bills by check.  
Saya selalu membayar rekening-rekening saya dengan cek.
- (1469) persuade by..... He was not persuaded by our argument.  
Ia tidak mudah diyakinkan dengan argumentasi (alasan) kita.
- (1486) play by..... She learned to play the piano by ear.  
Ia belajar main piano dengan telinga.
- (1494) pleased by..... I was pleased by his acceptance.  
Saya gembira (senang) dengan penerimaannya.
- (1527) preface by: (with).. He prefaced his talk by (with) an anecdote.  
Ia mengawali (membuka) pembicaraannya dengan suatu anekdot.
- (1571) profit by..... He profitted by a rise on the market.  
Ia mengambil untung dengan kenaikan (pada) pasaran.

(1592) provoke by..... He was provoked by the frequent interruption.

Ia dibikin marah dengan interupsi yang bertubi-tubi (datangnya).

(1603) punishable by..... Violations will be punishable by dismissal.

Pelanggaran-pelanggaran akan dapat di hukum dengan pemecatan.

(1619) rack by (with).... His body was racked by (with) constant pain.

Badannya tersiksa dengan rasa ngilu yang terus-terusan.

(1671) related by..... We are related by marriage.

Kita dihubungkan (dipertalikan) dengan perkawinan.

(1732) return by..... She returned by bus.

Ia kembali dengan bis.

(1885) secure by..... The loan is secured by a mortgage.

Pinjaman itu dikukuhkan dengan sebuah surat hipotek.

(1833) set by..... He set his watch by observatory time.

Ia mencocokkan arlojinya dengan waktu observatorium.

(1961) subsist by..... The bandits subsisted by looting and pillage.

Penjahat-penjahat hidup dengan merampok.

(1964) succeed by..... He succeeded by sheer will power.

Ia berhasil dengan kamauan melulu.

(1975) supplemented by... His income was supplemented by outside work.

Pendapatannya ditambah (dilengkapi)  
dengan kerja luar (ngobyek).

(1983) surprised by..... They were surprised by their friends.

Mereka heran dengan teman mereka.

(1991) swear by..... The family swears by the new car.

Keluarga itu percaya dengan mobil  
baru itu.

(2045) thrill by..... We were thrilled by the news of vic-  
tory.

Kita terharu dengan berita kemenangan  
itu.

(2067) touch by (with)... The judge was touched by (with) pity.

Hakim itu tersentuh dengan perasaan  
kasihan.

(2086) treat by..... The growth was treated by x-rays.

Yang tumbuh diobati dengan sinar x.

(2118) undaunted by..... They were undaunted by the obstacles

in their path.

Mereka sekali-sekali tidak takut dengan  
rintangan di jalan mereka.

(2119) understand by..... What am I to understand by your remark?

Apa yang harus saya fahami dengan per-  
taanmu itu?

---

down = merendahkan

---

(1255) laugh down..... He tried to laugh down the opposition.

Ia mencoba tertawa merendahkan pihak  
oposisi.

---

during = selama

---

( 2) abandon during.....He abandoned everything during the retreat.

Ia meninggalkan segala-galanya selama pengunduran itu.

---

for = untuk, bagi

---

( 66) adapt for..... The script was adapted for television.

Naskah itu disesuaikan untuk televisi.

( 57) act for..... My lawyer will act for me in the case.

Pengacara saya akan bertindak untukku dalam hal ini.

( 69) adaptable for..... This tool is adaptable for many uses.

Alat ini sesuai untuk bermacam-macam kegunaan.

( 73) adequate for..... The money was not adequate for the purpose.

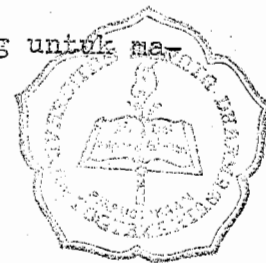
Uang itu tidaklah memadai untuk tujuan itu.

( 80) adjust for..... Adjust the light for maximum comfortable.

Aturlah cahayanya untuk enaknya (nikmatnya).

( 133) amass for..... He wanted to amass money for his old age.

Ia ingin mengumpulkan uang untuk masa tuanya.





- ( 161) antidote for.....There is no antidote for this poison.  
Tidak ada penawar untuk racun ini.
- ( 183) appetite for..... He has an immense appetite for good food.  
Ia mempunyai nafsu makan yang besar untuk makanan yang enak.
- ( 185) apply for..... He applied for the position.  
Ia melamar untuk pekerjaan itu.
- ( 191) approach for..... He approached the banker for a loan.  
Ia mendekati bankir itu untuk suatu pinjaman.
- ( 193) appropriate for.... Ice cream is appropriate for a hot day.  
Es krim cocok untuk hari yang panas.
- ( 227) atone for..... It will be hard for him to atone for the crime.  
Akan sukarlah baginya untuk menebus kejahatannya.
- ( 241) augur for..... The situation augurs well for our cause.  
Situasi memberi harapan baik bagi perkara kita.
- ( 268) basis for..... We have a sound basis for agreement.  
Kita mempunyai dasar yang bagus untuk suatu perjanjian.
- ( 315) book for..... The play was booked for the season.  
Sandiwara itu dibukukan (didaftar) untuk musim itu.
- ( 351) capacity for..... He has capacity for hard work.  
Ia mempunyai suatu kesanggupan untuk bekerja keras.

( 363) cast for..... He was cast for the leading part in the play.

Ia diberi peranan untuk bagian yang penting dalam sandiwara itu.

( 373) celebrated for..... Edison was celebrated for his many inventions.

Edison diperingati untuk penemuannya yang banyak.

( 397) cite for..... The soldier was cited for bravery in action.

Perajurit itu disebut-sebut untuk keberaniannya dalam bertindak.

( 398) clamor for..... The peasants clamored for land.

Petani-petani berpekok untuk tanah (mereka).

( 426) come for..... The cleaners came for the rugs.

Tukang pembersih datang untuk (membersihkan) permadani.

( 437) commit for..... The prisoner was committed for observation.

Tawanan itu disertai tugas untuk pengawasan.

( 450) compensate for..... They must be compensated for their losses.

Mereka haruslah diganti untuk kerugian mereka.

( 466) composed for..... The music was composed for the occasion.

Musik itu disusun untuk perayaan itu.

( 471) conceive for..... She conceived a high regard for him.

Ia menginginkan suatu kehormatan tinggi untuknya.

( 475) concerned for..... They were concerned for his health.

Mereka menaruh perhatian untuk ke - sehatannya.

( 520) contempt for..... He felt only contempt for such actions.

Ia merasa hanya dipandang rendah untuk perbuatan semacam itu.

( 531) contract for..... The dealer contracted for a year's supply.

Pedagang itu mengikat diri untuk suatu penyediaan selama satu tahun.

Pedagang itu mengkontrak untuk penyediaan satu tahun.

( 537) convenient for..... Everything is convenient for immediate use.

Segalanya menyenangkan (menyakinkan) untuk segera dipakai.

( 552) correct for..... A tuxedo is correct for formal wear.

Suatu jas pendek tepat untuk pakaian resmi.

( 554) correspond for..... He corresponds for the local newspaper.

Ia bekerja untuk surat kabar setempat sebagai koresponden.

( 561) cram for..... She crammed for the final examinations.

Ia menghafalkan benar-benar untuk menempuh ujian akhir.

( 591) defeat for..... He was defeated for reelection.

Ia dikalahkan untuk pemilihan ulangan.

- ( 607) demand for..... There was a demand for his resignation.  
Ada suatu tuntutan untuk perletakan jabatan.
- ( 533) destined for..... The candidate was destined for the Presidency.  
Calon itu ditakdirkan untuk menjadi presiden.  
Calon itu ditakdirkan untuk menduduki kursi kepresidenan.
- ( 651) die for..... Let us die for our cause.  
Marilah mati untuk perkara (persoalan) kita ini.
- ( 682) disagreeable for.... It must be disagreeable for you.  
Pastilah amat kurang enak bagimu.
- ( 689) disdain for..... I have only disdain for such behavior.  
Untuk kelakuan semacam itu hanya ku pandang rendah.
- ( 713) disqualified for... He disqualified himself for the final game.  
Ia mengatakan dirinya tidak cakap untuk pertandingan final.
- ( 762) educated for..... He was educated for the ministry.  
Ia dididik untuk kependetaan.
- ( 766) eligible for..... This young man is eligible for the job.  
Pemuda itu cocok (pantas dipilih) untuk pekerjaan itu.
- ( 779) employed for..... She was employed only for a week's trial.

Ia diupah hanya untuk masa percobaan seminggu.

( 796) engage for..... He was engaged for the holiday season.

Ia ditanggung untuk musim liburan itu.

( 808) enrol for..... He enrolled for the new courses.

Ia mendaftarkan untuk kursus yang baru itu.

( 812) enter for..... I shall not enter for the finals.

Saya tidak akan mendaftarkan untuk pertandingan final.

( 819) entrain for..... The troops entrained for the front.

Pasukan itu di keretaapikan untuk garis depan.

( 839) evidence for..... The evidence for conviction is overwhelming.

Bukti untuk pernyataan salah berlimpah-limpah.

( 849) exchange for..... He exchanged his old car for a new one.

Ia menukarkan mobil tuanya untuk (mendapatkan) yang baru.

( 897) favorable for..... The weather is favorable for our picnic.

Cuaca baik bagilitamasya kita.

( 925) fit for ..... This meat is not fit for a dog.

Daging ini tidak cocok untuk anjing.

(926) fitted for ..... The room is fitted for laboratory use.

Ruang ini disesuaikan untuk penggunaan laboratorium.

- (939 ) frame for ..... They framed him for the murder.  
Mereka mengaturnya (merencanakannya)  
untuk pembunuhan itu.
- (962 ) gasp for ..... The wounded man gasp for breath.  
Orang laki-laki yang terluka itu  
megap-megap untuk bernafas.
- (965 ) get for ..... I will not get for this.  
Saya tidak akan menyuruhmu untuk hal  
ini.
- (966 ) gird for ..... They girded themselves for a long  
struggle.  
Mereka menyiapkan dirinya untuk suatu  
perjuangan yang lama.
- (970 ) glad for ..... All her family was glad for her.  
Semua keluarganya bergembira untuknya.
- (992 ) good for ..... Sunshine is good for tubercular people.  
Sinarmatahari adalah baik bagi pen-  
derita tbc.
- (998 ) grateful for ..... We are grateful for your many favours.  
Kita (merasa) bersyukur untuk budi  
baikmu.
- (1005) grind for ..... Most students grind for their examina-  
tions.  
Kebanyakan pelajar bekerja keras untuk  
ujiannya.
- (1011) grounds for ..... He had good grounds for his complaint.  
Ia mempunyai alasan yang baik untuk  
(menyatakan) keluhannya.
- (1012) grub for ..... The beggar had to grub for his food.  
Pengemis itu harus mengkorek-korek  
untuk mendapatkan makanaanya.

- (1054) hit for ..... He hit the ball for a home run.  
Ia memukul bola untuk suatu putaran.
- (1058) honor for ..... We honored him for his courage.  
Kita menghormati dia untuk keberaniannya.
- (1080) impeach for ..... He was impeached for treason to the state.  
Ia diadili untuk pengkhianatan terhadap negara.
- (1117) indicted for .... The grand jury indicted him for embezzlement.  
Jury agung menuntutnya untuk tindakan penggelapan.
- (1121) indispensable for ..... Eyeglasses are indispensable for myopic people.  
Kacamata perlu sekali bagi penderita rabun dekat.
- (1132) influence for .... His influence was always for our good.  
Pengaruhnya selalu untuk kebaikan kita.
- (1143) inject for ..... The doctor injected him for diphtheria.  
Dokter itu menyuntiknya untuk (mengobati) penyakit diphterinya.
- (1173) interced for ..... The lawyer interceded for his client.  
Pengacara itu menengahi untuk kliennya.
- (1208) jockey for ..... The riders jockeyed for position.  
Pembalap-pembalap kuda itu saling berdesakan untuk mendapatkan posisi yang terdepan.
- (1218) judgement for .... The court gave judgement for the plaintiff.  
Sidang itu memberikan putusan untuk

pelarian itu.

(1220) jump for ..... The crew jumped for safety.

Awak kapal itu berlompatan untuk selamat.

(1271) liable for ..... The truck driver was liable for damages.

Supir truk itu bertanggung jawab untuk kerusakan-kerusakan.

(1287) live for ..... He lived for his own pleasure and profit.

Ia hidup hanya untuk kesenangan dan keuntungan.

(1306) love for ..... He had a great love for his fatherland.

Ia mempunyai cinta yang besar untuk tanah airnya.

(1330) match for ..... He was matched for his opponent.

Ia merupakan pertandingan bagi lawannya.

(1334) measure for ..... The tailor measured him for a suit.

Penjahit itu mengukurnya untuk suatu setelan.

(1358) motive for ..... He had no motive for this crime.

Ia tidak mempunyai dasar untuk kejahatan itu.

(1360) mourn for ..... Everyone mourned for the dead hero.

Setiap orang berduka cita (berkabung) untuk pahlawan yang gugur itu.

(1601) punish for ..... The criminal was punished for many crimes.

Penjahat itu dihukum untuk kejahatan-kejahatannya.

(1612) qualify for ..... Very few could qualify for the finals.

Hanya beberapa yang dapat memenuhi syarat untuk pertandingan final.



- (1635) reason for ..... They had good reason for anger.  
Mereka mempunyai alasan yang baik untuk marah.
- (1646) recompense for ... He was fully recompensed for his services.  
Ia diganjar sepenuhnya untuk masa dinasnya.
- (1657) refit for ..... The ship was refitted for the expedition.  
Kapal itu diperlengkapi untuk suatu ekspedisi.
- (1651) render for ..... They rendered thanks for a safe voyage.  
Mereka menyatakan terimakasihnya untuk suatu pelayaran yang selamat.
- (1702) reputation for .... The store had a reputation for fair dealing.  
Toko itu (mendapat) nama baik untuk jual beli yang jujur.
- (1704) requirement for ... Experience is requirement for this work.  
Pengalaman merupakan syarat untuk pekerjaan ini.
- (1706) requisite for .... Peace is requisite for stable development.  
Kedamaian merupakan prasyarat untuk perkembangan yang mantap.
- (1712) reserved for ..... This table is reserved for others.  
Meja ini dicadangkan untuk yang lainnya.
- (1738) revenge for ..... He sought no revenge for the wrong done him.

- (1308) mad at ..... I was very mad at him.  
Saya amat marah (ke) padanya.
- (1325) marvel at ..... The crowd marvelled at his strength.  
Gerombolan orang itu mengagumi sekali  
pada kekuatannya.
- (1345) miss at ..... He was missing at the roll call.  
Ia tidak berada di tempat pada waktu  
(sewaktu) apel.
- (1350) mock at ..... The crowd mocked at the speaker.  
Gerombolan orang itu mengejek pada si  
pembicara.
- (1367) multiply at ..... Rabbits multiply at a great rate.  
Kelinci berbiak pada kecepatan yang  
besar.
- (1370) murmur at ..... They murmured at his assumption of  
authority.  
Mereka menggerutu pada dugaannya me-  
ngenai kekuasaan (wewenang).
- (1539) present at ..... I was present at the opening performance.  
Saya hadir pada pertunjukan pembukaan.
- (1768) rush at ..... The bull rushed at his tormentor.  
Sapi jantan itu menyerbu (menghambur)  
pada penggodanya.
- (1857) shout at ..... Don't shout at me so loudly.  
Jangan berteriak pada saya begitu  
kerasnya.
- (1851) shied at ..... The horse shied at the big truck.  
Kuda itu takut pada truk yang besar.
- (1915) spring at ..... He sprang suddenly at his assailant.  
Ia melompat dengan tiba-tiba pada pe-  
nyerbunya.

- (1921) stand at ..... The company stood at attention.  
Kumpulan itu berdiri pada sikap siap.
- (1927) start at ..... He started at the sudden noise.  
Ia bergerak dengan cepat pada waktu suara itu terdengar dengan tiba-tiba.
- (1929) stay at ..... The captain stayed at his post till the last.  
Kapten itu tinggal pada posnya sampai yang terakhir.
- (1944) strike at ..... The batter struck wildly at the ball.  
Si pemukul itu memukul bola dengan ngawur (pada) bola itu.
- (2057) toil at ..... We toiled long at our task.  
Kita lama berpayah-payah pada tugas kita.
- (2097) trick at ..... The gambler was tricked at his own game.  
Penjudi itu terkecoh pada permainannya sendiri.
- (2113) umbrage at ..... She took umbrage at his remarks.  
Ia merasa tersinggung pada perkataannya.
- (2184) win at ..... He always wins at poker.  
Ia selalu menang pada permainan poker.
- (963) get at ..... It is hard to get at facts in this case.  
Adalah sukar sampai pada fakta dalam kasus ini.

---

around = sekitar; di sekitar

---

- (2010) talk around ..... He kept talking around the subject.

Ia terus berbicara sekitar subjek itu.

(1026) hang around ..... The boys hung around the poolroom.

Pemuda-pemuda itu mondar-mandir di sekitar ruang judi billiard.

between = antara

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Ada suatu tali persaudaraan antara mereka.

before = dimuka, di hadapan

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Ia bingung di hadapan raja.

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judge.

Si tertuduh akan tampil dimuka hakim.

(1334) kneel before ..... She knelt before the altar and prayed.

Ia berlutut dimuka altar dan berdoa.

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Kekayaannya dikumpulkan dengan jalan tak jujur.

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Mereka diherankan dengan prestasinya.
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Organisasi kita bertambah dengan anggota baru.
- (281) begin by ..... They began by expecting the worse to happen.  
Mereka mulai dengan mengharapkan hal yang paling buruk terjadi.
- (284) beguile by ..... He was beguiled by flattery.  
Ia ditipu dengan rayu-rayuan.
- (292) benefit by ..... He did not benefit by the inheritance.  
Ia tidak mendapat keuntungan dengan warisan itu.
- (306) bind by ..... The young man was bound by his promise.  
Pemuda itu terikat dengan janjinya.
- (360) carry by ..... The motion was carried by acclamation.  
Usul itu dibawakan dengan aklamasi.
- (431) commence by ..... We will commence by playing the national anthem.  
Kita akan mulai dengan memainkan lagu kebangsaan.
- (436) commit by ..... He is committed by an earlier agreement.  
Ia dilibatkan (terlibat) dengan suatu perjanjian yang lebih awal.
- (495) confront by (with) ..... We are confronted by (with) grave problem.  
Kita dihadapkan dengan persoalan yang parah.

- (533) contrast by ..... The colors were contrasted by a dark background.  
Warna-warna itu diperlawankan dengan suatu latar belakang yang berwarna gelap.
- (669) diminished by ..... His income was diminished by half.  
Pendapatannya berkurang (dengan) separuhnya.
- (685) disappointed by ... He was disappointed by what he saw.  
Ia kecewa (dikecewakan) dengan apa yang ia saksikan.
- (720) distinguish by .... He can be distinguished by his white hair.  
Ia dapat dibedakan dengan rambutnya yang putih.
- (723) distract by ..... He was distracted by grief.  
Ia dibingungkan dengan kesusahan (duka cita).
- (737) dominate by (through) ..... He dominated by (through) sheer ability.  
Ia menguasai dengan kemampuan yang menyeluruh.
- (786) encouraged by ..... The candidate was encouraged by the results.  
Si calon itu dibesarkan hatinya dengan hasil-hasilnya.
- (806) enriched by ..... She was enriched by a large inheritance.  
Ia diperkaya (dikayakan) dengan warisan yang besar.

(811) enter by ..... He entered by bribing the doorman.

Ia masuk dengan menyogok penjaga  
pintu.

(957) gain by ..... What do you gain by such methods?

Apa yang kamu peroleh dengan metode  
(cara) semacam ini?

(964) get by ..... He got a permission by a ruse.

Ia mendapatkan ijin dengan tipu mus-  
lihat.

(972) gladden by ..... Everybody was gladden by the good

news.

Setiap orang digembirakan dengan be-  
rita baik itu.

(983) go by ..... You can't go by what he says.

Engkau tidak bisa membentuk suatu  
pendapat dengan apa yang ia katakan.

(1032) hard by ..... The hotel is hard by the bus station.

Hotel itu dekat sekali dengan setas  
siun bis.

(1049) hinder by ..... We were hindered by all the interrup-  
tions.

( Kita terganggu dengan segala interupsi.

(1057) honor by ..... I am honored by your confidence in me.

Saya dihormati dengan keyakinanmu pa-  
daku.

(1066) identify by ..... He was identified by the scar on his

neck.

Ia dikenali dengan bekas luka di  
lehernya.

(1089) improve by ..... Her health was greatly improved by

the rest.

Kesehatannya membaik dengan pesat  
dengan istirahat.

- (1160) inspire by..... We were inspired by their example.  
Kita diilhami dengan tauladan mereka.
- (1222) justify by..... His opinion was justified by events.  
Pendapatnya dibenarkan dengan peristiwa-peristiwa.
- (1261) learn by..... He learned only by constant application.  
Ia belajar hanya dengan minat yang tetap.
- (1295) live by..... He lives by doing odd jobs.  
Ia hidup dengan mengerjakan pekerjaan sambilan.
- (1312) make by..... This rubber is made by a new process.  
*Karet ini dibuat dgn. suatu proses yg baru.*
- (1322) marked by..... His speech was marked by great eloquence.  
Pidatonya ditandai dengan kefasahan lidah yang besar.
- (1329) match by..... His conceit was matched only by his ignorance.  
Kesombongannya hanya diimbangi dengan kebodohnya.
- (1333) measure by..... The applicants are measured by high standards.  
Pelamar diukur dengan standard yang tinggi.
- (1351) mock by..... He was mocked by vain regrets.  
Ia diperolok-olokan dengan penyesalan yang sia-sia itu.



- (1406) offset by..... Her homeliness is offset by her great charm.  
Kesederhanaannya diimbangi dengan daya tariknya yang besar.
- (1427) outraged by..... The assembly was outraged by his accusation.  
Sidang itu dihina (terkena) dengan tuduhannya.
- (1433) overwhelmed by.... The guest was overwhelmed by their attentions.  
Tamu itu dibanjiri dengan perhatian mereka.
- (1448) pay by..... I always pay my bills by check.  
Saya selalu membayar rekening-rekening saya dengan cek.
- (1469) persuade by..... He was not persuaded by our argument.  
Ia tidak mudah diyakinkan dengan argumentasi (alasan) kita.
- (1486) play by..... She learned to play the piano by ear.  
Ia belajar main piano dengan telinga.
- (1494) pleased by..... I was pleased by his acceptance.  
Saya gembira (senang) dengan penerimaannya.
- (1527) preface by (with).. He prefaced his talk by (with) an anecdote.  
Ia mengawali (membuka) pembicaraannya dengan suatu anekdot.
- (1571) profit by..... He profitted by a rise on the market.  
Ia mengambil untung dengan kenaikan (pada) pasaran.

(1592) provoke by..... He was provoked by the frequent interruption.

Ia dibikin marah dengan interupsi yang bertubi-tubi (datangnya).

(1603) punishable by..... Violations will be punishable by dismissal.

Pelanggaran-pelanggaran akan dapat di hukum dengan pemecatan.

(1619) rack by (with).... His body was racked by (with) constant pain.

Badannya tersiksa dengan rasa ngilu yang terus-terusan.

(1671) related by..... We are related by marriage.

Kita dihubungkan (dipertalikan) dengan perkawinan.

(1732) return by..... She returned by bus.

Ia kembali dengan bis.

(1885) secure by..... The loan is secured by a mortgage.

Pinjaman itu dikukuhkan dengan sebuah surat hipotek.

(1833) set by..... He set his watch by observatory time.

Ia mencocokkan arlojinya dengan waktu observatorium.

(1961) subsist by..... The bandits subsisted by looting and pillage.

Penjahat-penjahat hidup dengan merampok.

(1964) succeed by..... He succeeded by sheer will power.

Ia berhasil dengan kemauan melulu.

(1975) supplemented by... His income was supplemented by outside work.

Pendapatannya ditambah (dilengkapi)  
dengan kerja luar (ngobyek).

(1983) surprised by..... They were surprised by their friends.

Mereka heran dengan teman mereka.

(1991) swear by..... The family swears by the new car.

Keluarga itu percaya dengan mobil  
baru itu.

(2045) thrill by..... We were thrilled by the news of vic-  
tory.

Kita terharu dengan berita kemenangan  
itu.

(2067) touch by (with)... The judge was touched by (with) pity.

Hakim itu tersentuh dengan perasaan  
kasihan.

(2086) treat by..... The growth was treated by x-rays.

Yang tumbuh diobati dengan sinar x.

(2118) undaunted by..... They were undaunted by the obstacles

in their path.

Mereka sekali-sekali tidak takut dengan  
rintangan di jalan mereka.

(2119) understand by..... What am I to understand by your remark?

Apa yang harus saya fahami dengan per-  
taanmu itu?

---

down = merendahkan

---

(1255) laugh down..... He tried to laugh down the opposition.

Ia mencoba tertawa merendahkan pihak  
oposisi.

---

during = selama

---

( 2) abandon during.....He abandoned everything during the retreat.

Ia meninggalkan segala-galanya selama pengunduran itu.

---

for = untuk, bagi

---

( 66) adapt for..... The script was adapted for television.

Naskah itu disesuaikan untuk televisi.

( 57) act for..... My lawyer will act for me in the case.

Pengacara saya akan bertindak untukku dalam hal ini.

( 69) adaptable for..... This tool is adaptable for many uses.

Alat ini sesuai untuk bermacam-macam kegunaan.

( 73) adequate for..... The money was not adequate for the purpose.

Uang itu tidaklah memadai untuk tujuan itu.

( 80) adjust for..... Adjust the light for maximum comfortable.

Aturlah cahayanya untuk enaknya (nikmatnya).

( 133) amass for..... He wanted to amass money for his old age.

Ia ingin mengumpulkan uang untuk masa tuanya.



- ( 161) antidote for.....There is no antidote for this poison.  
Tidak ada penawar untuk racun ini.
- ( 183) appetite for..... He has an immense appetite for good food.  
Ia mempunyai nafsu makan yang besar untuk makanan yang enak.
- ( 185) apply for..... He applied for the position.  
Ia melamar untuk pekerjaan itu.
- ( 191) approach for..... He approached the banker for a loan.  
Ia mendekati bankir itu untuk suatu pinjaman.
- ( 193) appropriate for.... Ice cream is appropriate for a hot day.  
Es krim cocok untuk hari yang panas.
- ( 227) atone for..... It will be hard for him to atone for the crime.  
Akan sukarlah baginya untuk menebus kejahatannya.
- ( 241) augur for..... The situation augurs well for our cause.  
Situasi memberi harapan baik bagi perkara kita.
- ( 268) basis for..... We have a sound basis for agreement.  
Kita mempunyai dasar yang bagus untuk suatu perjanjian.
- ( 315) book for..... The play was booked for the season.  
Sandiwara itu dibukukan (didaftar) untuk musim itu.
- ( 351) capacity for..... He has capacity for hard work.  
Ia mempunyai suatu kesanggupan untuk bekerja keras.

( 363) cast for..... He was cast for the leading part in the play.

Ia diberi peranan untuk bagian yang penting dalam sandiwara itu.

( 373) celebrated for..... Edison was celebrated for his many inventions.

Edison diperingati untuk penemuannya yang banyak.

( 397) cite for..... The soldier was cited for bravery in action.

Perajurit itu disebut-sebut untuk keberaniannya dalam bertindak.

( 398) clamor for..... The peasants clamored for land.

Petani-petani berpekok untuk tanah (mereka).

( 426) come for..... The cleaners came for the rugs.

Tukang pembersih datang untuk (membersihkan) permadani.

( 437) commit for..... The prisoner was committed for observation.

Tawanan itu disertai tugas untuk pengawasan.

( 450) compensate for..... They must be compensated for their losses.

Mereka haruslah diganti untuk kerugian mereka.

( 466) composed for..... The music was composed for the occasion.

Musik itu disusun untuk perayaan itu.

( 471) conceive for..... She conceived a high regard for him.

Ia menginginkan suatu kehormatan tinggi untuknya.

( 475) concerned for..... They were concerned for his health.

Mereka menaruh perhatian untuk ke - sehatannya.

( 520) contempt for..... He felt only contempt for such actions.

Ia merasa hanya dipandang rendah untuk perbuatan semacam itu.

( 531) contract for..... The dealer contracted for a year's supply.

Pedagang itu mengikat diri untuk suatu penyediaan selama satu tahun.

Pedagang itu mengkontrak untuk persediaan satu tahun.

( 537) convenient for..... Everything is convenient for immediate use.

Segalanya menyenangkan (menyakinkan) untuk segera dipakai.

( 552) correct for..... A tuxedo is correct for formal wear.

Suatu jas pendek tepat untuk pakaian resmi.

( 554) correspond for..... He corresponds for the local newspaper.

Ia bekerja untuk surat kabar setempat sebagai koresponden.

( 561) cram for..... She crammed for the final examinations.

Ia menghafalkan benar-benar untuk menempuh ujian akhir.

( 591) defeat for..... He was defeated for reelection.

Ia dikalahkan untuk pemilihan ulangan.

- ( 607) demand for..... There was a demand for his resignation.  
Ada suatu tuntutan untuk perletakan jabatan.
- ( 533) destined for..... The candidate was destined for the Presidency.  
Calon itu ditakdirkan untuk menjadi presiden.  
Calon itu ditakdirkan untuk menduduki kursi kepresidenan.
- ( 651) die for..... Let us die for our cause.  
Marilah mati untuk perkara (persoalan) kita ini.
- ( 682) disagreeable for.... It must be disagreeable for you.  
Pastilah amat kurang enak bagimu.
- ( 689) disdain for..... I have only disdain for such behavior.  
Untuk kelakuan semacam itu hanya ku pandang rendah.
- ( 713) disqualified for... He disqualified himself for the final game.  
Ia mengatakan dirinya tidak cakap untuk pertandingan final.
- ( 762) educated for..... He was educated for the ministry.  
Ia dididik untuk kependetaan.
- ( 766) eligible for..... This young man is eligible for the job.  
Pemuda itu cocok (pantas dipilih) untuk pekerjaan itu.
- ( 779) employed for..... She was employed only for a week's trial.



Ia diupah hanya untuk masa percobaan seminggu.

( 796) engage for..... He was engaged for the holiday season.

Ia ditanggung untuk musim liburan itu.

( 808) enrol for..... He enrolled for the new courses.

Ia mendaftarkan untuk kursus yang baru itu.

( 812) enter for..... I shall not enter for the finals.

Saya tidak akan mendaftarkan untuk pertandingan final.

( 819) entrain for..... The troops entrained for the front.

Pasukan itu di keretaapikan untuk garis depan.

( 839) evidence for..... The evidence for conviction is overwhelming.

Bukti untuk pernyataan salah berlimpah-limpah.

( 849) exchange for..... He exchanged his old car for a new one.

Ia menukarkan mobil tuanya untuk (mendapatkan) yang baru.

( 897) favorable for..... The weather is favorable for our picnic.

Cuaca baik bagi tamasya kita.

( 925) fit for ..... This meat is not fit for a dog.

Daging ini tidak cocok untuk anjing.

(926) fitted for ..... The room is fitted for laboratory use.

Ruang ini disesuaikan untuk penggunaan laboratorium.

- (939 ) frame for ..... They framed him for the murder.  
Mereka mengaturnya (merencanakannya)  
untuk pembunuhan itu.
- (962 ) gasp for ..... The wounded man gasp for breath.  
Orang laki-laki yang terluka itu  
megap-megap untuk bernafas.
- (965 ) get for ..... I will not get for this.  
Saya tidak akan menyuruhmu untuk hal  
ini.
- (966 ) gird for ..... They girded themselves for a long  
struggle.  
Mereka menyiapkan dirinya untuk suatu  
perjuangan yang lama.
- (970 ) glad for ..... All her family was glad for her.  
Semua keluarganya bergembira untuknya.
- (992 ) good for ..... Sunshine is good for tubercular people.  
Sinarmatahari adalah baik bagi pen-  
derita tbc.
- (998 ) grateful for ..... We are grateful for your many favours.  
Kita (merasa) bersyukur untuk budi  
baikmu.
- (1005) grind for ..... Most students grind for their examina-  
tions.  
Kebanyakan pelajar bekerja keras untuk  
ujiannya.
- (1011) grounds for ..... He had good grounds for his complaint.  
Ia mempunyai alasan yang baik untuk  
(menyatakan) keluhannya.
- (1012) grub for ..... The beggar had to grub for his food.  
Pengemis itu harus mengkorek-korek  
untuk mendapatkan makanannya.

(1054) hit for ..... He hit the ball for a home run.

Ia memukul bola untuk suatu putaran.

(1058) honor for ..... We honored him for his courage.

Kita menghormati dia untuk keberaniannya.

(1080) impeach for ..... He was impeached for treason to the state.

Ia diadili untuk pengkhianatan terhadap negara.

(1117) indicted for .... The grand jury indicted him for embezzlement.

Jury agung menuntutnya untuk tindakan penggelapan.

(1121) indispensable for ..... Eyeglasses are indispensable for myopic people.

Kacamata perlu sekali bagi penderita rabun dekat.

(1132) influence for .... His influence was always for our good.

Pengaruhnya selalu untuk kebaikan kita.

(1143) inject for ..... The doctor injected him for diphtheria.

Dokter itu menyuntiknya untuk (mengobati) penyakit diphterinya.

(1173) interceded for ..... The lawyer interceded for his client.

Pengacara itu menengahi untuk kliennya.

(1208) jockey for ..... The riders jockeyed for position.

Pembalap-pembalap kuda itu saling berdesakan untuk mendapatkan posisi yang terdepan.

(1218) judgement for .... The court gave judgement for the plaintiff.

Sidang itu memberikan putusan untuk

pelarian itu.

(1220) jump for ..... The crew jumped for safety.

Awak kapal itu berlompatan untuk selamat.

(1271) liable for ..... The truck driver was liable for damages.

Supir truk itu bertanggung jawab untuk kerusakan-kerusakan.

(1287) live for ..... He lived for his own pleasure and profit.

Ia hidup hanya untuk kesenangan dan keuntungan.

(1306) love for ..... He had a great love for his fatherland.

Ia mempunyai cinta yang besar untuk tanah airnya.

(1330) match for ..... He was matched for his opponent.

Ia merupakan pertandingan bagi lawannya.

(1334) measure for ..... The tailor measured him for a suit.

Penjahit itu mengukurnya untuk suatu setelan.

(1358) motive for ..... He had no motive for this crime.

Ia tidak mempunyai dasar untuk kejahatan itu.

(1360) mourn for ..... Everyone mourned for the dead hero.

Setiap orang berduka cita (berkabung) untuk pahlawan yang gugur itu.

(1601) punish for ..... The criminal was punished for many crimes.

Penjahat itu dihukum untuk kejahatan-kejahatannya.

(1612) qualify for ..... Very few could qualify for the finals.

Hanya beberapa yang dapat memenuhi syarat untuk pertandingan final.

(1635) reason for ..... They had good reason for anger.

Mereka mempunyai alasan yang baik untuk marah.

(1646) recompense for ... He was fully recompensed for his services.

Ia diganjar sepenuhnya untuk masa dinasny.

(1657) refit for ..... The ship was refitted for the expedition.

Kapal itu diperlengkapi untuk suatu ekspedisi.

(1651) render for ..... They rendered thanks for a safe voyage.

Mereka menyatakan terimakasihnya untuk suatu pelayaran yang selamat.

(1702) reputation for .... The store had a reputation for fair dealing.

Toko itu (mendapat) nama baik untuk jual beli yang jujur.

(1704) requirement for ... Experience is requirement for this work.

Pengalaman merupakan syarat untuk pekerjaan ini.

(1706) requisite for .... Peace is requisite for stable development.

Kedamaian merupakan prasyarat untuk perkembangan yang mantap.

(1712) reserved for ..... This table is reserved for others.

Meja ini dicadangkan untuk yang lainnya.

(1738) revenge for ..... He sought no fevenge for the wrong done him.

Ia tidak menuntut pembalasan dendam  
untuk kesalahan yang ditimpakan pada-  
nya.

(1744) reward for ..... He was rewarded for his many achieve-  
ments.

Ia diganjar untuk amalannya yang banyak.

(1749) ripe for ..... The situation was ripe for a showdown.  
Situasinya sudah matang untuk suatu  
perjuangan (yang menentukan kalah-  
menang).

(1766) run for ..... He agreed to run for President.

Ia setuju untuk menjadi calon Presiden.

(1776) sanction for ..... Whose sanction have you for this plan?

Ijin siapakah yang kau miliki untuk  
rencana ini?

(1779) save for ..... We managed to save for our old rage.

Kita sanggup menabung untuk masa tua  
kita.

(1781) say for ..... What have you to say for yourself?

Apa yang harus kamu katakan untuk  
dirimu sendiri? (untuk membela diri).

(1821) sell for ..... The property was sold for taxes.

Harta milik (kekayaan) itu dijual  
untuk melunasi pajak.

(1828) serve for ..... The attic now serves for a laboratory.

Loteng itu sekarang memenuhi untuk  
suatu laboratorium.

(1834) set for ..... We are all set for the beginning of  
the game.

Kita semuanya sudah siap untuk per-  
mulaan permainan itu.

- (1374) nail for ..... They nailed him for the crime.  
Mereka menangkapnya untuk kejahatan itu.
- (1378) natural for ..... He was a natural for the part.  
Ia seorang yang cocok untuk bagian itu.
- (1383) necessity for ..... There is no necessity for anxiety.  
Tak ada keharusan untuk beragu-ragu.
- (1402) occasion for ..... It was an occasion for rejoicing.  
Ini merupakan suatu saat untuk bersuka cita.
- (1410) opportunity for .. There was little opportunity <sup>for</sup> discussion.  
Ada kesempatan kecil untuk berdiskusi.
- (1419) order for ..... This order is for immediate delivery.  
Pesanan ini untuk kiriman cepat.
- (1421) organize for ..... We must organize for our rights.  
Kita harus bersatu untuk hak-hak kita.
- (1457) perfect for ..... It is a perfect day for swimming.  
Hari ini amat baik sekali untuk berenang.
- (1461) perish for ..... Many idealists have perished for their beliefs.  
Banyak kaum idealis binasa untuk keyakinan mereka.
- (1475) petition for ..... They petitioned for a redress of grievances.  
Mereka memohon untuk suatu perbaikan (pemulihan) dendam.
- (1483) plan for ..... The committee planned for a large attendance.

Panitya itu memperinci (merencanakan)  
untuk suatu hadirin yang besar.

(1487) play for ..... He made a play for her attention.

Ia membuat suatu permainan untuk me-  
narik perhatiannya.

(1497) plot for ..... They plotted for the overthrow of the  
tyrant.

Mereka bersekongkol untuk mengguling-  
kan tirani itu.

(1498) plug for ..... We plugged vigorously for our team.

Kita dengan giat mengumandangkan untuk  
team kita.

(1514) pray for ..... The congregation prayed for our  
victory.

Kongregasi itu berdoa untuk kemenang-  
an kita.

(1516) precedent for .... There is no precedent for this situ-  
ation.

Tidak ada pertanda untuk keadaan ini.

(1525) predilection for ..He had strong predilection for gambling.

Ia mempunyai kegemaran yang kuat untuk  
berjudi.

(1542) preserve for ..... Fortune preserved him for greater  
things.

Nasib baik melindunginya untuk hal-  
hal yang lebih besar.

(1583) prostitute for ... He prostituted his talents for merce-  
nary ends.

Ia melacurkan bakatnya untuk tujuan  
mencari untung saja.

(1589) provide for ..... He provided for his children's future.



Ia berjaga-jaga untuk masa depan  
anak-anaknya.

(1904) speak for ..... The lawyer spoke for the defence.

Pengacara itu berbicara untuk pem-  
belaan.

(1949) struck for ..... They struck for better condition.

Mereka mogok untuk (mendapatkan) sya-  
rat yang lebih baik.

(1951) struggle for ..... He struggled for a just settlement of  
his claims.

Ia berjuang untuk suatu penyelesaian  
yang jujur mengenai tuntutananya.

(1963) substitute for ... Saccharine is not good substitute  
for sugar.

Sakarin bukanlah suatu pengganti yang  
baik untuk gula.

(1967) sue for ..... We sued him for heavy damage.

Kita menuntut (ganti rugi) kepadanya  
untuk kerusakan berat itu.

(1969) sufficient for ... My pension is just sufficient for my  
needs.

Pensiunku cukuplah untuk kebutuhan-  
kebutuhanku.

(1970) suitable for ..... The photograph is suitable for framing.

Potret itu cocok untuk diberi bingkai  
(berbingkai).

(2019) taste for ..... He has a taste for a fine wine.

Ia mempunyai selera untuk anggur yang  
baik.

(2036) thankful for ..... I am thankful for my good health.

Saya berterimakasih banyak untuk ke-  
sehatan saya yang baik.

- (2062) tops for ..... This car is tops for performance.  
Mobil ini jempolan untuk daya tahannya.
- (2068) touch for ..... He touched me for a loan.  
Ia menyentuh saya untuk suatu pinjaman.  
(Ia memohon kepada saya suatu pinjaman.)
- (2087) treat for ..... The doctor treated him for arthritis.  
Dokter itu memberi perawatan padanya  
untuk penyakit arthritis.
- (2104) trust for ..... I will trust you for the rest of the  
loan.  
Saya akan mempercayaimu untuk sisa pin-  
jaman itu.
- (2108) try for ..... He decided to try for the prize.  
Ia memutuskan untuk mencoba untuk men-  
dapatkan hadiah itu.
- (2123) unfavourable for ..... The weather is unfavourable for  
our picnic.  
Cuaca tidak baik untuk tamasya kita.
- (2132) unprovided for ..... They were unprovided for such an  
emergency.  
Mereka tidak disiapkan untuk keadaan  
darurat semacam itu.
- (2138) useful for .... Old razor blades are useful for scrap-  
ing paint.  
Pisau cukur kuno itu bermanfaat untuk  
mengorek cat.
- (2154) vie for ..... Many contestants vied for the prize.  
Banyak pengikut kontes berlomba (ber-  
saing) untuk hadiah itu.
- (2194) work for ..... He works for the Broad Health.  
Ia bekerja untuk jawatan Kesehatan.

(2207) write for ..... He has always written for a living.

Ia selalu menulis untuk mendapatkan nafkahnya.

(2210) yen for ..... She has a yen for sweets.

Ia mempunyai satu yen untuk membeli gula-gula.

(2213) zeal for ..... His zeal for reform was only a pretense.

Semangatnya untuk pembaruan hanyalah suatu kepura-puraan saja.

(2215) zealous for ..... She was zealous for his welfare.

Ia giat untuk kesejahteraannya.

(2217) zest for ..... He had a keen zest for winter sports.

Ia mempunyai semangat yang berkobar untuk olah raga musim dingin.

from = dari

( 9 ) aberration from ... The action was an aberration from the normal.

Tindakan itu merupakan suatu penyimpangan dari hal yang normal (kenormalan).

( 17 ) abridge from ..... The edition is abridged from the original.

Terbitan ini diringkaskan dari yang asli.

( 20 ) absolve from ..... He was absolved from guilt for the crime.

Ia dibebaskan dari kesalahan, untuk kejahatan itu.

( 21 ) absorb from ..... The earth absorbs moisture from the rain.

Bumi mendapatkan air dari hujan.

( 25) abstract from ..... His attention was abstracted from the problem.

Perhatiannya terlepas dari persoalan itu.

( 67) adopt from ..... The play was adopted from the novel.

Sandiwara itu diangkat dari novel itu.

(116) alienate from ..... They were alienate from their purpose.

Mereka dijauhkan dari tujuan mereka.

(127) aloof from ..... He held himself aloof from dispute.

Ia menjaga dirinya jauh dari pertengkaran.

(128) alter from ..... He is much altered from his former appearance.

Ia banyak berubah dari keadaannya dulu.

(173) appeal from ..... There is no appeal from the Supreme Court.

Tidak ada suatu permohonan dari Mahkamah Agung.

(178) appear from ..... It appears from the evidence that he is guilty.

(itu) Tampak jelas dari pembuktian bahwa ia itu salah.

(242) augur from ..... Nothing can be augured from his attitude.

Tak satupun dapat diramalkan dari sikapnya.

(293) benefit from ..... They benefited from the delay.

Mereka mengambil faedah dari penundaan itu.

(324) borrow from ..... He borrowed many books from the library.

Ia meminjam banyak buku dari perpustakaan.

- (343) call from ..... She called from a telephone booth.  
Ia menelpon dari kotak telepon (umum).
- (403) clear from ..... He cleared the matter from his mind.  
Ia menghilangkan persoalan itu dari benaknya.
- (427) come from ..... The wine comes from France.  
Anggur itu berasal dari Perancis.
- (432) Commence from ..... The race commenced from the city hall.  
Perlombaan itu bermula (mulai) dari balai kota.
- (468) conceal from ..... He concealed the fact from his questioner.  
Ia menyembunyikan kenyataan dari daftar pertanyaan itu.
- (505) consider from ..... We considered the question from all angles.  
Kita mempertimbangkan pertanyaan itu dari segala sudut.
- (544) convert from ..... They converted from their evil ways.  
Mereka bertobat dari kejahatan mereka.
- (559) cover from ..... We took cover from the storm.  
Kita berlindung dari serangan badai.
- (579) date from ..... The painting dates from the 16th century.  
Lukisan itu bertanggalkan dari abad 16.  
Lukisan itu diberi bertanggal dari abad 16.
- (590) deduce from ..... What do you deduce from these events?  
Apa yang kamu simpulkan dari peristiwa itu?
- (595) defend from ..... Defend me from my enemies.

Lindungilah daku dari musuh-musuhku.

( 599) deflect from..... The bullet was deflected from its path.

Peluru itu menyimpang dari jalannya.

( 604) deliver from..... Deliver me from enemies.

Bebaskan daku dari musuh-musuhku.

Bebaskan hamba dari musuh-musuh hamba.

( 608) demand from..... What shall we demand from them?

Apa yang akan kita tuntutan darinya?

( 611) demur from..... He demurred from the decision.

Ia mengajukan keberatan-keberatan dari keputusan itu.

( 614) depart from..... His account departed from the facts.

Perhitungannya menyimpang dari kenyataannya.

( 615) depend from..... The lamp depends from the ceiling.

Lampu itu menggantung dari langit-langit.

( 621) derive from..... Authority derives from the will or the people.

Wewenang (kekuasaan) berasal dari kehendak rakyat.

( 622) derogate from..... He derogated from the authority of Washington.

Ia mundur dari pemerintahan Washington.

( 629) desire from..... We desire nothing from you.

Kita tidak menginginkan apa-apa dari mu.

( 631) desist from ..... Do not desist from your efforts to succeed.

Jangan berhenti dari usahamu supaya berhasil.

- ( 639) deter from..... Nothing can deter me from my course.  
Tak satupun dapat membuatku menyerah dari tujuanku.
- ( 641) detract from..... Criticism does not detract from his fame.  
Kritik-kritik tidaklah menjauhkan dari kemasyhurannya.
- ( 643) deviate from..... Let us not deviate from our plan.  
Marilah kita tidak menyimpang dari rencana kita.
- ( 667) digress from..... Do not digress from the subject.  
Jangan menyimpang dari pembicaraan.
- ( 699) disengage from.... Can you disengage yourself from the group?  
Dapatkah kamu melepaskan diri dari kelompok itu?
- ( 705) dispense from..... The mayor was dispensed from all responsibilities.  
Walikota itu dibebaskan dari semua tanggung jawabnya.
- ( 716) dissociate from... He dissociated himself from the group.  
Ia memisahkan diri dari kelompok itu.
- ( 719) distinct from..... The new plan is quite distinct from the old.  
Rencana yang baru itu sama sekali berbeda dari yang lama.
- ( 722) distinguish from.. Dialect must be distinguished from argot.  
Dialek harus dibedakan dari bahasa slang.

- ( 725) distract from..... He did not like to be distracted from his work.  
Ia tidak suka dipisahkan dari pekerjaannya.
- ( 726) diverge from..... The road diverged sharply from the highway.  
Jalan itu menyimpang dengan tajam dari jalan raya.
- (727) divert from..... They diverted the funds from old investments.  
Mereka mengalihkan dana itu dari penanaman modal yang lama.
- ( 732) divide from..... The judiciary is divided from the executive.  
Pengadilan dipisahkan dari badan eksekutif.
- ( 776) emerge from..... The statesman emerged from his retirement.  
Negarawan itu muncul dari pengasingannya.
- ( 777) emigrate from..... They decided to emigrate from their country.  
Mereka memutuskan untuk beremigrasi dari negaranya.
- ( 838) estrange from..... He was estranged from family.  
Ia dijauhkan (diasingkan) dari keluarga.
- ( 841) evident from..... It is evident from his behaviour that he lies.  
Adalah terang dari tingkah lakunya bahwa ia berbohong.



- ( 843) exact from (of).....A heavy ransom was exacted from (of) the parents.  
Suatu tebusan yang besar dituntutkan dari orang tuanya.
- ( 846) excepted from..... They excepted him from further service.  
Mereka mengecualikan<sup>nya</sup> dari pelayanan selanjutnya.
- ( 850) exclude from..... This group must be excluded from the meeting.  
Kelompok itu haruslah diasingkan dari perundingan.
- ( 853) excuse from..... All men over forty are excused from service.  
Semua laki-laki di atas 40 dibebaskan dari dinas militer.
- ( 854) exempt from..... Government property is exempt from taxation.  
Kekayaan negara bebas dari pajak.
- ( 855) exonerate from.... The accused was exonerated from guilt.  
Si tertuduh dibebaskan dari hukuman.
- ( 857) expect from..... We expect a good return from the investment.  
Kita mengharapkan suatu imbalan yang baik dari penanaman modal.
- ( 867) express from..... The juice was expressed from the grape.  
Air buah itu dikeluarkan dari buah anggur.
- ( 869) extort from..... Excessive ransom was extorted from the parents.

Uang tebusan yang berlebih-lebihan  
diperaskan dari orang tuanya.

( 870) extricate from.... No one could extricate him from the  
difficulty.

Tak seorangpun dapat membebaskannya  
dari kesukaran itu.

( 871) exude from..... Pus exuded from the infected wound.  
Nanah keluar dari luka yang infeksi  
itu.

( 889) far from..... The result are far from satisfactory.  
Hasilnya jauh dari memuaskan.

( 930) flinch from..... A braveman will not flinch from dan-  
ger.

Seorang yang berani tidak akan meng-  
hindar dari bahaya.

( 935) forbear from..... They forbore from hurting his feelings.  
Mereka menahan dirinya dari tindakan  
melukai perasaannya.

( 941) free from..... The family is now free from debt.  
Keluarga itu sekarang bebas dari hu-  
tang.

( 985) go from..... I go from the assumption that he is  
honest.

Saya bertolak dari sangkaan bahwa ia  
jujur.

(1015) guard from..... Guard us from our enemies.

Lindungilah kita dari musuh-musuh kita.

(1019) gush from..... The oil gushed from the well.

Minyak itu membersit dari sumur.

(1040) hear from..... I never expect to hear from him again.

Saya tidak pernah mengharapkan mendeng

ar kabar darinya lagi.

(1048) hide from..... He hid the papers from the searchers.

Ia menyembunyikan kertas-kertas itu dari pencarinya.

(1050) hinder from..... No one will hinder you from leaving.

Tak seorangpun akan menghalangimu dari kepergianmu.

(1127) infer from..... What do you infer from his remarks?

Apa yang kamu simpulkan dari perka-  
taannya?

(1073) immune from..... The athlete seemed immune from fatigue.

Olahragawan itu nampaknya kalis dari kecapaian.

(1150) inquire from..... He inquired directions from the policeman.

Ia meminta petunjuk-petunjuk dari polisi itu.

(Ia menanyakan arah dari polisi itu).

(1155) inseparable from.. Good health is inseparable from moderation.

Kesehatan yang baik tidak <sup>ter</sup>pisahkan dari kesederhanaan.

(1203) isolate from..... His house was isolated from others.

Rumahnya terpencil (terpisah) dari yang lainnya.

(1215) judge from..... You can't always judge from appearances.

Engkau tidak akan selalu bisa menilai dari luarnya (apa yang tampak).

(1238) know from..... They have known each other from childhood.

Mereka saling mengenal dari (sejak, sedari) kecil.

- (1262) learn from ..... They learned much from the professor.  
Mereka belajar banyak dari profesor itu.
- (1314) make from ..... The ornament was made from seashells.  
Hiasan itu dibuat dari kerang laut.
- (1436) part from ..... We had to part from our friends.  
Kita harus berpisah dari teman-teman kita.
- (1474) pervert from ..... The funds were perverted from their purpose.  
Dana itu diputarbalikkan dari tujuan mereka.
- (1501) post from ..... The letter was posted from Chicago.  
Surat itu diposkan dari Chicago.
- (1520) precipitated from . The salt was precipitated from solution.  
Garam itu diendapkan dari penguraian.
- (1522) precluded from .... No possibility was precluded from our thoughts.  
Tidak ada kemungkinan bisa dihindarkan dari pikiran-pikiran kita.
- (1544) preserve from ..... Intense cold preserved the food from decay.  
Pendinginan yang hebat melindungi makanan dari kebusukan.
- (1548) press from ..... The wine was pressed from the grapes.  
(minuman) Anggur itu diperas dari buah anggur.
- (1588) protect from ..... The tress protected us from the wind.

Pohon-pohon itu melindungi kita dari angin.

(1622) raise from .... She raised the orphan from his infancy.

Ia memelihara anak itu sedari kecilnya.

(1624) rally from .... They soon rallied from their first defeat.

Mereka segera hidup kembali dari kekalahan mereka yang pertama.

(1631) read from ..... The lawyer read slowly from the record.

Pengacara itu membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dari catatan.

(1636) reason from ... We must reason from valid promises.

Kita harus mengeluarkan pendapat dari premis yang benar.

(1639) recede from ... The flood receded from the land.

Air bah itu surut dari daratan.

(1645) recoil from ... She recoiled from the impending danger.

Ia mengundurkan diri (surut) dari bahaya yang bakal datang.

(1650) recover from ... He soon recovered from his illness.

Ia segera sembuh dari penyakitnya.

(1651) recreant from .... He is a recreant from our cause.

Ia seorang pengkhianat dari persoalan (perkara) kita.

(1652) recuperate from .. She recuperated from the shock of his death.

Ia pulih kembali (sembuh) dari kekagetan atas kematiannya.

(1653) redeem from ... The watch was redeemed from the pawn

broker.

Arloji itu ditebus dari pemilik rumah gadai.

- (1660) refrain from ..... Please refrain from smoking in the hall.  
Cegahlah diri anda (dari) merokok di gedung ini.
- (1675) release from ..... He was released from his obligation to us.  
Ia dibebaskan dari kewajibannya kepada (terhadap) kita.
- (1675) relieve from ..... He was relieved from duty last week.  
Ia digantikan dari tugasnya seminggu yang lalu.
- (1688) remove from ..... The case was removed from his jurisdiction.  
Persoalannya itu dipindahkan dari kekuasaannya.
- (1708) rescue from ..... The crew was rescued from the sinking ship.  
Awak kapal diselamatkan dari kapal yang tenggelam.
- (1721) rest from ..... It was time to rest from his labors.  
Sudah waktunya beristirahat dari pekerjaannya.
- (1724) restrain from ..... The policeman restrained him from further violence.  
Polisi itu mencegahnya (mencegangnya) dari kekerasan lebih lanjut.
- (1726) result from ..... Nothing good can result from this measure.  
Tak ada yang baik yang <sup>di</sup>timbul dari pengukuran ini.



(1729) retire from ..... He decided to retire from business.

Ia memutuskan untuk mengundurkan diri  
dari dunia perdagangan.

(1733) return from ..... We have just returned from our trip  
abroad.

Kita baru saja kembali dari per-  
jalanan kita ke luar negeri.

(1743) revulsion from .... She experienced a revulsion from  
him.

Ia mengalami reaksi tiba-tiba dari-  
nya.

(1753) rise from ..... He rose from humble beginnings.

Ia bangkit dari permulaan yang se-  
derhana.

(Ia mulai dari permulaan yang se-  
derhana).

(1771) safe from ..... Here you will be safe from harm.

Di sini engkau akan selamat (aman)  
dari kejahatan.

(1780) screen from ..... The children were carefully screened  
from harm.

Anak-anak dengan hati-hati dilindungi  
dari kejahatan.

(1802) seclusion from ... The monk sought seclusion from the  
world.

Rahib itu mencari tempat yang ter-  
pencil dari dunia.

(1806) secure from ..... My family is secure from danger.

Keluarga saya aman dari (terlindung  
dari) bahaya.

(1809) seduce from ..... They were seduced from their  
 allegiance.

Mereka terseret dari kesetiaan  
 mereka.

(1813) see from ..... He saw the accident from the  
 beginning.

Ia melihat kecelakaan itu (se)  
 dari permulaan.

(1825) separate from ..... Nothing could separate him from  
 his books.

Tak satupun dapat memisahkannya  
 dari bukunya.

(1840) sever from ..... One defendant was severed from  
 the case.

Satu terdakwa diputuskan hubung-  
 annya dari perkara itu.

(1841) shade from ..... Trees shaded us from the glare  
 of the sun.

Pohon-pohon melindungi kita dari  
 terik matahari.

(1852) shield from ..... They shield their eyes from the  
 sun.

Mereka melindungi mata mereka  
 dari (sinar) matahari.

(1866) sift from ..... Some facts were sift from many



rumours.

Beberapa fakta ditapis dari kabar angin.

(1895) snatch from ..... She was snatched from danger just in time.

Ia direnggutkan dari bahaya tepat pada waktunya.

(1905) speak from ..... Everyone felt that he spoke from the heart.

Setiap orang merasa bahwa ia berbicara dari lubuk hatinya.

(1936) stem from ..... All his troubles stemmed from his early poverty.

Segala kesukarannya berasal dari kemiskinannya dulu.

(1941) stricken from ..... His testimony was stricken from the record.

Surat warisnya dicoret dari catatan.

(1994) swerve from ..... The car swerved sharply from the truck.

Mobil itu menyimpang dengan tajam dari prahoto itu.

(2052) tired from ..... She was tired from the long walk.

Ia capai dari berjalan jauh.

(2079) transfer from ..... He has been transferred from his former position.

Ia telah dioper dari kedudukannya yang dulu.

(2084) translate from ..... The book was translated from the German.

Buku itu diterjemahkan dari bahasa Jerman.

(2101) true from ..... He is true from selfish motives.

Ia benar hanya dari motip-motip yang

mementingkan diri sendiri.

(2143) vary from ..... An etching varies from a steel engraving.

Suatu sket pada logam berbeda dari suatu pengukiran baja.

(2145) veer from ..... The ship veered from its course.

Kapal itu memutar dari arahnya.

(2171) warp from ..... The post was warped from its course.

Tiang itu diputar dari kedudukan aslinya.

(2178) wean from ..... The baby was weaned from liquid foods.

Anak itu disapih dari makanan cair.

(2188) withdraw from ..... They withdraw from the room during the discussion.

Mereka mengundurkan diri dari ruang itu selama diskusi.

(2195) work from ..... She has worked from her childhood.

Ia bekerja sedari kecilnya.

(2204) wrest from ..... He wrested his property from their grasp.

Ia merebut harta miliknya dari cengkeraman mereka.

(2208) write from ..... He wrote the account from memory.

Ia menuliskan perhitungan itu dari ingatan.

(1916) spring from ..... He seemed to spring from nowhere.

Ia nampaknya muncul dari ketiadaan.

in = dalam

(277) becoming in ..... She is very becoming in black.

Ia amat serasi dalam pakaian (ber-

warna) hitam.

- (282) begin in ..... The race will begin in a moment.  
Pertandingan itu akan mulai dalam waktu beberapa saat. lagi.
- (288) believe in ..... He did not believe in occultism.  
Ia tidak percaya dalam hal ilmu gaib.
- (357) careless in ..... He was very careless in speech.  
Ia amat teledor dalam pidatonya.
- (374) center in ..... An egoist's world centers in himself.  
Suatu dunianya orang egoist berpusat dalam dirinya sendiri.
- (409) clever at (in) .... The boy is clever at (in) mathematics.  
Anak itu pandai dalam matematik.
- (415) coalesce in (into). The group coalesced in (into) one large mass.  
Kelompok itu bergabung dalam suatu masa yang besar.
- (423) combine in ..... The companies combined in a cartel.  
Perusahaan itu berpadu dalam suatu perkumpulan.
- (452) compete in ..... The winners competed in a final contest.  
Pemenang-pemenang berlomba dalam suatu pertandingan akhir.
- (474) concerned in ..... I am not concerned in this matter.  
Saya tidaklah berurusan dalam hal ini.
- (492) confirm in ..... They were confirmed in their opinion by events.  
Mereka diperteguh dalam pendapatnya oleh peristiwa itu.
- (508) consist in ..... Character consists in fidelity to

principle.

Watak terkandung dalam kesetiaan terhadap prinsip.

( 510) consistent in.... He is not consistent in his action.

Ia tidak tetap dalam tindakannya.

( 575) dabble in..... He dabbles in painting and sculpture.

Ia gemar dalam hal lukisan dan patung.

( 589) decrease in..... There was a decrease in many earnings last year.

Tahun kemarin terdapat kemerosotan dalam pendapatan saya.

( 592) defect in..... There is a defect in your motor.

Ada suatu cacat dalam motormu.

( 598) deficient in..... He was deficient in ambition.

Ia kurang dalam berambisi.

( 603) delight in..... I delight in doing things to annoy him.

Saya merasa senang dalam berbuat hal hal untuk menggagunya.

( 618) die in..... They died in defense of their freedom.

Mereka meninggal dalam mempertahankan kemerdekaan mereka.

( 660) differ in..... We differ in our policy.

Kita berbeda dalam politik kita.

( 6) abate in..... The storm abated in fury.

Badai itu berkurang dalam keganasannya.

( 5) abound in. <sup>(with)</sup>.... The district abounded in (with) opportunities.

Daerah itu kaya dalam (dengan) kesempatan.

( 22) absorb in..... A good worker is absorbed in his work.

Seorang pekerja yang baik asyik dalam pekerjaannya.

( 40) accord in..... They accord in their judgements.

Mereka sepakat dalam pertimbangan.

( 59) act in..... When will you act in this matter?

Kapan kamu akan bertindak dalam hal ini?

( 72) adept in..... The children became adept in the new game.

Anak-anak menjadi berpengalaman dalam permainan baru itu.

( 107) agree in ..... We are agree in principle.

Kita setuju dalam prinsipnya.

( 134) amateur in ..... The candidate was an amateur in politics.

Pemegang itu adalah seorang amatir dalam bidang politik.

( 145) analogous in ..... Salt and sugar are not analogous in nature.

Garam dan gula tidaklah sama dalam sifat-sifatnya.

( 169) apparent in ..... Generosity was apparent in all his acts.

Kemurahan tampak jelas dalam segala tindak-tanduknya.

( 179) appear in ..... She appeared in the leading role.

Ia tampil dalam peranan yang penting.

- (204) arrive in ..... The goods arrived in poor condition.  
Barang-barang tiba dalam keadaan bu-  
ruk sekali..
- (218) assiduous in ..... He was assiduous in his work.  
Ia rajin dalam keadaan pekerjaannya.
- (222) assist in ..... Many assisted in the final arrange-  
ments.  
Banyak orang membantu dalam penyele-  
saian terakhir.
- (223) associate in ..... I was his associate in this work.  
Sayalah sekutunya dalam pekerjaan  
ini.
- (243) authority in ..... He is a great authority in his field.  
Ia adalah seorang ahli yang ulung da-  
lam bidangnya.
- (256) awkward in ..... She was awkward in social situations.  
Ia kaku dalam pekerjaan sosial.
- (665) difficulty in ..... They had no difficulty in believing  
his story.  
Mereka tidak mempunyai kesukaran da-  
lam mempercayai ceritanya.
- (673) dine in ..... We dine in great style.  
Kita bersantap malam dalam cara (gaya)  
yang megah.
- (679) disagree in ..... We disagreed in our views.  
Kita tidak sefaham (bentrok) dalam  
pandangan kita.
- (686) disappointed in ... The youth was disappointed in love.  
Pemuda (kaum muda) itu dikecewakan  
dalam bercinta.
- (696) discrepancy in ..... There was discrepancy in his accounts.

Ada suatu perbedaan (ketidak sesuaian) dalam perhitungannya.

(704) disparity in ..... Most marked was their disparity in height.

Menyolok sekali adalah ketidakseimbangan mereka dalam tingginya.

(736) dominant in ..... The scientist was dominant in his field.

Ilmiawan itu menguasai dalam bidangnya.

(763) educated in ..... He was educated in many branches of science.

Ia dididik dalam pelbagai cabang ilmu pengetahuan.

(764) efficient in ..... She is very efficient in the work.

Ia amat efficient dalam bekerja (pekerjaan).

(773) embody in ..... The amendments were embodied in the final bill.

Amendemen itu terjelma dalam putusan yang terakhir.

(775) embroil in ..... Everyone became embroiled in the dispute.

Setiap orang menjadi terlibat dalam perdebatan.

(780) employed in ..... How long were you employed in your last job?

Berapa lama engkau dipakai dalam pekerjaanmu yang terakhir?

(787) encouraged in ..... He should be encouraged in his ambition.

Ia harus didorong dalam bercita-cita.

- (789) end in ..... The adventure ended in disaster.  
Petualangan itu berakhir dalam mala-  
petaka.
- (795) engage in..... The students often engage in athletic  
Para siswa sering kali ambil bagian  
dalam atletik.
- (799) engrossed in.... He was engrossed in his work.  
Ia asyik dalam pekerjaannya.
- (823) envelop in ..... The house was enveloped in a cloud of  
smoke.  
Rumah itu terbungkus dalam awan asap.
- (825) equal in ..... The two committees are equal in numbers.  
Kedua panitia itu sama dalam jumlahnya.
- (828) equity in ..... We have equity in the property.  
Kita mempunyai suatu saham dalam harta  
milik.
- (829) equivalent in .. The rooms are equivalent in size.  
Ruang-ruang itu sama besar dalam ukur-  
annya.
- ( 83) error in ..... There was an error in his calculations.  
Ada suatu kesalahan dalam perhitungannya.
- (833) essential in ... Skill is essential in glass blowing.  
Ketrampilan adalah perlu dalam peniupan  
gelas.
- (842) evident in ..... Fear was evident in all his words.  
Ketakutan jelaslah ada (terkandung)  
dalam kata-katanya.
- (844) exact in ..... He is very exact in his calculations.  
Ia amat teliti ( tepat ) dalam per-



hitungannya.

(845) excel in ..... The athlete excelled in all water sports.

Atlit itu unggul dalam segala olah raga air.

(860) experience in ..... He has much experience in this matters.

Ia mempunyai banyak pengalaman<sup>dlm</sup> hal ini.

(863) expert in ..... They were expert in many fields.

Mereka ahli dalam pelbagai bidang.

(873) exult in ..... The crowd exulted in its power.

Gerombolan itu bersuka cita dalam kekuasaannya.

(876) fail in ..... He failed in his obligation to us.

Ia gagal dalam kewajibannya terhadap kita.

(905) featured in ..... He will be featured in the new picture.

Ia akan ditampilkan dalam filem yang baru itu.

(958) gain in ..... The bank showed a marked gain in its resource.

Bank itu memperlihatkan sesuatu kenaikan yang menyolok dalam dana cadangannya.

(967) give in ..... The father gave his daughter in marriage.

Ayah itu menyerahkan puterinya dalam upacara perkawinan.

(1009) grounded in ..... Pilots are well grounded in their profession.

Penerbang-penerbang diberi pendidikan dasar yang baik dalam pekerjaannya.

- (1045) help in ..... Can you help me in this matter?  
Dapatkah kamu menolongku dalam persoalan ini?
- (1072) immerse in ..... He was immersed in the subject.  
Ia tenggelam dalam pokok pembicaraan itu.
- (1082) implicit in ..... The outcome was implicit in the situation.  
Hasilnya terkandung (ada) dalam pekerjaan.
- (1090) improvement in ... There has been much improvement in their work.  
Sudah ada perkembangan (perbaikan) banyak dalam pekerjaannya.
- (1096) incarnate in ..... God seemed incarnate in the holyman.  
Tuhan nampaknya menjelma dalam orang suci.
- (1107) inconsistent in .. He was inconsistent in his actions.  
Ia tidaklah sesuai dalam tindakannya.
- (1109) incorporate in ... The facts were incorporated in his report.  
Fakta-fakta disatukan dalam laporannya.
- (1111) increase in ..... The factory showed a large increase in sales.  
Pabrik itu memperlihatkan suatu kenaikan yang besar dalam penjualan.
- (1116) independent in ... He was independent in all his actions.  
Ia bebas dalam segala tindakannya.
- (1123) induce in ..... A hypnotic state was induced in the patient.

Suatu keadaan yang menyebabkan tidur  
ditimbulkan dalam diri penderita itu.

(1124) indulge in..... They indulged in a lost drink before  
leaving.

Mereka terseret dalam minuman yang  
terakhir sebelum minta diri.

(1139) inherent in..... A capacity for growth is inherent in  
animals.

Suatu kapasitas pertumbuhan terpadu  
dalam binatang.

(1146) innate in..... Generosity is innate in some people.

Kemurahan merupakan pembawaan dalam  
beberapa orang.

(1157) insert in..... A special clause inserted in the  
contract.

Suatu syarat khusus disisipkan dalam  
surat perjanjian (kontrak).

(1164) instil in (into).. The experience instilled caution in  
(into) us.

Pengalaman itu memasukkan berangsur-  
angsur sikap berhati-hati kita.

(1166) instruct in..... We were instructed in our duties.

Kita dilatih (diberi) petunjuk) da-  
lam tugas kita.

(1175) interest in..... They took no interest in the proceed-  
ings.

Mereka tidak ambil pusing dalam ha-  
silnya.

(1176) interfere in..... Please do not interfere in my affairs.

Janganlah ikut campur dalam urusan  
saya.

(1178) intermeddle in.... He intermeddled in other people's affairs.

Ia menerjunkan dirinya (menyangkutkan dirinya) dalam urusan orang lain.

(1180) intermediary in... He acted as intermediary in our dispute.

Ia bertindak sebagai penengah dalam pertengkaran kita.

(1182) interpolate in.... Another clause was interpolated in the lease.

Syarat lainnya disisipkan dalam sewa itu.

(1183) interpose in..... A stranger interposed in the squabble between us.

Seorang asing menyela dalam percek-cokan antara kita.

(1197) invest in..... Did you invest in this wild catstock? Adakah engkau menanam uang dalam saham yang tidak resmi itu?

(1199) involve in..... He refused to become involved in the quarrel.

Ia menolak (menjadi) terlibat dalam pertengkaran.

(1209) join in..... Everyone joined in the applause.

Setiap orang ikut dalam bertepuk tangan.

(1288) live in..... We live in the house on the hill.

Kita tinggal dalam rumah di bukit itu.

(1303) lost in..... They were lost in admiration of his exploits.

Mereka tenggelam (hilang) dalam kekaguman akan perbuatannya yang gagah berani.

(1315) make in..... He made the trip in good time.

Ia mengadakan perjalanan dalam waktu yang baik.

(1331) match in..... The champion met his match in the challenger.

Juara itu bertemu lawannya dalam babak penentuan.

(1336) meddle in..... Please don't meddle in my affairs.

Janganlah ikut campur dalam urusanku.

(1343) mingle in (with).. He mingled in (with) the crowd and was lost.

Ia bercampur dengan (menghambur dalam) kerumunan itu dan hilang.

(1352) modeled in..... The head was modeled in clay.

Kepala itu dimodel dalam tanah liat.

(1355) monopoly in..... The cartel has a monopoly in aluminum.

Kumpulan produsen itu mempunyai monopoli dalam aluminium.

(1379) natural in..... She is natural in her manner.

Ia (sungguh-sungguh) wajar dalam tingkah lakunya.

(1381) necessary in..... Discipline is necessary in such cases.

Disiplin adalah perlu dalam kasus semacam itu.

(1387) negligent in..... He is very negligent in his habits.

Ia amat lalai dalam kebiasaannya (tingkah lakunya).

- (1399) obtain in..... Complete silence obtained in the room.  
Kesunyian yang sempurna tercapai dalam ruang itu.
- (1404) occupy in..... She was occupied in writing letters.  
Ia asyik dalam menulis surat.
- (1424) orthodox in..... He is orthodox in all his beliefs.  
Ia (masih) kuno dalam segala kepercayaan.
- (1426) outclass in..... He was outclassed in finesse and skill.  
Ia diungguli dalam ketrampilan dan kecerdikan.
- (1437) part in..... They parted in anger.  
Mereka berpisah dalam kemarahan.
- (1441) participate in.... We decline to participate in this event.  
Kita menolak ikut serta dalam peristiwa ini.
- (1456) perceptive in..... He is very perceptive in such matters.  
Ia amat mahir melihat dalam persoalan-persoalan semacam itu.
- (1458) perfect in..... The actor was perfect in the part.  
Aktor itu baik sekali (sempurna) dalam bagian itu.
- (1466) persevere in..... They persevered in their plan of action.  
Mereka tekun dalam usahanya mengenai rencana tindakan mereka.
- (1468) persist in..... She persisted in her opinion.  
Ia teguh dalam pendapatnya.
- (1227) keep in..... An athlete must keep in a good condition.

Seorang atlit haruslah tetap dalam kondisi yang baik.

- (1476) petition in..... He filled a petition in bankruptcy.  
Ia mengisi suatu surat permohonan dalam kebangkrutan.
- (1499) plunge in..... She was plunged in grief for her dead husband.  
Ia tercampak dalam kedukaan akan suaminya yang meninggal itu.
- (1501) point in..... There were many points in his favor.  
Ada banyak tujuann(maksud) dalam bantuannya.
- (1513) practice in..... He is practiced in his profession.  
Ia trampil dalam jabatannya.
- (1517) precedent in..... The decision established a precedent in law.  
Keputusan itu menetapkan suatu pen - dahuluan dalam undang-undang.
- (1521) precipitated in.. He is very precipitated in his actions.  
Ia amat terburu nafsu dalam tindakannya.
- (1526) preminent in.....He was preminent in his profession.  
Ia unggul dalam jabatannya (pekerjaannya).
- (1570) proficient in.... The clerk was very proficient in his work.  
Juru tulis itu amat cakap dalam pekerjaannya.
- (1572) profuse in..... They were profuse in their apologies.  
Mereka murah dalam memaafkan.
- (1585) protect in..... We wish to be protected in our civil rights.

Kita berharap dilindungi dalam hak sipil kita.

(1595) prowess in..... He showed great prowess in golf.

Ia memperlihatkan kemampuan yang besar dalam golf.

(1618) quick in..... He is very quick in his movements.

Ia amat cepat dalam gerak-geriknya (bergeraknya).

(1627) rapt in..... He was rapt in admiration of their skill.

Ia hanyut dalam kekaguman akan keahlian mereka.

(1669) rejoice in..... We rejoiced in our fresh victories.

Kita bergembira dalam (suasana) kemenangan yang masih baru.

(1672) related in..... People can be related in many different ways.

Orang-orang dapat dipertalikan dalam cara yang berbeda-beda.

(1679) relish in..... The beggar has much relish in his food.

Pengemis itu mendapatkan rasa enak sekali dalam makanannya.

(1682) remiss in..... They were remiss in their duties.

Mereka lalai dalam tugas-tugas mereka.

(1713) reserved in..... He was very reserved in his behaviour.

Ia amat hati-hati (pendiam) dalam tingkah lakunya.

(1728) retarded in..... The boy is retarded in his growth.

Anak itu terlambat dalam pertumbuhannya.

(1734) return in..... The general returns in triumph.

Jendral itu kembali dalam kemenangan.



- (1740) reversal in..... He suffered a reversal in his fortunes.  
Ia menderita kemalangan dalam peruntungannya.
- (1746) rich in..... They were rich in the world's goods.  
Mereka kaya dalam barang-barang dunia awi.
- (1748) right in..... He is not quite right in the head.  
Ia memang tidak beres (tepat) dalam pikirannya.
- (1754) rise in ..... That man will rise in his profession.  
Orang itu akan menanjak dalam jabatannya (pekerjaannya).
- (1757) rival in..... No one could rival him in speed.  
Tak seorangpun dapat menandinginya dalam hal kecepatan.
- (1762) rooted in ..... Friendship is rooted in mutual trust.  
Persahabatan tertanam dalam kepercayaan bersama.
- (1782) say in..... He had no say in the matter.  
Tak ada yang ia katakan dalam persoalan itu.
- (1788) schooled in..... She was schooled in self-reliance.  
Ia dikelompokkan dalam kelompok yang percaya pada diri sendiri.
- (1792) safety in..... The fugitive found safety in flight.  
Pelarian itu mendapati keadaan aman dalam penerbangan.
- (1796) satisfaction in.. He had much satisfaction in his work.  
Ia mempunyai banyak kepuasan dalam pekerjaannya.

- (1807) secure in..... He was secure in his job.  
Ia merasa sejahtera dalam pekerjaannya.
- (1835) set in..... The old man is very set in his ways.  
Orang tua itu amat kaku dalam tingkah lakunya.
- (1421) sheathed in..... The pipes are sheathed in lead.  
Pipa-pipa itu dilapisi dalam tanah.
- (1856) short in..... The treasurer was short in his account.  
Bendaharawan itu kurang dalam perhitungannya.
- (1870) similarity in.... There is much similarity in their voices.  
Ada banyak kesamaan dalam suara-suara mereka.
- (1885) skilled in..... The doctor is skilled in diagnosis.  
Dokter itu pandai dalam diagnose.
- (1911) specialize in.... The student specialized in mathematics.  
Murid itu mengkhususkan dalam matematik.
- (1965) succeed in..... I hope you succeed in your new job.  
Saya harap anda berhasil dalam pekerjaan anda yang baru.
- (1972) superior in..... He was superior in all water sports.  
Ia yang paling kuat dalam segala olah raga air.
- (1974) supplanted in.... She supplanted her rival in his affections.  
Ia mendesak saingannya dalam kasih sayangnya.
- (1981) surpass in..... No one surpassed her in beauty.  
Tak seorangpun melebihinya dalam kecantikannya.

(2003) take in..... The thief was taken in the act.

Pencuri itu terlihat dalam adegan sandiwara.

(2020) taste in..... Her taste in clothes is impeccable.

Seleranya dalam busana tak bercacad.

(2026) tell in..... He told me in strict confidence.

Ia menceritakan padaku dalam keyakinan yang tegas.

(2028) temperate in..... He was ~~a~~man temperate in all his habits.

Ia seorang laki-laki sederhana dalam segala kebiasaannya.

(2059) tolerant in..... They were very tolerant in religious matters.

Mereka amat sabar (toleran) dalam persoalan agama.

(2063) tops in..... The engineer is tops in his fields.

Ahli mesin itu jempolan dalam bidangnya.

(2121) unequal in..... The contestants were unequal in strength.

Para peserta pertandingan tidak sama dalam kekuatannya.

(2126) unite in..... We were united in our efforts to obtain a hearing.

Kita bersatu dalam usaha-usaha kita untuk mendapatkan suatu pendengaran.

(2148) versed in..... The linguist is versed in many languages.

Ahli bahasa itu berpengalaman dalam banyak bahasa.

(2153) victor in ..... He was victor in the game.

Ia merupakan pemenang dalam permainan itu.

- (2155) vie in ..... They vied in their efforts to gain  
praise.  
Mereka bersaing dalam usaha mereka  
untuk mendapatkan hadiah.
- (2166) wallow in ..... The pigs wallowed in the mud.  
Babi-babi itu berkubang dalam lumpur.
- (2184) win in ..... Our team won in the final.  
Regu kita menang dalam final.
- (2196) work in ..... They found work in defense plant.  
Mereka mendapatkan cara bekerja da-  
lam pertahanan tumbuh-tumbuhan.
- (2203) wreathe in ..... Her face was wreathed in smiles.  
Wajahnya terpilin (terjalin) dalam  
senyum.
- (2206) writhe in ..... He writhed in agony.  
Ia meliuk-liuk dalam sakaratulmaut.
- (2214) zeal in ..... They showed great zeal in their work.  
Mereka memperlihatkan semangat yang  
besar dalam pekerjaan mereka.
- (2216) zealous in ..... He is very zealous in his profession.  
Ia amat rajin (giat) dalam jabatana  
nya (pekerjaannya).
- (1185) intervened in .... The police intervened in the distur-  
bance.  
Polisi campur tangan dalam kerusuhan  
itu.
- (1264) learned in ..... The professor was learned in many lan-  
guages.  
Profesor itu mempunyai banyak penge-  
tahuan dalam bahasa.
- (1275) liberal in ..... He was liberal in his contributions.

Ia murah hati dalam memberi dana.

(1275) restrained in ... The speaker was restrained in his manner.

Si pembicara itu menahan diri dalam tingkah lakunya.

(1259) lavish in ..... They were lavish in their spending.

Mereka boros dalam pengeluaran mereka.

into = kedalam, dalam

( 329) break into .....The burglars broke into the empty house.

Perampok itu masuk kedalam rumah yang kosong (membobol masuk kedalam).

( 332) breathe into .... They breathed new life into the plan.

Mereka meniupkan kehidupan baru kedalam rencana itu.

( 415) coalesce in (into)... The group coalesced in (into) one large mass.

Kelompok itu bergabung dalam suatu masa yang besar.

( 733) divide into ..... The committee divided into three sections.

Panitia itu membagi dalam 3 seksi.

( 746) drawn into ..... We drawn into discussion.

Kita terseret kedalam perdebatan.

( 814) enter into ..... They entered into negotiations.

Mereka masuk kedalam (babakan) perundingan.

( 880) fall into..... He fell into the habit of arriving late.

Ia jatuh (terperosok) kedalam kebiasaan.

an datang terlambat.

( 906) feed into ..... He feeds the sheaves into the thresher.

Ia memasukkan bundelan padi ke dalam penumbuk.

(1047) help into ..... We helped him into the car.

Kita menolongnya ke dalam mobil.

(1142) initiate into ... They initiated into the rites of the group.

Mereka menerimanya ke dalam adat kelompok itu.

(1144) inject into ..... A false note was injected into the discussion.

Suatu catatan yang salah dimasukkan ke dalam diskusi.

(1151) inquire into .... We must inquire into the situation.

Kita harus mencari suatu keterangan ke dalam situasi itu.

(1158) insight into .... He had very little insight into the situation.

Ia mempunyai pengertian yang amat kecil dalam (ke dalam) situasi itu.

(1164) instil in (into) ..The experience instilled caution in (into) us.

Pengalam<sup>an</sup> itu berangsur-angsur memasukkan sikap berhati-hati ke dalam hati kita.

(1189) introduce into .. A new note was introduced into the discussion.

Suatu catatan yang baru diperkenalkan ke dalam (dalam) diskusi itu.

(1252) lapse into ..... The conversation lapsed into the

silence.

Percakapan itu jatuh kedalam kesunyian.

(1299) look into ..... Please look into this matter immediately.

Silahkan melihat kedalam persoalan ini dengan segera.

(1598) pry into ..... He was always prying into my affairs.

Ia selalu ikut campur dalam urusan saya.

(1632) read into ..... He read strange things into her remarks.

Ia membaca hal-hal yang aneh dalam kata-katanya.

(1692) render into ..... The old manuscript was rendered into English.

Naskah tua itu diterjemahkan kedalam bahasa Inggris.

(1715) resolve into .... The question was resolved into its elements.

Pertanyaan itu dipecah-pecah kedalam bagian-bagiannya.

(1842) shade into ..... The colors shaded into one another.

Warna-warna itu mengabur kedalam warna yang lain.

(1874) sink into ..... The rain sank into the dry soil.

Air hujan itu meresap kedalam tanah yang kering.

(1984) surprised into ... He was surprised into confession.

Ia tersentak kedalam suatu pengakuan.

(2004) take into ..... The orphan was taken into the family.

Anak yatim itu dimasukkan kedalam keluarga itu.

(2082) translate into ....He translated the document into English.

Ia menterjemahkan dokumen itu ke-dalam bahasa Inggris.

(2098) trick into ..... He was tricked into signing the contract.

Ia tertipu (terperosok) kedalam penandatanganan kontrak itu.

of = akan

( 10 ) abhorrence of .... Thrifty people have an abhorrence of debt.

Orang yang hemat berperasaan benci akan hutang.

( 137 ) ambitious of ..... He was ambitious of public renown.

Ia bernafsu akan dikenal publik.

( 188 ) appreciative of .. The firm was appreciative of his long service.

Firma itu menghargai akan pengabdian-nya yang lama.

( 190 ) apprehensive of .. I am apprehensive of failure in the last test.

Saya cemas akan kegagalan dalam test yang terakhir ini.

( 251 ) avid of ..... Youth is avid of new experience.

Pemuda bernafsu akan pengalaman-pengalaman baru.

( 254 ) aware of ..... I am aware of the hardship involved.

Saya sadar akan kesukaran-kesukaran yang terbawa.

( 305 ) beware of ..... A fighter should beware of overconfidence.





dence.

Seorang pejuang (petinju) harus waspada akan keyakinan yang berlebihan.

( 376) certain of ..... He was certain of success.

Ia yakin akan keberhasilannya.

( 405) clear of ..... The defendant was cleared of the crime.

Terdakwa bebas akan kejahatan itu.

( 418) cognizant of .... We are cognizant of all the factors involved.

Kita menyadari akan semua faktor yang terlibat.

( 489) confident of .... He was confident of his election to the post.

Ia yakin akan pemilihannya terhadap jabatan itu.

( 504) conscious of .... He was conscious of his own failings.

Ia sadar akan kekurangannya sendiri.

( 506) considerate of .. She was considerate of his feelings.

Ia peka akan perasaannya.

( 547) convince of ..... I am convinced of your innocence.

Saya yakin akan ketidak salahannya.

( 560) covetous of ..... He was covetous of fame and position.

Ia sangat tamak akan kemasyuran dan kedudukan.

( 568) critical of ..... She was critical of her own shortcomings.

Ia kritis akan kekurangannya sendiri.

( 630) desirous of ..... He was desirous of winning the prize.

Ia berkeinginan akan memenangkan hadiah itu.

( 644) devoid of ..... His story devoid of truth.

Ceritanya kosong akan kebenaran.

( 687) disappointed of ..They were disappointed of a large legacy.

Mereka kecewa akan warisan yang besar itu.

( 739) doubt of ..... Such actions make me doubt of his sanity.

Perbuatan semacam itu membuatku ragu akan kesuciannya.

( 759) eat of ..... Adam and Eve ate of the forbidden fruit.

Adam dan Hawa memakan akan buah larangan.

( 785) emulous of ..... He was emulous of his brother.

Ia cemburu akan saudaranya.

( 784) enamored of ..... They were enamored of each other.

Mereka berahi akan satu dengan yang lain. (Mereka saling jatuh cinta).

( 820) entreat of ..... He entreated mercy of his judges.

Ia memohon ampun akan peradilannya.

( 824) envious of ..... Everyone is envious of his good fortune.

Setiap orang iri hati akan nasib baiknya.

( 840) evidence of ..... There is no evidence of guilt.

Tak ada bukti-bukti akan kesalahannya.

( 877) fail of ..... With hard work you can fail of promotion.

Dengan kerja keras engkau tidak bisa gagal akan naik pangkat.

( 902) fearful of ..... They were fearful of the consequences of defeat.

Mereka takut akan akibat-akibat ke-  
salahan itu.

( 903) fearless of ..... They were fearless of the consequences.

Mereka tidak takut akan akibat-akibat-  
nya.

( 932) fond of ..... He was fond of ease luxury.

Ia gemar akan kemewahan dan kesenangan.

( 937) forgetful of .... He was forgetful of his duties.

Ia pelupa akan kewajibannya.

( 993) good of ..... It was good of you to come this evening.

Adalah (sungguh) baik akan dikau untuk  
datang nanti malam.

(1000) greedy of ..... He is too greedy of power and position.

Ia terlalu rakus akan kekuasaan dan  
kedudukan.

(1017) guilty of ..... He was guilty of man slaughter.

Ia bersalah akan pembantaian manusia.

(1043) heedful of ..... He was heedful of the dangers ahead.

Ia berjaga akan bahaya yang menghadang.

(1062) hopeful of ..... They were hopeful of success.

Mereka penuh harapan akan berhasil.

(1069) ignorant of ..... He was ignorant of mathematics.

Ia tidak tahu akan matematik.

(1078) impatient of .... They were impatient of opposition.

Mereka tidak tahan akan oposisi.

(1095) incapable of .... Many are incapable of sustained labour.

Banyak orang tidak sanggup akan peker-  
jaan yang diteruskan itu.

(1151) inquire of ..... He inquired of him the way to the vil-  
lage.

Ia bertanya akan dia jalan menuju ke  
desa itu.

- (1153) insensible of ....He was insensible of the dangers facing him.  
Ia tidak sadar akan bahaya-bahaya yang menghadangnya.
- (1187) intolerant of.... He was intolerant of any criticism.  
Ia tidak teleran akan sebarang kritikan.
- (1201) irrespective of...They voted for him, irrespective of party line.  
Mereka memilihnya tidak memperhitungkan akan garis-garis kepartaian.
- (1205) jealous of..... They were jealous of my success.  
Mereka iri hati akan keberhasilan saya.
- (1239) know of..... They knew of no reason for refusing him.  
Mereka tidak tahu akan alasan untuk menolaknya.
- (1265) leery of..... He was leery of strangers.  
Ia curiga akan orang-orang asing.
- (1307) love of..... His gift was prompted by a love of art.  
Pemberiannya disebabkan karena cinta akan seni.
- (1327) mastery of..... He showed perfect mastery of his craft.  
Ia memperlihatkan penguasaan yang sempurna. akan ukirannya.
- (1342) mindful of..... They were mindful of his feelings.  
Mereka penuh perhatian akan perasaannya.
- (1348) mistrustful of... He was mistrustful of their mistakes.  
Ia salah mempercayai akan kesalahan mereka.
- (1385) need of..... The house is in need of many repairs.

Rumah itu perlu akan banyak perbaikan.

(1386) neglect of..... Neglect of his studies resulted in  
failfure.

Lalai akan pelajarannya berakibat (ber  
akhir) dalam suatu kegagalan.

(1388) negligent of..... Don't be negligent of your obligations.  
Jangan lengah akan kewajibanmu.

(1394) oblivious of..... She was oblivious of her surroundings.  
Ia tidak ingat akan sekelilingnya.

(1455) perception of.... She had no perception of the danger  
ahead.

Ia tidak mempunyai penglihatan akan  
bahaya yang menghadang.

(1568) prodigal of..... The spendthrift was too prodigal of  
his money.

Si pemboros itu amat boros akan uang-  
nya.

(1581) propriety of..... He doubted the propriety of accepting  
their help.

Ia meragukan kebenaran (kepantasan) a-  
kan menerima bantuan mereka.

(1587) proud of..... They were proud of his record.

Mereka bangga akan prestasinya.

(1591) provocative of... The plan was provocative of much dis-  
cussion.

Rencana itu mengundang akan banyak  
diskusi.

(1678) relish of..... The biography relishes too much of  
romance.

Biograpi gemar sekali akan roman.

(Biograpi itu banyak sekali memuat ro-  
man).

- (1681) remind of..... He reminded me of my promise to help him.  
Ia mengingatkan daku akan janjiku untuk menolongnya.
- (1695) repent of..... He soon repented of his rash conduct.  
Ia segera menyesali akan tingkah lakunya yang terburu nafsu.
- (1787) scared of..... The child is scared of animals.  
Anak itu takut akan binatang.
- (1794) sanguine of..... We are sanguine of reaching an agreement.  
Kita penuh harapan akan mencapai suatu persetujuan.
- (1797) satisfaction of.. I had the satisfaction of winning my point.  
Saya mendapati kepuasan akan memenangkan nilai saya.
- (1822) sense of..... He has a keen sense of the ridiculous.  
Ia mempunyai pengertian yang tajam akan sindiran-sindiran.
- (1863) sick of..... They were sick of all the delays.  
Mereka mual akan segala penundaan.
- (1882) skeptical of..... The examiners were skeptical of his claims.  
Para penguji pada ragu-ragu (syak) akan tuntutan-tuntutannya.
- (1898) solicitous of.... He was solicitous of our welfare.  
Ia sangat cemas akan kesejahteraan kita.
- (1900) sparing of..... The old farmer is very sparing of words.

Petani tua itu amat hemat akan kata-kata.

(1954) studious of..... She was very studious of her behaviour.

Ia amat teliti akan tingkah lakunya.

(1980) sure of..... The candidate was sure of election.

Calon itu yakin akan hasil pemilihan.

(2116) uncertain of..... He was very uncertain of the outcome.

Ia amat tidak yakin akan hasilnya.

(2117) unconscious of.... We were unconscious of the passage of time.

Kita tidak sadar akan berlalunya waktu.

(2134) unwoethy of..... He is unworthy of the praise given him.

Ia tidak pantas akan pujian yang diberikan kepadanya.

(2177) watchful of..... The sentry was watchful of dangers.

Menara pengawas itu awas akan bahaya.

(2180) weary of..... He was weary of his long labors.

Ia bosan akan pekerjaannya yang panjang (lama).

(2187) wish of..... What do you wish of me?

Apa yang kau inginkan akan daku?

(1552) presumptuous of.. It was presumptuous of him to come uninvited.

Adalah terlalu berani akan dia datang tanpa diundang.

---

off = diluar, mengelakkan

---

(1256) laugh off..... You cannot laugh off this evidence.

Engkau tidak bisa tertawa mengelakkan  
bukti ini.

(1284) live off..... The invaders lived off the country.  
Penyerbu-penyerbu itu berdiam di lu-  
ar negeri.

-----  
on =!pada  
-----

( 28) abut on.....? Our house abuts on the surveyor's line.  
Rumah kami berbatas pada batas ukur  
tanah.

( 87) adsorb on..... The gas is adsorbed on the carbon parti-  
cles.  
Gas itu terserap pada partikel-parti-  
kel karbon.

( 105) aggression on  
(upon)..Aggression on (upon) small nations is  
evil.  
Agrasi pada bangsa-bangsa kecil adalah  
jahat.

( 180) appear on..... They appeared together on the same  
program.  
Mereka muncul bersama pada program  
yang sama.

( 205) arrive on..... I hope they will arrive on time.  
Saya harap mereka mau datang pada wak-  
tunya.

( 244) authority on..... The professor is an authority on the  
subject.  
Profesor itu merupakan seotangueipu  
pada pokok pembicaraan itu.

( 267) base on..... His account was based on facts.



Perhitungannya berdasar pada fakta.

( 271) batten on..... They battened on his generosity.

Mereka membonceng pada kemurahannya.

( 298) bestow on (upon)..He bestowed many favors on (upon) his friends.

Ia menganagerahi banyak hadiah pada teman-temannya.

( 318) born on..... The child was born on lucky day.

Anak itu dilahirkan pada hari yang menguntungkan.

( 375) center on..... His affections were centered on his children.

Kasih sayangnya dipusatkan pada anak-anaknya.

( 473) concentrate on... The committee concentrated on the budget plan.

Panitia itu memusatkan pada rencana anggaran belanja.

( 526) contingent on..... His acceptance was contingent on several factors.

Penerimaannya bergantung pada beberapa faktor.

( 539) converge on (upon)The crowd converged on (upon) the speaker.

Khalayak ramai bergerombol (berhimpun) pada si pembicara.

( 579) dawn on (upon)... It dawned on (upon) him that he was wrong.

(itu) Mulai jelaslah padanya bahwa ia salah.

( 617) dependent on(upon)They were dependent on (upon) us for

support.

Mereka bergantung pada kita untuk bantuan kita.

( 645) devalue on (upon). His unfinished work devalued on (upon) us.

Karyanya yang tak terselesaikan dioperkan pada kita.

( 781) employed on..... Thousands are employed on this project.

Ribuan dipekerjakan pada proyek ini.

( 794) enforce on(upon). The regulation was enforced upon them.

Peraturan itu dipaksakan pada mereka.

( 801) enjoin upon..... Complete obstinence was enjoined upon him.

Pantang lengkap (meyeluruh) dipaksakan padanya.

( 809) entail on (upon). Their father entailed this duty on (upon) them.

Ayah mereka menyerahkan tugas ini pada (pundak) mereka.

( 815) enter upon..... He entered upon his new task.

Ia menginjak pada tugas barunya.

( 859) expend on..... Much time was expended on the project.

Banyak waktu dihabiskan pada proyek itu.

( 888) fanatical on..... They were very fanatical on this subject.

Mereka amat fanatik pada persoalan ini.

( 892) fasten on..... He fastened on to his host like a leech.

Ia tertambat pada tuan rumahnya seperti (seekor) lintah.

( 894) father on(upon).. The whole idea was fathered on (upon) him.

Seluruh gagasan itu dipertanggung jawabkan padanya.

( 895) fatten on..... The gangsters fattened on graft.

Gangster-gangster hidup makmur pada uang suap.

( 899) fawn on (upon)... They fawned on (upon) him shamelessly.

Mereka menjilat (ngolor) padanya dengan tidak merasa malu.

(Mereka merangkak-rangkak padanya dengan tidak merasa malu).

( 938) founded on(upon)..Democracy is founded on (upon) popular will.

Demokrasi diletakkan pada kehendak umum.

(1010) grounded<sup>on</sup>(upon).. This government is grounded on (upon) popular will.

Pemerintahan ini didasarkan pada kehendak umum.

(1087) impress on(upon)..The need for haste was impressed on (upon) him.

Ditekankan padanya perlunya bergegas-gegas.

(1091) improvement on... His second trial was an improvement on the first.

Percobaannya yang kedua merupakan suatu penyempurnaan (perbaikan) pada percobaan yang pertama.

(1131) inflict on (upon).A heavy defeat was inflicted on (upon) them.

Suatu kekalahan besar (dikenakan) dipaksakan pada mereka.

- (1274) libel on..... This statement is a label on the nation.  
Pernyataan ini merupakan suatu fitnahan pada bangsa dan negara.
- (1353) modeled on..... She modeled herself on her sister.  
Ia mencontoh pada saudara perempuannya.
- (1401) obtrude upon..... It was necessary for me to obtrude upon him.  
Adalah perlu bagiku menonjolkan diri padanya.
- (1464) perpetrate on.... Atrocities were perpetrated on the natives.  
Kekejaman dikenakan pada penduduk asli.
- (1477) pin on..... He pinned his hopes on a speedy recovery.  
Ia mencurahkan harapannya pada penyembuhan yang cepat.
- (1482) place on (upon)... He was placed on (upon) his good behaviour.  
Ia ditempatkan pada tingkah lakunya yang baik.  
(Ia dinasehati supaya berkelakuan baik).
- (1524) predicated on.... Our expansion is predicated on greater sales.  
Perluasan kita diutarakan pada penjualan yang lebih besar.
- (1550) press on (upon).. The tribute was pressed on (upon) him.  
Upeti itu dipaksakan padanya.
- (1697) repose on..... The statue reposed on a pedestal.  
Patung itu terletak pada suatu lapik.

(1680) rely on (upon) .... You can rely on (upon) my coming.

Engkau dapat menumpangkan kepercayaanmu padaku.

(1739) revenge upon ..... They were revenged upon their enemies.

Mereka membalas dendam pada musuh-musuh mereka.

(1881) situated on ..... The observatory is situated on the mountain.

Observatorium itu terletak pada puncak gunung.

(1890) smile on ..... Luck smiled on the gambler.

Nasib untung tersenyum pada sipenjudi.

(1924) stand on (upon) ... We intended to stand on (upon) our rights.

Kita bermaksud berpijak teguh pada hak-hak kita.

(2005) take on ..... The boxer took it on the chin.

Petinju itu mengambilnya pada dagu.

(2135) urge upon ..... I urged upon him the importance of the mission.

Saya desakkan padanya pentingnya misi itu.

(2162) wager on ..... I will be glad to wager on this race.

Saya akan bergembira bertaruh pada perlombaan ini.

(2174) waste on ..... Much sympathy was wasted on the criminals.

Banyak simpati dihabiskan pada penjahat-penjahat.

onto = ke, untuk

(1253) latch onto ..... =It looks as though I've latched onto a good thing.

Nampaknya seakan-akan saya telah menngunci ke hal yang baik.

(2007) take unto..... He took unto himself a wife.

Ia mengambil untuk dirinya seorang istri.

-----  
 over = atas, di atas  
 -----

( 90) advantage over... He gained an advantage over his opponent.

Ia memperoleh suatu keuntungan atas lawannya.

( 245) authority over... He has no authority over his children.

Ia tak mempunyai kekuasaan atas anak-anaknya.

( 666) diffuse over..... A great light was diffused over the land.

Seberkas sinar yang besar tersebar di atas (permukaan) tanah.

( 874) exult over..... They exulted over the defeat of their enemies.

Mereka bergembira-ria atas kekalahan musuh mereka.

( 955) fuss over..... They made a great fuss over the matter.

Mereka membuat gara-gara atas persoalan itu.

(mereka membuat gara-gara mengenai persoalan itu).

( 977) gloat over..... He gloated over my misfortune.

Ia merasa senang atas kemalangan saya.

(1003) grieve over..... One should not grieve over the past.

Orang tidak boleh bersedih atas masa lampainya.

(1022) haggle over..... They haggled over the price.

Mereka saling menawar atas harga itu.

(1250) lament over..... It is vain to lament over past mistakes.

Adalah sia-sia berkeluh-kesah atas kesalahan masa lalu.

(1257) laugh over..... They laughed over their silly misunderstanding.

Mereka tertawa atas kesalahan fahaman mereka yang tolol itu.

(1359) mourn over..... Don't mourn over your loss too long.

Jangan terlalu lama bersedih atas kerugianmu.

(1503) ponder over..... We pondered over what had been said.

Kita berpikir-pikir atas apa yang telah dikatakan.

(1613) quarrel over..... Why quarrel over trifles?

Kenapa bertengkar atas hal-hal yang kecil?

(1665) regret over..... He showed regret over our failure.

Ia memperlihatkan penyesalannya atas kegagalan kita.

(1764) rule over..... The Emperor ruled over a large domain.

Kaisar itu memerintah atas suatu wilayah yang luas.

(2000) triumph over..... Our triumph over the opposition was

complete.

Kemenangan kita atas lawan lengkaplah sudah.

(2112) tyrannize over... She tyrannized over the family.

Ia bertindak lalim atas keluarganya.

---

to = kepada

---

- ( 42) accord to ..... I shall accord to him what he deserves.  
 Saya akan memberikan kepadanya apa yang pantas ia dapatkan.
- ( 46) account to ..... You shall have to account to me for this.  
 Engkau harus memperhitungkan kepadaku mengenai hal ini.
- ( 49) accountable to ..... He is accountable to no-one.  
 Ia tidak bertanggung jawab kepada siapapun.
- ( 92) advert to ..... The professor adverted to the previous topic.  
 Profesor itu menunjuk kepada pembicaraan yang terdahulu.
- (157) answer to ..... An Agent must answer to his principal.  
 Seorang agen (pelaksana) haruslah bertanggung jawab kepada atasannya.
- (168) apologize to ..... The shopkeeper apologized to his customer.  
 Pramuniaga itu minta maaf kepada langganannya.
- (174) appeal to ..... The condemned appealed to the President.  
 Si terhukum memohon kepada presiden.
- (287) beholden to ..... They were beholden to us for the favour.  
 Mereka berhutang budi kepada kita atas anugerah itu.
- (295) bequeth to ..... The property was bequethed to his wife.  
 Harta benda itu diwariskan kepada



istrinya.

(304) betrayed to ..... The army was betrayed to the enemy.

Tentara itu diserahkan kepada musuh.

(368) cater to ..... This shop caters to discriminating people.

Toko ini memberikan pelayanan kepada orang-orang pilihan.

(372) cede to ..... New territory was ceded to the victor nation.

Daerah (kawasan) yang baru diserahkan kepada bangsa yang menang.

(457) complain to ..... The guest complained to the hotel manager.

Tamu itu mengadu kepada pengurus hotel.

(487) confide to ..... He confided to them his fears of the outcome.

Ia mencurahkan rasa takutnya akan akibatnya kepada mereka.

(507) consigned to ..... The shipment was consigned to the whole-saler.

Kiriman itu disampaikan (diserahkan) kepada pedagang besar.

(583) deal to ..... He dealt the cards to the other players.

Ia membagikan kartu itu kepada pemain lainnya.

(597) defer to ..... The differed to our wishes.

Mereka hormat kepada kehendak kita.

(601) delegate to ..... Authority was delegate to the committee.

Wewenang dipercayakan kepada panitia itu.

- (606) deliver to .....The order was delivered promptly to him.  
Perintah itu disampaikan dengan segera kepadanya.
- (706) dispense to ..... Free medicine was dispensed to the patients.  
Obat cuma-cuma dibagikan kepada para penderita.
- (865) explain to ..... They tried to explain matters to him.  
Mereka mencoba menerangkan persoalan itu kepadanya.
- (879) faithful to ..... A strong man is faithful to his principal.  
Seorang laki-laki yang kuat setia kepada prinsipnya.
- (968) given to ..... It was given to him to establish a new tradition.  
Diberikahukan kepadanya supaya menetapkan tradisi yang baru.
- (995) good to .....He is good to his poor relations.  
Ia baik hati kepada saudara-saudaranya yang miskin.
- (1075) impart to ..... The teacher imparted knowledge to her pupils.  
Guru itu memberi pengetahuan kepada muridnya.
- (1092) impute to ..... Perjury was falsely imputed to the witness.  
Sumpah palsu dengan tidak adil dituduhkan kepada saksi.
- (1114) indebted to ..... I am indebted to you for your great

help.

Saya berhutang budi kepadamu untuk  
(atas) pertolonganmu yang besar.

(1118) indifferent to ... She was indifferent to his appeals.

Ia acuh kepada daya tariknya.

(1576) prone to ..... He is very prone to exaggeration.

Ia cenderung kepada hal yang dibesar-  
besarkan.

(1684) remit to ..... The balance was remitted to the trea-  
surer.

Timbangan itu dikirimkan kepada benda-  
harawan.

(1693) render to ..... We should render honor to our heroes.

Kita harus menyatakan hormat kepada  
pahlawan kita.

(1719) responsible to ... He is responsible to the bank for the  
loan.

Ia bertanggung jawab kepada bank un-  
tuk pinjaman.

(1859) shout to ..... I shouted welcome to him.

Saya meneriakkan selamat datang ke-  
padanya.

(1918) spring to ..... The lifeguard sprang to her aid.

Penjaga keselamatan itu melompat ke-  
padanya memberikan bantuan.

(1940) stoop to ..... No one thought he would stoop to such  
actions.

Tidak seorangpun berpendapat ia akan  
tunduk kepada tindakan semacam itu.

(1956) submit to ..... All should submit to the laws of their  
country.

Semua harus tunduk kepada hukum ne-

gara mereka.

(2013) talk to ..... The lecturer talks to a large audience.

Dosen itu berbicara kepada hadirin yang besar.

(2034) tender to ..... A banquet was tendered to him on his anniversary.

Suatu pesta ditawarkan kepadanya pada hari peringatannya.

(2037) thankful to ..... He was thankful to me for my advice.

Ia berterimakasih banyak kepadaku atas nasehatku.

(2046) thrill to ..... The crowd thrilled to the martial music.

Kerumunan itu terharu kepada musik kematian itu.

(2056) toady to ..... He toadied to his superiors.

Ia membujuk (kepada) atasannya.

(2106) trust to ..... We trusted our children to his care.

Kita mempercayakan anak-anak kita kepada pengawasannya.

(2139) useful to ..... A new table would be very useful to him.

Suatu meja yang baru akan amat berguna kepadanya.

(2169) warm to ..... Slowly he warmed to his new friend.

Dengan perlahan ia menjadi lebih berminat kepada teman barunya.

(2212) yield to ..... She yielded to her child's entreaties.

Ia menyerah kepada permohonan-permohonan anaknya.

(1125) indulgent to ..... The father was very indulgent to his

son's wishes.

Bapa itu amat suka memberi hati kepada keinginan puteranya.

(1154) insensible to .... They were insensible to our appeal for help.

Mereka tidak sadar kepada permohonan kita mengenai bantuan itu.

(1170) insusceptible to ..He was insusceptible to flattery.

Ia tidak mudah terpengaruh kepada bujukan (rayuan).

(1190) introduce to ..... Will you introduce me to him?

Maukah kamu memperkenalkanku kepadanya?

(1192) intrust to ..... Why did you intrust the message to him?

Kenapa dikau mempercayakan pesan itu kepadanya?

( 564) credence to ..... We gave no credence to the report.

Kita tidak memberikan kepercayaan kepada laporan itu.

(1235) kneel to ..... Some people kneel to strange gods.

Beberapa bangsa menyembah kepada dewa-dewa yang aneh.

(1272) liable to ..... The salesmen are liable to the manager.

Framuniaga bertanggung jawab kepada manajer.

(1293) listen to ..... They listened attentively to his arguments.

Mereka mendengarkan dengan penuh minat kepada argumentasinya (alasannya).

(1344) minister to ..... The red cross ministered to the

injured.

P.M. membantu kepada yang terluka.

(1391) obedient to ..... Every citizen should be obedient to the law.

Setiap warganegara haruslah setia kepada hukum.

(1395) obnoxious to..... His attentions were very obnoxious to her.

Perhatiannya tidak layak ditujukan kepadanya.

(1502) point to..... All the evidence pointed to the accused.

Semua bukti menunjuk kepada si tertuduh.

-----  
toward = terhadap  
-----

( 61) act toward..... I don't know how to act toward him.  
Saya tidak tahu bagaimana bertindak terhadapnya.

( 166) apathy toward..... The public showed much apathy toward the plan.  
Publik (masyarakat) memperlihatkan sekali sikap masa bodoh terhadap rencana itu.

( 236) attitude toward... His attitude toward her was ungenerous.

Sikapnya terhadap dia tidaklah mulia.

( 454) complacent toward..He was complacent toward the criminal.

Ia merasa senang terhadap penjahat itu.

( 459) complaisant toward.He was complaisant toward her.

Ia sabar hati terhadapnya.

( 569) critical toward... He had a critical attitude toward her ideas.

Ia bersikap kritis terhadap gagasannya.

( 911) feel toward..... How does he feel toward us now?

Bagaimana (perasaannya/pendapatnya) terhadap kita sekarang?

-----  
through = melalui, menerobos  
-----

( 23) absorb through.... He absorbed knowledge through every pore.

Ia menelan ilmu melalui setiap pori-porinya. (Ia haus akan ilmu pengetahuan).

( 181) appear through.... The sun appeared through the heavy fog.

Matahari terbit menerobos kabut tebal.

(1814) see through..... I saw him through his illness.

Saya melihatnya melalui penyakitnya.

(1907) speak through..... He spoke through an interpreter.

Ia berbicara melalui seorang perjemah.

-----  
under = dibawah  
-----

( 430) come under..... Your case comes under the new law.

Perkaramu ditempatkan dibawah hukum-hukum baru.

(1228) keep under..... The suspect was kept under observation.

Tersangka dijaga dibawah pengawasan.

(1240) know under..... I know him under another name.

Saya mengenalnya dibawah nama lainnya.

(1247) labor under..... The committee labored under severe handicaps.

Panitia itu bekerja keras dibawah rintangan-rintangan yang berat.

(1445) patient under..... It is difficult to be patient under provocation.

(Adalah) sukar bersabar dibawah provokasi.

(1876) sink under..... He sank under the weight of his responsibilities.

Ia tenggelam dibawah beban tanggung jawabnya.

(1887) smart under..... He smarted under the sharp reprimand.

Ia menderita (tersakiti) dibawah teguran yang tajam.

(1893) snap under..... The rope snapped under the weight.

Tali itu berdetak putus dibawah beban.

(1909) speak under..... He spoke under great strain.

Ia berbicara dibawah tekanan yang kuat.

(2007) take under..... He took the matter under advisement.

Ia mengambil persoalan itu dibawah pertimbangan.

(Persoalan itu masih dipertimbangkan sewaktu diambil).

---

with = dengan

---

( 149) angry with..... Why should you be angry with me?

Kenapa engkau harus marah denganku?



- ( 154) annoy with..... He was very annoyed with me.  
Ia amat jengkel denganku.
- ( 201) argue with..... He argued with me for an hour.  
Ia bertengkar mulut denganku selama  
1 jam.
- ( 207) articulate with...The ulma articulates with radius.  
Tulang(hasta, pengumpil) berhubungan  
dengan jari-jari.
- ( 220) assimilate with.. The newcomers were assimilated with  
the natives.  
Pendatang itu berasimilasi dengan pen-  
duduk pribumi.
- ( 224) associate with... She did not wish to associate with  
them.  
Ia tidak menginginkan bergabung deng-  
an mereka.
- ( 233) attended with.... Final victory was attended with  
rejoicing.  
Kemenangan terakhir disertai dengan  
perayaan (bersuka-ria).
- ( 273) bargain with..... He bargained with shopkeeper.  
Ia tawar menawar dengan pramuniaga.
- ( 275) bear with..... Please bear with me until the work is  
done.  
Cobalah bersabar denganku sampai pe -  
kerjaan itu terkerjakan.
- ( 283) begin with..... The concert began with a piano recital.  
Konsert itu mulai dengan suatu pertun-  
jukan piano.
- ( 286) beguile with..... We beguiled them with music.  
Kita menyukakan mereka dengan musik.



- ( 297) besert with..... His mission was besert with difficulties.  
Tugasnya diliputi dengan kesukaran - kesukaran.
- ( 300) bet with..... He would bet with anyone on anything.  
Ia akan bertaruh dengan siapapun mengenai apapun.
- ( 309) blend with..... Black blends with white to make grey.  
Hitam campurkan dengan putih membuat warna abu-abu.
- ( 339) burden with..... I don't want to burden you with my troubles.  
Saya tak ingin membebani engkau dengan kesulitan-kesulitanku.
- ( 356) careful with..... She should be careful with the new chinaware.  
Ia harus berhati-hati dengan pecahbelah yang baru itu.
- ( 359) careless with..... He was careless with the funds entrusted to him.  
Ia teledor dengan dana yang dipercayakan padanya.
- ( 367) catch with..... The thief was caught with the goods.  
Pencuri itu ditangkap dengan barang-barangnya.
- ( 385) change with..... I changed places with him.  
Saya bertukar tempat dengannya.
- ( 992) charge with..... He was charged with a misdemeanour.  
Ia dituduh dengan perbuatan buruk.
- ( 407) clear with..... He cleared the problem with his superior.

Ia menjernihkan persoalan itu dengan atasannya.

( 15) abide with ..... She will abide with friends this summer.

Ia akan tinggal dengan temannya musim panas ini.

( 37) accomodate with ... The bank accomodated him with a loan. Bank itu menolongnya dengan suatu pinjaman.

(Bank itu memberikan suatu kesempatan kepadanya dengan suatu pinjaman).

( 39) accompanied with .. The letter was accompanied with an invitation.

Surat itu disertai dengan sepucuk undangan.

( 43) accord with ..... He is in accord with our statement.

Ia setuju dengan pernyataan kita.

( 44) accordant with .... This is not accordant with our policy.

Ini tidaklah sesuai dengan polesi kita.

( 47) account with ..... He opened an account with the bank.

Ia membuka suatu rekening dengan bank.

( 56) acquit with ..... They acquitted themselves with honor.

Mereka melepaskan (membebaskan) dirinya dengan hormat.

( 63) act with ..... We must act with great discreþion.

Kita harus bertindak dengan pertimbangan yang masak.

( 94) advise with ..... We shall advise with him on the

question.

Kita akan berunding dengannya mengenai masalah itu.

(96) affiliate with .... Let us affiliate with the new organization.

Marilah kita bergabung dengan organisasi yang baru itu.

(100) affinity with ..... Some languages have a close affinity with other.

Beberapa bahasa mempunyai suatu kemiripan (hubungan yang dekat) dengan bahasa yang lain.

(102) afflicted with .... The city was afflicted with an epidemic.

Kota itu ditimpa dengan suatu bencana wabah.

(110) agree with ..... I do not agree with your agreement.

Saya tidak setuju dengan alasanmu.

(118) alive with ..... The carcass was alive with vermin.

Mayat itu penuh dengan kutu (belatung).

(121) alliance with ..... I would like to form an alliance with him.

Saya ingin membentuk suatu persekutuan dengannya.

(123) allied with ..... Our country is allied with France.

Negara kita dipersatukan (bersekutu) dengan Perancis.

(144) amused with ..... The children amused with new games.

Anak-anak (merasa) senang dengan permainan baru itu.

- (147) analogy with ..... Laziness suggests an analogy with  
the turtle.  
Sifat malas mengingatkan suatu per-  
samaan dengan kura-kura.
- (410) clever with ..... She is very clever with her hands.  
Ia amat cekatan dengan tangannya.
- (414) cluttered with .... The room is cluttered with bric-a-ba  
brac.  
Kamar itu dipenuhi (penuh) dengan  
barang-barang antik.
- (417) coexist with ..... Liberty cannot coexist with tyranny.  
Kebebasan tidaklah dapat berdamping-  
an dengan tyrani.
- (419) coincide with ..... His vacation coincided with mine.  
Liburannya bersamaan waktunya dengan  
liburan saya.
- (420) coincident with ... Their arrival was coincident with  
dinner.  
Kedatangannya bertepatan dengan makan  
malam.
- (421) collide with ..... The cars collided with each other.  
Mobil itu bertubrukan satu dengan  
lainnya.
- (424) combine with ..... Black combined with white to produce  
grey.  
Hitam campur dengan putih untuk men-  
dapatkan warna abu-abu.
- (433) commence with ..... The meeting commenced with high hopes.  
Rapat itu mulai dengan harapan yang  
muluk-muluk.
- (434) commensurate with ..The reward was commensurate with his

abilities.

Hadiah itu seimbang (setara) dengan kemampuannya.

(441) common with ..... He had much common with us.

Ia mempunyai banyak persamaan dengan kita.

(443) communicate with .. The pilot communicated with the airport.

Penerbang itu berhubungan dengan pangkalan udara.

(446) comparable with ... His results are comparable with us.

Hasilnya dapat dibandingkan dengan hasil-hasil kita.

(448) compare with ..... He compared Lincoln with Washington.

Ia membandingkan Lincoln dengan Washington. (ia mensejajarkan Lincoln dengan Washington).

(449) compatible with ... Bigoty is not compatible with justice.

Kefanatikan tidaklah dapat dihubungkan dengan keadilan.

(453) compete with ..... The boys competed with one another.

Anak-anak berlomba satu dengan yang lain.

(462) complete with ..... The new car arrived complete with

accessories.

Mobil baru itu tiba lengkap dengan perlengkapannya.

(476) concerned with .... We refuse to be concerned with tri-

vialities.

Kita menolak berurusan dengan hal-hal yang remeh.

(478) concur with ..... He could not concur with them.

Ia tidak dapat bersesuaian faham  
dengan mereka.

(482) confer with ..... He conferred with colleagues on the  
matter.

Ia berunding dengan rekan-rekannya  
mengenai persoalan itu.

(495) confront by (with) .. We are confronted by (with) grave  
problems.

Kita dihadapkan dengan persoalan-  
persoalan yang parah.

(497) confused with ..... Do not confuse me with my twin  
brother.

Jangan kacaukan saya dengan saudara  
kembarku.

(499) congested with .... His face was congested with blood.

Mukanya berlepotan dengan darah.

(502) connect with ..... The train connects with a bus at the  
station.

Kereta api itu bersambung dengan bis  
pada setasiun itu.

(511) consistent with ... His words are not consistent with his  
deeds.

Kata-katanya tidaklah sesuai dengan  
tindakannya.

(513) consonant with ..... The decision was consonant with  
justice.

Keputusan itu selaras dengan keadilan.

(514) consort with ..... An honest man does not consort with  
rogues.

Seorang yang jujur tidaklah cocok de-

ngan bajingan.

(515) consult with ..... He consulted with his lawyer about the case.

Ia berunding dengan pengacaranya mengenai perkara itu.

(517) conspire with ..... They conspired with others to defeat the bill.

Mereka berkomplot dengan yang lain untuk menolak rekening itu.

(518) consumed with ..... She was consumed with anxiety.

Ia dipenuhi (dimakan) dengan keresahan.

(519) contemporary with ..The weapon is contemporary with the stone age.

Senjata itu seumur (sejaman) dengan dengan jaman batu.

(524) contend with ..... The champion contented with a strong opponent.

Juara itu berebut dengan seorang lawan yang tangguh.

(535) contrast with ..... The past is often contrasted with the present.

"Pempo doeloe" seringkali diperlawankan dengan tempo sekarang.

(542) converse with ..... I conversed with him last week.

Saya bercakap-cakap dengannya seminggu yang lalu.

(548) convulsed with .... We were convulsed with laughter.

Kita dikejutkan dengan tawa.

(549) cooperate with .... We cooperated with them on this matter.

Kita bekerjasama dengan mereka da-



lam persoalan ini.

(553) correlate with .... Intelligence is often correlated with memory.

Intelegensi seringkali dihubungkan dengan ingatan.

(556) correspond with ... I have corresponded with him for years.

Saya telah mengadakan surat-menyurat dengannya selama bertahun-tahun.

(558) counter with ..... They countered with charges against him.

Mereka melawan padanya dengan tuduhan-tuduhan.

(562) cram with ..... The children crammed themselves with candy.

Anak-anak itu mengisi mereka penuh-penuh dengan kembang gula.

(567) credit with ..... He was credited with the result.

Ia dipercayai dengan hasil (pendapat-an itu).

(584) deal with ..... We shall have to deal with these people.

Kita akan harus berurusan dengan orang-orang ini.

(586) debate with ..... I will not debate with that demagog.

Saya tidak mau berdebat dengan pemimpin. rakyat.

(596) defend with ..... He defended himself with great courage.

Ia mempertahankan dirinya dengan keberaniann yang besar.

(864) expert with ..... He is an expert with the rifle.

Ia seorang ahli dengan senapan.

(866) expostulate with ... We expostulated with him in vain.

Kita berbantah dengannya dengan sia-sia.

(875) face by (with) ..... We are faced by (with) a terrible problem.

Kita dihadapkan dengan suatu persoalan yang dahsyat.

(878) faint with ..... She was faint with hunger.

Ia dilemahkan dengan kelaparan.

(884) familiar with ..... I am quite familiar with the subject.

Saya mengerti sekali dengan pokok pembicaraannya.

(886) familiarize with ... He familiarized himself with the new scenes.

Ia memperkenalkan dirinya dengan gambaran-gambaran yang baru itu.

Ia memaklumi dirinya dengan gambaran-gambaran yang baru itu.

(908) feed with ..... The patient was fed with soup and milk.

Penderita itu diberi makan dengan s sup dan susu.

(921) filled with ..... She was filled with gratitude for what he did.

Ia dipenuhi dengan rasa syukur atas (untuk) apa yang telah ia lakukan.

(924) fired with ..... He was fired with ambition to succeed.

Ia dibakar (terbakar) ambisi untuk sukses.

- (934) fool with ..... Better not fool with that wiring.  
 Lebih baik tidak bertindak bodoh  
 dengan kabel itu (pemasangan kabel  
 itu).
- (940) fraught with ..... The mission was fraught with great  
 peril.  
 Misi itu dipenuhi dengan resiko (ba-  
 haya) yang besar.
- (950) frugal of (with) ... He is frugal of (with) his declining  
 strength.  
 Ia berhemat dengan kekuatannya yang  
 semakin merosot itu.
- (953) fuse with ..... Our group fused with the others.  
 Kelompok kita berpadu dengan lainnya.
- (954) furnish with ..... We furnished our house with new  
 curtains.  
 Kita melengkapi rumah kita dengan  
 kain tirai yang baru.
- (956) fuss with ..... Why fuss with such unimportant details?  
 Kenapa ribut-ribut dengan hal-hal  
 kecil yang tidak penting.
- (681) disagree with ..... I must disagree with you on this  
 matter.  
 Saya harus tidak setuju denganmu  
 mengenai persoalan ini.
- (980) glow with ..... The children glowed with health  
 and vitality.  
 Anak-anak itu (kelihatan) bersinar  
 vitalitas dan kesehatan.
- (995) good with ..... Mayonnaise is good with salad.  
 Mayonnaisé enak (cocok) dengan

salada.

(996) grapple with ..... They grappled with many difficulties.

Mereka bergulat dengan kesukaran-kesukaran.

(999) great with ..... The woman was great with child.

Wanita itu sangat baik dengan anak.

(1016) guard with ..... Guard these treasures with your life.

Jagalah harta karun ini dengan jiwa ragamu.

(1023) haggle with ..... I haggled with the peddler.

Saya bertawar dengan pedagang itu.

( 663) difference with .. He had a difference with his neighbour.

Ia ada perbedaan pendapat dengan tetangganya.

..( 688) disappointed with ..... I am disappointed with the results.

Saya kecewa dengan hasil-hasilnya.

( 692) discontented with ..... The new employee is discontented with his job.

Pekerja baru itu tidak puas dengan pekerjaannya.

( 701) disgusted with ... He is disgusted with the result.

Ia dimualkan ( merasa mual ) dengan hasilnya.

( 709) displeased with .. He was not displeased with me.

Ia tidak kecewa denganku.

- (712) dispute with ..... We have had a dispute with our neighbours.  
Kita berbantah dengan tetangga kita.
- (729) divert with ..... The audience was diverted with funny stories.  
Hadirin dialihkan (perhatiannya) dengan cerita-cerita lucu.
- (735) do with ..... He could do with a little loan from the bank.  
Ia dapat berbuat (bekerja) dengan sedikit pinjaman dari bank itu.
- (549) drench with ..... We were all drenched with perspiration.  
Kita basah kuyub dengan keringat.
- (770) embellish with ..... The room was embellished with ornaments.  
Kamar itu diperindah dengan hiasan-hiasan.
- (771) emblazon with ..... The car was emblazoned with a coat of arms.  
Mobil itu dihiasi dengan lambang keluarga.
- (790) end with ..... The speech ended with a collection.  
Pidato itu berakhir dengan suatu pengumpulan dana.
- (792) endow with ..... She was endowed with every charm.  
Ia dilahirkan (dikaruniai) dengan setiap keelokan.

( 793) endue with ..... The youth was endued with many virtues.

Pemuda itu (kaum muda itu) dikaruniai dengan kebajikan-kebajikan (sifat-sifat yang baik).

( 684) disagreement with ..... They had many disagreement with each other.

Mereka mempunyai banyak perbedaan pendapat satu dengan yang lainnya.

( 797) engage with ..... Our troops engage with the enemy.

Pasukan kita bertemu dengan musuh.

( 798) engorged with ..... They were engorged with good food.

Mereka dirakuskan dengan makanan yang enak-enak.

( 807) enriched with ..... The bread was enriched with vitamins.

Roti itu diperkaya (kaya) dengan vitamin-vitamin.

( 817) entertained with ..... The audience was entertained with lively music.

Hadirin dihibur dengan musik yang menggairahkan.

Hadirin dihibur dengan musik yang menggairahkan.

( 822) entrust with ..... He was entrusted with command of the troops.

Ia dipercayai dengan memimpin pasukan itu.

( 849) exchange with .... Will you exchange places with me?

Maukah anda bertukar tempat dengan saya?

(1171) interfere with ... It would be unwise to interfere with them.

Akan tidak bijaksanalah campur tangan dengan mereka.

(1180) intermingle with ..Praise was intermingled his criticism.

Pujian dicampuri dengan kritikan-kritikan nya.

(1181) intermix with .....The design was in red intermixed with gold.

Rancangan (pola) itu berwarna merah dicampur aduk dengan warna emas.

(1184) interspere with ...A few sheep were interspered with the goats.

Beberapa domba diselipi dengan kambing-kambing. (Balam kawan-kambing terselip beberapa ekor domba)

(1186) intimate with .... They have long been intimate with each other.

Mereka telah lama menjadi karib satu dengan yang lain.

(1193) entrust with .....I entrusted him with my money.

Saya mempercayainya dengan uang saya.

(1195) inundate with .....The firm was enundatedwith orders.

Firma itu dibanjiri dengan pesanan-pesanan.

(1204) jam with..... The great hall was jumbed with spectators.

Balai yang besar itu padat dengan penonton.

(1211) join with..... He joined with us in the project.

Ia bergabung dengan kita dalam proyek itu.

(1229) keep with..... They kept their agreement with us.

Mereka menepati janjinya dengan kita.

(1231) kill with..... The gangsters killed them with machine gun.

Bandit-bandit itu membunuh mereka dengan senapan mesin.

(1248) labor with..... We labored with them to change their opinion.

Kita bekerja keras dengan mereka untuk merubah pendapat mereka.

(1258) laugh with..... They laughed with joy when he won the prize.

Mereka tertawa dengan riang gembira ketika ia memenangkan hadiah itu.

(1266) lenient with..... The judge was lenient with the accused.

Hakim itu bengis dengan si tertuduh.

(1270) level with..... The compas was level with the horizon.

Kompas itu setinggi dengan horison.

(1276) liberal with..... The politicians were liberal with promises.

Kaum politisi murah dengan janji-janji.



- (1293) live with..... They cannot live with each other.  
Mereka tidak bisa hidup bersama satu dengan lainnya.
- (1309) mad with..... He was mad with rage.  
Ia tergila-gila dengan kegemaran sekarang ini.
- (1319) make with..... They made with music.  
Mereka melakukan (berbuat) dengan musik.
- (1047) help with..... I helped him with his homework.  
Saya tolong ia dengan pekerjaannya.
- (1056) hobnob with..... He has hobnobbed with tramps and aristocrats.  
Ia telah bergaul (berteman) dengan orang gelandangan dan bangsawan-bangsawan.
- (1059) honor with..... The king honored him with knighthood.  
Raja memberi penghargaan padanya dengan gelar "ridder" (kesatria).
- (1065) identical with... This lamp is identical with the one I have.  
Lampu ini serupa dengan yang saya punyai.
- (1068) identify with.... They were identified with the opposition.  
Mereka dikenal dengan oposisinya.
- (1071) imbued with..... The troops were imbued with a fighting spirit.  
Pasukan itu diresapi dengan semangat berjuang.

- (1079) impatient with.... The mother was impatient with her child's mistakes.  
Ibu itu tidak sabar dengan kesalahan anaknya.
- (1084) impregnate with... The paper was impregnated with tar.  
Kertas itu diresapi dengan belangkin.
- (1088) impressed with.... They were impressed with the need for aid.  
Mereka ditekan dengan kebutuhan akan bantuan.  
Mereka tertekan dengan kebutuhan akan bantuan.
- (1103) incompatible with.. Bigoty is incompatible with tolerance.  
Kegilaan terhadap sesuatu adalah tidak dapat cocok dengan toleransi.
- (1105) incongruous with.. Deeds are often incongruous with words.  
Perbuatan sering kali tidak bersesuaian dengan kata-kata.
- (1108) inconsistent with.. This is inconsistent with our policy.  
Hal ini bertentangan dengan cara-cara kami.
- (1120) indignant with.... I was indignant with him for not coming.  
Saya berang dengannya karena tidak datang.
- (1126) infect with..... The water was infected with typhoid germs.  
Air itu dikotori (ditulari) dengan kuman-kuman tipus.
- (1129) infested with..... The cellar was infested with rats.

Ruang bawah tanah itu penuh dengan tikus-tikus besar.

(1130) inflate with..... He is inflated with his own importance.

Ia digembungkan dengan kepentingannya sendiri. (Ia menyombongkan kepentingannya sendiri).

(1135) influence with.... He had much influence with the authorities.

Ia mempunyai banyak pengaruh dengan penguasa-penguasa.

(1138) infuse with..... We were infused with the speaker's enthusiasm.

Kita diberi semangat dengan entusiasmenya si pembicara.

(1162) inspire with..... Their defeat inspired us with hope.

Kekalahan kita membangkitkan kita dengan harapan-harapan.

(1328) meet with..... The proposal met with strong opposition.

Usul itu bertemu dengan tantangan yang berat.

(1341) meddle with..... Why meddle with what you don't understand?

Mengapa bermenung-menung dengan yang tak kau mengerti?

(1343) mingle in (with).. He mingled in (with) the crowd and was lost.

Ia bercampur dengan kerumunan orang itu dan hilang.

(1349) mix with..... I wouldn't mix with what that crowd if I were you.

Saya tidak akan bercampur dengan kerumunan itu andainya saya ini kamu.

(1354) monkey with..... He kept monkeying with the motor.

Ia tetap bermain-main dengan mobil itu.

(1364) move with..... The sight moved them with pity.

Pemandangan itu menggerakkan hatinya dengan perasaan kasihan.

(1398) obsessed with..... They were obsessed with the idea of being poor.

Mereka digoda dengan gagasan (gambaran) menjadi miskin.

(1429) overcome with..... He was overcome with grief.

Ia dilemahkan dengan kesedihan.

(1431) overrun with..... The fields were overrun with locusts.

Ladang-ladang itu debanjiri dengan belalang.

(1434) overwhelmed with.. They overwhelmed with gratitude.

Mereka diliputi dengan rasa syukur.

(1435) parallel to (with).. The road ran parallel with the river.

Jalan itu terbentang sejajar dengan sungai.

(1438) part with..... I am sorry to part with this heirloom.

Saya merasa sayang (harus) berpisah dengan pusaka ini.

(1443) patience with..... He had scant patience with fools.

Ia mempunyai sedikit kesabaran dengan orang-orang tolol.

(1446) patient with..... The mother was very patient with her

children.

Ibu itu amat sabar dengan anak-anaknya.

- (1451) peeved with..... She was very peeved with him.  
Ia amat gusar padanya.
- (1452) pelted with..... The speaker was pelted with tomatoes.  
Pembicara itu dilempari dengan tomat.
- (1493) plead with..... We pleaded with him to change his  
mind.  
Kita memohon dengannya untuk merubah  
pikirannya.
- (1495) pleased with..... He was very pleased with himself.  
Ia amat senang dengan dirinya sendiri.
- (1500) ply with..... They plied with liquor to make him  
talk.  
Mereka mendesaknya dengan minuman  
keras untuk membuatnya mengoceh. (Jw:  
dibladeg).
- (1506) possessed with.... They were possessed with panic.  
Mereka dicekam dengan rasa panik.
- (1531) pregnant with..... The situation pregnant with possi -  
bilities.  
Situasinya masak dengan (penuh deng-  
an) kemungkinan-kemungkinan.
- (1540) present with..... They presented him with a television  
set.  
Mereka menghadiahinya dengan suatu  
televisi.
- (1567) proceed with..... Let us proceed with the business on  
hand.  
Marilah berjalan terus dengan urusan  
yang telah ada.
- (1590) provide with..... The army was provided with the new  
rifles.

Tentara itu diperlengkapi dengan senapan baru.

- (1594) provoke with..... She was provoked with her daughter.  
Ia dibikin marah dengan anak perempuannya.
- (1602) punish with..... The murderer was punished with death.  
Pembunuh itu dejatuhi dengan hukuman mati.
- (1614) quarrel with..... They quarrelled with the neighbours.  
Mereka bertengkar dengan tetangga.
- (1626) rank with..... The new engineer ranked with the best.  
Ahli mesin yang baru itu setingkat dengan yang terbaik.
- (1628) rate with..... He doesn't rate high with us.  
Ia tidak menaksir tinggi dengan kita.
- (1637) reason with..... It is useless to reason with a bigot.  
Adalah tidak berguna berbincang dengan seorang yang fanatik.
- (1648) reconcile with.... His view cannot be reconciled with ours.  
Pandangannya tidak dapat diseauaikan dengan pendapat kita.
- (1662) regard with..... The candidate was regarded with great favor.  
Calon itu dihormati dengan rasa persahabatan yang besar.
- (1638) remonstrate with.. It was useless to remonstrate with him.  
Adalah tak berguna berbantah dengan dia.
- (1690) rend with..... Her heart was rent with grief.

Hatinya dirobek-robek dengan kesedihan.

(1696) replete with..... His story repleted with falsehood.

Ceritanya penuh dengan kepalsuan.

(1787) requite with..... He requited my friendship with his loyalty.

Ia membalas rasa persahabatan saya dengan kesetiaannya.

(1736) reunite with..... The girl was reunited with her parents.

Gadis itu dipertemukan kembali dengan orang tuanya.

(1745) reward with..... They were rewarded with an important appointment.

Mereka dihadiahi dengan jabatan yang penting.

(1756) rise with..... The campers rose with the dawn.

Orang yang berkemah itu bangun bersamaan dengan fajar.

(1761) room with..... He roomed with a friend.

Dia ngamar dengan seorang teman.

(1772) safe with..... Your secret is safe with me.

Rahasiamu aman sekali pada saya.

(1998) sympathy with..... I am not in sympathy with the program.

Saya tidak simpati dengan program itu.

(1999) synchronize with.. All clocks are synchronized with

Washington Time.

Semua jam dicocokkan dengan waktu

Washington.

(2014) talk with..... The lawyer talks with his client.

Pengacara itu berbicara dengan kliennya.

(2015) tally with..... His account does not tally with ours.

Perhitungannya tidak cocok dengan kepunyaan kita.

(2022) taunt with ..... They taunted him with his failure to make good.

Mereka mengejeknya dengan kegagalannya untuk membuat baik.

(2031) tempt with ..... He was tempted with promises of money.

Ia digoda dengan janji-janji mengenai uang.

(2035) tender with ..... He tendered his resignation with regret.

Ia mengajukan pengunduran dirinya dengan menyesal.

(2044) threaten with .... He threatened them with eviction.

Mereka diancamnya dengan pengusiran.

(2047) thrill with ..... He thrilled us with the story of his life.

Ia mengharukan kita dengan cerita tentang hidupnya.

(2064) tops with ..... The girl is tops with me.

Gadis itu mencapai puncaknya dengan saya.

(2073) toy with ..... He toyed with the idea of writing book.

Ia bermain-main dengan ide tentang menulis buku.

(2077) trade with ..... I trade with the neighbourhood grocer.

Saya berdagang dengan penjual makanan



dan minuman di sebelah.

(2090) treat with ..... We decided to treat with the enemy.

Kita memutuskan untuk berunding dengan musuh.

(2099) trifle with ..... The rogue trifled with her affections.

Brandal itu sembarangan dengan cintanya.

(2103) true with ..... The wall is not true with the plumb

line.

Tembok itu tidak betul (tepat) dengan tali sipat.

(2107) trust with ..... I would trust this man with my life.

Saya akan mempercayai orang ini dengan nyawa saya.

(2128) unite with ..... Let us unite with the other groups.

Marilah kita bersatu dengan grup-grup yang lain.

(2150) vest with ..... The committee was vested with su-

preme power.

Panitia itu diperlengkapi dengan kekuasaan yang luar biasa.

(2152) vexed with ..... Why are you vexed with me?

Kenapa dikau (menaruh) sakit hati denganku.

(2156) vie with ..... The players vied with each other.

Pemain-pemain berlomba satu dengan yang lain.

(1778) saturated with ... The atmosphere were saturated with

moisture.

Udara (angkasa) kenyang dengan uap air.

(1795) sated with ..... He was sated with good food.

Ia kenyang dengan makanan yang lezat.

(1798) satisfaction with ..... There was great satisfaction with the result.

Ada suatu kepuasan besar dengan hasilnya.

(1799) seal with ..... They sealed the bargain with a handshake.

Mereka menandai (menutup) penawaran itu dengan jabat tangan.

(1810) seduce with ..... He seduced her with false promise.

Ia membujuknya dengan janji-janji palsu.

(1819) seize with ..... The speaker was seized with stage fright.

Pembicara itu tercekam (dicekam) dengan takut panggung.

(1830) serve with ..... The marshal served him with a subpoena.

Marsal itu melayaninya (meladeninya) dengan sebuah surat panggilan.

(1839) settle with ..... He settled accounts with the firm.

Ia melunasi rekening dengan firma itu.

(1848) share with ..... He shared a room with his brother.

Ia berbagi satu kamar dengan saudaranya.

(1867) sigh with ..... They sighed with relief when he arrived.



Mereka menarik nafas dengan lega  
sewaktu ia datang.

(1884) skilful with ..... The boy is skilful with his hand.

Anak laki-laki itu cekatan dengan  
tangannya.

(1910) speak with ..... The professor spoke with authority.

Profesor itu berbicara dengan ber-  
wibawa.

(1938) stick with ..... He tried hard to stick with the

job till the end.

Ia berusaha keras lekat dengan pe-  
kerjaannya sampai akhir.

(1939) stingy with ..... He is very stingy with his money.

Ia amat pelit dengan uangnya.

(1942) stricken with .... The child was stricken with para-

lysis.

Anak itu terkena (dengan) paralisis.

(1952) struggle with .... He struggles with his conscience

and won.

Ia berjuang dengan keyakinannya  
dan menang.

(1953) studded with ..... The bracelet was studded with small

rubies.

(  
Gelang itu bertatahkan dengan jakut

kecil-kecil.

(1957) submit with ..... He submitted with a good grace.

Ia menyerah dengan suka hati.

(1995) sympathize with .. I sympathize with this unfortunate

people.

Saya bersimpati dengan orang yang  
malang ini.

- (2158) visit with ..... We are visiting with our parents  
this summer.  
Kita akan berkunjung dengan orang  
tua kita musim panas ini.
- (2157) view with ..... He viewed the situation with alarm.  
Ia melihat situasi dengan gelisah.
- (2179) wear with ..... She wore her honours with simple  
dignity.  
Ia menjaga (mengenakan) kehormatannya dengan keluhuran yang sederhana.
- (2182) weep with ..... The child wept with bitter disappointment.  
Anak itu menangis dengan kekecewaan yang pahit.
- (2200) work with ..... We are working with the police on  
this crime.  
Kita akan bekerja sama dengan polisi mengenai (pada) kejahatan itu.

Subgroup 1.2. the prepositions which have other equivalents  
which are beyond the basic equivalents.

---

after = mengejar

---

- ( 213) aspiration after ..... His aspiration after fame is  
praise worthy.  
Hasratnya mengejar kemasyuran pantas dipuji.
- (1031) hard after ..... They rode hard after the fox.  
Mereka berjalan cepat mengejar rubah itu.

---

after = menurut

---

(1375) name after ..... The boy was named after his famous uncle.

Anak itu diberi nama menurut nama pamannya yang terkenal.

---

after = di belakang

---

( 960) gape after ..... As she left everyone gaped after her.

Serentak ia pergi setiap orang membuka mulut di belakangnya.

---

against = terhadap

---

( 86 ) admonish against..... The children were admonished against smoking.

Anak-anak diperingatkan terhadap (bahaya) merokok.

( 104) aggression against .. It was an act of aggression against them.

Itu adalah suatu tindakan agresi terhadap mereka.

( 171) appeal against .. The defendant appealed against the verdict.

Pembela itu minta banding terhadap putusan hakim.

( 374) caution against ..... I must caution you against taking such risks.

Saya harus memperingatkanmu terhadap pengambilan resiko semacam itu.

( 594) defend against .. I shall defend myself against thieves.

Saya harus mempertahankan diri saya terhadap pencuri-pencuri.

- (1014) guard against ..... We should guard against malicious gossip.  
Kita harus berjaga-jaga terhadap desas-desus yang jahil.
- (1097) incensed against .. The public was incensed against the criminal.  
Publik digusarkan terhadap penjahat itu.
- (1167) insure against .....The property was insured against fire.  
Harta benda itu diasuransikan terhadap bahaya kebakaran.
- (1273) libel against ..... The paper printed a libel against the group.  
Surat kabar itu memuat suatu fitnahan terhadap kelompok itu.
- (1369) murmur against .....Many murmured against his leadership.  
Banyak yang menggerundel terhadap kepemimpinannya.
- (1481) pit against ..... The teams were evenly pitted against each other.  
Regu-regu diadudombakan satu terhadap yang lain.
- (1532) prejudice against ..... He was prejudiced against the idea from start.  
Ia curiga terhadap ide itu sedari mulanya.
- (1555) prevail against ... We prevailed against our enemies.  
Kita menang terhadap musuh-musuh kita.
- (1586) protest against ....The citizens protested against the mayor's action.  
Warga kota mencela terhadap tindakan walikota.

(1621) rail at (against) ..... He railed at (against) his  
hard fate.

Ia mengumpat terhadap nasibnya yang  
sukar.

(1649) recover against ..... The victim recovered judgment  
against him.

Korban itu merebut putusan hakim ter-  
hadapnya. (Ia menang terhadap tutas-  
an hakim).

(1685) remonstrate against ... I remonstrated against his con-  
duct.

Saya protes terhadap kelakuannya.

(1710) resentment against .... I bear no resentment against  
him.

Saya tidak menanggung sakit hati  
(dendam) terhadapnya.

(1775) sanction against ..... Sanctions were voted against  
the aggressor.

Sangsi-sangsi terhadap agresor di-  
undi.

(1804) secure against ... Here we were secured against attack.

Di sini kita aman terhadap serangan.

---

against = dengan

---

( 981) go against ..... You are going against my wishes in  
this matter.

Engkau berlawanan dengan keinginan-  
ku dalam persoalan ini.

(1081) impinge against .. His actions impinged against good  
taste.

Tindakannya berlawanan dengan selera

yang baik.

(1340) militated against ..... Everything militated against his success.

Segalanya bertentangan dengan keberhasilannya.

(1404) offend against ... Such behaviour offends against good taste.

Tingkah laku seperti itu bersalahan dengan yang baik.

(1765) run against ..... I am running against their candidate.

Saya bertubrukan dengan calon mereka (tidak sengaja bertemu).

against = pada

( 27 ) abut against ..... The house abuts against the cliff.

Rumah itu berbatasan pada bukit karang.

( 389 ) charge against ... The purchase was charged against his account.

Pembelian itu dibebankan pada perhitungannya.

against = berhadapan dengan

( 175 ) appear against ....The witness appeared against the plaintiff.

Saksi tampak berhadapan dengan penuntut (jaksa).

at = di

( 320 ) borne at ..... The flag was born at the head of the parade.



Bendera itu dibawa di ujung muka  
barisan.

( 340) call at ..... He called at my office the next day.  
Ia singgah di kantorku hari berikutnya.

( 649) die at ..... He died at his post.  
Ia meninggal di pos-nya.

( 740) down at ..... We can find them down at the bridge.  
Kita dapat menemui mereka di jembatan  
bawah sana.

( 810) enter at ..... Please enter at the rear.  
Masuklah di pintu belakang.

( 891) fasten at ..... His cloak was fastened at the throat.  
Mantelnya diikatkan di lehernya.

(1604) purchase at ..... She purchased all her food at the  
supermarket.  
Ia membeli semua makanannya di supermarket.

(1760) room at ..... I room at the Y.C.M.A.  
Saya ngamar di Y.C.M.A.

(1827) serve at ..... The regiment served at the front.  
Resimen itu berdinias (melayani) di  
garis depan.

(1878) sit at ..... I sat at his left during the dinner.  
Saya duduk di kirinya selama makan  
malam.

(2066) touch at ..... The ship touched at Marseille.  
Kapal itu singgah di Marseille.

(2085) treat at ..... He was treated at the clinic.  
Ia diobati di poliklinik.

(2163) wait at ..... I will wait at the dock until nine

o'clock.

Saya akan menunggu di dok sampai  
jam 9.

(2205) write at ..... Please write me at the hotel.

Silahkan menulis kepadaku di hotel.

at = akan

( 3 ) abashed at ..... He was abashed at the splendor around  
him.

Ia bingung akan kebesaran di sekitarnya.

( 106 ) aghast at ..... We stood aghast at the spectacle before us.

Kita berdiri terperanjat akan tontonan di depan kita.

( 136 ) amazed at ..... We were all amazed at his ignorance.

Kita serba diherankan akan ketidacuhannya.

( 225 ) astonished at .... I was astonished at his behaviour.

Saya heran akan tingkah lakunya.

( 311 ) blush at ..... She blushed at his many compliments.

Ia memerah mukanya akan pujiannya yang banyak itu.

( 379 ) chagrin at ..... The party leaders were chagrin at their loss.

Pemimpin-pemimpin partai kecewa (sedih) akan kekalahan mereka.

( 700 ) disgust at ..... We felt disgust at the news.

Kita merasa mual (jijik) akan berita itu.

( 708 ) displeased at .... I am displeased at your conduct.

Saya tidak senang akan tingkah lakumu.

- ( 872) exult at ..... They exulted at their good fortune.  
Mereka bergirang hati akan nasib bu-  
ruk mereka.
- (1001) grieve at ..... She grieves at his harsh words.  
Ia merasa sedih akan kata-katanya  
yang kasar.
- (1479) pique at ..... He was piqued at our refusal.  
Ia gusar (sakit hati) akan penolak-  
an kami.
- (1889) smile at ..... Everyone smiled at his enthusiasm.  
Setiap orang tersenyum akan antusias-  
nya.
- (1982) surprised at ..... I was surprised at his rudeness.  
Saya heran akan kekasarannya.
- (2091) tremble at ..... Everyone trembled at his threats.  
Setiap orang gemetar akan ancamannya.
- (2190) wonder at ..... They wonder at the man's skill.  
Mereka kagum akan ketrampilan orang  
itu.

---

at = dengan

---

- ( 216) assess at ..... The property was assessed at high  
figure.  
Kekayaan itu dinilai (ditaksir) de-  
ngan angka yang tinggi.
- ( 394) cheat at ..... A gentleman should not cheat at cards.  
Seorang yang sopan santun tidak boleh  
main curang dengan kartu.
- ( 778) employed at ..... He was employed at a moderate salary.  
Ia diupah dengan gaji yang lumayan.
- (1052) hired at ..... He was hired at a very low salary.

Ia diupah dengan gaji yang amat rendah.

(1311) make at ..... The trip was made at great expense.  
Perjalanan itu diadakan dengan biaya yang tinggi (besar).

(1367) multiply at ..... Rabbits multiply at a great rate.  
Kelinci berbiak dengan kecepatan yang besar.

(1752) rise at ..... The audience rose at the given signal.  
Hadirin mengakhiri pembicaraan dengan tanda-tanda yang ada.

(1976) supply at ..... We can supply the goods at low cost.  
Kita dapat mengisi (menyediakan) barang-barang dengan harga rendah.

---

at = mengenai

---

( 379) chagrin at ..... The party leaders were chagrin at their loss.  
Pemimpin partai kecewa mengenai kekalahan mereka.

( 805) enraged at ..... The citizens are enraged at the corruption.  
Wargakota itu marah mengenai korupsi itu.

( 862) expert at ..... The gambler was expert at cards.  
Penjudi itu ahli mengenai kartu.

(1013) grumble at ..... The citizens grumbled at the high taxes.  
Para warga kota mengomel mengenai pajak yang tinggi.

(1051) hint at ..... The stranger hinted at his identity.

Orang asing itu menyinggung-nyinggung mengenai identitasnya.

(1511) practice at..... She practiced at deep breathing every-day.

Ia berlatih (mengenai) penarikan nafas dalam setiap hari.

(1668) rejoice at..... I was rejoiced at his good fortune.

Saya bergembira mengenai nasib baiknya.

-----  
at = terhadap  
-----

( 258) balk at ..... He balked at the idea of going away.

Ia ragu-ragu terhadap pikiran akan minggat.

( 311) blush at..... She blushed at his many compliments.

Ia memerah mukanya terhadap pujiannya yang banyak itu.

(1001) grieve at..... She grieved at his harsh words.

Ia merasa sedih terhadap kata-katanya yang kasar.

(1077) impatient at..... He became impatient at the frequent delays.

Ia menjadi tidak bersabar terhadap penundaan yang sering kali itu.

(1479) pique at..... He was piqued at our refusal.

Ia gusar (sakit hati) terhadap penolakan kami.

(1608) quail at..... They quailed at the prospect of danger.

Mereka menjadi cabar hati terhadap masa depan bahaya itu.

(1621) rail at (against).. He railed at (against) his hard fate.

Ia mengumpat terhadap nasibnya yang sukar (kejam).

- (1889) smile at..... Everyone smiled at his enthusiasm.  
Setiap orang tersenyum terhadap antusiasnya.

---

at = dalam

---

- ( 255) awkward at..... He was very awkward at certain tasks.  
Ia amat canggung dalam tugas-tugas tertentu.

- ( 409) clever at (in).... The boy is clever at (in) mathematics.  
Anak itu pandai dalam matematik.

- ( 991) good at..... Some people are good at crossword puzzles.

Beberapa orang mahir dalam teka-teki silang.

- (1616) quick at..... The boy is very quick at mathematics.  
Anak laki-laki itu amat cepat dalam matematika.

- (1620) rage at..... The foreman raged at his workers.  
Mandur itu marah-marrah pada kulinya.

- (1883) skilful at (in)... The clerk is very skilful at (in) his work.

Juru tulis itu amat cekatan dalam pekerjaannya.

- (2184) win at..... He always wins at poker.

Ia selalu menang dalam permainan poker.

---

at = atas

---

( 379) chagrin at..... The party leaders were chagrin at their loss.

Penimpin partai itu kecewa atas kekalahan mereka.

( 872) exult at..... They exulted at their good fortune.

Mereka bergirang hati atas nasib baik mereka.

( 969) glad at..... They were glad at his success.

Mereka gembira atas keberhasilannya.

(1668) rejoice at..... I was rejoiced at his good fortune.

Saya bergembira atas nasib baiknya.

beside = diluar

(2011) talk beside..... All this talk is beside the point.

Segala percakapan ini adalah diluar pokok pembicaraan.

by = oleh

( 38) accompanied by.... I was accompanied by my sister.

Saya ditemani oleh saudara perempuan saya.

( 64) actiated by..... They were actuated by noble motives.

Mereka didorong (digerakkan) oleh motive yang mulia.

( 113) alert by..... The citizens were alerted by the siren.

Warga kota dijagakan oleh bunyi sirene.

( 151) animated by..... They were animated by the speaker's appeal.

Mereka dihidupkan (dikobarkan) oleh daya tarik si pembicara.

- ( 153) annoy by..... I am annoyed by his impudence.  
Saya dijengkelkan oleh kekurangajarannya.
- ( 226) astonished by..They were astonished by his achievement.  
Mereka diherankan oleh prestasinya.
- ( 232) attended by.. The general was attended by his full staff.  
Jendral itu dihadap oleh staf lengkapnya.
- ( 303) betrayed by.. He was betrayed by his best freind.  
Ia dikhianati oleh teman baiknya.
- ( 306) bind by..... The youngman was bound by his promise.  
Pemuda itu terikat oleh janjinya.
- ( 321) borne by..... The expenses must be borne by our group.  
Beaya itu harus ditanggung oleh kelompok kami.
- ( 470) conceive by...She conceived a child by him.  
Ia bunting olehnya.
- ( 479) condemn by... The soldier was condemned by court martial.  
Perajurit itu dinyatakan salah oleh pengadilan militer.
- ( 491) confirm by... The event was confirmed by many witnesses.  
Kejadian itu (peristiwa itu) dikukuhkan (diperkuat) oleh banyak saksi.
- ( 496) confused by.. They were confused by many distractions.  
Mereka dibingungkan oleh banyak kecauan.



- ( 501) connect by..... These roads are connected by a bridle path.  
Jalan-jalan ini dihubungkan oleh satu jalan kuda.
- ( 650) die by..... He died by the hand of the executioner.  
Ia mati oleh tangan algojo.
- ( 691) disconcerted by... He was disconcerted by the large crowd.  
Ia dimalukan (dikejutkan) oleh kelompok yang besar itu.
- ( 702) disgusted by..... They were disgusted by his bad manner.  
Mereka dimuakkan oleh tingkah lakunya yang buruk itu.
- ( 785) encompassed by.... The troops were encompassed by enemy.  
Pasukan itu dikepung (dikelilingi) oleh musuh.
- ( 816) entertained by.....He was entertained by the stories I told him.  
Ia terhibur oleh cerita-cerita yang saya ceritakan kepadanya.
- ( 818) enticed by..... He was enticed by the high salary.  
Ia tergoda oleh gaji yang tinggi.
- ( 947) frightened by..... He was frightened by the oncoming train.  
Ia dikagetkan oleh kereta yang mendatang itu.
- ( 972) gladden by..... Everybody was gladden by the good news.  
Setiap orang digembirakan oleh berita baik itu.
- (1085) impress by..... They were impressed by his record.  
Mereka terkesan oleh rekornya.

(1098) incensed by ..... He was incensed by their disloyalty.

Ia terbakar hatinya (dibuat marah)  
oleh ketidak setiaan mereka.

Ia penasaran oleh ketidaksetiaan  
mereka.

(1133) influence by ..... They are much influenced by the  
speech.

Mereka banyak terpengaruh oleh pi-  
dato itu.

(1194) inundate by ..... The plain was inundated by flood-  
waters.

Dataran itu digenangi oleh air bah.

(1202) irritated by ..... He was irritated by their constant  
bickerings.

Ia dibikin sakit hatinya oleh per-  
tengkaran mereka yang terus menerus  
itu.

(1230) kill by ..... The fugitive was killed by the  
sherrif.

Pelarian itu terbunuh oleh polisi  
desa.

(1251) lament by ..... His death was lamented by all citi-  
zens.

Kematiannya diratapi oleh semua war-  
ga kota.

(1310) maddened by ..... The bull was maddened by the sight  
of blood.

Sapi jantan itu digilakan oleh pe-  
mandangan yang seperti darah.

(1357) mortify by ..... She was mortified by his behaviour.

Ia tersiksa oleh tingkah lakunya.

(1361) move by ..... He was strongly moved by the appeal.

Ia tergerak sekali oleh permohonan  
itu.

(1397) obsessed by ..... He was obsessed by a feeling of  
panic.

Ia tergoda oleh perasaan panik.

(1415) oppress by ..... He was oppressed by glooming thoughts.

Ia tertekan oleh pikiran-pikiran  
yang suram (gelap).

(1425) outclass by ..... The athlete was outclassed by his  
rival.

Olahragawan itu diungguli oleh  
lawannya.

(1428) overcome by ..... They were overcome by adverse cir-  
cumstances.

Mereka ditaklukkan oleh keadaan  
yang merugikan.

(1430) overrun by ..... The car was overrun by a truck.

Mobil itu dilewati oleh sebuah truk.

(1432) overshadowed by .. He was overshadowed by his brother's  
talent.

Ia tertutup oleh bakat saudaranya.

(1460) perish by ..... He perished by his own hand.

Ia tewas oleh tangannya sendiri.

(1469) persuade by ..... He was not persuaded by our argu-  
ment.

Ia tidak mudah diyakinkan oleh argu-  
mentasi (alasan) kita.

(1480) pique by ..... They were piqued by the opposition  
to their plan.

Mereka digusarkan oleh perlawanan

terhadap rencana mereka.

(1504) possessed by ..... The saint was possessed by devils.

Orang suci itu dirasuki oleh setan.

(1573) prohibit by ..... It is prohibited by law to smoke here.

Dilarang oleh hukum merokok di sini.

(1592) provoke by ..... He was provoked by the frequent interruptions.

Ia dijengkelkan oleh interupsi yang bertubi-tubi.

(1619) rack by (with) ... His body was racked by (with) constant pain.

Badannya tersiksa oleh rasa ngilu yang terus-terusan.

(1786) scared by ..... She was scared by the sudden noise.

Ia takut oleh suara yang tiba-tiba itu.

(1843) shadowed by ..... The suspect was shadowed by a detective.

Si tersangka dibayangi oleh seorang detektif.

(1948) struck by ..... He was struck by the close resemblance.

Ia terkesan oleh persamaan (kesamaan) yang dekat.

(1977) supply by ..... This paper was supplied by the Smith Company.

Kertas ini disediakan oleh Smith Company.

(2009) taken by ..... They were taken by her charms.

Mereka amat terpesona oleh keluwesa

annya.

(2030) tempt by ..... They were strongly tempted by the offer.

Mereka tergoda sekali (dengan kuat) oleh tawaran itu.

(2043) threaten by ..... The tenants were threatened by the landlord.

Para penyewa diancam oleh tuan tanah.

(2045) thrill by ..... We were thrilled by the news of victory.

Kita terharu oleh berita kemenangan itu.

(2065) tormented by (with) ..... The traveller was tormented by (with) thirst.

Pejalan itu tersiksa oleh rasa haus.

(2067) touch by (with) .. The judge was touched by (with) pity.

Hakim itu tersentuh oleh perasaan kasihan.

(2125) unite by ..... They were united by their common peril.

Mereka disatukan oleh bahaya yang bisa mereka hadapi.

(2173) waste by ..... He was wasted by his long illness.

Ia dikuruskan oleh penyakitnya yang lama itu (lama ia derita).

---

by = melalui

---

( 156) answer by ..... Please answer by cable.

Silahkan membalas melalui telgram.

( 720) distinguish by ... He can be distinguished by his white hair.

hair.

Ia dapat dikenal melalui rambutnya yang putih.

( 951) gain by ..... What do you gain by such methods?

Apa yang kamu peroleh melalui metode (cara) semacam itu?

( 983) go by ..... You can't go by what he says.

Engkau tidak bisa membentuk suatu pendapat melalui apa yang ia katakan.

(1089) improved by ..... His health was greatly improved by the rest.

Kesehatannya membaik dengan melalui istirahat.

(1214) judge by ..... I can only judge him by his past record.

Saya hanya dapat menilikinya melalui catatan masa lampaunya.

(1222) justify by ..... His opinion was justified by events.

Pendapatnya dibenarkan melalui peristiwa-peristiwa.

(1225) keep by ..... He kept time by the sun.

Ia memeriksa (menggunakan) waktu melalui matahari.

(1236) know by ..... I knew by his voice.

Saya tahu dia (mengetalnya) melalui suaranya.

(1312) make by ..... This rubber is made by a new process.

Karet ini dibuat melalui proses yang baru.

(1453) perceive by ..... I perceive by your face that you have good news.

Saya melihat melalui wajahmu bahwa  
engkau mempunyai kabar gembira.

(1486) play by ..... She learned to play piano by ear.

Ia belajar main piano melalui pen-  
dengaran.

(1611) qualify by ..... He is qualified by long experience  
in the work.

Ia mahir melalui pengalaman kerja  
yang lama.

(1671) related by ..... We are related by marriage.

Kita dihubungkan (dipertalikan) me-  
lalui perkawinan.

(1812) see by ..... I saw by the papers that he had died.

Saya ketahui lewat (melalui) surat  
kabar bahwa ia telah meninggal.

(2024) tell by ..... He could tell the time by the sun.

Ia dapat mengatakan (mengetahui)  
waktu melalui matahari.

---

by = pada, sekitar, di samping

---

( 12 ) abide by ..... I shall abide by my decision.

Saya akan tetap pada keputusan saya.

( 461 ) complete by ..... The work was completed by midnight.

Pekerjaan itu diselesaikan pada (se-  
kitar) tengah malam.

(1453) perceive by ..... I perceive by your face that you

have good news.

Saya melihat pada wajahmu bahwa  
engkau mempunyai kabar gembira.

(1903) speak by ..... He could speak by the hour.

Ia dapat berbicara sekitar jam itu.

(1922) stand by ..... He stood by his friend loyally.

Ia berdiri di samping temannya dengan setia. (Ia berpihak pada temannya dengan setia)

(1983) surprised by ..... They were surprised by their friends.

Mereka heran pada teman mereka.

---

by = karena

---

( 139) amorous by ..... He is amorous by native.

Ia mata keranjang karena pembawaan.  
(Ia berpembawaan mata keranjang).

( 731) divide by ..... The group was divided by serious difference.

Kelompok itu terbagi karena perbedaan yang serius.

( 723) distract by ..... He was distracted by grief.

Ia bingung karena sedih.

(1611) qualify by ..... He is qualified by long experience in the work.

Ia mahir karena pengalaman kerja yang lama.

(2050) tired by ..... I was tired by great exertions.

Saya capai karena usaha besar saya.

---

by = dari, per

---

( 292) benefit by ..... He did not benefit by the inheritance.

Ia tidak mendapat keuntungan dari warisan itu.

(1346) miss by ..... The truck missed our car by a few inches.



Truk itu meleset beberapa inchi dari mobil kita.

(1418) order by ..... It is cheaper to order by the box.

Adalah lebih murah memesan per kotak.

for = menjadi

(1417) ordain for ..... Their son was ordained for the priesthood.

Putera mereka ditahbiskan menjadi pastor.

for = terhadap, kepada

( 98 ) affinity for ..... Alcohol has an affinity for water.

Alkohol mempunyai daya gabung (daya ikat) terhadap air.

( 163 ) antipathy for .... He showed antipathy for the whole plan.

Ia memperlihatkan perasaan tidak suka terhadap rencana seluruhnya.

( 183 ) appetite for ..... He has an immense appetite for good food.

Ia mempunyai nafsu makan yang besar, terhadap makanan yang enak.

( 186 ) appreciation for .... She had a great appreciation for music.

Ia mempunyai penghargaan yang besar terhadap musik.

( 386 ) character for .... His character for honesty is unquestioned.

Sifatnya terhadap kejujuran tidaklah

perlu ditanyakan.

( 718) distate for ..... He has a great distates for gossip.

Ia mempunyai perasaan tidak suka yang besar terhadap desas-desus.

( 909) feel for ..... We felt very sorry for them.

Kita merasa kasihan terhadap mereka.

( 912) feeling for ..... He had a strong feeling for the oppressed.

Ia mempunyai pengertian yang kuat terhadap yang tertekan.

(1306) love for ..... He had a great love for his fatherland.

Ia mempunyai cinta yang besar terhadap tanah airnya.

(1347) mistake for ..... She is often mistaken for her sister.

Seringkali ia keliru terhadap saudara perempuannya.

(1661) regard for ..... He had a high regard for his teacher.

Ia menjunjung tinggi terhadap gurunya.

(1700) repugnance for ... He felt a strong repugnance for hypocrites.

Ia merasakan suatu kejiijikan terhadap kemunafikan.

(1711) resentment for ... She felt no resentment for what he had done.

Ia merasa tidak sakit hati terhadap apa yang telah dikerjakannya.

(1898) sorry for ..... They were sorry for the defeated champion.

Mereka kasihan terhadap (kepada)

juara yang terkalahkan itu.

(1997) sympathy for..... He had great sympathy for others.

Ia mempunyai rasa simpati yang besar terhadap yang lain.

(2058) tolerance for..... He showed great tolerance for my blunders.

Ia memperlihatkan kesabaran yang besar terhadap kesalahan-kesalahan saya.

-----  
for = karena  
-----

( 312) blush for..... I blush for your awkward behaviour.

Merah muka saya karena tingkah lakumu yang canggung itu.

( 612) denounce for..... He was denounced for treason.

Ia diadukan karena pengkhianatan.

( 721) distinguish for....The soldier was distinguished for his valor.

Perajurit itu kanamaan karena keberaniannya.

( 835) esteem for..... He is esteemed for his fine character.

Ia dihormati karena sifatnya yang baik.

(1241) known for..... He is known for his many benefactions.

Ia dikenal karena amalnya yang banyak.

(1321) mark for..... The tyrant was marked for assassination.

Tirani itu dicap karena pembunuhan.

(1323) martyr for..... He was martyred for his faith.

Ia dimartir karena kepercayaannya.

(1601) punish for..... The criminal was punished for many crimes.

Penjahat itu dihukum karena kejahatan-



kejahatannya.

(1687) remove for..... He was removed for accepting bribes  
in office.

Ia digeser karena menerima uang sogok di kantor.

(1698) reprimand for..... He was reprimanded for sleeping while  
on duty.

Ia ditegur karena tertidur sewaktu bertugas.

---

for = dengan

---

( 382) change for..... He changed his old job for a better  
one.

Ia menukar pekerjaan lamanya dengan pekerjaan satunya yang lebih baik.

( 849) exchange for..... He exchanged his old car for a new  
one.

Ia menukarkan mobil tuanya dengan yang baru.

(1168) insure for..... He insured his life for \$10.000.

Ia mengansuransikan jiwanya dengan \$10.000.

(1376) name for..... Battle ships are named for our  
states.

Kapal-kapal perang dinamai dengan negara bagian kita. (diangkat namanya dari negara bagian)

(1711) resentment for..... She felt no resentment for what he  
had done.

Ia tidak merasa sakit hati dengan apa yang telah dikerjakannya.

---

for = selama

---

( 13) abide for..... He has abided here for many years.

Ia menetap disini selama bertahun-tahun.

(1244) labor for..... They labored for long hours at the task.

Mereka mengerjakan tugas itu dengan cermat selama berjam-jam.

---

from = karena

---

( 58) act from..... He acted from honorable motives.

Ia bertindak karena motive yang terhormat.

( 652) die from..... He was dying from hunger.

Ia mati (karena) kelaparan.

(1845) shake from..... He was shaking from bitter cold.

Ia menggigil karena dingin yang menggigit.

(1862) shudder from..... We all shuddered from the cold.

Kita semua menggigil karena kedinginan.

(1872) sink from..... He sinks from exhaustion.

Ia tenggelam karena kecapaian.

(2092) tremble from..... He was trembling from exposure to cold.

Ia gemetar lantaran berdingin-dingin.

---

from = dengan

---

( 659) differ from..... My watch differs from yours.

Jam (tangan) saya berbeda dengan  
kepunyaanmu.

( 664) difference from... Knowledge is difference from mere  
information.

Ilmu pengetahuan ada berbeda dengan  
keterangan-keterangan saja.

( 714) dissent from..... The justice dissented from the rul-  
ling.

Keadilan berbeda (berlainan) dengan  
keputusan hakim.

( 719) distinct from..... The new plan is quite distinct from  
the old.

Rencana yang baru itu amat berbeda  
dengan yang lama.

(2025) tell from..... I cannot tell one twin from the other.

Saya tidak bisa membedakan orang kem-  
bar satu dengan yang lain.

---

from = terhadap, akan

---

( 249) averse from (to)...They are not averse from (to) hard  
work.

Mereka tidak segan akan kerja keras.  
Mereka tidak jijik terhadap kerja  
keras.

(1073) immune from..... The athlete seemed immune from fatigue.

Olahragawan itu nampaknya kebal akan  
kelelahan.

(1544) preserve from..... Intense cold preserved the food from  
decay.

Pendinginan yang hebat melindungi ma-  
kanan terhadap kebusukan.

(1860) shrink from..... He will not shrink from danger.

Ia tidak akan mengkerut terhadap bahaya.

---

in = pada

---

( 107) agree in..... We are agree in principle.

Kita setuju pada prinsipnya.

( 269) basis in..... Your argument has no basis in fact.

Alasanmu itu tidak berdasar pada fakta.

( 638) detect in..... He was detected in the very act of stealing.

Ia ditemui pada waktu (bertindak) mencuri.

(1113) inculcate in..... A spirit of sacrifice was inculcated in her.

Suatu semangat pengorbanan tertanam padanya.

(1740) reversal in..... He suffered a reversal in his fortunes.

Ia menderita kemalangan pada peruntungannya.

(2149) vest in..... Authority was vested in a central committee.

Wewenang (kekuasaan) didasarkan pada panitia pusat.

Wewenang (kekuasaan) ditanamkan pada panitia pusat.

---

in = di

---

( 14) abide in..... He abides in town most of the year.

Ia menetap di kota sepanjang tahun itu.

- ( 270) bask in..... The lizard bask in the sun.  
Bengkarung itu berjemur di panas matahari.
- ( 404) clear in.....Keep the issue ~~clear in your~~ mind.  
Jagalah supaya sebaran itu jelas di benakmu.
- ( 570) cross in..... Our letters probably crossed in the mail.  
Surat-surat kita mungkin berpapasan di jalan.
- ( 813) enter in..... Enter this charge in the ledger.  
Masukkan ongkos ini di buku besar.
- (1030) harbor in..... The fugitive was harbored in his friend's house.  
Pelarian itu disembunyikan (diberi tumpangan) di rumah temannya.
- (1508) post in..... Notice was posted in every public place.  
Pengumuman itu dipasang di setiap tempat umum (ramai).
- (1615) quater in..... The troops were quatered in the town.  
Pasukan itu ditempatkan di kota.
- (1714) reside in..... He resides now in California.  
Ia sekarang tinggal di California.
- (1838) settle in..... They decided to settle in the village.  
Mereka memutuskan untuk menetap di dusun itu.
- (1880) situated in.....Our house is situated in the valley.  
Rumah kita terletak di lembah itu.

---

in = mengenai

---



( 145) analogous in .....Salt and sugar are not analogous in nature.

Garam dan gula tidaklah sama mengenai sifat-sifatnya.

( 477) concur in..... I concur in the decision of the majority.

Saya mufakat mengenai keputusan mayoritas itu.

( 488) confidence in..... I have confidence in your ability.

Saya mempunyai keyakinan mengenai kemampuanmu.

( 516) consult in..... I would like to consult you in the matter.

Saya ingin berunding denganmu mengenai persoalan itu.

(1009) grounded in..... Pilot are well grounded in their profession.

Penerbang-penerbang itu diberi pendidikan dasar yang baik mengenai pekerjaannya.

(1166) instruct in..... We were instructed in our duties.

Kita dilatih (diberi petunjuk) mengenai tugas-tugas kita.

(1175) interest in.....They took no interest in the proceedings.

Mereka tidak ambil pusing mengenai hasilnya.

(1212) joy in..... I joy in his success.

Saya bersenang hati mengenai keberhasilannya.

(1563) priority in..... Defense plants have priority in steel.

Instalasi (pabrik) pertahanan menda-  
pat prioritas mengenai baja.

(1585) protect in..... We wish to be protected in our civil  
rights.

Kita berharap dilindungi mengenai  
hak sipil kita.

(1934) steeped in..... He was steeped in Byzantine history.

Ia berpengetahuan dalam mengenai se-  
jarah Byzantine.

(2020) taste in..... Her taste in clothes is impeccable.

Seleranya mengenai busana tak berca-  
cad.

(2105) trust in..... He trusted in the impartiality of the  
court.

Ia percaya mengenai kejujuran (kea-  
dilan) sidang itu.

---

in = akan

---

( 488) confidence in..... I have confidence in your ability.

Saya mempunyai keyakinan akan kemam-  
puanmu.

( 978) glory in..... We glory in his achievements.

Kita bangga kan apa yang telah dica-  
painya. (prestasinya)

(1746) rich in..... They were rich in the world's goods.

Mereka kaya akan barang-barang duni-  
awi.

(1847) share in..... The employees shared in the profits.

Pegawai-pegawai ikut mendapat bagian  
akan keuntungannya.

(2105) trust in..... He trusted in the impartiality of the

court.

Ia percaya akan kejujuran sidang itu.

in = dengan

(1734) return in ..... The general returns in triumph.

Jendral itu kembali dengan kemenangan.

(1737) revel in ..... The guest reveled in dancing and singing.

Tamu itu bersuka ria dengan ber-dansa dan bernyanyi.

(1849) sheathed in ..... The pipes are sheathed in lead.

Pipa-pipa itu dilapisi dengan timah.

(2026) tell in ..... He told me in strict confidence.

Ia menceritakan padaku dengan ke-yakinan yang tegas.

in = sewaktu

( 365) catch in ..... He was caught in the act of stealing.

Ia ditangkap sewaktu melakukan pen-curian.

in = pada

( 486) confide in ..... Most men will confide in their friends.

Kebanyakan orang akan percaya pada temannya.

into = menjadi

( 308) blend into ..... The notes blend into a harmonius music.

Not-not itu bertautan menjadi suatu

musik (lagu) yang harmonis.

( 543) convert into ..... The bench was converted into a table.  
Bangku itu diubah menjadi sebuah  
meja.

( 733) divide into ..... The committee divided into three  
sections.  
Panitya itu membagi menjadi tiga  
seksi.

(1006) grind into ..... The grain was ground into flour.  
Biji-bijian itu digiling menjadi  
tepung.

(1842) shade into ..... The colors shaded into one another.  
Warna-warna itu mengabur menjadi  
warna yang lain.

(1984) surprised into .... He was surprised into a confession.  
Ketakjubannya menjadi suatu pengakuan.

---

of = tentang, mengenai

---

( 26 ) abstract of ..... He made an abstract of the report.  
Ia membuat suatu ikhtisar tentang  
laporan itu.

( 93 ) advise of ..... The public was advised of the new  
regulation.  
Publik dinasehati (diberitahu) me-  
ngeni peraturan yang baru itu.

( 195) approve of ..... She did not approve of what had  
happened.  
Ia tidaklah membenarkan mengenai apa  
yang telah terjadi.

( 197) approximation of .. What he said was an approximation

of my idea.

Apa yang telah ia katakan adalah  
suatu garis besar mengenai ide saya.

( 255) avail of ..... He availed himself of our informa-  
tion.

Ia mengambil keuntungan untuk diri-  
nya sendiri mengenai keterangan kita.

( 257) babble of ..... The child babbled eagerly of his  
adventures.

Anak itu berceloteh dengan asyiknya  
mengenai pengalamannya.

( 285) beguile of ..... They beguiled us of our rights.

Mereka memperdayakan kita mengenai  
hak-hak kita.

( 302) bethink of ..... Bethink you of the consequences of  
your act.

Pikirkanlah kamu mengenai akibat-  
akibat dari tindakanmu.

( 354) care of ..... He had the care of many children.

Ia mendapat kesusahan mengenai baa  
nyak anak.

( 355) careful of ..... Be careful of the money you are  
carrying.

Berhati-hatilah mengenai uang yang  
sedang kamu bawa.

( 358) careless of ..... Some men are careless of their  
reputations.

Beberapa orang teledor mengenai  
reputasi (nama baik) mereka.

( 393) chary of ..... She is chary of new acquaintances.

Ia berhati-hati mengenai kenalan-

kenalan baru.

( 395) cheat of ..... They cheated him of his rightful share.

Mereka menipu mengenai sahamnya yang syah.

( 632) despair of ..... He despaired of accomplishing his task.

Ia putus asa mengenai penyelesaian tugasnya.

( 687) disappointed of ... They were disappointed of a large legacy.

Mereka kecewa mengenai warisan yang besar itu.

( 689) disapprove of ..... She strongly disapproved of the idea. Ia dengan kuat mencela tentang (mengenai) ide itu.

( 694) discourse of ..... The discoursed of many things.

Mereka bercakap-cakap tentang banyak hal.

( 748) dream of ..... He liked to dream of a better future.

Ia suka bermimpi tentang hari depan yang lebih baik.

(1017) guilty of ..... He was guilty of manslaughter.

Ia bersalah mengenai pembantaian orang.

(1041) hear of ..... They heard strange things of him.

Mereka mendengar hal-hal aneh mengenai dia.

(1069) ignorant of ..... He was ignorant of mathematics.

Ia tidak tahu tentang matematik.

(1136) inform of ..... They informed him of the conditions

in the slum.

Mereka memberitahu padanya mengenai keadaan-keadaan di perkampungan miskin itu.

(1216) judge of ..... It is not easy to judge of quality in foods.

Tidaklah mudah memutuskan tentang kualitas yang ada pada makanan.

(1326) master of ..... Swift was a master of satire.

Swift seorang ahli mengenai satire.

(1454) perceive of ..... What I perceive of your meaning seems clear.

Apa yang saya rasakan tentang maksudmu tampak jelas.

(1470) persuade of ..... I am persuaded of the truth of your claims.

Saya diyakinkan mengenai kebenaran tuntutanmu.

(1561) prevision of ..... He had no prevision of the outcome.

Ia tidak mempunyai pandangan ke depan mengenai hasilnya (akibatnya).

(1577) proof of ..... There was no proof of his complicity in the crime.

Tidak ada bukti mengenai keterlibatannya dalam kejahatan.

(1579) prophetic of ..... The situation is prophetic of disaster.

Situasi meramalkan tentang bencana.

Situasi mengandung ramalan mengenai bencana.

(1582) prospect of ..... I see little aspect of improvement.

Saya melihat sedikit harapan menge-

nai (tentang) perbaikan.

(1633) read of ..... I have read much of your fine work.

Saya telah banyak membaca mengenai karyamu yang baik.

(1783) say of

Harsh things were said of the candidates.

Dikatakan mengenai calon itu hal-hal yang kasar.

(1931) stay of ..... The judge ordered a stay of execution.

Hakim itu memerintahkan suatu penundaan (mengenai) hukuman.

(1954) studious of ..... She was very studious of her behaviour.

Ia amat teliti mengenai tingkah lakunya.

(1988) suspicion of ..... He is under suspicion of murder.

Ia di bawah kecurigaan mengenai pembunuhan.

(Ia dicurigai mengenai pembunuhan).

(2012) talk of ..... The traveller talked long of his experience.

Pejalan itu (pengembara itu) berbicara panjang lebar mengenai pengalamannya.

(2027) tell of ..... I was told of his great misfortune.

Saya diberitahu mengenai kemalangan-nya yang besar.

(2033) tender of ..... The tender of his resignation was accepted.

Tawaran mengenai perletakan jabatannya diterima.

(2038) think of ..... What do you think of the new plan?



Apa pendapatmu mengenai rencana yang baru itu?

(2060) tolerant of ..... She was tolerant of her child's tantrums.

Ia bersabar mengenai tingkah anaknya.

(2084) travesty of ..... The trial was a travesty of justice. Pemeriksaan pengadilan merupakan suatu olok-olokan mengenai keadilan.

(2088) treat of ..... This handbook treats of connectives. Buku pegangan ini membicarakan tentang hubungan-hubungan.

(2120) understanding of .. He had a keen understanding of my position.

Ia mempunyai suatu pengertian yang tajam mengenai kedudukan saya.

(2129) unmindful of ..... He was unmindful of the dangers ahead.

Ia tidak memperhatikan tentang bahaya di muka.

(2170) warn of ..... He was warned of the danger of his ways.

Ia diperingatkan mengenai bahaya akan kebiasaan-kebiasaannya.

---

of = terhadap

---

( 18 ) abridgment of ..... There shall be no abridgment of our liberties.

Tidak boleh ada pengurangan terhadap kebebasan kita.

( 140 ) amorous of ..... He is amorous of the girls.

Ia mata keranjang terhadap gadis-

- ( 506) considerate of .....She was considerate of his feelings.  
Ia peka terhadap perasaannya.
- ( 670) diminution of ..... A diminution of the flood was perceptible.  
Pengurangan terhadap banjir (adalah) bisa dimengerti.
- ( 703) dislike of ..... He had a strong dislike of pomposity.  
Ia mempunyai perasaan kebencian yang kuat terhadap kesombongan.
- ( 724) distrust of ..... His distrust of his partners was obvious.  
Kecurigaannya terhadap pasangannya adalah jelas.
- ( 785) emulous of ..... He was emulous of his brother.  
Ia cemburu terhadap saudaranya.
- ( 901) fear of ..... She had a strong fear of snakes and mice.  
Ia berperasaan takut sekali terhadap ular dan tikus.
- (1037) hatred of ..... The misanthrope has a great hatred of men.  
Pembenci manusia mempunyai perasaan benci yang besar terhadap manusia.
- (1043) heedful of ..... He was heedful of the dangers ahead.  
Ia berjaga terhadap bahaya yang menghadang.
- (1044) heedless of ..... They went on heedless of the warning given.  
Mereka terus berjalan, tidak meng-

hiraukan (terhadap) peringatan yang di berikan.

(1265) leery of ..... He was leery of strangers.

Ia curiga terhadap orang asing.

(1348) mistrustful of ... He was mistrustful of their mistakes.

Ia menaruh syak terhadap kesalahan mereka.

(1390) notice of ..... They took no notice of the stranger.

Mereka tidak ambil perhatian terhadap orang asing.

(1444) patient of ..... Some people are patient of wrongs done

them.

Beberapa orang sabar terhadap kesalahan yang diperbuat (ditimpakan) padanya.

(1445) perception of ... She had no perception of the danger

ahead.

Ia tidak mempunyai penglihatan terhadap bahaya yang menghadang.

(1536) prerequisite of .... Experience is prerequisite of suc-

cess in this job.

Pengalaman itu adalah syarat mutlak terhadap keberhasilan dalam pekerjaan ini.

(1541) presentiment of .. The patient had a presentiment of

death.

Penderita itu mempunyai firasat akan kematian.

(1640) reckless of ..... She was always reckless of danger.

Ia selalu sembrono terhadap bahaya.

(1787) scared of ..... The child is scared of animals.

Anak itu takut terhadap binatang.

(1989) suspicious of .... They are very suspicious of their

neighbours.

Mereka amat curiga terhadap tetangga mereka.

(2172) wary of ..... You should wary of swindlers.

Engkau harus waspada terhadap penipu-penipu.

---

of = atas

---

( 187) appreciation of.....They expressed appreciation of the honor.

Mereka menyatakan penghargaan atas kehormatan itu.

( 210) ashamed of..... He was not ashamed of his action.

Ia tidak malu atas tindakannya.

( 465) composed of..... The body is composed of cells.

Tubuh itu tersusun atas sel-sel.

( 509) consist of..... The alloy consists of steel and

chromium.

Campuran itu terdiri atas baja dan chromium.

( 546) convict of..... We cannot convict him of perjury.

Kita tidak dapat menyalahkan atas sumpah palsu.

( 971) glad of.....We are glad of the chance to go with you.

Kita bergembira atas kesempatan pergi denganmu.

( 987) go of..... He went of his own free will.

Ia pergi atas(dasar) kemauannya sendiri.

(1213) joy of..... They wished us joy of our marriage.

Mereka mengaharapkan kita bergembira atas perkawinan kita.

(1377) name of..... Open in the name of the law.

Buka atas nama hukum.

-----  
of = untuk, bagi  
-----

( 380) chance of..... There is a chance of finding him at home.

Ada kesempatan untuk menemuinya di rumah.

( 460) complement of..... She is a perfect complement of her husband.

Ia merupakan seorang pelengkap yang sempurna bagi suaminya.

(1061) hope of..... There was a little hope of finding the survivors.

(Masih) ada sedikit harapan untuk mendapatkan orang-orang yang selamat.

(1106) inconsiderate of.. It was inconsiderate of him to refuse.

Tidaklah hormat baginya menolak.

(1564) privilege of..... He alone received the privilege of an interview.

Ia sendiri yang menerima hak istimewa untuk suatu interviu.

-----  
of = dari  
-----

(1039) heal of..... Time will heal him of grief.

Waktu akan menyembuhkannya dari kesedihan.

(1115) independent of.... His emotion were independent of his will.

Perasaannya terlepas dari kemauannya.

(1278) lighten of..... They lightened him of his burden.

Mereka meringankan dia dari bebannya.

(1365) mulct of..... He was mulcted of his due reward.

Ganjaran yang pantas ia terima dirampas darinya.

Ia dirampas dari ganjarannya yang pantas ia terima.

(1403) occasion of..... An idleword was the occasion of their quarrel.

Suatu kata kosong adalah sebab-sebab dari pertengkaran mereka.

(1606) purge of..... The group was purged of disloyal members.

Kelompok itu debersihkan dari anggota-anggota yang tidak setia.

(1610) qualification of.. What are the qualifications of the applicants?

Apakah syarat-syarat dari si pelamar?

(1676) relieve of..... The general was relieved of his command.

Jendral itu dibebaskan dari pimpinannya.

(1747) rid of..... We are finally rid of our unpleasant visitor.

Kita akhirnya terlepas dari tamu kita yang tidak menyenangkan.

(1777) sanction of..... The proposal has the sanction of the committee.

Usul itu mempunyai penguatan hukum dari panitya.

(2197) work of..... The book was the work of many minds.

Buku itu merupakan hasil karya dari  
pikiran orang banyak.

- (1917) spring of..... She springs of good stock.  
Ia berasal dari keluarga baik-baik.
- ( 55) acquit of..... They were acquitted of all blame in  
the matter.  
Mereka dibebaskan dari segala kesa-  
lahan dalam persoalan itu.
- ( 280) beg of..... I beg of you not to do this thing.  
Kupinta darimu untuk tidak menger -  
jakan hal ini.
- ( 317) born of..... No man born of woman is perfect.  
Tak seorang laki-lakipun yang dila-  
hirkan dari perempuan adalah sempurna.
- ( 323) borrow of..... She borrowed some salt of her neigh-  
bour.  
Ia meminjam sedikit garam dari te -  
tanganya.
- ( 402) cleanse of..... The water must<sup>be</sup>cleansed of impurities.  
Air itu harus dimurnikan dari koto-  
ran-kotoran.
- ( 405) clear of..... The defendant was clear of the crime.  
Terdakwa dibebaskan dari kejahatan.
- ( 428) come of..... The children come of good stock.  
Anak-anak itu berasal dari keluarga  
baik-baik.
- ( 572) cure of..... The doctor can cure you of the dis-  
ease.  
Dokter itu dapat menyembuhkanmu dari  
penyakit ini.
- ( 621) deprive of..... Misfortune deprived him of all hope.

Kemalangan menjauhkannya dari semua harapan.

( 620) derivative of..... Gasoline is a derivative of petroleum.  
Bensin adalah turunan dari minyak tanah.

( 690) disburden of..... Disburden yourself of your trouble to us.  
Ringankan dirimu dari kesukaran-kesukaran terhadap kita.

( 730) divest of..... The chairman was divested of all authority.  
Ketua itu dibebaskan dari semua wewenang(kuasa).

( 744) drain of..... The effort drained him of all his energy.  
Usaha itu mengeringkan dia dari semua tenaganya.

( 756) ease of..... He was eased of his burden.  
Ia diringankan dari bebannya.

( 772) embodiment of..... He is embodiment of courtesy.  
Ia adalah jelmaan (dari) keramahan.

( 782) empty of..... The can had been emptied of gasoline.  
Jirikan itu telah dikosongkan dari bensinnya.

( 843) exact from (of)... A heavy ransom was exacted from (of) the parents.  
Suatu tebusan yang besar dituntut -  
kan dari orang tuanya.

( 868) expressive of..... Their laughter was expressive of contempt.  
Tawa mereka merupakan ekspresi dari kesombongan.



---

of = dengan

---

- ( 198) apropos of..... He spoke apropos of the centinial celebration.  
Ia berbicara berkenaan dengan upacara cara perayaan yang ke 100.
- ( 336) built of..... The house is built of fieldstone.  
Rumah itu dibangun dengan batu lapangan.
- (2053) tired of..... The child was tired quickly of his new toys.  
Anak itu lekas bosan dengan mainannya yang baru.
- (2202) worthy of..... His record is worthy of our admiration.  
Prestasinya adalah sesuai dengan harga kekaguman kita.

---

of = pada

---

- ( 280) beg of..... I beg of you not to do this thing.  
Kupinta padamu tidak mengerjakan hal ini.
- ( 593) defect of..... His ignorance is a defect of his education.  
Kebodohnya merupakan suatu cacad pada pendidikannya.
- ( 703) dislike of..... He had a strong dislike of pomposity.  
Ia mempunyai perasaan benci yang kuat pada kesombongan.
- ( 858) expect of..... They expect much of us.  
Mereka mengharapkan banyak pada kita.
- (1115) independeng of.... His emotion were independent of his

will.

Perasaannya tidak bergantung pada ke-  
mauannya.

(1703) require of..... Many sacrifices will be required of us.

Banyak korban akan dituntutkan pada  
kita.

(1773) safety of..... This child sought the safety of his  
mother's arm.

Anak itu mencari (rasa) aman pada pe-  
lukan ibunya.

(1868) significant of.... Such behaviour is significant of his  
character.

Tingkah laku semacam itu menonjol pa-  
da wataknya.

(1871) similarity of..... The similarity of the brothers is  
remarkable.

Kesamaan (yang ada pada) kakak ber-  
adik itu menarik perhatian.

-----  
of = karena  
-----

( 654) die of..... She almost died of fright.

Ia hampir mati karena ketakutan.

-----  
upon, on = mengenai, tentang  
-----

( 108) agree on..... We shall never agree on this.

Kita tidak akan pernah mufakat me-  
ngenai hal ini.

( 142) amplify on..... The lecturer amplified on his earlier  
remarks.

Dosen itu menguraikan tentang pembi-  
caraannya yang lebih dulu.

( 150) animadversion upon. His animadversion upon me were not pleasant.

Kritikannya mengenai saya tidaklah menyenangkan.

( 299) bet on..... I would not bet on the result of this election.

Saya tidak akan bertaruh mengenai hasil dari pemilihan ini.

( 435) comment on..... They commented on your absence.

Mereka memberi ulasan tentang ketidakhadiranmu.

( 483) confer upon..... Let us confer upon (on) these issues.

Marilah berunding tentang sengketa-sengketa ini.

( 585) debate on..... They debated on the question of the budget.

Mereka memperdebatkan mengenai persoalan anggaran belanja itu.

( 602) deliberate on..... We must deliberate seriously on that matter.

Kita harus berembung dengan sungguh-sungguh mengenai persoalan itu.

( 668) dilate on..... He liked to dilate on unimportant matters.

Ia suka berpanjang lebar (bertele-tele) mengenai persoalan yang tidak penting.

( 680) disagree on..... They disagreed on the issue of civil rights.

Mereka tidak sefahaman mengenai perkara hak-hak sipil.

- ( 695) discourse on..... We discoursed on the subject all night.  
Kita membicarakan mengenai subyek itu semalaman.
- ( 754) dwell on..... Why should we dwell on unpleasant subjects?  
Kenapa kita harus merenung tentang pokok pembicaraan yang tidak menyenangkan?
- ( 856) expatiate on..... He expatiated on his many accomplishments?  
Ia membeberkan tentang bakat-bakatnya.
- ( 888) fanatical on..... They were fanatical/on this subject.  
Mereka amat fanatik mengenai persoalan ini.
- (1035) harp on..... They kept harping on his mistakes.  
Mereka tetap mengomel mengenai kesalahan-kesalahannya.
- (1159) insist on (upon).. The plaintiff insisted on (upon) full damages.  
Si penuduh menyatakan dengan tegas mengenai ganti rugi yang penuh.
- (1337) meditate on(upon)..He meditated long on (upon) the problem.  
Ia lama termenung mengenai persoalan itu.
- (1372) muse upon..... He mused upon the events of his long life.  
Ia merenung mengenai peristiwa hidupnya yang panjang.



(1416) orate on..... He orated on the subject for hours.

Ia berpidato mengenai persoalan itu  
berjam-jam.

(1509) post on..... They kept him posted on all new devel-  
opments.

Mereka terus memberinya berita-be-  
rita mengenai semua perkembangan-  
perkembangan baru.

(1658) reflect upon..... He reflected carefully upon the  
matter.

Ia memikirkan dengan hati-hati me-  
ngenai persoalan itu.

(1659) reflection on(upon) The remark was a reflection on(upon)  
his honesty.

Perkataan itu merupakan suatu cermin  
mengenai kejujurannya.

(1716) resolve upon..... They resolved upon a desperate plan.  
Mereka mengambil suatu keputusan me-  
ngenai suatu rencana yang nekat.

(1763) rule on..... The judge will rule on the question  
today.

Hakim itu akan menggariskan mengenai  
persoalan itu hari ini.

(1905) speak on..... The lecturer spoke on the customs of  
the Indians.

Dosen itu berbicara mengenai adat is-  
tiadat bangsa India.

(2039) think upon..... I have thought long upon the matter.

Lama sudah saya berpikir mengenai  
persoalan itu.

(2071) touch on..... The speaker touched on many subjects.

Pembicara itu menyinggung tentang  
banyak persoalan.

(2127) unite on..... The parties united on a common pro-  
gram.

Partai itu bekerja sama mengenai su-  
atu program yang umum.

( 661) differ on..... They differ on the exact amount to  
be spent.

Mereka berbeda mengenai jumlah yang  
tepat untuk dibelanjakan.

---

on, upon = atas, berdasarkan

---

( 60) act on..... Let us act on this information.

Marilah bertindak atas dasar kete-  
rangan ini.

( 202) arrest on..... He was arrested on warrant.

Ia ditahan berdasarkan surat perintah.

( 271) batten on..... They batten on his generosity.

Mereka menjadi gemuk atas kemurahannya.

( 438) commit on..... The crime was committed on impulse.

Kejahatan dilakukan atas dorongan ha-  
ti (bisikan hati).

( 463) compliment on..... They complimented him on his success.

Mereka mengucapkan selamat padanya  
atas keberhasilannya.

( 481) conditional upon.. The sentence is conditional upon the  
verdict.

Hukuman itu bersyarat atas keputusan  
hakim.

( 500) congratulate on... I congratulate you on your election.

Saya mengucapkan selamat atas pemilih-  
anmu.

- ( 645) devolve on (upon) .... His unfinished work devolved on (upon) us.  
Karyanya yang tak terselesaikan dioperkan atas kita.
- ( 938) founded on (upon) .... Democracy is founded on (upon) popular will.  
Demokrasi didirikan atas kehendak umum.
- (1083) impose on (upon) ..... I am sorry to impose on (upon) your good will.  
Saya minta maaf mengambil manfaat atas kehendak baikmu.
- (1217) judge on ..... They judged him on his merits.  
Mereka menilainya berdasarkan jasanya.
- (1924) stand on (upon) ..We intend to stand on (upon) our rights.  
Kita bermaksud berdiri di atas hak-hak kita.
- (1992) swear on ..... The witness swore on the Bible.  
Saksi itu bersumpah atas Kitab Suci.
- (2146) venture on (upon) .... I will not venture on (upon) a prediction.  
Saya tidak akan mengadu untung atas suatu ramalan.
- (2185) win on ..... He won the fight on points.  
Ia memenangkan pertandingan atas angka.

---

on, upon = dengan

---

- ( 316) border on (upon) ..... My land borders on (upon) yours.  
Tanahku berdampingan dengan tanahmu.
- ( 276) bearing on ..... The evidence had no bearing on the

case.

Bukti itu tidak ada hubungannya dengan persoalan ini.

( 672) dine on ..... They would not let us dine on credit.

Mereka tidak akan memperbolehkan kita bersantap malam dengan kartu kredit.

( 904) feast on ..... They feasted on quail and vernison.

Mereka berpesta pora dengan daging burung dan rusa.

(1731) retire on ..... He was able to retire on (upon) his

pension.

Ia sanggup berhenti dari pekerjaannya dengan pensiunnya.

(1829) serve on ..... The eggs were served on toast.

Telur itu disajikan dengan roti panggang.

(2168) war on (with) .... The tribes warred on (with) one an-

other.

Suku-suku berperang satu dengan lainnya.

---

on = di

---

( 399) clap on ..... He clapped his hat on his head and left.

Ia menepuk-nepukkan topi di kepalanya dan berangkat.

( 655) die on (upon) .... The troops died on the field of the battle.

Pasukan itu berguguran di medan laga.

( 741) down on ..... The rain came down on the fields.

Hujan turun di ladang-ladang.



( 757) easy on ..... This large type is easy on the eyes.

Ketikan yang besar ini enak di mata.

(1623) raise on ..... The boy was raised on his parent's farm.

Anak itu dibesarkan (dipelihara) di peternakan (pertanian) orang tuanya.

(1881) situated on ..... The observatory is situated on the mountain.

Obsevatorium itu terletak di puncak bukit.

(1913) spread on ..... They spread the blanket on the ground.

Mereka membentangkan selimut itu di tanah.

(2096) trespass on ..... He is trespassing on private property.

Ia berjalan-jalan di tanah milik per-orangan tanpa ijin.

( 587) debouch on ..... The troops debouch on the highway.

Pasukan itu muncul di jalan-raya.

---

on, upon = terhadap

---

( 256) avenge upon (on) ..... I will not be avenged on (upon)

his murderer.

Saya akan melepaskan dendam terhadap pembunuhannya. (Dendam saya akan melepaskan terhadap pembunuhannya).

( 274) bear upon ..... This does not bear upon the case.

Hal ini tidak ada hubungannya (pengaruhnya) terhadap persoalan ini.

( 298) bestow on (upon) ..... He bestowed many favors on

(upon) his friends.

Ia menganugerahi banyak hadiah terhadap teman-temannya.

(1032) hard upon ..... The police were hard upon the suspect's trail.

Polisi bertindak keras terhadap jejak orang yang dicurigai.

(1274) libel on ..... This statement is a libel on the nation.

Pernyataan ini merupakan suatu fitnahan terhadap bangsa dan negara.

(1401) obstrude upon .... It was necessary for me to obstrude upon him.

Adalah perlu bagiku menonjolkan diri terhadapnya.

---

on, upon = akan

---

( 262) bank on ..... You can bank on my being there.

Engkau bisa percaya akan kehadiranku di sana.

( 640) determine on ..... He was determined on going to the party.

Ia sudah berniat akan pergi ke pesta.

(1191) intrude on (upon) ..... Do not intrude on (upon) his privacy.

Jangalah ganggu akan kesendiriannya.

(1836) set on (upon) .... He set his heart on (upon) going.

Ia menetapkan hatinya akan pergi.

(2076) trade on ..... The quack trades on his victim's ignorance.

Tukang jual jamu mengambil manfaat akan kebodohan mangsanya.

---

onto, upon = ke, ke (arah)

---

( 322) borne upon ..... The ship was borne upon the raging waters.

Kapal itu didesak ke (arah) air yang mengganas.

( 788) encroach upon ..... The sea began to encroach upon the land.

Laut mulai menjalar ke (arah) daratan.

(1253) latch onto ..... It looks as though I've latched onto a good thing.

Nampaknya seakan-akan saya telah mengunci ke hal yang baik.

(1407) open on ..... The door opens on the terrace.

Pintu itu terbuka ke teras.

(2147) verge on (upon) ... The statement verges on (upon) a prediction.

Pernyataan itu hampir-hampir mendekati ke (arah) cemooh.

---

on = dari

---

( 907) feed on ..... Vultures feed on carrion.

Burung ruak-ruak hidup dari bangkai.

(1290) live on ..... She is living on the proceeds of the sale.

Ia hidup dari kelangsungan penjualan itu.

(1962) subsist on (upon) ..... The traveller subsisted on (upon) rations.

Pengembara itu hidup dari ransum.

(2048) thrive on ..... Children thrive on sunshine and good

food.

Anak-anak tumbuh subur dari makanan yang baik dan sinar matahari.

on = dalam

(1617) quick on ..... The sherrif was very quäck on the draw.

Serif itu amat cepat dalam mencabut pistol.

over = selama, sepanjang

( 743) doze over ..... The student dozed over his lessons.

Murid itu terkantuk-kantuk selama (sepanjang) pelajaran.

over = meliputi

(1667) reign over ..... Formerly kings reign over most of the world.

Raja-raja yang dulu memerintah meliputi hampir sedunia.

(1764) rule over ..... The Emperor ruled over a large domain.

Kaisar itu memerintah meliputi suatu wilayah yang luas.

over = melalui

(1301) look over ..... He looked over my shoulder as I was reading.

Ia melihat melalui bahu saya sewaktu saya sedang membaca.

(1643) read over ..... Please don't keep reading over my

shoulder.

Coba jangan terus-terusan membaca  
melalui bahu saya.

out = keluar

( 347 ) camp out ..... The party camped out all the week.  
Rombongan itu keluar berkemah se-  
minggu penuh.

to = ke

( 30 ) access to ..... The committee was given access to  
the files.  
Panitia itu diberi jalan (menuju) ke  
deretan itu.

( 85 ) admittance to ..... Deny them admittance to the arena.  
Meningkari mereka (berarti) masuk  
ke gelanggang.

( 192 ) approach to ..... The approach to his house was difficult.  
Jalan ke rumahnya sukar.

( 301 ) betake to ..... They betook themselves to the moun-  
tains.  
Mereka melarikan diri ke pegunungan.

( 545 ) convert to ..... He was converted to Mohammedanism.  
Ia mengubah kepercayaannya ke Mohame-  
dianisme.

( 610 ) demote to ..... He was demoted to a lower rank.  
Ia diturunkan ke suatu pangkat yang  
lebih rendah.

( 677 ) direct to ..... Please direct me to a good hotel.  
Tolong tunjukkan saya (jalan) ke  
sebuah hotel yang baik.

( 728) divert to ..... The profits were diverted to new construction.

Keuntungan itu dialihkan ke pembangunan baru.

(1099) incentive to ..... Their success was an incentive to greater efforts.

Keberhasilan mereka merupakan suatu perangsang ke usaha yang lebih besar.

(1689) remove to ..... We removed to Arizona for the winter.

Kita pindah ke Arizona selama musim dingin.

(1694) repair to ..... They repaired to the tavern for a drink.

Mereka beramai-ramai pergi ke kedai untuk minum-minum.

(1730) retire to ..... The guest retired early to his room.

Tamu itu pergi tidur ke kamarnya lebih dulu.

(1735) return to ..... He returned the books to the library.

Ia mengembalikan buku itu ke perpustakaan.

(1875) sink to ..... The stone sank to the bottom of the pool.

Batu itu tenggelam ke dasar kolam.

(1908) speak to ..... Please speak to the point.

Cobalah berbicara langsung ke persoalannya.

(1978) supply to ..... We supply direct to the wholesaler.

Kita langsung menyediakan ke penjual besar.

(2032) tendency to ..... His writing shows a tendency to

wordiness.

Tulisannya memperlihatkan suatu kecenderungan ke cara mengatakan.

(2080) transfer to ..... They transferred him to another department.

Mereka mengirimnya ke departemen yang lain.

(1566) proceed to ..... The committee proceeded to the next item.

Panitia itu meneruskan ke acara berikutnya.

(1161) inspire to ..... His appeal inspired to greater efforts.

Daya tariknya mengilhaminya ke usaha-usaha yang lebih besar.

(1221) jump to ..... It is dangerous to jump to conclusion. Adalah berbahaya melompat ke kesimpulan.

(1363) move to ..... They were moved to still greater efforts.

Mereka dibangkitkan ke usaha-usaha yang lebih jauh(lanjut).

(2094) trend to ..... The voting showed a strong trend to the left.

Pemilihan suara memperlihatkan kecenderungan kuat ke kiri.

---

to = pada

---

( 75 ) adhere to ..... A man should adhere to his principles.

Orang harus (berpegang) teguh pada prinsipnya.

( 95 ) affiliate to ..... They were affiliate to a larger group.

Mereka bergabung pada suatu grup yang lebih besar.

( 101) affix to ..... A revenue stamp was affixed to the bottle.

Suatu meterai (handerol) dilekatkan pada botol itu.

( 122) allied to ..... I am allied to his family by marriage.

Saya diikatkan pada keluarganya melalui perkawinan.

( 162) antipathetic to ... He was antipathetic to the idea.

Ia benci pada gagasan itu.

( 182) append to ..... A rider was appended to the bill.

Suatu tambahan ditambahkan pada undang-undang itu.

( 184) apply to ..... He applied himself diligently to the work.

Ia mencurahkan dirinya pada pekerjaan itu dengan rajin.

( 194) appropriate to ... What he said was appropriate to the occasion.

Apa yang telah ia katakan adalah benar pada kesempatan (waktu) itu.

( 199) apropos to ..... His speech was not apropos to the situation.

Pidatonya tidaklah kena pada situasi itu.

( 307) bind to ..... The serf was bound to the land.

Keadaan petani itu terikat pada tanah.

( 327) bow to ..... I bow to the necessity of the situation.

Saya menyerah pada kebutuhan (desak-



an) situasi.

( 408) cleave to ..... The nation must cleave to its ancient ideals.

Bangsa itu haruslah setia pada faham lamanya.

( 411) cling to ..... It is difficult to cling to one's principle.

Sukarlah untuk lekat pada prinsip sendiri.

( 442) communicate to ... I have a message to communicate to you.

Saya ada pesan untuk disampaikan padamu.

( 540) converge to ..... The light rays converged to a sharp focus.

Sinar lampu itu mengumpul pada titik api yang tajam.

( 566) credit to ..... The sum is credited to your account.

Jumlah itu dipercayakan pada perhitunganmu (laporanmu).

( 646) devote to ..... He was devoted to the cause of his party.

Ia amat cinta pada hal-hal tentang partainya.

( 821) entrust to ..... The valuables were entrusted to me.

Benda-benda berharga itu dipercayakan padaku.

( 893) fatal to ..... A mistake now would be fatal to our success.

Suatu kesalahan sekarang akan membuat celaka pada keberhasilan kita.

( 898) favorable to .....The decision was favorable to our team.

Keputusan itu menguntungkan pada regu kita.

(1104) incomprehensible to .... Such behaviour is incomprehensible to me.

Tingkah laku semacam itu tak masuk diakal padaku.

(1518) precedent to .....Precedent to the event no one suspected anything.

Menimbang terlebih dahulu pada peristiwa itu tidak seorangpun dicurigai apa-apa.

(1519) precious to ..... Her friendship is very precious to me.

Rasa persahabatannya amat berharga padaku.

(1656) refer to ..... Please refer to our letter of recent date.

Silahkan melihat pada surat kita bertanggalkan baru-baru ini.

(1755) rise to ..... I rise to a point of order.

Saya bangkit pada saat perintah.

(1784) say to ..... What can you say to them now?

Apa yang dapat kamu katakan pada mereka sekarang?

(1937) stick to ..... The speaker sticks to his point.

Si pembicara itu tetap pada persoalannya.

(2111) turn to ..... He turned to me in his great need.

Ia berbalik padaku dalam kebutuhannya yang mendesak.

(1210) join to ..... A new wing was joined to the buildings.

Suatu bagian baru ditambahkan pada bangunan itu.

(1400) odious to ..... Honest work is odious to gangsters.

Pekerjaan yang jujur menimbulkan rasa benci pada bandit-bandit.

(1412) opposed to ..... I am opposed to any change in our plan.

Saya anti pada sembarang perubahan dalam rencana kita.

to = terhadap

( 35 ) acclimate to .... They were acclimated to the tropics.

Mereka menyesuaikan terhadap iklim tropis.

( 36 ) accomodate to .... He accomodated himself to the new situation.

Ia menyesuaikan dirinya terhadap situasi yang baru itu.

( 52 ) accustom to ..... We are not accustomed to such treatment.

Kita tidak terbiasa terhadap perlakuan semacam itu.

( 68 ) adapt to ..... I can never adapt myself to his ways.

Saya tidak pernah bisa menyesuaikan diri saya terhadap cara-caranya.

( 74 ) adequate to ..... His ability was not adequate to the task.

Kemampuannya tidaklah memadai terhadap tugas tersebut.

( 79 ) adjunct to ..... The adjective is adjunct to the noun.

Kata sifat adalah keterangan tambah-

an terhadap kata benda.

( 81 ) adjust to ..... We must all adjust to changing condition.

Kita semuanya harus menyesuaikan terhadap situasi yang berubah.

( 109 ) agree to ..... They are agree to our plan.

Mereka setuju terhadap rencana kita.

( 111 ) agreeable to .... They were agreeable to the change.

Mereka cocok terhadap perubahan itu.

( 114 ) alert to ..... He was alert to the danger of his position.

Ia waspada terhadap bahaya kedudukannya.

( 115 ) alien to ..... His comments were alien to the subject.

Ulasannya berlawanan terhadap pokok pembicaraan.

( 119 ) allergic to ..... She is allergic to dogs and cats.

Ia berperasaan benci terhadap anjing dan kucing.

( 159 ) antagonistic to ..He was antagonistic to anychange.

Ia menentang terhadap setiap perubahan.

( 162 ) antipathetic to ..He was antipathetic to the idea.

Ia antipati terhadap gagasan itu.

( 246 ) auxiliary to .... Planning is an essential auxiliary to success.

Perencanaan merupakan suatu alat pembantu pokok terhadap keberhasilan.

( 249 ) averse from (to) .... They are not averse from (to)

hard work.

Mereka tidak jijik terhadap kerja keras.

( 310) blind to ..... No one should be blind to his own mistakes.

Tak seorangpun boleh menutup mata terhadap kesalahannya sendiri.

( 447) compare to ..... He compared New York to Chicago.

Ia memperbandingkan New York terhadap Chicago.

( 469) concede to ..... He conceded victory to his opponent.

Ia mengakui terhadap keunggulan lawannya.

( 493) conform to ..... All drivers must conform to traffic regulations.

Semua pengemudi harus menyesuaikan diri terhadap peraturan lalu-lintas.

( 512) consonant to .... Her behaviour was consonant to the situation.

Tingkah lakunya sesuai terhadap keadaan.

( 580) dead to ..... He was dead to the world.

Ia sudah mati terhadap bafang duniawi.

( 637) destructive to ...Catterpillars are destructive to vegetation.

Ulat adalah perusak terhadap tanaman.

( 642) detrimental to .. The scandal was detrimental to our cause.

Skandal itu merugikan terhadap perkara kita.

( 715) dissimilar to ... The brothers were very dissimilar to each other.

Kakak beradik itu berbeda satu terhadap lainnya.

( 827) equal to ..... He was not equal to the demands made upon him.

Ia tidaklah sepadan terhadap tuntutan yang dituntutkannya.

(1128) inferior to ..... Their products is much inferior to ours.

Barang-barang mereka jauh lebih rendah terhadap kepunyaan kita.

(1141) inimical to ..... He was inimical to all our suggestions.

Ia bermusuhan terhadap semua usul kita.

(1196) inured to ..... A good athlete must be inured to fatigue.

Seorang atlet yang baik haruslah biasa terhadap kecapaian.

(1223) justify to ..... He justified the action to his superiors.

Ia membela tindakan itu terhadap atasannya.

(1233) kind to ..... He is very kind to animals.

Ia amat baik terhadap binatang.

(1435) parallel to (with) ..... The road ran parallel to (with) river.

Jalan itu terbentang sejajar terhadap sungai.

(1440) partial to ..... He was partial to good cigars.

Ia mempunyai kesukaan terhadap cerutu yang baik.

(1533) prejudicial to .... Excessive drinking is prejudicial to health.

Minum berlebih-lebihan merugikan ter-

hadap kesehatan.

(1534) preliminary to ... They had a conference preliminary to the session.

Mereka mengadakan suatu perundingan sebagai suatu pendahuluan terhadap sidang itu.

( 834) essential to ..... Breathing is essential to life.

Bernafas perlu terhadap kehidupan.

( 847) exception to ..... There is an exception to every rule.

Ada suatu perkecualian terhadap setiap aturan.

( 883) false to ..... He was false to his best friend.

Ia lancung terhadap teman baiknya.

( 927) fitted to ..... A lecture should be fitted to the listeners.

Suatu kuliah haruslah disesuaikan terhadap pendengarnya.

( 995) good to ..... He is good to his poor relations.

Ia baik hati terhadap saudara-saudaranya yang miskin.

(1034) hark to ..... Hark well to what he has to say.

Dengarkan baik-baik terhadap apa yang harus ia katakan.

(1063) hostile to ..... He was hostile to any change in our plans.

Ia bermusuhan terhadap setiap perubahan dalam rencana-rencana kita.

(1074) immune to ..... The prisoner was immune to torture.

Tawanan itu kebal terhadap siksaan.

(1076) impassive to ..... He remained impassive to all appeals.

Ia tetap dingin (tawar) terhadap se-

mua pikatan.

(1393) object to ..... He objected to the court's ruling.

Ia berkeberatan terhadap keputusan sidang.

(1405) offensive to .... The speaker's view were offensive to many.

Pandangan si pembicara itu merupakan hinaan (serangan) terhadap orang banyak.

(1580) proportionate to .... His earnings were proportionate to his service.

Pendapatannya seimbang terhadap pelayanannya.

(1709) resemblance to .. He showed a strong resemblance to his father.

Ia memperlihatkan suatu kemiripan yang kuat terhadap ayahnya.

(1824) sensitive to .... Most of us are sensitive to criticism.

Kebanyakan kita perasa terhadap kritikan.

(1958) subordinate to .. The captain is subordinate to the general.

Kapten adalah bawahan terhadap jendral.

(1973) superior to ..... Our product is superior to thries.

Barang produksi kita lebih unggul terhadap barang-barang mereka.

(1987) susceptible to ... Children are very susceptible to example.

Anak-anak amatlah peka terhadap tauladan-tauladan.

(2161) vulnarable to ... The writer is vulnarable to criticism.



Penulis tidak kebal terhadap kritik.

- (1553) pretend to ..... I cannot pretend to such abilities.  
 Saya tidak bisa berdalih (berpura-pura) terhadap kemampuan semacam itu.

tò = bagi

- ( 11 ) abhorrent to .... Your behaviour is abhorrent to me.  
 Tingkah lakumu memuakkan bagiku.
- ( 170 ) apparent to ..... The labor involved was apparent to all.  
 Tugas yang disertakan itu sudah jelas bagi semuanya.
- ( 228 ) attainable to ... Heaven is not attainable to the sinner.  
 Bagi si pendosa surga tak terjangkau.
- ( 406 ) clear to ..... The proposition should be clear to everyone.  
 Pernyataan itu haruslah jelas bagi setiap orang.
- ( 440 ) common to ..... Some qualities are common to all men.  
 Beberapa kwalitas adalah umum bagi semua orang (dikenal oleh semua orang).
- ( 482 ) conducive to .... Excess is not conducive to good health.  
 Tindakan yang melampai batas tidaklah baik bagi kesehatan yang baik.
- ( 683 ) disagreeable to ..... The result was disagreeable to most of us.  
 Hasilnya tidak menyenangkan bagi kebanyakan kita semua.

- ( 936) foreign to ..... These habits are foreign to my way  
of life.  
Kebiasaan ini asing bagi jalan hidup-  
ku.
- (1145) injurious to .... These developments are injurious to  
our cause.  
Perkembangan ini merugikan bagi per-  
soalan kita.
- (1380) natural to ..... Generosity is natural to his tempera-  
ment.  
Dermawan adalah wajar bagi perilaku-  
nya.
- (1382) necessary to .... Oxygen is necessary to life.  
Oksigen adalah perlu bagi kehidupan.
- (1450) peculiar to ..... The Kangaroo is peculiar to Australia.  
Kangguru merupakan hal yang khusus  
bagi Australia.
- (1472) precious to ..... His friendship is very precious to  
me.  
Rasa persahabatannya amatlah berharga  
bagiku.
- (1533) prejudicial to .. Excessive drinking is prejudicial to  
health.  
Minum berlebih-lebihan merugikan ba-  
gi kesehatan.
- (1578) proper to ..... Discretion is proper to a diplomat.  
Kemerdekaan bertindak itu pantas ba-  
gi seorang diplomat.
- (2114) unacceptable to ..... Your proposal is unacceptable  
to us.  
Usulmu tidaklah dapat diterima bagi  
kita.

(2130) unpalatable to ... Certain foods are unpalatable to me.

Beberapa makanan tertentu tidak enak rasanya bagi saya.

(2139) useful to ..... A new table would be very useful to him.

Suatu meja yang baru akan amat berguna baginya.

---

to = akan

---

(1302) look to ..... The winner must look to his laurels.

Si pemenang harus berhati-hati akan mahkota daun salamnya.

(1440) partial to ..... He was partial to good cigars.

Ia mempunyai kesukaan akan cerutu yang baik.

( 71) addicted to ..... He was addicted to alcohol.

Ia ketagihan (akan) alkohol.

( 117) alive to ..... We were alive to our opportunities.

Kita sadar akan kesempatan kita.

( 234) attentive to ..... She was very attentive to his needs.

Ia bersikap amat memperhatikan akan kebutuhannya.

( 235) attest to ..... He attested to the truth of the statement.

Ia bersumpah akan kebenaran pernyataan itu.

( 253) awake to ..... They were awake to their danger.

Mereka sadar akan bahaya mereka.

( 310) blind to ..... No one should be blind to his own mistakes.

Tak seorangpun boleh menutup mata

akan kesalahannya sendiri.

( 429) come to ..... He soon came to his senses.

Ia segera sadar akan dirinya.

(1034) hark to ..... Hark well to ~~what~~ he has to say.

Dengarkan baik-baik akan apa yang  
ia harus katakan.

to = daripada

(1128) inferior to ..... Their product is much inferior to  
ours.

Barang-barang mereka jauh lebih ren-  
dah daripada kepunyaan kita.

(1528) prefer to ..... They prefer travelling to settling  
in one place.

Mereka memilih bepergian (mengembara)  
dari pada bercokol di suatu tempat.

(1529) preferable to ....Anything is preferable to this un-  
certainty.

Sembarang lebih baik daripada ketidak-  
tentuan ini.

(1973) superior to .....Our product is superior to theirs.

Barang produksi kita lebih unggul  
daripada barang-barang mereka.

to = menurut

( 129) alter to ..... The suit was altered to their seize.

Setelan itu diubah menurut ukurannya.

( 217) asset to ..... He is an asset to his profession.

Ia adalah seorang ahli menurut pe-  
kerjaannya.

( 219) assimilate to .....The sounds were assimilate to one another.

Bunyi-bunyi itu disesuaikan menurut yang lainnya.

( 338) built to ..... The house was built to our specifications.

Rumah itu dibangun menurut perincian kita.

( 576) dance to ..... They dance to the lively music.

Mereka menari menuruti irama musik yang hidup.

(1067) identify to ..... The witness identified the suspect to jury.

Saksi itu mengenali tertuduh menurut juri.

(1971) suitable to ..... The dress was not suitable to her figure.

Pakaian itu tidak cocok menurut potongan badannya.

(2102) true to ..... He is true to his principle.

Ia benar menurut prinsipnya.

(2124) unfavorable to ... The decision was unfavorable to the plaintiff.

Keputusan itu tidak baik menurut si pendakwa.

(2130) unpalatable to ... Certain foods are unpalatable to me.

Beberapa makanan tertentu tak enak rasanya menurut saya.

(2114) unacceptable to .. Your proposal is unacceptable to us.

Usulmu tidaklah dapat diterima menurut kita.



---

to = sampai

---

( 918) fight to ..... The brother fought to a finish.

Kakak beradik itu berjuang sampai  
penghabisan.

(1242) known to ..... His generosity is known to everyone.

Kemurahannya terkenal sampai ke se-  
tiap orang.

(1280) limit to ..... This edition is limited to a thousand  
copies.

Terhitan ini dibatasi sampai seribu  
lembar.

(1545) preserve to ..... She preserved her beauty to a ripe  
old age.

Ia menjaga kecantikannya sampai tua.

---

to = saling

---

( 494) conformable to .. The rock layers were conformable to  
one another.

Lapisan-lapisan batu karang saling  
bersesuaian satu dengan lainnya.

( 498) congenial to .... They are not very congenial to each  
other.

Mereka amatlah saling tidak sefaham.

( 747) drawn to ..... They were drawn to each other by  
common interest.

Mereka saling tertarik melalui (kare-  
na) minat yang sama.

---

to = mengenai

---

(1553) pretend to ..... I cannot pretend to such abilities.  
 Saya tidak berdalih (berpura-pura)  
 mengenai kemampuan semacam itu.

---

to = menjadi

---

( 384) change to ..... The rain has changed to hail.  
 Hujan telah berubah menjadi hujan es.

( 444) Commute to ..... The sentence was commuted to life  
 imprisonment.  
 Hukuman itu dikurangi menjadi hukuman  
 an penjara seumur hidup.

(1112) increase to ..... Profits increased to double those of  
 last year.  
 Untung naik menjadi dua kali untung  
 tahun lalu.

(1292) live to ..... Some of us live to a ripe old age.  
 Banyak diantara kita hidup menjadi  
 dewasa dan berpengalaman.

(1523) predistined to .. His attempt was predistined to failure.  
 Usahanya ditakdirkan menjadi gagal.

(1655) reduce to ..... The situation reduced him to despair.  
 Situasinya menyebabkannya (menjadi)  
 putus asa.

(1741) revert to ..... The land reverted to the city.  
 Tanah (daerah) itu berubah menjadi  
 kota.

---

to = dengan

---

(1872) similarity to ... The picture shows a similiraty to  
 one I have.

Gambar itu memperlihatkan suatu ke-

samaan dengan gambar yang saya  
miliki.

(2108) tantamount to .....His behaviour was tantamount to a  
confession.

Tingkah lakunya sama dengan suatu  
pengakuan.

(2122) unequal to ..... She was unequal to the demands placed  
upon her.

Ia tidaklah seimbang (sesuai) dengan  
tuntutan-tuntutan yang dibebankan  
padanya.

(1670) relate to ..... Our discussion relates to your  
affairs.

Pembicaraan kita sehubungan dengan  
urusan-urusanmu.

(1063) hostile to ..... He was hostile to any change in our  
plans.

Ia bermusuhan dengan setiap perubah-  
an dalam rencana-rencana kita.

(1100) incidental to ..... Fatigue is incidental to excessive  
labor.

Kecapaian bertalian dengan kerja  
yang berlebihan.

(1200) irrelevant to ..... Your remark is irrelevant to the  
question.



Perhatianmu tidaklah ada hubungannya dengan pertanyaan itu.

(1279) liken to ..... The winning pugilist was likened to Hercules.

Petinju yang menang itu disamakan dengan Hercules.

(1281) link to ..... The evidence links him to the criminal.

Bukti itu menghubungkan dia dengan penjahat.

(1332) match to ..... He was matched to a younger, stronger man.

Ia dipasang dengan seorang yang lebih muda, yang lebih kuat.

(1459) perform to ..... The actors performed to an empty house.

Aktor-aktor bermain di gedung yang kosong.

(1472) pertain to ..... The question pertains to chemistry.

Pertanyaan itu bertalian dengan ilmu kimia.

(1473) pertinent to ..... He said little that was pertinent to the matter.

Ia mengatakan bahwa sedikit yang berhubungan dengan persoalan itu.

(1580) proportionate to .. His earnings were proportionate to his service.

Pendapatannya seimbang dengan kerjanya.

(1490) play to ..... The actors played to an empty house.

Aktor-aktor bermain dengan gedung yang kosong.

(1596) proximity to ..... The hotel is in close proximity to the station.

Hotel itu berdekatan sekali dengan setasiun.

(1647) reconcile to ..... They became reconcile to the inevitable.

Mereka menyesuaikan dengan apa yang mesti (bakal) terjadi.

(1674) relevant to ..... His remarks were not relevant to the subject.

Perkataannya tidak ada hubungannya dengan pokok pembicaraan.

(1701) repugnant to ..... Intolerance is repugnant to the liberal mind.

Ketidak rukunan bertentangan dengan pikiran liberal.

(1709) resemblance to ... He showed a strong resemblance to his father.

Ia memperlihatkan suatu kemiripan yang kuat dengan ayahnya.

(1869) similar to ..... Your house is similar to ours.

Rumahmu serupa dengan punyaku.

- ( 77) adjacent to..... The lake was adjacent to the house.  
Danau itu berdekatan dengan rumah itu.
- ( 146) analogous to..... Our situation is analogous to theirs.  
Situasi kita sama dengan mereka.
- ( 152) annex to..... New territory was annexed to the  
republic.  
Daerah baru digabungkan dengan Repu-  
blik itu.
- ( 159) antagonistic to..He was antagonistic to any change.  
Ia bertentangan dengan setiap peru-  
bahan.
- ( 219) assimilate to....The sounds were assimilated to one  
another.  
Bunyi-bunyi itu disesuaikan dengan  
yang lainnya.
- ( 447) compare to..... He compared New York to Chicago.  
Ia memperbandingkan New York dengan  
Chicago.
- ( 525) contiguous to... Our country is contiguous to Canada.  
Negara kita berdampingan dengan Ca-  
nada.
- ( 532) contrary to..... The proposal was contrary to his idea.  
Usul-usul itu bertentangan dengan a-  
ngan-angannya.
- ( 534) contrast to..... His speech was in strong contrast to  
mine.  
Pidatonya bertentangan sekali dengan  
pidato saya.
- ( 538) convenient to....The garage is convenient to the house.  
Kandang mobil itu sesuai dengan rumah  
itu.

( 555) correspond to...His account corresponds to the actual events.

Perhitungannya sesuai dengan kejadian-kejadian sesungguhnya.

( 557) counter to..... The results ran counter to our hopes.

Hasilnya bertentangan dengan harapan kita.

( 715) dissimilar to.. The brothers were very dissimilar to each other.

Kakak beradik itu amat berbeda satu dengan lainnya.

( 830) equivalent to.. The down payment is equivalent to a sale.

Pembayaran muka itu sesuai dengan penjualannya.

---

to = untuk

---

(1523) predistined to..His attempt was predistined to failure.

Usahanya ditakdirkan untuk gagal.

(1534) preliminary to..They had a conference preliminary to the session.

Mereka mengadakan suatu perundingan sebagai suatu pendahuluan untuk sidang itu.

(1535) preparatory to..He studied preparatory to the examinations.

Ia belajar sebagai persiapan untuk untuk ujian-ujian itu.

(1565) previleged to.. The ambassador was privileged to come at any time.

Dutabesar diberi hak istimewa untuk datang setiap waktu.

(1607) put to..... The chairman put the motion to a vote.

Ketua itu mengajukan suatu mosi untuk suatu pemilihan suara.

(1625) rally to..... We rallied to the defense of our leader.

Kita berkumpul kembali untuk mempertahankan pemimpin kita.

(1717) resort to..... He resorted to a ruse to gain his point.

Ia menggunakan suatu tipu muslihat untuk mendapatkan nilainya.

(1770) sacred to..... This spot is sacred to the memory of our dead.

Tempat ini suci untuk peringatan kematian kita.

(1826) sequel to..... He wrote a sequel to his novel.

Ia menulis sebuah kelanjutan untuk novelnya.

(1971) suitable to..... The dress was not suitable to her figure.

Pakaian itu tidak cocok untuk potongan badannya.

(2055) title to..... We acquired legal title to the property.

Kita mendapatkan hak yang syah untuk harta kekayaan itu.

( 1) abandon to..... He abandoned all claims to the property.

Ia melepaskan segala tuntutananya untuk harta benda itu.

( 65) actuated to..... He was actuated to gain revenge.

Ia didorong untuk membalas dendam.

- ( 91) adverse to..... They were not adverse to discussing the matter.

Mereka tidaklah berkenan memperbincangkan persoalan itu.

- ( 278) becoming to..... The new hat was most becoming to her.

Topi baru itu adalah yang paling cocok untuknya.

- ( 482) conducive to..... Excess is not conducive to good health.

Tindakan yang melampaui batas tidaklah berguna untuk kesehatan yang baik.

- ( 634) destined to..... The boy is destined to great things.

Anak itu ditakdirkan untuk hal-hal yang besar.

- ( 657) die to..... They died to the glory of their country.

Mereka gugur untuk kejayaan negaranya.

- ( 751) drink to ..... Let us drink to our hosts.

Marilah minum untuk tuan rumah kita.

- ( 767) eligible to..... I am eligible to reelection this fall.

Saya dapat dipilih untuk pemilihan ulangan musim rontog ini.

- ( 774) embolden to..... He emboldened to proceed with his plan.

Ia memberi semangat untuk melanjutkan rencananya.

- ( 843) essential to..... Breathing is essential to life.

Bernafas perlu untuk kehidupan.

- ( 943) free to..... Services in the clinic are free to all.  
Pelayanan di klinik itu gratis untuk setiap (semua) orang.
- ( 952) furnish to..... Goods were furnished to us at a half price.  
Barang-barang disediakan untuk kita dengan separuh harga.
- (1094) inappropriate to.. Formal dress is inappropriate to the occasion.  
Pakaian resmi tidaklah patut (cocok) untuk saat itu.
- (1122) indispensable to.. Good vision is indispensable to driving a car.  
Penglihatan yang baik perlu sekali untuk mengendarai mobil.
- (1408) open to..... He was open to conviction.  
Ia terbuka untuk hukuman.  
(Ia bisa dihukum)

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to = dalam

---

- (1442) party to..... I will not be a party to this deal.  
Saya tidak akan turut serta dalam persetujuan perdagangan ini.
- (1472) pertain to..... The question pertains to chemistry.  
Pertanyaan itu termasuk dalam ilmu kimia.
- ( 34) accessory to..... This man was an accessory to the act.  
Ia adalah seorang kaki tangan dalam perbuatan itu.
- ( 217) asset to..... He is an asset to his profession.

Ia adalah seorang ahli dalam pe -  
kerjaannya.

( 490) confine to ..... They confined him to his area.

Mereka menangkapnya dalam kamarnya.

-----  
toward = pada  
-----

( 809) enmity toward ..... I feel no enmity toward him.

Saya merasa tidak benci padanya.

-----  
toward = dengan  
-----

( 160) antagonistic toward ..... The boy was antagonistic to-  
ward his father.

Anak itu bertentangan dengan ayahnya.

-----  
toward = ke(arah)  
-----

( 88) advance toward .... The troops advanced toward the enemy  
position.

Pasukan itu maju ke(arah) kedudukan  
musuh.

-----  
through = lantaran, karena  
-----

( 856) die through ..... He died through neglect.

Ia meninggal lantaran (karena) ter-  
lantar.

-----  
through = dengan  
-----

( 737) dominate by (through) ..... He dominated by (through)  
sheer ability.

Ia menguasai dengan kemampuan yang  
matang



-----  
 through = ke seluruh  
 -----

( 194) spread through ..... The fever spread quickly through  
 the body.

Demam itu menjalar dengan cepat  
 ke seluruh tubuh.

-----  
 under = dalam  
 -----

( 990) go under ..... He goes under the alias of John  
 Smith.

Ia tenggelam dalam nama lainnya  
 John Smith.

-----  
 with = pada  
 -----

( 263) bank with ..... He banks with the National Trust  
 Company.

Ia berbank pada National Trust Com-  
 pany.

( 291) belong with ..... This chair belongs with the other  
 upstairs.

Kursi ini termasuk pada kursi lain  
 yang ada di atas.

(1021) habitual with ..... Punctually is habitual with that  
 man.

Ketepatan (waktu) adalah biasa  
 pada orang itu.

Ketepatan (waktu) merupakan ke-  
 biasaan pada orang itu.

(1174) intercede with ..... He interceded with the governor on  
 his behalf.

Ia menjadi perantara pada guber-

235"

nur atas namanya. (Ia memohon pada gubernur atas namanya).

(1423) originated with ... The new plan originated with the executives.

Rencana yang baru itu timbul pada badan pelaksana.

(1558) prevail with ..... Nothing but force prevails with him.

Tidak lain hanyalah kekuatan ada padanya.

(1493) plead with ..... We pleaded with him to change his mind.

Kita memohon padanya untuk merubah pikirannya.

(1643) reckon with ..... You will have to reckon with me in this matter.

Engkau mesti akan ingat pada saya dalam persoalan ini.

(1865) side with ..... I sided with him on this question.

Saya memihak padanya mengenai persoalan ini.

(1925) stand with ..... They stand with us in debate.

Mereka berpihak pada kita dalam perdebatan.

(1932) stay with ..... You should try to stay with the job.

Engkau harus berusaha tetap pada pekerjaan itu.

(2152) vexed with ..... Why are you vexed with me?

Kenapa dikau (menaruh)sakit hati padaku?

---

with = bersama

---

( 15) abide with ..... She will abide with friends this summer.

Ia akan tinggal bersama temannya

musim panas ini.

( 658) die with ..... The secret died with him.

Ia mati bersama rahasia itu.

( 674) dine with ..... We dined with her family.

Kita bersantap malam bersama keluarganya.

( 919) fight with .... Many nations are fighting with us.

Banyak bangsa (negara) berjuang bersama kita.

(1462) perish with ... The captain perished with his crew.

Kapten binasa bersama awak kapalnya.

(1879) sit with ..... The doctor sat with his patient all

night.

Dokter itu duduk bersama pasiennya semalaman.

-----  
with = terhadap  
-----

(1443) patience with ..He had scant patience with fools.

Ia mempunyai sedikit kesabaran terhadap orang-orang tolol.

(1446) patient with .. The mother was very patient with her

children.

Ibu itu amat sabar terhadap anak-anaknya.

(1628) rate with ..... He doesn't rate high with us.

Ia tidak menaksir tinggi terhadap kita.

(1644) recognition with .... There was little public recog-

nition of his work.

Sedikit penghargaan umum terhadap karyanya.

(1947) strive with ... He strove manfully with his opponent.

Ia berjuang dengan penuh kejantanan terhadap lawannya.

(2099) trifle with..... The rogue trifled with her affections.  
 Brandal itu tidak setia terhadap cintanya.

-----  
 with = karena  
 -----

( 878) faint with..... She was faint with hunger.  
 Ia lemah karena lapar.

(1846) shake with..... His body shook with fear.  
 Badannya menggigil karena takut.

(2054) tired with..... His eyes were tired with too much reading.  
 Matanya lelah karena terlalu banyak membaca.

(2093) tremble with..... She trembled with anxiety and fear.  
 Ia gemetar karena cemas dan takut.

(2182) weep with..... The child wept with bitter disappointment.  
 Anak itu menangis karena kekecewaan yang pahit.

-----  
 for = akan  
 -----

( 48) accountable..... I am not accountable for his action.  
 Saya tidak bertanggung jawab akan tindakannya.

( 103) afraid for..... He was afraid for his life.  
 Ia khawatir akan hidupnya.

( 163) antipathy for..... He showed antipathy for the whole plan.  
 Ia memperlihatkan perasaan tidak suka akan rencana seluruhnya.

( 165) anxious for..... She was very anxious for her husband's safety.

Ia amat khawatir akan keselamatan-suaminya.

( 172) appeal for ..... His entire speech was an appeal for fair play.

Seluruh pidatonya merupakan suatu permohonan akan permainan yang jujur.

( 189) apprehensive for ..... We are apprehensive for your safety.

Kita khawatir akan keselamatanmu.

( 209) ashamed for ..... She felt ashamed for him.

Dia merasa malu akan dia.

( 475) concerned for ..... They were concerned for his health.

Mereka masygul akan kesehatannya.

( 563) crave for ..... He craved for the recognition due to him.

Ia berhasrat akan pengakuan yang dilakukannya.

( 607) demand for ..... There was a demand for his resignation.

Ada suatu tuntutan akan perletakan jabatannya.

( 628) desire for ..... He had no great desire for wealth.

Ia tidak mempunyai nafsu yang kuat akan kekayaan.

( 718) distate for ..... He has a great distate for gossip.

Ia mempunyai perasaan tidak suka yang besar akan desas-desus.

( 755) eager for ..... The student was eager for knowledge.

Murid itu ingin sekali akan pengetahuan.

Murid itu haus akan pengetahuan.

( 887) famous for ..... The restaurant is famous for its

wines.

Rumah makan itu terkenal akan anggurnya.

( 900) fear for..... I fear for your safety if you go tonight.

Saya merasa cemas akan keselamatanmu jika engkau pergi malam ini.

( 933) fondness (for)..... She had a great fondness for sweets.

Ia mempunyai kegemaran yang besar akan gula-gula.

(1028) handkering for.... He had a handkering for a good dinner.

Ia mempunyai kerinduan akan makan malam yang enak.

(1060) hope for..... We all hope for an enduring peace.

Kita semua berharap akan suatu kedamaian yang awet.

(1295) long for..... He longed for the sight of his old

home.

Ia rindu akan pemandangan rumahnya yang lama.

(1384) need for..... There is a great need for immediate

help.

Ada suatu kebutuhan besar akan pertolongan yang cepat.

(1389) noted for..... The professor was noted for his wide

learning.

Profesor itu tersohor akan pengetahuannya yang luas.

(1478) pine for..... The dog pined for his absent master.

Anjing itu rindu akan tuannya yang pergi.

- (1530) preference for.....She had a preference for classical music.  
Ia mempunyai kecenderungan akan musik klasik.
- (1664) regret for..... I felt no regret for what I had done.  
Saya merasa tidak menyesal akan apa yang telah saya kerjakan.
- (1677) relish for..... I have no relish for the job.  
Saya tidak mempunyai rasa enak akan pekerjaan itu.
- (1711) resentment for..... She felt no resentment for what he had done.  
Ia tidak merasa sakit hati akan apa yang telah dia kerjakan.
- (1769) rush for..... The crowd rushed for the gates.  
Kerumunan orang itu menuntut (akan) penghasilan uang masuk (dalam suatu tontonan).
- (2019) taste for.....He has a taste for a fine wine.  
Ia suka akan anggur yang baik.
- (2041) thirst for..... The politician thirsted for power.  
Politisi itu haus akan kekuasaan.
- (2175) watch for..... The prisoners watched for a chance to escape.  
Tahanan-tahanan berjaga-jaga akan suatu kesempatan untuk lari.

---

for = mengenai

---

- ( 45) account for..... The teller could not account for the shortage.  
Kasir itu tidak dapat memberikan ke-

terangan mengenai kekurangan itu.

( 164) anxiety for.....He feels much anxiety for your safety.

Ia merasa cemas sekali mengenai keselamatanmu.

( 353) care for..... I do not care for commercialized sport.

Saya tak peduli mengenai sport yang diperdagangkan.

(2104) trust for..... I will trust you for the rest of the loan.

Saya akan mempercayaimu mengenai sisa pinjaman itu.

-----  
for = atas  
-----

( 45) account for..... The teller could not account for the shortage.

Kasir itu tidak dapat memberikan keterangan atas kekurangan itu.

( 156) answer for..... No man can answer for another's mistakes.

Tak seorangpun bisa bertanggung jawab atas kesalahan orang lain.

( 158) answerable for.... I am not answerable for his misconduct.

Saya tidaklah bertanggung jawab atas kelakuan buruknya.

( 998) grateful for..... We are grateful for your many favours.

Kita merasa bersyukur atas budi baikmu ( yang berlimpah).

(1002) grieve for..... The women grieved for their lost husbands.

Perempuan-perempuan itu merasa sedih



atas suaminya yang hilang.

(1271) liable for..... The truck driver was liable for damages.

Supir itu bertanggung jawab atas kerusakan-kerusakan .

(1666) regretful for..... He was regretful for the lost opportunities.

Ia (merasa) menyesal atas kesempatan kesempatan yang hilang.

(1702) reproach for..... No one reproached him for his mistake.

Tak seorangpun menyalahkan dia atas kesalahannya.

(1718) responsible for... A parent is responsible for his children.

Seorang tua bertanggung jawab atas anak-anaknya.

(1738) revenge for..... He sought no revenge for the wrong done him.

Ia tidak menuntut pembalasan dendam atas kesalahan yang ditimpakan padanya.

-----  
with = oleh  
-----

(1167) insure with..... I am insured with National Company.

Saya diansuransikan oleh National Company.

(1594) provoke with..... She was provoked with her daughter.

Ia dibikin marah oleh anak perempuannya.

(2131) unpopular with..... He is very unpopular with his associates.

Ia amat tidak disukai oleh teman-teman sekerjanya.

Subgroup 1.3.: The prepositions which have their equivalents in the form of suffixes "me - i" or "me - kan"

-----  
after = me ... i, me ... kan  
-----

( 211) ask after ..... They asked after his health.

Mereka menanyai (tentang) kesehatannya.

(1027) hanker after ..... The child hankered after sweets.

Anak itu mendambakan (merindukan) gula-gula.

(1064) hunger after ..... He hungered after righteousness.

Ia sangat menginginkan keadilan.

(1800) search after ..... The police searched long after the culprit.

Pulisi lama menyelidiki pesakitan itu.

-----  
at = me ... i, me ... kan  
-----

( 112) aim at ..... The artist aims at perfection in his work.

Pelukis itu memaksudkan kesempurnaan dalam karyanya.

( 272) bawl at ..... They kept bawling at each other.

Mereka saling terus meneriaki dengan keras.

( 944) fret at..... Why fret at trivial inconveniences?

Kenapa mengkhawatirkan hal kecil yang tidak menyenangkan?

(1254) laugh at..... Everybody laughed at his wild claims.

Setiap orang mentertawakan (pada) tuntutannya yang tidak beralasan.

(1297) look at..... She looked at the photograph long and carefully.

Ia memandangi potret itu lama dan berhati-hati.

(1857) shout at..... Don't shout at me so loudly.

Jangan meneriaki saya begitu keras.

(1990) swear at..... He swore at them roughly.

Ia menyumpahi mereka dengan kasar.

(2023) tear at..... He tore at the paper covering the package.

Ia menyobeki kertas yang membungkus bingkisan itu.

(2190) wonder at..... They wonder at the man's skill.

Mereka mengagumi ketrampilan orang itu.

-----  
for = me....i  
-----

(1249) lament for..... They lamented for their dead.

Mereka meratapi kematian mereka.

(2181) weep for..... Everyone wept for the dead President.

Setiap orang meratapi Presiden yang telah meninggal itu.

(2186) wish for..... He wished for more than any man can obtain.

Ia menghendaki lebih daripada yang dapat diperoleh orang.

-----  
in = me....kan; me....i  
-----

( 582) deal in..... Must we deal in this product?

Haruskah kita memperdagangkan barang-barang ini?

( 486) confide in..... Most men will confide in their friends.

Banyak orang akan mempercayai temannya.

( 575) dabble in..... He dabbles in painting and sculpture.

Ia menggemari lukisan dan patung.

(1288) live in..... We live in the house on the hill.

Kita mendiami rumah di bukit itu.

(1336) meddle in..... Please don't meddle in my affairs.

Coba jangan mencampuri urusanku.

(1926) star in..... She will star in the new play this winter.

Ia akan membintangi drama yang baru itu di musim dingin ini.

-----  
into = me....i; di....i  
-----

(814) enter into..... They entered into negotiations.

Mereka memasuki (babakan) perundingan.

(1842) trick into..... He was tricked into signing the contract.

Ia diakali untuk menandatangani kontrak itu.

-----  
of = me....kan; me....i  
-----

( 521) contemptuous of....She was contemptuous of attentions.

Ia merendahkan (meremehkan) perhatiannya.

( 560) covetous of..... He was covetous of fame and position.

Ia sangat menginginkan kemasyhuran dan kedudukan.

( 748) dream of..... He liked to dream of a better future.

Ia suka memimpikan hari depan yang lebih baik.

( 824) envious of..... Everyone envious of his good fortune.

Setiap orang mengirikan nasib baiknya.

(1575) prolific of..... The assassination was prolific of evil results.

Pembunuhan itu menyuburkan akibat-akibat yang jahat.

---

on; upon = me....kan; me....i

---

(2039) think upon..... I have thought long upon the matter.

Saya sudah lama memikirkan hal itu.

( 616) depend on (upon).. You can depend on (upon) me for assistance.

Engkau dapat mempercayaku untuk pertolongan (bantuan) itu.

---

over = me....kan; me....i

---

( 945) fret over..... You fret over things too much.

Engkau mengkhawatirkan hal-hal terlalu banyak.

( 979) gloss over..... The student tried to gloss over his mistake.

Murid itu mencoba menutup-nutupi kesalahannya.

(1246) labor over..... He labored over the final draft of his book.

Ia menekuni bagian akhir bukunya.

(1359) mourn over..... Don't mourn over your loss too long.

Jangan terlalu lama mensusahkan kerugianmu.

(1613) quarrel over.....Why quarreled over trifles?

Kenapa mempertengkarkan hal-hal yang kecil?

( 571) cry over..... It is useless to cry over spilt milk.

Adalah tidak berguna menangisi susu yang telah tumpah.

---

to = me....i

---

( 138) amenable to..... She was amenable to persuasion.

Ia suka menuruti bujukan-bujukan.

Group 2: The prepositional idioms of which each of elements can-not be given its equivalent, that is, they constitute a new meaning above them and must be translated as a whole.

-----  
about  
-----

( 261) bandy about..... Her name was bandied about by her enemies.  
Namanya digunjingkan oleh musuh-musuh musuhnya.

-----  
after  
-----

( 425) come after (at)....He came after (at) me with a yell of rage.

Ia mengikutiku dengan teriakan-teriakan kemarahan.

(1036) hasten after..... Hasten after him and give him the message.

Kejarlah ia dan berikanlah dia pesan ini.

(1296) look after..... I looked after the children in his absence.

Saya menjaga anak-anak sewaktu ia tidak ada.

(1447) pattern after..... He patterned himself after his father.

Ia meniru ayahnya.

(1816) seek after..... Many seek after the unobtainable.

Banyak orang mengejar yang tak bisa didapat.

(2000) take after..... He takes after his father.

Ia menyerupai ayahnya.

(1148) inquire after.....They inquired after his health.

Mereka menanyakan kesehatannya.

( 31) accessory after....An accessory after the fact (legal-term).

Suatu pemeriksaan berikutnya (istilah hukum).

-----  
against  
-----

( 522) contend against... We have much to contend against.

Kita cukup banyak berselisih.

( 697) discriminate  
against.It was wrong of you to discriminate  
against me.

Adalah salah kamu membedakan saya.

(1081) impinge against... His action impinged against good  
taste.

Tindakannya berlawanan dengan selera  
yang baik.

(1588) provide against... Thrift provides against poverty.

Penghematan memberantas kemiskinan.

(2095) trespass against... It is unwise to trespass against laws.

Adalah tidak bijaksana melanggar undang-undang.

-----  
at  
-----

( 225) astonished at..... I was astonished at his behaviour.

Saya heran melihat tingkah lakunya.

( 352) capitalize at..... The business was capitalized at

\$5,000.

Usaha itu dimodali (bermodalkan)

\$5,000.



- ( 364) catch at..... Drowning men catch at straws.  
 (Bagaikan) orang tenggelam menggapai  
 (meraih) jerami.
- ( 467) compound at..... Interest is compounded at three per-  
 cent annually.  
 Bunga itu disepakati 3% setahun.  
 (pembayarannya).
- ( 503) connive at..... I shall never connive at fraud.  
 Saya tidak akan pernah membiarkan  
 penipuan.
- ( 752) drive at..... He drove at them with great speed.  
 Ia memukul mereka dengan kecepatan  
 yang tinggi.  
 (Ia memukul mereka dengan cepat seka-  
 kali).
- ( 997) grasp at..... He grasped at the smallest chance  
 to work.  
 Ia mencoba merenggut kesempatan yang  
 terkecil untuk bisa bekerja.
- (1219) jump at..... He jumped at the opportunity offered  
 him.  
 Ia menerima dengan segera kesempatan  
 yang diberikan padanya.
- (1373) nog at..... They were noggng at each other all  
 the time.  
 Mereka terus-menerus saling mencari  
 kesalahan.
- (1485) play at..... The children play at keeping house.  
 Anak-anak bermain rumah-rumahan.
- (1599) pull at..... She pulled at the string until it  
 broke.



- Ia menarik benang itu sampai putus.
- (1785) scared at..... They were scared at the sight of the ghost.  
Mereka takut melihat hantu itu.
- (1811) see at..... He saw Bernhardt at her best.  
Ia menyaksikan Bernhardt secantik-cantiknya.
- (1820) sell at..... The stock was sold at a loss.  
Persediaan itu terjual rugi.
- (1832) set at..... The host set his guests at ease.  
Tuan rumah itu menenangkan tamunya.
- (1861) shudder at..... I shudder at the thought of having to leave.  
Saya gemetar memikirkan keharusan untuk pergi.
- (1902) speak at..... He spoke at great length.  
Ia berbicara berkepanjangan.
- (2001) take at..... She was taken at her work.  
Ia dipercaya (pada) kata-katanya.
- (2051) tinker at..... The mechanic loved to tinker at mechanics.  
Montir itu gemar membetulkan mesin-mesin.
- (2109) tug at..... He tugged at the rope until it broke.  
Ia menarik tali itu sampai putus.
- (2142) valued at..... The collection is valued at a million dollars.  
Koleksi itu dinilai 1 juta dolar.
- ( 929) flinch at..... She flinched at the sight of blood.  
Ia menghindari melihat darah.

( 982) go at..... He went at the job enthusiastically.

Ia menangani pekerjaan itu dengan antusias.

(1206) jeer at..... The crowd jeered at the defeated champion.

Gerombolan orang itu mencemoohkan jago yang kalah.

(1207) jest at..... One should not jest at another's misfortune.

Orang tidak boleh mentertawakan kemalangan orang lain.

(1789) scoff at..... Everyone scoffed at his fantastic claims.

Setiap orang mengolok-olokkan tuntutan-tuntutan fantastiknya.

(1894) snatch at..... He snatched at the chance offered to him.

Ia merengutkan (meraih) kesempatan yang diberikan padanya.

(1896) sneer at..... They sneered at his pretensions mannerisms.

Mereka memperolok-olokkan tingkah lakunya yang dibuat-buat.

(2151) vexed at..... She was vexed at his behaviour.

Ia menyesalkan tingkah lakunya.

(2192) work at..... He worked at the job all night.

Ia mengerjakan pekerjaan itu semalaman.

---

before

---

( 32) accessory before...An accessory before the fact (legal term).

Suatu pemeriksaan sebelumnya (istilah hukum).

( 326) bow before..... The tree bowed before the storm.

Pohon itu menunduk ditiup angin (badai).

(1774) sail before..... The schooner sailed before the wind.

Sekunar itu berlayar ditopang angin.

-----  
by  
-----

( 7) abate by..... He would not abate his claim by a penny.

Ia tidak akan mengurangi tuntutananya satu senpun.

( 139) amorous by..... He is amorous by nature.

Ia berpembawaan mata keranjang.

(1110) increase by..... The capital was increased by \$10,000.

Modal itu dinaikkan (ditambah) menjadi \$10,000.

(1833) set by..... He set his watch by observatory time.

Ia menyetel arlojinya menurut waktu observatorium.

(1922) stand by..... He stood by his friend loyally.

Ia membantu temannya dengan setia.

(2193) work by..... The mechanics work by the hour.

Mesin-mesin itu bekerja atas dasar jam.

-----  
down  
-----

- ( 279) bed down..... The campers bedded down for the night.  
Orang yang berkemah itu mempersiapkan tempat tidur untuk malam itu.
- ( 341) call down..... The boss called him down for his blunders.  
Majikan menegurnya untuk kesalahannya.
- (1004) grind down..... No nation should grind down its citizens.  
Tak ada negara yang menindas warganya.
- (1286) live down..... You will never live down this scandal.  
Engkau tidak akan pernah melupakan skandal ini.

-----  
for  
-----

- ( 124) allow for..... It is necessary to allow for breakage.  
Pentinglah mempertimbangkan kerusakan (kebocoran).
- ( 185) apply for..... He applied for the job.  
Ia melamar pekerjaan itu.
- ( 200) argue for..... He argued for increased tax rates.  
Ia berbantah mendukung laju kenaikan pajak.
- ( 264) bargain for..... They bargained eagerly for the property.  
Mereka berhasrat mengharapka kekayaan itu.
- ( 325) bound for..... The ship is bound for Liverpool.  
Kapal itu menuju (ke) Liverpool.
- ( 342) call for..... He called for his package.  
Ia memerlukan (meminta) bungkusannya.

- ( 450) compensate for.....They must be compensated for their losses.  
Mereka haruslah mendapat ganti rugi.
- ( 523) contend for.....Watch them contend for the prize.  
Awasi mereka (saling) berebutan hadiah.
- ( 613) depart for..... My cousin departed for Florida last night.  
Kemenakkan saya berangkat ke Florida semalam.
- ( 734) do for..... The final disaster did for him.  
Malapetaka terakhir itu mebuatnya.
- ( 913) fend for..... Everyone must fend for himself.  
Setiap orang haruslah mencari nafkahnya sendiri.  
Setiap orang haruslah memelihara dirinya sendiri.
- ( 923) find for..... The judge found for the defendant.  
Hakim itu membela (mendukung) tertuduh.
- ( 984) go for..... They went for him hammer and tongs.  
Mereka menyerbunya dengan sekuat tenaga.
- (1038) head for..... The tourist headed for home.  
Wisatawan itu pulang.
- (1237) know for..... They know him for what he is - a scoundrel.  
Mereka mengenalnya apa dia itu seorang bajingan.
- (1282) listen for..... Please listen carefully for the signal.  
Coba perhatikan dengan hati-hati tan-

da itu.

(1298) look for..... I looked for you at the party last night.

Saya mencarimu pada pesta semalam.

(1313) make for..... The riderless horse made for home.

Kuda tanpa penunggang itu pulang kandang.

(1320) mania for..... She had a mania for dusting the furniture.

Ia mempunyai kegilaan membersihkan perabotan (dari debu).

(1362) move for.....The senator moved for an adjournment.

Senator meminta suatu penundaan.

(1492) plead for..... The condemned pleaded for mercy.

Terhukum memohon ampun.

(1547) press for..... The congressman pressed for an adjournment.

Orang-orang DPR itu mendesakkan suatu penundaan.

(1609) qualification for..The qualification for the job are exacting.

Syarat untuk pekerjaan itu banyak tuntutannya.

(1629) reach for..... The catcher reached for the ball and missed.

Si penangkap itu menjangkau bola dan meleset.

(1630) read for.....He was reading for the law.

Ia membaca (mempelajari) ilmu hukum.

(1641) reckon for..... We should reckon for our old age.

Kita harus mengingat usia tua kita.

- (1793) sail for..... We are sailing for Europe tomorrow.  
Kita berlayar menuju(ke) Eropa besok.
- (1817) seek for..... The chairman sought for an agreement.  
Ketua itu mencari suatu persetujuan.
- (1837) settle for..... The litigants settled for a cash  
payment.  
Pihak yang mengadakan proses (pen -  
dakwa) membayar pembayaran kontan.
- (1854) shoot for..... He shot a bull's eye.  
Ia menembak (pada) sebuah bulan-bu-  
lanan sasaran.
- (1858) shout for..... They shouted for joy.  
Mereka berteriak kegirangan.
- (1923) stand for..... I will not stand for anymore evesions.  
Saya tidak akan membiarkan lebih ba-  
nyak dalih lagi.
- (1928) start for..... We are starting for home today.  
Kita mulai berjalan pulang hari ini.
- (1935) steer for..... The ship steered for the mouth of the  
river.  
Kapal itu mengarah ke (menuju ke)  
muara sungai.
- (1946) strive for..... The chairman strove for order.  
Ketua menuntut keadaan teratur.
- (1959) subscribe for(to)..He subscribed for (to) the new maga-  
zine.  
Ia berlangganan (pada) majalah yang  
baru itu.
- (1963) substitue for..... Saccharine is not a good substitue  
for sugar.



Sakarin bukanlah suatu pengganti gula yang baik.

(2002) take for..... Do you take me for a fool?

Kau anggap saya sebagai orang bodoh?

(2108) try for..... He decided to try for the prize.

Ia memutuskan untuk mencoba hadiah itu.

(2136) use for..... He had no use for the extra table.

Ia tidak menggunakan meja yang berlebih itu.

(2140) vaccinate for..... He was vaccinated for small pox.

Ia diberi vaksinasi cacar.

(2160) vouch for..... I will vouch for his honesty.

Saya akan menjamin kejujurannya.

(2164) wait for..... He seemed to be waiting for someone.

Nampaknya ia sedang menunggu seseorang.

(2175) watch for..... The prisoners watched for a chance

to escape.

Tahanan-tahanan itu menantikan suatu kesempatan untuk lari.

(2209) yearn for..... The soldiers yearned for letters from

house.

Perajurit itu mendambakan surat dari rumah.

(1409) operate for..... The surgeon operated for appendicitis.

Ahli bedah itu mengoperasi usus buntu.

(1801) search for..... They are still searching for the evi-

dence.

Mereka masih menyelidiki buktinya.

(1878) sit for..... She sat for her portrait.

Ia duduk menghadapi potretnya.

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 from  
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- ( 21) absorb from..... The earth absorbs moisture from the rain.  
 Bumi mengisap air hujan.
- ( 24) abstain from.....The teetotaler abstain from alcohol.  
 Orang yang pantang itu pantang alkohol.
- ( 371) cease from..... Please cease from troubling us.  
 Coba, berhentilah menyusahkan kita.
- ( 624) descend from.....I am descend from the Dutch.  
 Saya keturunan Belanda.
- ( 648) dictation from.....She took dictation from her employers.  
 Ia memrintahkan para pekerjanya.
- ( 693) discourage from... Please discourage him from coming.  
 Coba nasehati dia supaya jangan pergi.
- ( 717) dissuade from..... I tried to dissuade him from coming.  
 Saya mencoba mencegahnya pergi (berangkat).
- ( 800) enjoin from..... They were enjoined from picketing the store.  
 Mereka diperintahkan menjagai toko itu malam hari.
- ( 51) fugitive from..... For years he was a fugitive from justice.  
 Bertahun-tahun ia merupakan seorang pelarian hukum.
- (1050) hinder from..... No one will hinder you from leaving.  
 Tak seorangpun akan menghalangi kamu pergi.
- (1140) inhibit from..... She was inhibit from doing as she

wished.

Ia dihalangi berbuat seperti yang ia  
harapkan.

(1226) keep from..... The noise kept him from sleeping.

Ribut-ribut itu mencegahnya tidur.

(1559) prevent from..... Nothing prevents him from leaving  
if he wishes.

Tak ada yang menghalanginya pergi  
seandainya ia menginginkan.

(1574) prohibit from..... They were prohibit from leaving the  
city.

Mereka dilarang meninggalkan kota.

(1660) refrain from..... Please refrain from smoking in the  
hall.

Cegahlah diri anda merokok di gedung  
ini.

(1968) suffer from..... She suffers from constant headache.

Ia menderita pusing yang terus-me-  
nerus.

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in  
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( 54) acquiesce in..... The losers acquiesced in the decision.

Pihak yang kalah menerima keputusan.

( 266) barge in..... They barged in unexpectedly.

Mereka mendobrak dengan tidak terdu-  
ga-duga.

( 297) belong in..... The tools belong in the car.

Alat-alat itu masuk bilangan alat-  
alat mobil.

( 344) call in..... An expert was called in to investigate.

Seorang ahli dipanggil untuk menyeli-  
diki.

- ( 383) change in..... He was much changed in appearance.  
Ia banyak berubah tampangnya.
- ( 396) chime in..... He began to sing and the rest chimed  
in.  
Ia mulai menyanyi dan sisanya mengi-  
kutinya.
- ( 412) clothe in..... She was clothed in red.  
Anak itu diberi berpakaian merah.
- ( 528) continue in..... Please continue in your good work.  
Coba lanjutkan bekerja dengan baik.
- ( 531) corner in..... The speculator made a corner in sugar.  
Kaum spekulasi menimbun gula.
- ( 598) deficient in..... He was deficient in ambition.  
Ia kurang berambisi.
- ( 750) drink in..... The tourist drank in the sights.  
Wisatawan itu melihat-lihat dengan  
penuh minat.
- ( 829) equivalent in..... The rooms are equivalent in size.  
Ruang-ruang itu sama besarnya.
- (1024) hand in..... He handed in his resignation.  
Ia menyerahkan pernyataan pengundur-  
an dirinya.
- (1422) originate in..... The custom originated in France.  
Adat itu berasal dari Perancis.
- (1449) pay in..... He paid the salesman in cash.  
Ia membayar pramuniaga itu kontan.
- (1727) result in..... The game resulted in draw.  
\*  
Permainan itu berkesudahan sama kuat.
- (2069) touch in..... The old man is a little touched in  
the head.  
Orang tua itu sedikit miring otaknya.

(2074) trade in..... We trade in leathergoods.

Kita berniaga barang-barang kulit.

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into  
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( 758) eat into..... The acid ate into steel plate.

Asam itu memakan piring baja itu.

(1086) impress into.....The prisoners were impressed into service.

Para tawanan dipaksa (ditekan) masuk dinas.

(1267) let into..... I will let you into a secret.

Saya akan memperbolehkan kamu ~~tahu~~ akan rahasia itu.

(1277) light into.....We lit into them and the fight began.

Kita membakar mereka dan pertempuran mulailah.

(1299) look into..... Please look into this matter immediately.

Silahkan periksa persoalan ini dengan segera.

(1549) press into..... The entire family was pressed into service.

Seluruh keluarga dipaksa masuk dinas.

(1593) provoke into..... They provoked him into making a false move.

Mereka menjerumuskannya untuk berbuat suatu tindakan yang keliru.

(1842) shade into..... The colors shaded into one another.

Warna-warna itu saling mengabur.

(2201) worm into..... He wormed his way into his victim's

confidence.

Ia dengan jalan yang licin mendapat kepercayaan dari korbannya.

(1151) inquire into..... We must inquire into the situations.

Kita harus mempelajari situasi itu.

(1598) pry into..... He was always prying into my affairs.

Ia selalu mencampuri urusan saya.

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\*  
of  
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( 8) abatement of..... There was a sudden abatement of the storm.

Adalah suatu keredaan badai secara tiba-tiba.

( 33) accessory of..... He was an accessory of the criminal.

Ia adalah kaki tangan (antek) penjahat.

( 41) accord of..... An accord of interests is desirable.

Suatu persesuaian minat patut diinginkan.

( 51) accuse of..... The defendant stands accused of murder.

Terdakwa menghadapi tuduhan pembunuhan (membunuh).

( 76) adherent of..... He is an adherent of the new philosophy.

Ia adalah seorang pendukung filsafat baru itu.

( 78) adjunct of..... Form is an adjunct of bodies.

Bentuk (potongan) merupakan suatu tambahan badan saja.

( 99) affinity of..... The affinity of French and Latin is obvious.

Hubungan bahasa Perancis dan Latin

kentara sekali.

( 135) amateur of..... He was an amateur of the ballet.

Ia adalah seorang penggemar balet.

( 212) ask of..... I must ask this favour of you.

Saya terpaksa minta kesudianmu.

( 237) attribute of..... Honesty is attribute of his character.

Kejujuran merupakan suatu tanda kepribadiannya.

( 240) augur of..... The weather is an augur of success.

Cuaca merupakan suatu pertanda keberhasilannya

( 252) avoidance of..... Avoidance of disease is better than cure.

Penghindaran penyakit lebih baik daripada penyembuhan.

( 290) bereft of.....She was bereft of her daughter.

Ia kematian anak perempuannya.

( 333) breathe of .....It is good to breathe of the pure air.

Adalah baik mereguk udara yang jernih.

( 350) capacity of .....This barrel has a capacity of ten gallons.

Tong ini mempunyai daya tampung sepuluh galon.

( 354) care of .....He had the care of many children.

Ia mempunyai banyak anak asuhan.

( 387) characteristic of..... The wild speech was characteristic of him.

Pidato yang liar merupakan ciri-cirinya.

- ( 390) charge of..... He is in prison on charge of murder.  
Ia dipenjara atas tuduhan pembunuhan.
- ( 445) compact of..... Her nature is compact of kindness and  
good will.  
Sifat-sifatnya adalah jalinan kemau-  
an baik dan kebaikan hati.
- ( 527) continuance of.... We hope for a continuance of your  
patronage.  
Kita berharapan suatu kelanjutan  
perlindunganmu.
- ( 565) credit of..... You have a credit of ten dollars.  
Engkau mempunyai kredit (pinjaman)  
sepuluh dolar.
- ( 574) cynasure of..... She was the cynasure of all eyes.  
Ia adalah pusat perhatian semua mata.
- ( 577) danger of..... There was grave danger of an epidemic.  
Ada bahaya besar (mengenai) suatu wa-  
bah.
- ( 600) defraud of..... They were defrauded of their savings.  
Mereka ditipu uang tabungannya.
- ( 609) demand of..... We demand an accounting of the club  
funds.  
Kita menuntut suatu perincian dana  
perkumpulan itu.
- ( 627) deserving of..... They are deserving of praise for their  
work.  
Mereka pantas mendapat pujian untuk  
pekerjaan mereka.
- ( 635) destitute of..... The criminal was destitute of regret.  
Penjahat itu tidak mempunyai rasa me-  
nyesal.



- ( 636) destructive of.... Suspicion is destructive of friendship.  
Kecurigaan adalah perusak persahabatan.
- ( 678) direction of..... They went in the direction of the town.  
Mereka pergi kearah kota.
- ( 710) dispose of..... They disposed of the old car.  
Mereka membuang mobil tuanya.
- ( 711) dispossess of..... The farmer was dispossessed of his land.  
Petani itu dirampas (diambil) tanahnya.
- ( 832) error of..... The failure was due to an error of judgement.  
Kegagalan itu disebabkan suatu kesalahan (salah) pertimbangan.
- ( 851) exclusive of.....The profits are exclusive of taxes.  
Keuntungan tidak termasuk pajak.
- ( 861) experience of..... I had the rare experience of knowing him.  
Saya mendapat pengalaman yang jarang berkenalan dengan dia.
- ( 896) favor of..... He enjoyed the favor of the monarch.  
Ia menikmati anugerah raja itu.
- ( 910) feel of..... She liked the feel of the material.  
Ia suka (menyukai) rabaannya bahan itu.
- ( 922) fill of..... They had their fill of broken promises.  
Mereka mendapatkan bantuan mereka

janji bohong belaka.

(942) free of..... The suspect is free of blame in this case.

Orang yang dicurigai itu dalam persoalan ini berada di luar celaan.

(993) good of..... It was good of you to come this evening.

Sungguh baik engkau datang malam ini.

(1020) habit of..... He made a habit of coming in late.

Ia membuat suatu kebiasaan datang (pulang) larut malam.

(1102) inclusive of..... The price is inclusive of the tax.

Harga itu meliputi pajak.

(1172) intention of..... I have no intention of leaving today.

Saya tak ada maksud (niat) pergi hari ini.

(1292) kind of..... It was very kind of you to come.

Alangkah baik hatimu untuk datang.

(1300) look of..... There was a look of incredulity on his face.

Ada suatu pandangan tak percaya pada wajahnya.

(1316) make of..... They made much of him.

Mereka memperlakukan dia seolah-olah begitu penting.

(1335) measure of..... He took the measure of his enemy.

Ia mengukur (kekuatan) musuhnya.

(1356) monopoli of..... No nation has a monopoli of intelligence.

Tak ada bangsa yang mempunyai suatu monopoli kecerdasan.

- (1371) murmur of..... There was a low murmur of discontent in the hall.  
Adalah suatu gerutu kecewa yang lemah di gedung itu.
- (1392) object of..... He was an object of scorn to everyone.  
Ia merupakan bulan-bulanan penghinaan bagi setiap orang.
- (1411) opportunity of.... He was given an opportunity of opening himself.  
Ia diberi kesempatan membuka dirinya.
- (1413) opposite of..... He is the exact opposite of his brother.  
Ia sungguh-sungguh kebalikan saudaranya.
- (1439) partake of..... The guests partook of late refreshments.  
Tamu-tamu mengambil bagian makanan dan minuman yang basi.
- (1463) permit of..... The question permits of only one answer.  
Pertanyaan itu menerima (mengakui) hanya satu jawaban. (punya satu jawaban saja).
- (1491) plea of..... He entered a plea of guilt.  
Ia mencatat suatu dalih kesalahan.
- (1505) possessed of..... He was possessed of great oratorical powers.  
Ia memiliki kekuatan berpidato yang besar.
- (1512) practice of..... He made a practice of walking home

from work.

Ia membiasakan pulang bekerja berjalan kaki.

(1515) precedence of..... Our ambassador should take precedence of theirs.

Duta kita wajib terlebih dulu memikirkan mereka.

(1537) prerogative of..... Audacity is the prerogative of youth.

Keberanian adalah hak istimewanya kaum muda.

(1538) prescient of..... The seer was prescient of the event.

Orang yang waspada dapat melihat peristiwa yang belum terjadi.

(1554) pretense of..... He made a great pretense of knowing everything.

Ia membuat suatu dalih yang besar mengetahui segala-galanya. (Ia berpura-pura sekali mengetahui segala-galanya).

(1560) preventive of..... Mutual good feeling is preventive of war.

Perasaan kesejahteraan bersama merupakan hal yang mencegah peperangan.

(1586) proximity of..... The garage was in the proximity of his house.

Garasi itu berada di dekat rumahnya.

(1605) purchase of..... I purchased the rare painting of him.

Saya membayar lukisannya yang langka.

(1663) regardless of..... I am going regardless of consequences.

Saya tidak akan memandang akibat-akibatnya.

- (1683) remission of..... The judge granted a remission of the fine.  
Hakim itu mengabulkan suatu pengampunan denda.
- (1705) requirement of.... Honesty is a requirement of this firm.  
Kejujuran merupakan keperluan (kebutuhan) perusahaan ini.
- (1758) rob of..... He was robbed of his just reward.  
Ia dirampok hadiahnya yang diperuntukkan baginya.
- (1803) seclusion of..... They lived in the seclusion of the woods.  
Mereka tinggal dalam keterasingan di hutan itu.
- (1808) secure of..... Do you feel secure of mind?  
Adakah engkau merasakan ketenangan pikiran (jiwa)?
- (1855) short of..... The hospital is short of supplies.  
Rumah sakit itu kekurangan perbekalan.
- (1886) smack of..... The air here smacks of the sea.  
Udara di sini berbau laut.
- (1888) smell of..... The butter smells of fish.  
Mentega itu berbau ikan.
- (1985) susceptible of.... That man is susceptible of treachery.  
Orang itu lekas berkianat.
- (1986) suspect of..... I suspect him of lying to me.  
Saya curiga ia berdusta kepada saya.
- (2021) taste of..... I do not like the taste of garlic in food.  
Saya tidak suka rasa bawang dalam makanan.

- (2042) thoughtful of..... It was very thoughtful of you to  
come.  
Engkau baik hati benar datang.
- (2061) toll of..... The wreck took heavy toll of lives.  
Kapal yang karam itu mengambil korban nyawa.
- (2070) touch of..... She had a touch of rheumatism.  
Ia kena sentuh rheumatik.
- (2075) trade of..... They arranged a trade of cars.  
Mereka menyusun (mengatur) suatu perdagangan mobil.
- (2115) unbecoming of..... It was unbecoming of you to ignore  
me.  
Adalah tidak pantas kamu mengabaikan saya.
- (2137) use of..... She made good use of her opportunity.  
Ia memanfaatkan dengan baik kesempatannya.
- (2159) void of..... The book is void of interest.  
Buku itu tidak ada daya tariknya.
- (2167) want of..... The store closed for want of customers.  
Toko itu tutup karena kekurangan langganan.
- (2189) witness of..... He was a witness of the event.  
Ia merupakan seorang saksi peristiwa itu.
- (2211) yield of..... The field gave a good yield of corn.  
Ladang itu memberikan hasil produksi jagung yang baik.

- ( 125) allow of..... The diagnosis does not allow of any doubt.  
Diagnosa itu tidaklah mengajui ke -  
raguan.
- ( 259) balk of.....The lion was balked of his pray.  
Singa itu menghalang-halangi mang -  
sanya.
- (1263) learn of..... He learned of the results late that night.  
Ia mengetahui hasilnya larut malam  
itu.
- ( 313) boast of..... He boasted of his achievements.  
Ia menyombongkan prestasinya.
- ( 328) brag of..... He bragged constantly of his record.  
Ia tetap menyombongkan prestasinya.
- ( 330) break of..... She tried to break him of drinking.  
Ia berusaha menghentikannya minum-  
minum.
- ( 349) capable of..... Somemen are capable of any crime.  
Beberapa orang sanggup menjalankan  
sebarang tindak kejahatan.
- ( 472) conceive of..... It is hard to conceive of a worse  
idea than this.  
Adalah sukar membayangkan suatu gaga-  
san yang lebih buruk dari ini.
- ( 605) deliver of..... The mare was delivered of a foal.  
Kuda betina itu melahirkan seekor  
anak kuda.
- ( 768) eloquent of..... Her face eloquent of deep sorrow.  
Wajahnya memperlihatkan kesedihan  
yang dalam.

(1396) observant of.....They were observant of the conven -  
tion.

Mereka memperhatikan adat kebiasaan.

(1595) productive of..... His mistakes were productive of great  
confusion.

Kesalahan-kesalahannya cenderung meng-  
hasilkan kekacauan yang besar.

(1823) sensible of..... I am sensible of the favour shown me.

Saya dapat merasakan kesukaan yang  
diperlihatkan pada saya.

( 241) vain of..... She is very vain of her beautiful  
hair.

Ia suka sekali menonjolkan keindahan  
rambutnya.

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on; upon

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( 229) attend on..... The valet attended on his matter.

Bujang itu merawat tuannya.

( 231) attendance upon... They were attendance upon the king.

Mereka hadir menghadap raja.

( 294) bent on (upon).... They were bent on (upon) completing  
the work.

Mereka berkeras hati menyelesaikan  
pekerjaan itu.

( 381) chance upon..... We chance upon our friends at the  
theatre.

Kita dengan tak terduga bertemu te-  
man-teman kita di gedung oertunjukan.

( 583) decide on (upon).. They finally decided on (upon) a  
platform.



Mereka akhirnya memutuskan suatu program partai politik.

( 625) descend on..... A terrible epidemic descended on the city.

Suatu wabah yang dahsyat tiba-tiba menyerang kota itu.

( 745) drew on..... He drew on his account at the bank.

Ia mengambil (menarik) rekening di bank.

( 761) eavesdrop on..... He eavesdropped on their conversation.

Ia mencuri dengar percakapan mereka.

( 765) elaborate on..... The professor elaborated on the subject.

Profesor itu menguraikan dengan panjang lebar pokok pembicaraan itu.

( 769) embark upon..... He embarked upon the trip with a light heart.

Ia mulai perjalanan itu dengan hati yang ringan.

( 959) gain on..... The runner gained steadily on his rivals.

Pelari itu mengejar lawannya dengan mantap.

( 988) go on..... I am going on my vacation.

Saya melanjutkan liburan saya.

(1029) happen on (upon).. We happened on (upon) him unexpectedly.

Kita kebetulan menemuinya dengan tak disangka-sangka.

(1137) infringe upon..... They have infringed upon our patent rights.

Mereka telah melanggar hak patent kami.

(1171) intent on (upon).. They were intent on (upon) completing the task.

Mereka dengan sungguh-sungguh berniat menyelesaikan tugas itu.

(1488) play on..... His retort was a mere play on words.

Jawabannya hanyalah permainan kata-kata belaka.

(1510) pounce on (upon).. He pounced on (upon) every small error.

Ia menerjang setiap kesalahan kecil.

(1551) presume on (upon).. He presumed on (upon) my friendship.

Ia memberanikan diri akan mengganggu persahabatan saya.

(1557) prevail on (upon).. I prevailed on (upon) him to go.

Saya membujuknya supaya pergi.

(1562) prey on (upon)..... Anxiety preyed on (upon) his mind.

Kecemasan merešhkan (menyusahkan) pikirannya.

(1617) quick on..... The sheriff was very quick on the draw.

Serip itu amat cepat (pada waktu) mencabut pistol.

(1659) reflection on (upon) The remark was a reflection on (upon) his honesty.

Perkataan itu merupakan suatu pantulan kejujurannya.

(1722) rest on..... He decided to rest on his laurels and retire.

Ia memutuskan meletakkan mahkotanya



dan mundur.

(1962) subsist on.(upon).The travellers subsisted on (upon) rations.

Pejalan itu berbekalkan ransom.

(1995) swoop on (upon)... The mob swooped on (upon) their victim.

Gerombolan itu menyambar korban mereka.

(2078) trample on (upon)..Let no one trample on (upon) your rights.

Jangan biarkan satu orangpun menginjak-injak hakmu.

(2147) verge on (upon)... The statement verges on (upon) a prediction.

Pernyataan itu hampir-hampir mendekati cemooh.

(2165) wait on (upon).... This matter must wait on (upon) my leisure.

Persoalan ini harus menunggu kesengangan saya.

(1081) impinge upon..... Their land impinged upon ours.

Tanah mereka melanggar (mengenai) milik kita.

( 802) enlarge on (upon)..The speaker enlarged on (upon) the theme.

Si pembicara itu membeberkan tema itu.

( 856) expatriate on..... He expatriated on his many accomplishments.

Ia membeberkan bakat-bakatnya.

- ( 881) fall upon..... The family fell upon hard time.  
 Keluarga itu menjumpai masa-masa yang sukar.
- ( 928) fix on (upon)..... They fixed on (upon) a date for the ceremony.  
 Mereka menentukan tanggal untuk upacara.
- ( 949) frown upon..... The parents frowned upon (on) his late hours.  
 Orang tua(nya) tidak menyukai keterlambatannya pulang larut malam.
- (1055) hit on (upon)..... You have hit on (upon) a good idea.  
 Engkau telah mengenai suatu gagasan yang baik.
- (1083) impose on (upon).. I am sorry to impose on (upon) your good will.  
 Saya minta maaf memperdayakan kehendak baikmu.
- (1137) infringe upon.....They have infringed upon our patent rights.  
 Mereka telah menyalahi hak patent kita.
- (1489) play upon..... They played upon our sympathies.  
 Mereka memanfaatkan simpati kita.
- (1562) prey on (upon).... Anxiety preyed on (upon) his mind.  
 Kecemasan menyusahkan pikirannya.
- (1642) reckon on..... They reckoned on getting help from us.  
 Mereka mengharapkan mendapatkan pertolongan dari kita.
- (1767) run on..... The candidate is running on his record.

Calon itu terus menerus memperhatikan laporan-laporannya.

(1818) seize on (upon).... He seized on (upon) the unexpected opportunity.

Ia merenggutkan kesempatan yang tak terduga-duga itu.

(1919) spy on (upon)..... He felt that he was being spied on (upon).

Ia merasa bahwa ia sedang dimata-matai.

(1993) sweet on..... He is very sweet on the new girl.

Ia amat mencintai gadis yang baru itu.

(2076) trade on..... The quack trades on his victim's ignorance.

Tukang jual obat itu memanfaatkan kebodohan mangsanya.

(2198) work on..... The engineer worked hard on his blue prints.

Ahli mesin itu menekuni rencana dasarnya.

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out  
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( 348) cancel out..... By returning a favour you cancel out a debt.

Dengan membalas budi baik engkau menghapus suatu hutang.

( 362) carry out..... Why did you not carry out my orders?

Kenapa engkau tidak melaksanakan perintahku?

( 366) catch out..... The better was caught out at first.

Si pemukul bola yang pertama kali tertangkap.

( 401) clean out..... The farmer cleans out his stable.  
Petani itu membersihkan kandangnya.  
(membersihkan kotoran dari kandangnya).

( 914) ferret out..... The infestigators ferreted out the facts.  
Para penyelidik mengusut peristiwa itu.

(1007) grind out..... The hurdy - gurdy ground out an old melody.  
Gerobak piano itu memutar sebuah lagu tua.

(1025) hand out..... The pickets handed out leaflets to passersby.  
Piket itu membagikan surat edaran kepada orang yang lalu.

(1291) live out..... Many now alive will live out the century.  
Banyak yang sekarang hidup akan dapat hidup melewati abad ini.

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over  
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( 335) brood over..... The boy brooded over the wrongs done him.  
Anak itu merenungkan kesalahan yang ditimpakan padanya.

( 738) domineer over..... He tried unsuccessfully to domineer over them.  
Ia sia-sia mencoba menguasai (atas) mereka.

- (1368) mull over..... We mulled over the problem for long time.  
Kita sudah lama memikirkan masak-masak persoalan itu.
- (1546) preside over..... The vice President presides over the Senates.  
Wakil Presiden mengetuai Senat.
- (1556) prevail over..... They prevailed over constant hardship.  
Mereka mengatasi kesukaran-kesukaran yang tangguh.
- (2176) watch over..... The doctor watched over his patient all night.  
Dokter mengawasi (menjagai) pasiennya semalaman.
- ( 975) glance over..... He glanced over the manuscript briefly.  
Ia membaca sepintas lalu naskah itu.
- (1318) make over..... He made over estate to his children.  
Ia menyerahkan kebun (tanah) kepada anak-anaknya.
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- to
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- ( 230) attend to..... You must attend to your business affairs.  
Engkau harus memperhatikan urusan dagangmu.
- ( 234) attentive to..... She was very attentive to his needs.  
Ia bersikap amat memperhatikan kebutuhan dia.
- ( 536) contribute to..... Education contributes to progress.  
Pendidikan menyumbangkan kemajuan.

- ( 581) deaf to..... The candidate was deaf to all arguments.  
Calon presiden itu tidak mau mendengarkan semua alasan (argumentasi).
- ( 893) fatal to..... A mistake now would be fatal to our success.  
Suatu kesalahan sekarang akan mematikan keberhasilan kita.
- ( 29) accede to.....Congress acceded to the President's request.  
Konggres memnuhi permintaan Presi<sup>e</sup> den.
- ( 196) approximate to.... This approximates to what I had in mind.  
Hal ini mendekati seperti apa yang ada pada pikiran saya.
- ( 215) assent to..... The leader assented to the proposals.  
Pemimpin itu menyetujui usul-usul itu.
- ( 368) cater to..... This shop caters to discriminating people.  
Toko ini melayani orang-orang pilihan.
- ( 469) concede to..... He conceded victory to his opponent.  
Ia mengakui keunggulan lawannya.
- ( 485) confess to..... He confessed to the crime.  
Ia mengakui kejahatan itu.
- ( 564) credence to..... We gave no credence to the report.  
Kita tidak mempercayai laporan itu.
- (1720) responsive to..... The audience was resp<sup>o</sup>sive to his appeal.  
Hadirin menanggapi ajakannya.



- (1960) subscribe to..... Do you subscribe to this doctrine?  
Apakah engkau menyetujui doktrin itu?
- (1966) succeed to..... The son succeeded to his father's estate.  
Anak puteranya) mewarisi tanah ayahnya.
- ( 50) accrue to..... Large profits accrued to his account.  
Bunga yang besar menambah rekeningnya.
- ( 70) add to..... A sudden storm added to our difficulties.  
Suatu hujan lebat mendadak menambah kesulitan kita.
- ( 84) admit to..... She admitted to thirty years,  
Ia mengaku 30 tahun.
- ( 126) allude to..... He alluded to the question of the budget.  
Ia menyinggung-nyinggung pertanyaan mengenai anggaran belanja itu.
- ( 206) arrogate to..... He arrogated all power to himself.  
Ia menyombongkan segala kekuatan dirinya.
- ( 208) ascribe to..... I must ascribe your behaviour to ill-will.  
Saya harus menganggap tindakannya itu jahat.
- ( 214) aspire to ..... He did not aspire to such lofty triumphs.  
Ia tidak mencita-citakan kemenangan yang mulia semacam itu.  
\* Ia tidak mengejar-ngejar kemenangan

yang setinggi semacam itu.

- ( 238) attribute to ..... The painting is attributed to Rembrandt.

Lukisan itu dianggap ciptaan Rembrandt.

- ( 250) aversion to (towards) ..... He had an aversion to (toward) flying.

Ia benci terbang.

- ( 290) belong to ..... The land belongs to the city.

Tanah itu milik kota tersebut.

- ( 319) born to ..... Man is born to trouble as the spark fly upward.

Orang ditakdirkan celaka seperti percikan bara yang terbang membubung.

- ( 391) charge to ..... Please charge it to my account.

(Silahkan) catat saja atas perhitungan saya.

- ( 439) commit to ..... Our troops were committed to the defense of Bataan.

Pasukan kita disertai pertahanan Bataan.

- ( 480) condemn to ..... The murderer was condemned to death.

Pembunuh itu dihukum mati.

- ( 626) descend to ..... He descended to a ruse to gain his ends.

Ia merendahkan dirinya menipu untuk mencapai tujuannya.

- ( 742) down to ..... Let's get down to cases.

Marilah kita mulai mengerjakan kasus itu dengan sungguh-sungguh.

- ( 885) familiar to ..... His name is familiar to me.

Namanya kukenal baik.

(1008) grind to ..... The big truck ground to a stop.

Truk besar itu berpusing rodanya lalu berhenti.

(1304) lost to ..... The criminal is lost to all sense of honor.

Penjahat itu hilang semua perasaan hormatnya.

(1324) martyr to ..... He was a martyr to the cause.

Ia menjadi seorang martir karena perkara itu.

(1414) apposite to ..... Their house is just opposite to ours.

Rumah mereka tepat di seberang rumah kita.

(1484) planted to ..... The farmer planted his field to wheat.

Petani itu menanam ladangnya gandum.

(1723) restore to ..... The patient was restored to health.

Penderita itu dipulihkan kesehatannya.

(1815) see to ..... Will you see to the matter at once?

Maukah anda mengurus persoalan itu segera?

(1892) snap to ..... The soldiers snapped to attention.

Para perajurit cepat-cepat bersiap.

(1955) subject to ..... Prices are subject to change without notice.

Harga merupakan persoalan yang berubah-ubah tanpa diperhatikan. (Harga itu selalu berubah tanpa kita sadari).

(2006) take to ..... The old man took to his bed.

Orang tua itu mulai menyukai dipannya.

(2089) treat to ..... He treated his friend to a drink.

Ia mentraktir (menjajakan) kawannya  
suatu minuman.

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toward

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( 250) aversion to (toward) ..... He had an aversion to (to-  
ward) flying.

Ia benci terbang.

( 809) enmity toward .....I feel no enmity toward him.

Saya merasa tidak membencinya.

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through

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( 976) glance through ... Please glance through this report.

Bacalah sepintas lalu laporan ini.

(1260) leaf through ..... They leafed through the book slowly.

Mereka membolak-balik halaman buku  
itu perlahan-lahan.

(2199) work through .....The grass is working through the

floor.

Rumput itu menembusi lantai.

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under

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( 882) fall under .....He fell under suspicion of the crime.

Ia masuk bilangan yang dicurigai me-  
lakukan kejahatan itu.

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with

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(1165) instinct with .... The very stones seemed instinct with  
life.

Batuan yang mahal itu nampaknya hidup.

(1171) interfere with .... It would be unwise to interfere with them.

Akan tidak bijaksanalah mencampuri mereka.

(1186) intimate with .... They have long been intimate with each other.

Mereka telah lama menjadi sahabat karib.

(1198) invest with ..... The new president was invested with full powers.

Presiden yang baru itu diberi kekuasaan penuh.

(1338) meet with ..... The proposal met with strong opposition.

Usul itu menemui tantangan yang kuat.

(1429) overcome with .... He was overcome with grief.

Ia menjadi sedih.

(1846) shake with ..... His body shook with fear.

Badannya menggigil ketakutan.

(1864) sick with ..... He has been sick with flue.

Ia menderita sakit flu.

(1979) supply with ..... The expedition was well supplied with food.

Ekspedisi itu dibekali makanan dengan baik.

(2016) tampered with .... Someone has tampered with this machine.

Seseorang telah mengkotak-katik mesin ini.

(2017) tangle with ..... They tangled with a dangerous enemy.

Mereka mengkacau-balaukan musuh yang berbahaya.

- (2029) temporize with .... He refused to temporize with his principle.  
Ia menolak menanggukhan prinsipnya.
- (2049) tinker with ..... He kept tinkering with the radio set.  
Ia tetap mengkotak-katik radio itu.
- (2139) unprovided with .. They came unprovided with food.  
Mereka tiba tanpa dibekali (dengan) makanan.  
Mereka tiba tanpa berbekalkan makanan.
- (2144) vary with ..... The weather varies with the season.  
Cuaca berubah-ubah menurut musim:
- ( 53 ) acquaint with .... The judge was not acquainted with all the facts.  
Hakim itu tidaklah mengetahui segala kejadian (fakta) itu.
- ( 130) alternate with ... We alternate with each other in driving the car.  
Kita(saling) bergantian dalam mengemudi-kan mobil.
- ( 421) collide with ..... The cars collided with each other.  
Mobil itu saling bertabrakan (menabrak).
- (453 ) compete with ..... The boys competed with one another.  
Anak-anak saling berlomba.
- ( 464) comply with ..... I am pleased to comply with your request.  
Saya senang mengijinkan permintaanmu.
- ( 529) continue with .....The narrator continued with his story.  
Pencerita itu melanjutkan ceriteranya.
- ( 530) contorted with ... His face was contorted with pain.  
Wajahnya berkerut-kerut kesakitan.
- ( 541) conversant with ...He is conversant with many languages.

Ia mengetahui banyak bahasa.

( 548) convulsed with ... We were convulsed with laughter.

Kita tertawa terpingkal-pingkal.

( 550) cope with ..... He could not cope with this problem.

Ia tidak dapat menanggung persoalan ini.

( 558) counter with ..... They countered with charges against him.

Mereka berbalik menyeranginya.

( 662) differ with ..... We differed with each other on the question.

Kita saling berbeda mengenai persoalan itu.

( 707) dispense with ..... Let us dispense with formality.

Marilah kita bekerja (bertindak) tanpa formalitas (tanpa resmi-resmian).

( 807) enriched with .... The bread was enriched with vitamins.

Roti itu banyak mengandung vitamin.

( 852) exclusive with ... The design was exclusive with us.

Desain itu asing bagi kita.

(  
(Kita tidak mudah menerima desain semacam itu).

(1070) ill with ..... I have been ill with cold.

Saya sakit pilek.

Group 3 : The prepositional idioms whose elements can be given their equivalents in  $L_1$  in the form of passive although the originals are active.

( 314) boil down ..... It all boils down to a simple conclusion.

Semuanya diringkaskan ke suatu kesimpulan yang sederhana.

( 378) chafe under ..... They chafe under the needless restrictions.

Mereka tersiksa dibawah pembatasan-pembatasan yang tidak perlu.

( 442) communicate to .... I have a message to communicate to you.

Saya ada pesan untuk disampaikan padamu.

( 456) complain of ..... I have nothing to complain of on this matter.

Saya tidak mempunyai apa-apa untuk dikeluhkan dalam persoalan ini.

( 573) cut for ..... The players cut for the deal.

Para pemain dikurangi jumlahnya.

( 645) devolve on (upon) .... His unfinished work devolved on (upon) us.

Karyanya yang tak terselesaikan dioperkan kepada kita.

( 658) die with ..... The secret died with him.

Rahasia itu dibawa serta mati.

( 743) doze over ..... The student dozed over his lessons.

Murid itu terkantuk-kantuk selama pelajarannya.

( 819) entrain for ..... The troops entrained for the front.

Pasukan itu dikereta-apikan ke garis depan.

( 892) fasten on ..... He fasten on to his host like a leech.

Ia tertambat kepada tuan rumahnya seperti seekor lintah.

(1185) intervened in ..... The police intervened in the disturbance.



Polisi itu terdapat di antara ke-  
rusuhan.

(2044) threaten with .... He threatened them with eviction.

Mereka diancamnya dengan pengusiran.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE WAY OF TEACHING PREPOSITIONAL IDIOMS

Before determining the technique the writer will take, he has first to be aware of the aim of teaching a foreign language in general. It is apparent that a teacher of a foreign language teaches a foreign language with the aim that the learners may know the foreign language. The problem is now what is knowing a language?

Knowing a language is more or less being able to use the structure of the language accurately for communication as well with attention focused on the content, recalling automatically the units and patterns as needed, holding them for a normal memory span at conversational speed, noticing any errors that occur.<sup>1)</sup>

The teacher then has also to be aware of the materials which he wants to present to the learners or students. At least the materials should be fit to the ages of the learners, their educational levels, and level of proficiency and the setting.<sup>2)</sup>

It is generally known that the students of grade 2 (two) of Indonesian High Schools begin to learn prepositional idioms. Now we may get an idea of teaching prepositional idioms as the aim of teaching language, materials and students' level have been determined roughly.

The writer has made an effort to get the close equivalents to the prepositional idioms and their contexts by translating them into Indonesian words and sentences. The translations therefore may be a bit awkward. Meaning to say, that the learners or the students may understand the

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1) Lado, 1974, p. 38

2) Ibid., pp. 57 - 59

translations well although they are not often used in real life or daily conversations. But it is not quite important. Because we have to be aware of the fact that the most important thing in this case is not learning the translations of the prepositional idioms but the prepositional idioms themselves in their proper contexts. The translations or rather the equivalents are just means to make the learners easier to memorize and understand the prepositional idioms and their contexts.

Since this chapter is especially dealing with the way of teaching prepositional idioms the writer intends to divide it into four sections namely

1. The aims of teaching prepositional idioms
2. The students' level
3. The materials
4. The way of teaching prepositional idioms,

this is important because by knowing the aims, the students' level and the materials to be presented an English teacher may know what techniques he will choose in order to enable the students to know prepositional idioms well.

#### 1. The Aims of Teaching Prepositional Idioms

Before determining the techniques an English teacher is supposed to know the aims of teaching prepositional idioms. Aim, whatever aim it is, is always important. A ship sails from Jakarta through out the sea southward as she has been determined before that her destination is Melbourne. So, logically she will not sail northward because it will take her a long time to get there. A plane takes off from Jakarta for Tokyo. The plane will according to the reality fly northward. Because Tokyo as the plane's destination lies in the northern part of the world. The plane

will not fly southward as it is a wasting time and it will not reach its destination either. Speaking briefly, to achieve the aims of teaching prepositional idioms an English teacher has to think of the ways of teaching them. Meaning to say, the aims of teaching prepositional idioms will determine the methods or techniques to achieve them.

It is known that the aim of learning a foreign language is to be able to use the structure of the language accurately for communication at will, with the attention focused on content recalling automatically the units and patterns as needed, holding them for a normal memory span at conversational speed, noticing any error that occurs.<sup>3)</sup> So being able to know a language includes

1. being able to use the structure of the language accurately
2. being able to know the contents
3. being able to catch the meanings of the units and patterns and remember them
4. being able to recall automatically the units and patterns as they are needed
5. being able to know any errors that occur in the patterns

The aims of learning the prepositional idioms are neither quite different from these five points of the aims of learning the language; because prepositional idioms are also a part of language.

Now the problem is not on the aims anymore but on determining the ways to enable the students to use the prepositional idioms accurately, to understand the prepositional idioms, to enable the students to recall automatically the contexts, to catch the meanings of the contexts and

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3) Lado. op. cit., p. 38

remember the prepositional idioms in their proper contexts. Another aim of teaching prepositional idioms is also to increase the students' or learners' vocabulary.

## 2. The Students' Level

The English teacher has also to be aware of the materials he wants to present to the students. At least the materials should be fitted to their educational level and the level of proficiency.<sup>4)</sup>

In teaching the prepositional idioms an English teacher has to be aware of the prerequisites the students have and that he may know when he has to teach the prepositional idioms, in what grade he has to teach them and in what semester.

The prepositional idioms actually consist of the prepositions and other parts of speech. The thing that has to be known is then at what grade the students get the prepositions, idioms and parts of speech.

It is said in the 1975 Curriculum For The SLTAs that the general aim of teaching English is to enable the students to have the knowledge of the sentence patterns and their vocabulary extended to words of the 4000 list.<sup>5)</sup> The "Pengembangan Garis-garis Besar Program Pengajaran" (The Details of Instructional Programs) also states that prepositional phrases are presented to the students of grade two in the third and fourth semester.<sup>6)</sup> While in "The English For The SLTA, Students' Book II, the teacher can find Preposition (I) in Unit 4 on the Vocabulary section; Preposition (II) in Unit 12 on the Vocabulary builder section. Whereas Idioms can be found in Unit 13 on the Vocabulary Builder and in Unit 20 on the Vocabulary Builder section.<sup>7)</sup>

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4) Lado, op. cit., pp. 57 - 59

5) Sumartono Cs., Cibulan 6 Nov. 1974, p.o.

6) Ibid, pp. 21, 39, 41, 43

7) English for SLTA, Book II, Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan R.I., Jakarta 1974, pp. 84-108, 315-333

Before learning Idioms and Prepositions the students of grade two of our SLTAs have therefore known a number of words of the 4000 list. They must have known Parts of Speech such as Nouns, Pronouns, Adverbs, Verbs, Auxiliary Verbs, Articles, Conjunctions and their uses. They are also supposed to have known the tenses such as Simple Present Tense, Present Continuous Tense, Present Future Tense, Present Perfect, Simple Past, Past Continuous Tense, Past Future Tense, Past Future Perfect Tense and their uses. Knowing these Parts of Speech and tenses is very important for the students to learn prepositional idioms because most of the prepositional idioms consist of Nouns, Adverbs, Adjectives and Prepositions. A knowledge on these words will be the previous knowledge that will help them a lot in knowing the prepositional idioms.

SLTA or High School students of grade two are usually around sixteen or seventeen years old. Therefore they may have more capability in thinking of the materials given which are more complicated and difficult than the ones that SMP students got. Generally before the students of grade 1 of the High Schools have been divided into Social Science and Mathematic Class they have learn Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics and other disciplines which need an ability to think in a more abstract way.

### 3. The Materials

It is mentioned in the previous page that the materials given to the students at least have to be fitted to the students' level. It is also known from the previous page that an SLTA student is supposed to have mastered the words of the 4000 list when he is graduated from the SLTA.

Let us now turn to the materials just to have a look at them whether the materials consist of words of the 4000

list or more than the ones of the 4000 list.

The writer has found that some words used in the materials are of the 10.000 list and others are of the 1000 list. These numbers are taken based upon the Thorndike book.<sup>8)</sup>

For examples:

(the number on the left side of each word shows the number of the list of the word, while the number on the right side shows the classification of the word.)

( 3) abash .....	10.000	( 45) account .....	1.000
( 8) abatement ...	10.000	( 57) act .....	1.000
( 11) abhorant ....	10.000	(40 ) add .....	1.000
( 72) adopt .....	10.000	( 82) admit .....	1.000
( 85) admittance ...	10.000	( 88) advance .....	1.000
( 95) affiliate ...	10.000	(175) appears .....	1.000
(104) aggression ..	10.000	(127) aloof .....	10.000
(133) amass .....	10.000	(152) annex .....	10.000

The words of the 10.000 list according to Thorndike are of 7, 6, 5, 4, to 1 frequency; while the words of the 1000 list are of the 50 or above 500 frequency. These mean that a word of 7 frequency for example, only occurs 7 times per one million; and a word of 1 frequency only occurs once per one million.<sup>9)</sup> So we may know that the prepositional idioms consist of words of the 1000 list up to the 10.000 list.

Thorndike says that a teacher should teach the students of grade 4 of American Schools words of the 1000 list up to words of the 4000 list. It is also known that our SLTA students are supposed to master words of the 4000 list after they have

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8) Thorndike, 1963, pp. 1 - 14

9) Ibid., p.x

finished their SLTA. Since the aim of teaching prepositional idioms is also to increase the students' vocabulary therefore the materials may be given to the SLTA students.

It is best if the materials are graded. To be graded means what is easy must come first and what is difficult may come later. A prepositional idiom is considered easy if each of its element can be translated. Most of group 1 consist of the prepositional idioms of which their elements can be translated. A prepositional idiom is considered difficult to understand if each of its element cannot be given its equivalent or cannot be translated; both must be translated as a whole. Group 2 consists of such prepositional idioms. A prepositional idiom is considered difficult if its translation has different form from the original; such as those which have the active forms but their translations have the passive forms. Such as difference is considered difficult because the message of the context in which the prepositional idiom is used may become different from the translation's message. In fact the two messages have to be the same. Group 3 consists of such prepositional idioms.

Examples of group 1:

Subgroup 1.1.:

( 838) estrange from .....He was estranged from family.

Ia dijauhkan (diasingkan) dari keluarga.

( 970) glad for ..... All her family was glad for her.

Semua keluarganya bergembira untuknya.

( 2) abandon during ... He abandoned everything during the retreat.

Ia meninggalkan segalanya selama pe-



ngudusan itu.

(2086) treat by ..... The growth was treated by X-rays.

Yang tumbuh diobati dengan sinar X.

( 4 ) abashed before ... He was abashed before the king.

Ia bingung di hadapan raja.

Subgroup 1.2.

( 374 ) caution against .. I must caution you against taking  
such risks.

Saya harus memperingatkanmu terhadap  
pengambilan resiko semacam itu.

(1375) name after ..... The boy was named after his famous  
uncle.

Anak itu dinamai menurut (nama) pa-  
mannya yang terkenal.

( 340 ) call at ..... He called at my office the next day.

Ia singgah di kantorku hari berikut-  
nya.

( 225 ) astonished at ..... I was astonished at his behaviour.

Saya heran akan tingkah lakunya.

(2067) touch by (with) .. The judge was touched by (with) pity.

Hakim itu tersentuh oleh perasaan  
kasihan.

Subgroup 1.3.

(1064) hunger after ..... He hungered after righteousness.

Ia sangat menginginkan keadilan.

(1851) shout at ..... Don't shout at me so loudly.

Jangan meneriaki saya begitu keras.

(2186) wish for ..... He wished for more than anyman can

obtain.

Ia menghendaki lebih daripada yang  
dapat diperoleh orang.

( 486) confide in ..... Most men will confide in their friends.

Kebanyakan orang akan mempercayai  
temannya.

( 748) dream of ..... He liked to dream of a better future.

Ia suka memimpikan hari depan yang  
lebih baik.

Some examples of group 2:

( 261) bandy about ..... Her name was bandied about by her  
enemies.

Namanya digunjingkan oleh musuh-musuh-  
nya.

(2000) take after ..... He takes after his father.

Ia menyerupai ayahnya.

( 522) contend against .. We have much to contend against.

Kita cukup banyak berselisih.

(1485) play at ..... The children play at keeping house.

Anak-anak bermain rumah-rumahan.

( 7 ) abate by ..... He would not abate his claim by a

penny.

Ia tidak akan mengurangi tuntutan  
satu senpun.

Some examples of group 3:

( 314) boil down ..... It all boils down to a simple con-  
clusion.

Semuanya diringkaskan ke suatu ke-  
simpulan yang sederhana.

( 442) communicate to ... I have a message to communicate to  
you.

Saya ada pesan untuk disampaikan  
padamu.

( 573) cut for ..... The players cut for the deal.

Para pemain dikurangi jumlahnya.

(658) die with ..... The secret died with him.

Rahasia itu dibawanya serta mati.

(819) entrain for ..... The troops entrained for the front.

Pasukan itu dikereta-apikan ke garis  
depan.

By seeing the translations given or the equivalents the students may get the clear idea of the meanings of the contexts and their prepositional idioms. It is hoped that the translations of the contexts and their prepositional idioms may help the students to remember them, to recall them when they are needed and to use them accurately.

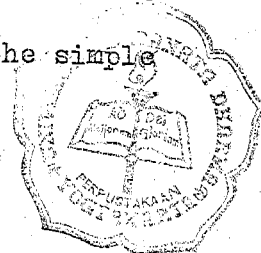
#### 4. The Way of Teaching Prepositional Idioms

##### 4.1. Cognitive Aspects:

Teaching prepositional idioms must include the cognitive aspects of teaching, that is, to make the students understand the materials given. To make them understand the materials will of course involve some techniques of explaining and presenting the materials. The teacher may use such techniques to make the students understand the materials.

##### 4.1.1. Self-Defining Contexts

In this case efforts are made to make the contexts in which the prepositional idioms are used will help the students to grasp the meanings of the prepositional idioms. So it is best if the contexts only use simple words and that the meanings implied will be clear to the students. Also, it is best if the structures of the contexts are the easy ones. Meaning to say that the contexts are just in the forms of the simple sentences.



After giving the contexts to the students the teacher may ask them to give the translations of the prepositional idioms. If they give the right translations of the prepositional idioms the teacher is supposed to give them an approval by saying right, or good or excellent. So the students may know that their translations are right. They will be happy and satisfied with their translation. And therefore they will keep on learning the next prepositional idioms. This technique can be done either orally or written.

For examples:

- a. Ali was five years old. He liked sweets very much. There were always some sweets at home. But now he was ill. And the doctor had told him not to eat any sweet for a month. He was eager to have some sweets actually; (1027) So the child hankered after sweets.
- b. The Dutch had been the rulers of Indonesia for almost three centuries. In 1945 the Indonesian youngsters wanted to free from the Dutch occupation and they had to do something. (1742) So the people revolted against their rulers.
- c. The trumpet was blown that morning. All the soldiers in the camp had to wake up to fly up the flag. But one of the soldiers was not there to join the ceremony. (1345) He was missing at the roll-call.
- d. Ali liked to work hard. Now he was busily working in his office. The work had to be finished by two this afternoon. He would stop working when he had finished his work. (1224) He kept at the job until it was finished.
- c. Everybody knew who Mr. A was. Once he was the biggest robber in the country. Now he did not rob anymore. Because he

was already quite rich. He became rich because he had robbed many times. (132) His wealth was amassed by dishonest means.

#### 4.1.2. Giving the Definition of the Prepositional Idioms in English

The teacher is supposed to clarify the meaning of a prepositional idiom which is used by using simple words. Afterwards he may put the prepositional idiom in its proper context. To check whether the students understand it or not he may ask them to give the translation of the prepositional idiom. If the students give the correct or right translation of the prepositional idiom the teacher should say right or good as an approval.

For example:

( 719) distinct from .... = separate, not the same with  
"The new plan is quite distinct from the old."

(1227) keep in ..... = to remain at; to take care of and not lose or throw away  
"An athlete must keep in a good condition."

(1598) pry into ..... = to peep in an inquisitive manner; to search  
"He was always prying into my affairs."

(1842) shade into ..... = change gradually; show slight and gradual changes  
"The colors shaded into one another!"

( 418) cognizant of ..... = the fact of being aware of having knowledge of something

"We are cognizant of all the factors involved."

(1187) intollerant of ... = not able to allow opinions, beliefs or behaviour different from one's own

"He was intollerant of any criticism."

(1201) irrespective of .. = without reference to; not taking into account; paying no attention to

"They voted for him, irrespective of party line."

(1069) ignorant of ..... = (of person) knowing little or nothing, not having received information

"He was ignorant of mathematics."

(1590) deduce from ..... = arrive at a conclusion by reasoning

"What do you deduce from these events?"

( 667) digress from ..... = wander away from the main subject (in speaking or writing); turn aside

"Do not digress from the subject."

#### 4.1.3. Giving the Opposite Meaning of the Prepositional Idioms

The students may get help in remembering the meaning of a prepositional idiom when he is given the opposite meaning. Because the opposite may remind him of the exact meaning of the prepositional idiom. In this case the teacher just gives the students the opposite of the prepositional idiom. Afterwards he may ask the students to give him the translation of the prepositional idiom after they are successful in grasping the meaning with the help of the opposite meaning of the prepositional idiom. This either can be done orally or written.

For examples:

(1857) shout at X whisper to

Don't shout at me X Don't whisper to me so softly,  
so loudly.

(2184) win at X lose at

He always wins at X He always loses at poker.

- (2184) win at X lose at  
 He always wins at X He always loses at poker.  
 poker.
- (1929) stay at X go away from, desert  
 The captain stayed at X The captain went away from his  
 his post till the X post before the last.  
 last.
- (1334) kneel before X stand before  
 She knelt before the X She stood before the altar and  
 altar and prayed. X prayed.
- ( 306) bind by X free from  
 The young man was X The young man was free from  
 bound by his promise. X his promise.

#### 4.1.4. Giving the Synonyms of the Prepositional Idioms

The synonyms of the prepositional idioms may help the students a lot in knowing the meanings. The teacher may then give a synonym of a prepositional idiom to the students. Afterwards he asks the students to <sup>give</sup> the translation of the prepositional idiom. If the students have given the correct or right translation of the prepositional idiom he may put it in its proper context. So the students may know the use of the prepositional idiom in its sentence or context.

For examples:

( 141) amplify by ..... = Strengthened by; developed by

"The argument was amplified by further factor."

( 239) augment by ..... = increase with

"Our organization was augmented by new members."

( 73) adequate for ..... = sufficient for, enough for; satis-

factory for.

"The money was not adequate for the purpose."

(1650) recover from.....= get through from; be cured of.

"He soon recovered from his illness."

(1692) render into.....= translate into.

"The old manuscript was rendered into English."

(1639) recede from.....= slope away from, go back from.

"The flood receded from the land."

(1792) retire from.....= with draw from

"He decided to retire from business."

#### 4.1.5. Using Pictures As A Help To Understand The Meanings of Prepositional Idioms.

It is often useful for an English teacher to use some pictures in teaching vocabulary just to help the students to grasp the meanings of the words. But sometimes using pictures to teach the students vocabulary is also a hindrance. Because there<sup>are</sup> some noises in the pictures. Some features in a certain picture will not convey the message of the picture or the message which is wanted. This is due to the fact that describing a word, especially Verbs, Adjectives, by using a picture is difficult.

The teacher may show each picture after he has said each prepositional idiom. Then he may ask the students to give the translation of the prepositional idiom. If the students are successful in grasping the meaning of the prepositional idiom, the teacher has to put the prepositional idiom in its proper context. Or the context with its prepositional idiom is already written below the picture. So the students may see immediately



the relation between the context, prepositional idiom and the picture.

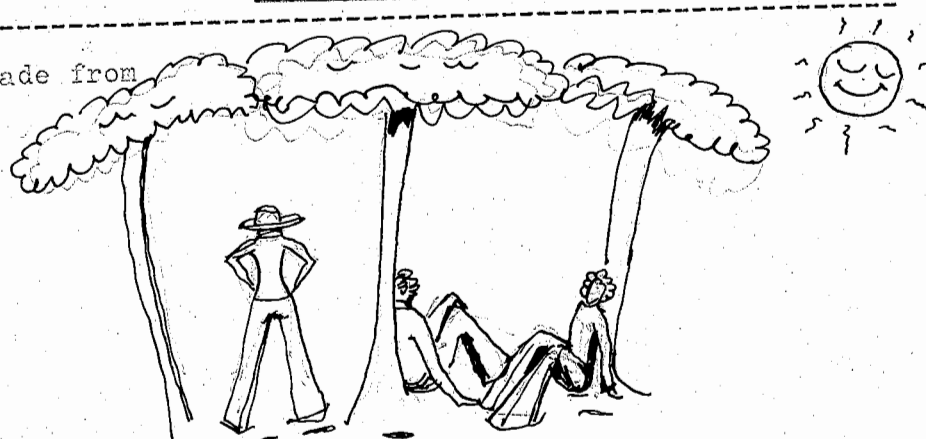
For examples

(1548) press from



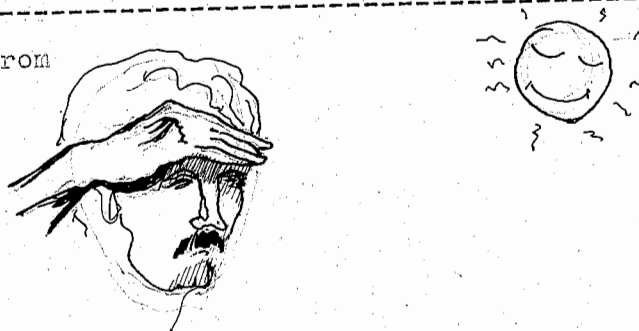
The wine was pressed from the grapes

(1841) shade from



Trees shaded us from the glare of the sun.

(1852) shield from



He shielded his eyes from the sun.

( 825) equal in



The two committees are equal in numbers.

(1288) live in



We live in the house on the hill.

4.1.6. It is generally known that a learner of a foreign language will find learning easier if there are a lot of similarities between his mother tongue and the target language.

Ebbinghouse, a psychologist, has also proved in his experiments that memorization will be much easier if there are some similarities between the previous knowledge and what is perceived now, as the second would be associated with the first.<sup>10)</sup>

In this case the mother tongue would function as the previous knowledge that will help the learner a lot in memorizing the target language. The writer has therefore made an effort to get close equivalents which are regarded as the similarities in meanings between the prepositional idioms and their translations. Those close equivalents have been got by trans-

10) Carmichel, 1957, pp.120 - 124.

lating the prepositional idioms into Indonesian words. The translations are made in such a way that they are closer with the concepts of the originals. The results of the translations of the prepositional idioms are three groups of the prepositional idioms namely group 1 which consists of subgroup 1.1, subgroup 1.2 and subgroup 1.3, group 2 and group 3.

The techniques of teaching these groups are based upon the classifications of them. For group 1, the technique will emphasize on memorization through the association of the equivalents with the prepositional idioms of group 1 have the elements which each of them can be given its equivalent. Since each element of a prepositional idioms of group 1 has its equivalent therefore the students may understand the prepositional idiom easily and memorize it easily. Among these three groups, group one will be the easiest. The reason of it is that the number of equivalents in group 1 is greater than group 2 and 3. Because each element of the prepositional idioms in group 2 can not be given its equivalent.

The technique for teaching group 2 and 3 will also emphasize on memorization through the association of the equivalents of the prepositional idioms. In teaching group 1, 2 and 3 it is necessary to give some explanations on their equivalents. So the students may get the clear ideas of the equivalents. By getting such clear ideas of the equivalents they will feel satisfactory and they will not always be brooding on the equivalents.

In subgroup 1.3 there are two conditions to give the equivalents of the prepositions in the forms of affixes me - i of me - kan namely:

- a. the word which is matched with its suitable preposition to form a prepositional idiom must not have

its equivalent which has already had the affixes in the forms of me - i or me - kan.

- b. there should be the basic meaning of the equivalent of the word between the affixes me - i or me - kan.

Explanations on the passive equivalent in group 3 must also be given to the students. Not all of the elements of the prepositional idioms of group 3 can be given its equivalent. The problem is the prepositional idioms may have an active form. But the equivalent of one of the elements of the prepositional idiom of group 3 -not the preposition- may have the passive form. So the explanation on the passivity of the English verbs and of the Indonesian verbs must be given to the students to clarify the problem.

In Indonesian verbs tend to be passive if the subjects of the sentences are the patients (undergoers) or the subjects are the topic of a story or of a sentence. Whereas in English the topic is not necessarily the subject and the subject is selected mechanically.<sup>11)</sup>

According to Wallace it is the verb that dictates the presence and character of the noun, rather than vice-versa.<sup>12)</sup> In the translation of ( 53): the judge was not acquainted with all facts: "Hakim itu tidaklah mengetahui segala fakta itu," the "hakim itu" is said to be in a certain state or condition("tidaklah mengetahui"). Such a sentence will be said that the verb is specified as a state and that it is accompa -

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11) Soepomo, G.R., 1975, p 59.

12) Chafe, 1970, pp. 97 - 100.

nied by a noun which is a patient (undergoer). This is in accord with the original sentence (the judge was not acquainted with all facts) although the translation is in active form.

In the sentences of:

( 314) It all boils down to a simple conclusion.

Semuanya diringkaskan ke suatu kesimpulan yang sederhana.

( 378) They chafe under the needless restrictions.

Mereka tersiksa di bawah pembatasan-pembatasan yang tidak perlu.

( 442) I have a message to communicate to you.

Saya ada pesan untuk disampaikan padamu.

( 573) The players cut for the deal.

Para pemain dikurangi jumlahnya.

( 645) His unfinished work developed on (upon) us.

Karyanya yang tak terselesaikan dioperkan kepada kita.

Certain nouns or pronouns namely: it, they, I, the players, his unfinished work, are said to be in such a process (boils down, chafe under, to communicate, cut for, developed on(upon)). Such sentence will be said that the verbs are specified as process. Since a process still involves a relation between a noun and state, it still seems valid in those sentences to say that the pronouns or nouns are the patients (undergoers) of the verbs. This state is in accord with the translations of ( 314), (378), ( 442), ( 573) and ( 645).

By having such explanations the students will get the clear ideas of the equivalents. It is hoped that the translations may help the students to recall the prepositional idioms and also their proper contexts. So the steps in teaching group 1, 2, and 3 can be:

Step 1: This step is intended to introduce the forms of the

prepositional idioms and their proper contexts to the students. The teacher may say the prepositional idioms in their contexts and then write them down on the blackboard.

By having a look at them on the blackboard the students may know the forms of the prepositional idioms and their proper contexts. By hearing what the teacher has said they may know the pronunciation of the prepositional - idioms.

Step 2: The teacher may give the equivalents or the translations of the prepositional idioms and their contexts. These translations are written down in such a way that the students may immediately recognize the relation between the translations and the contexts and prepositional - idioms.

For examples:

of group I

(132) amass by..... His wealth was amassed by dishonest means.

Kekayaannya dikumpulkan dengan jalan yang tak jujur.

(142) answer by..... Please answer by cable.

Silahkan menjawab dengan telegram.

(1446) patient with..... The mother was very patient with her children.

Ibu itu amat sabar terhadap anak-anaknya.

(1249) lament for..... They lamented for their dead.

Mereka meratapi kematian mereka.

(1336) meddle in.....Please don't meddle in my affairs.

Coba jangan mencampuri urusanku.

(  
Of group 2:

( 261) bandy about..... Her name was bandy about by her ene-  
meis.

Namanya digunjingkan oleh musuh-mu-  
suhnya.

(1429) overcome with..... He was overcome with grief.

Ia menjadi sedih.

(2089) treat to..... He was treated his friend to a drink.

Ia menjajakan temannya suatu minuman.

( 7) abate by..... He would not abate his claim by a  
penny.

Ia tidak akan mengurangi tuntutanannya  
satu senpun.

Of group 3:

( 314) boil down..... It all boils down to a simple con-  
clusion.

Semuanya diringkaskan ke suatu ke-  
simpulan yang sederhana.

( 378) chafe under..... They chafe under the needless restric-  
tions.

Mereka tersiksa dibawah pembatasan-  
pembatasan yang tak perlu.

( 442) communicate to.... I have a message to communicate to you.

Saya ada pesan untuk disampaikan ke-  
padamu.

( 575) cut for..... The players cut for the deal.

Para pemain dikurangi jumlahnya.

( 658) die with..... The secret died with him.

Rahasia itu dibawanya serta mati.

#### 4.2. Giving Practice To The Students

It is very important for the teacher to give practice to the students. There are at least two important kinds of practice. First is a practice which is intended to check the understanding of the students. Second is a practice which is intended to give the students a lot of motoric exercise.

##### 4.2.1. Checking The Students' understanding

###### 4.2.1.1. Multiple choice

In this case the students are supposed only to circle the correct answer. There are four alternatives available and among these four alternatives it is only one alternative that will be the correct answer. Usually a multiple choice exercise has at least three alternatives.

Here is an example of multiple choice exercise,

Circle the only correct answer.

( 9) The action was an

- a. aberation of the normal.
- b. aberation off the normal.
- c. aberation from the normal.
- d. aberation for the normal.

( 42) I shall accord

- a. for him what he deserves.
- b. to him what he deserves.
- c. from him what he deserves.
- d. of him what he deserves.

( 143) We were amused

- a. at the boy's self-assurance.
- b. in the boy's self-assurance.



- c. on the boy's self-assurance.
- d. to the boy's self-assurance.

( 676) He directed his remarks

- a. to the speaker.
- b. for the speaker.
- c. toward the speaker.
- d. at the speaker.

( 156) Please answer

- a. through cable.
- b. by cable.
- c. to cable.
- d. with the cable.

#### 4.2.1.2. Matching

In this case the students are supposed to find the correct answer and match it with the problem. The number of the answers may be the same with the number of the problems given. It may also be more than the number of the problems given.

The answers to be matched may be the synonyms of the prepositional idioms, or the meanings, or the opposites or their translations. Here are some examples of Matching Exercises.

a. Find the suitable answer for each unfinished sentence.

- ( 132) His wealth was amassed (....) into the empty house.
- ( 4) He was abashed (....) on this project.
- ( 764) She is very efficient (....) to the hotel manager.
- ( 329) The burglars broke (....) of his record.
- (1587) They were very proud (....) in her work.
- ( 781) Thousands are employed (....) before the king.
- ( 487) The guest complained ((!..)) by dishonest means.

b. Find the correct meaning of each prepositional idiom.

- ( 719) The new plan is quite (....) paying no attention to.  
distinct from the old

- (1227) An athlete must keep in (....) change gradually.  
a good condition
- (1842) The colours shaded into (....) not able or willing to  
one another allow opinions, beliefs  
or behaviour difference  
from one's own.
- (1201) They voted for him, (....) remain at.  
irrespective of party  
line
- (1187) He was intolerant of any (....) to peep in an inqui-  
criticism sitive manner.  
(....) separate, not the same.

c. Find the opposite meaning of each prepositional idiom.

- (1857) Don't shout at me so (....) whisper to me so softly.  
loudly
- (2184) He always wins at poker (....) stood before.
- (1929) The captain stayed at (....) loses at.  
his post till the last
- (1334) She knelt before the (....) disserted before the  
altar and prayed last.  
(....) free from promise.

d. Find the synonym of each prepositional idiom.

- (141) The argument was amplified  
by further factor. (....) get near for.
- (239) Our organization was  
augmented by new member. (....) was developed by
- (73) The money was not ade- (....) sloped away from  
quate for the perpose.
- (191) He approached the banker (....) sufficient for.  
for a loan.

(1639) The flood receded from (....) was increased with.  
the land.

(....) got through from.

e. Find the suitable translation for each prepositional idiom.

( 314) It all boils down to a (....) menjawab dengan.  
simple conclusion.

( 1336) Please don't meddle in (....) diringkaskan.  
my affairs.

(1249) They lamented for their (....) mencampuri.  
dead.

(2089) He treated his friend to (...) menjadi.  
a drink.

(1429) He was overcome with grief. (....) menjajakan.  
(....) meratapi.

#### 4.2.1.3. Completion Exercises

In doing the Completion Exercises students are only supposed to fill the blanks with the answers available. The blanks which have dots are also available. In order to help the students to fill in easily the dots may have the same number with the number of the letters of the correct answer. To help the students find the correct answer more easily the very first of the dot or the last of the dot may be replaced by the first letter or the last letter of the correct answer. Some examples of Completion Exercises.

a. Fill in with the correct prepositional idioms available.

( 57) My lawyer will --- --- me in the case. hankered after.

( 66) The script was ---- --- the television. rebelled against.

(1255) He tried to ---- --- the opposition. amused at.

( 132) His wealth was ----- -- dishonest means. abashed before.

( 141) The argument was ----- -- further factor. amassed by.

- ( 4) He was ----- the king. amplified by  
 ( 143) We were ----- the boy's self assurance. laugh down  
 (1638) They ----- the new regulations. adapted for  
 (1027) The child ----- sweets. act for

b. Fill in with the prepositional idioms available.

hankered after          abashed before          laugh down  
 rebelled against        amassed by                adapted for  
 amused at                amplified by                act for

- ( 57) My lawyer will a-- f-- me in the case.  
 ( 66) The script was a----- f-- television.  
 (1255) He tried to ----h ----n the opposition.  
 ( 132) His wealth was -----d -y dishonest means.  
 ( 141) The argument was a----- b- further factor.  
 ( 4) He was -----d a- the king.  
 ( 143) We were a----- a- the boy's self assurance.  
 (1638) They r----- a----- the new regulations.  
 (1027) The child -----d ----r sweets.

4.2.1.4. Active Translation Exercises

This kind of exercise is intended for checking the students' understanding on the meanings of the prepositional idioms and of their contexts. It is also intended for enabling the students to remember the meanings of prepositional idioms by the assistance of their translations. So the translations will help them in associating the meanings with their forms.

This kind of exercise is very suitable for group 1. Because group 1 consists of prepositional idioms of which the elements can be translated. And therefore the translations of the elements of the prepositional idioms will help the students to recall the prepositional idioms. This does not mean that such of exercise cannot be applied to group 2 and 3. It can. Because the translations of the prepositional idioms of group 2

and 3 will still help the students a lot to associate with the prepositional idioms.

Some examples of Active Translations Exercises.

1. Of group 1.

Fill in with the correct prepositional idiom.

(2054) His eyes were - - - - - too much reading.  
lelah karena

(1330) He was - - - - - his opponent.  
tandingan bagi

( 621) Authority - - - - - the will of the people.  
berasal dari

(1976) We can - - - - - the goods - - low cost.  
menyediakan dengan

( 945) You - - - - - things too much-  
mengkhawatirkan

( 138) She was - - - - - persuasion.  
menuruti

( 488) I have - - - - - your ability.  
keyakinan mengenai

(2039) I have - - - - - long - - - - - the matter.  
lama memikirkan

Of group 3.

Fill in with the suitable prepositional idiom.

( 573) The players - - - - - the deal.  
dikurangi

( 743) The student - - - - - his lessons.  
terkantuk-kantuk selama

( 819) The troops - - - - - the front.  
dikereta-apikan ke

(2044) He - - - - - them - - - - - eviction.  
diancamnya dengan

( 442) I have a message to - - - - - you.  
disampaikan pada

Of group 2.

Fill in with the suitable prepositional idiom.

( 425) He - - - - - me with a yell of rage.  
mengikuti

( 522) We have much to - - - - -  
berselisih

( 364) Drowning men - - - - - straws.  
menggapai

( 21) The earth - - - - - moisture - - - - - the rain.  
mengisap

(2069) The old man is a little - - - - - the head.  
miring

2. To make it easier for the students to do the exercise or find the suitable prepositional idioms the first letter or the last letter of the prepositional idioms can be given; some of the letters of the prepositional idioms can be given for the clues.

Of group 1,

Fill in with the suitable prepositional idiom.

(2054) His eyes were t - - - - w - - - too much reading.  
lelah karena

(1330) He was m - - - - f - - his opponent.  
tandingan bagi

(1976) We can - - - - y the goods a - low cost.  
menyediakan dengan

( 945) You - - - t - - - r things too much.  
mengkawatirkan

(2039) I have t - - - - t long - - - n the matter.  
memikirkan

Of group 2,

Fill in with the suitable prepositional idiom

( 425) He c - - e a - - - r me with a yell of rage.  
mengikuti

( 522) We have much to c - - t - - - a - - i - - -  
berselisih

( 364) Drowning men c - - - h - t straws.

menggapai

( 21) The earth a - - o - - - moisture f - r o - the rain.

mengisap

(2069) The old man is a little t - - - - - d i - the head.

miring

Of group 3,

Fill in with the suitable preposition.

( 573) The players c - - f - - the deal.

dikurangi

( 743) The student d - - - - o - - - his lessons.

terkantuk-kantuk selama

( 819) The troops e - - - a - - - - t - the front.

dikereta-apikan ke

(2044) He t - - - - t - - - d them w - - - eviction.

diancam

dengan

( 442) I have a message to c - - - - - e t - you.

disampaikan

pada

3. The teacher may only give the translation of the prepositional idiom orally; then the students have to respond him by uttering the prepositional idiom with its proper context. This can be done in the written way too. So the teacher may write the translation of the prepositional idiom on the blackboard. The students have to write the prepositional idiom in its context on a piece of paper. This kind of exercise is done to check whether the students understand the meaning of the prepositional idiom and to train them to respond any speaker automatically.

#### 4.3. Pattern Practice

Such an exercise can be given to the students to enable them to have an automatic respond. So whenever they are needed the students may recall them and speak them out automatically.

Some examples of the Substitution Table Drills.

4.3.1. Sentence Pattern Drills with Adjectives and Preposition

" with ".

( 149) angry with = (149) Why should you be angry with me?

marah pada .....

( 154) annoy with = .....	annoyed with
( 476) disappointed with ...	disappointed with
( 692) discontented with ...	discontented with
( 701) disgusted with .....	disgusted with
( 709) displeased with .....	displeased with
(1309) mad with .....	mad with
(1079) impatient with .....	impatient with
(1120) indignant with .....	indignant with

(709) He was not displeased with me.

annoyed with  
angry with  
concerned with  
disappointed with  
discontented with  
disgusted with  
mad with  
impatient with  
indignant with

(1120) I was indignant with him for not coming.

angry with  
disappointed with  
discontented with  
disgusted with  
displeased with  
mad with



## 4.3.2. Sentence Pattern Drills with Verbs and Preposition

" with ".

( 816) expostulate with ... (816) We expostulate with him in fain.

( 273) bargain with ..... bargain with

( 586) debate with ..... debate with

( 201) argue with ..... argue with

( 549) cooperate with ..... cooperate with

(1248) labor with ..... labor with

(1686) remonstrate with ... remonstrate with

(2014) talk with ..... talk with

(1637) reason with ..... reason with

(2200) work with ..... work with

(1614) quarell with ..... quarell with

( 439) commenced with..(439)The meeting commenced with high hopes.

( 283) begin with ..... began with

( 790) end with ..... ended with

(2200) work with ..... worked with

(1952) struggle with .. struggled with

(1756) rise with ..... rose with

(1567) proceed with ... proceeded with

## 4.3.3. Sentence Pattern Drill with Verbs and Preposition "from".

( 643) deviate from ..(643)Let us not deviate from our plan.

( 599) deflect from .. deflect from

( 614) depart from ... depart from

( 631) desist from ... desist from

( 667) digress from .. digress from

( 276) diverge from .. diverge from

( 128) alter from .... alter from

## 4.3.4. Sentence Pattern Drill with Adjectives and Preposition "in".

( 357) careless in ...	(357)He was very careless in speech.
( 409) clever in	clever in
( 256) awkward in	awkward in
( 844) exact in	exact in
( 863) expert in	expert in
( 876) fail in	fail in
(1526) preminent in	preminent in
(1458) perfect in	perfect in
(1885) skilled in	skilled in
(2063) tops in	tops in

## 4.3.5. Sentence Pattern Drill with Verbs and Preposition "in".

( 14) abide in .....	( 14)He abides in town most of the year.
(1245) labor in	labors in
(1714) reside in	resides in
(1288) live in	lives in
(1838) settle in	settles in

## 4.3.6. Sentence Pattern Drills with Adjectives and Preposition "at".

( 148) angry at .....	(148)She was angry at his behaviour.
( 143) amused at	amused at
( 225) astonished at	astonished at
(1119) indignant at	indignant at
(1479) pique at .....	(1479)He was piqued at our refusal.
( 700) disgust at	disgusted at
( 708) displeased at	displeased at
( 379) chagrin at	chagrin at
(1982) surprised at	surprised at
( 225) astonished at	astonished at
( 136) amazed at	amazed at

## 4.3.7. Sentence Pattern Drill with Verbs and Preposition "at".

(1053) hiss at ....	(1053) The audience hissed at the speaker.
( 961) gape	gaped at
(1206) jeer at	jeered at
(1207) jest at	jest at
(1325) marvel at	marvelled at
(1350) mock at	mocked at
(1370) murmur at	murmured at
(1768) rush at	rushed at
(1857) shout at	shouted at

## 4.3.8. Sentence Pattern Drill with Adjectives and Preposition

" for ".

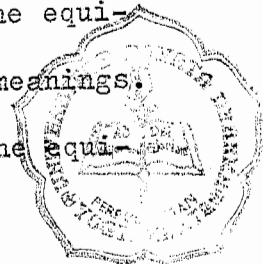
( 73) adequate for ...	(73) The money was not adequate for the purpose.
( 897) favorable for	favorable for
( 552) correct for	correct for
( 992) good for	good for
(1969) sufficient for	sufficient for

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS

To end this thesis the writer wants to present the following conclusions:

1. Prepositional idioms are something specific for the Indonesian students. Because the Indonesian language does not have what-is-called prepositional idioms. It is therefore difficult for the Indonesian students to get<sup>a</sup> clear knowledge of prepositional idioms.
2. Teaching prepositional idioms to the students of Indonesian High Schools through their translations will be able to reduce the difficulty to get a clear knowledge of the prepositional idioms. Explanations on the prepositional idioms and their meanings given in the Indonesian language will enable the students to get a clear knowledge of the prepositional idioms. They can also practise them easily after understanding them. They can practise them either in the written way or orally.
3. The meanings of prepositional idioms will enable the students to memorize them easily. The meanings of prepositional idioms can help the students to evoke the prepositional idioms.
4. Prepositional idioms according to their translations can be divided as follows:
  - 4.1. Group 1 : Prepositional idioms of which elements can be given their equivalents. Each of the elements which constitutes a prepositional idiom can be given its equivalents
  - Subgroup 1.1.: Prepositional idioms of which the equivalents are still in the basic meanings.
  - Subgroup 1.2.: Prepositional idioms of which the equi-



valents are beyond the basic meaning.

Subgroup 1.3: Prepositional idioms of which the equivalent valents are in the forms of affixes 'me-i' or 'me-kan'.

4.2 Group 2 : Prepositional idioms of which the elements can be given their equivalents in the forms of passive although the prepositional idioms are in active forms.

5. Teaching prepositional idioms can be carried out in several techniques namely:

5.1 Self-Defining Contexts

5.2 Giving the definitions of the prepositional idioms in English as helps to know their meanings.

5.3 Giving the opposites of the prepositional idioms as helps to know the meanings of the prepositional idioms

5.4 Giving the synonyms of the prepositional idioms as helps to know the meanings of the prepositional idioms

5.5 Using pictures as helps to clarify the meanings of the prepositional idioms.

5.6 Giving the translations of the prepositional idioms in their proper context as helps to know the meanings of the prepositional idioms.

5.7. Pattern Practice as helps for the students to get the motoric skills in learning prepositional idioms.

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