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TEACHING PREPOSITIONAL IDIOMS THROUGH  
THEIR TRANSLATIONS  
FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

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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Approved by



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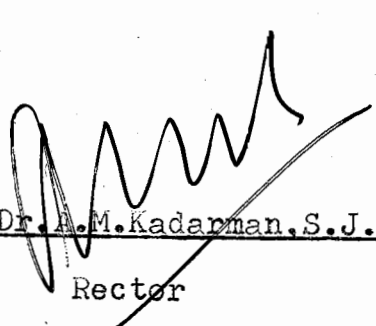
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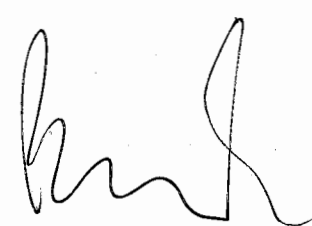
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## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

## 1. The Purpose of Writing this Thesis.

This thesis concerns prepositional idioms and how to teach them through their translations to student of Indonesian High Schools. Although lists of English idioms have been compiled in many dictionaries, the writer tries to select prepositional idioms which are very essential for the Senior High School student who want to continue their studies to the University.

It is clear that complete control of the idioms of English language requires years of study and practice. However the aim of this thesis will not be that much. The content of this thesis is hoped to help the students to know the basic idioms which are usually found when they read books.

The students may learn grammar and, with time acquire an adequate vocabulary, but without a working knowledge of such idioms as to get along, to call for, to look up, to call on etc, they will get difficulties in understanding ordinary English books.

Of course, the prepositional idioms chosen here will be hoped well within the students' grasp and of practical value. Such expression as "to beat about the bush" or "to carry coals to Newcastle", though they are colourful, they do not help the students achieve his goal of gaining practical knowledge in his every day use of the language.

For this reason, only those idioms that have been included in this thesis are more or less basic. The Indonesian language does not have what is called "prepositional idioms", therefore it is difficult for the students of Indonesian High Schools to understand what prepositional idioms are. In this case the student must have special effort to study prepositional idioms. The equivalent 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.

Anyhow, the writer is aware that actually the prepositional idioms cannot be translated from one language into another language without any change in their meaning or connotation.

What is a prepositional idiom then ?

"A prepositional idiom is an expression which has a meaning different from that of the individual meaning of each of its component parts". 1)

According to Lado: "A prepositional idiom is only a series of word of different parts of speech which constitutes a new meaning above the words". 2)

This means that English has a system to get a new meaning by combining words of different parts of speech, and the new meaning is entirely different from the meaning of each word combined.

Therefore it is best for the teacher to look for a certain technique to teach the student of Indonesian High Schools the meaning of the prepositional idioms clearly.

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1) Robert J. Dixon. 1971, I.

2) Lado, 1961. p. 183.

## 2. The Advantage of Translating Prepositional Idioms.

In teaching a foreign language, the mother tongue plays an important role. 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.

Now, the problem is when are the translation and the use of the mother tongue desirable ?

The mother tongue and its translation are desirable when they are inevitable, helpful and when they are quicker.

This means that a teacher may translate the English words when translation cannot be avoided and when the students can get the clear meaning of the words quickly. But this does not mean that the English teacher must always translate the English words for his students.

The use of the mother tongue is not limited to translating the difficult words. The mother tongue may also be used to clarify the grammatical rules, or the pronunciation rules which are difficult for the students to understand. They will feel more difficult to catch the meaning of the rules if the explanations are given in the target language. Explaining by using the target language may be successful, but the teacher must give the explanation to the students several times. This means time consuming and spending a lot of teacher's energy.

Some linguists 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.

The students of Indonesian High Schools start to learn they will always try to catch the materials given in Indonesian way of thinking. They are doing this automatically because they are accustomed to Indonesian language.

To avoid the influence and the use of Indonesian entirely is not possible. The use of the mother tongue will help the students a lot and save time in learning English. By translating the prepositional idioms in their contexts into Indonesian words and sentences the writer wants to get some kind of a relation between the prepositional idioms and their translations and of course this will be very useful for the Indonesian High School students who still know English little. Since they have not yet mastered English well, the writer may say that they are considered beginners.

Letting the students grasp the meaning of prepositional idioms through their contexts will make the students not quite sure of the meanings. The students will feel anxious when they cannot get clear and definite meanings.

To avoid such a psychological problem in learning the prepositional idioms, translating them will be very useful. And this will make students eager to learn the next new prepositional idioms.

Learning prepositional idioms is actually not quite different from learning vocabulary; as idioms



consist of words that constitute a new meaning above the words. 4)

The teacher therefore should make an effort to overcome the difficulties by giving explanations on the differences and similarities of the meanings between the mother tongue and the target language. The explanations will be satisfied when they are given in their mother tongue, because the students can get the equivalent of the prepositional idioms.

Having the clear knowledge of the meaning of the prepositional idioms is very important because the students will be able to associate the meaning with the form of the prepositional idioms. And the result is that the students can memorize the meaning of the prepositional idioms easily like learning new words. As the students can associate the prepositional idiom with its translation, he can memorize it easily. So whenever the prepositional idiom is needed, he can recall it easily with the help of its translation.

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4) Lado 1974, p. 38.

## CHAPTER II

## The Aim of Teaching Prepositional Idioms.

Before the writer comes to the techniques, as an English teacher, The writer has to know the aim of teaching a foreign language in general and teaching prepositional idioms in particular.

It is clear that the aim of teaching a foreign language is to make the learners able to know the language they learn.

What is knowing a language then ?

Knowing a language is more or less being able to use the structure of the language accurately for communication at will with attention focused on content, recalling automatically the units and patterns as needed, holding them for a normal memory span at conversational speed, notising any errors that occur. 5)

So we can conclude that there are five points which are important in learning a language.

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.

As a part of language, the aim of prepositional

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5) Lado, 1974, p. 38.

idioms will not be much different from those five points mentioned above namely :

1. able to use the prepositional idioms accurately.
2. able to understand their meanings.
3. able to catch the meaning of prepositional idioms and to remember them.
4. able to recall them automatically when they are needed.
5. able to know the errors when they are not used in the proper context.

Another aim which is important in teaching prepositional idioms is to increase the students' vocabulary. Experience teachers of English have long recognized their importance as a means of adding grace and exactness to speech and writing. The result is that their English will sound more English.

#### 1. The Students' Level.

After knowing the aim of teaching prepositional idioms, an English teacher has to be aware of the material that he wants to teach.

The material should be fitted to their educational level and the level of proficiency. 6)

It is said in the 1975 Curriculum For The SLTA 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. 7)

Before learning idioms prepositions, it is hoped

---

6). Lado, op. cit. p 57 - 59

7). Sumartono cs, Cibulan 6 Nov 1974, p.o.

that the students of the third year of Senior High School has learned a number of words of the 4000 list. This acquisition will help the students understand the teaching material. This includes mastering Parts of Speech such as Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Auxiliary Verbs, Articles, Conjunctions and of course how to use them.

The students are also supposed to have mastered the tenses such as Simple Present Tense, Present Continuous Tenses, Present Future Tense, Present Perfect Tense, Simple Past Tense, Past Continuous Tense, Past Future Tense, Past Future Perfect Tense and their uses.

Mastering these Parts of Speech and tenses is very important for the students to learn prepositional idioms, because this knowledge will be a kind of bridge to understand prepositional idioms, as we know that prepositional idioms consist of Verbs, adjectives, nouns, and also prepositions.

## 2. The Teaching Material.

It is mentioned in the previous page that the material given to the students at least have to be suitable to the students' level.

The students of Senior High School are also hoped to master the words of the 4000 list when they are graduated from the school.

In choosing the idioms for this thesis, the writer has been careful to select prepositional idioms which are very essential for the students. In other words, the prepositional idioms selected

here are of high frequency.

In this thesis, there are two groups of prepositional idioms. The first group consists of the prepositional idioms of which their elements can be translated. This group is considered easy, therefore it comes first to be taught.

The second group is considered difficult to understand because each of its element cannot be given its equivalent. This group cannot be translated literally from English into Indonesian without some change of its meaning or connotation; both have to be translated as a whole.

## C H A P T E R III

## The Classification of Prepositional Idioms.

In the following list of the prepositional idioms and their translations, the writer tries to differentiate two groups of them according to the difficulty how to translate.

The first group is the prepositional idioms of which the elements can be given their equivalents. The equivalents are still close to the original basic meanings. For example: the preposition from has the basic meaning dari; preposition with has the basic meaning dengan.

The second group is the prepositional idioms of which the elements cannot be given their translations. They constitute a new meaning and have to be translated as a whole.

Group 1. The prepositional idioms of which each of their elements can be given its equivalents. The equivalents of the prepositions used are still closer to the basic meanings.

---

above = diatas

---

rise above ..... He rose above all petty consideration.

la bangkit diatas segala pikiran yang picik.

---

after = akan

---

hanker after .....The child hankered after sweets.

Anak itu rindu akan gula-gula.  
 hunger after..... He hungered after righteousness.  
 Ia sangat ingin akan keadilan.

against = melawan, menentang

rebel against..... They rebelled against the new regulations.  
 Mereka berontak melawan peraturan-peraturan baru.

rise against ..... We rose against his assumption of authority.  
 Kita bangkit melawan prasangkanya mengenai kekuasaan.

speak against ..... The senator spoke against the measure.  
 Senator itu berbicara menentang aturan.

stand against ..... They stood firmly against the enemy.  
 Mereka berdiri dengan kokohnya menentang musuh.

strike against .... The workers struck against their employer.  
 Para pekerja mogok menentang majikan mereka.

struggle against .. Life is a long struggle against death.  
 Hidup merupakan suatu perjuangan yang panjang menentang kematian.

work against ..... They are working against time.

Mereka bekerja melawan waktu.

fight against ..... They fought against overwhelming odds.

Mereka berjuang melawan pertengkaran yang membingungkan.

at = pada

amused at ..... We were amused at the boy's self-assurance.

Kita (merasa) senang pada sifat mandiri anak laki-laki itu.

angry at ..... She was angry at his behaviour.

Ia marah pada tingkah lakunya.

appear at ..... The police appeared at the scene of the crime.

Polisi itu tampil pada adegan kejahatan.

arrive at ..... How did they arrive at the conclusion?

Bagaimana mereka bisa sampai pada konsultasi itu?

astonished at ..... I was astonished at this behaviour.

Saya heran pada tingkah lakunya.

combine at ..... The two metals combine at high temperature.

Kedua logam itu bereaksi (berpadu) pada suhu yang tinggi.

die at ..... He died at his post.

Ia meninggal pada posnya.



direct at ..... He directed his remarks at the speaker.

Ia menunjukan perkataannya pada si pembicara.

fastened at ..... His cloak was fastened at the throat.

Mantelnya diikatkan pada lehernya.

fight at ..... The troops fought at close quarter. Pasukan itu bertempur pada jarak dekat.

frightened at ..... They were frightened at the sudden noise.

Mereka takut pada suara yang tiba-tiba terdengar itu.

glance at ..... Nobody glanced at us as we left the room.

Tidak seorangpun mengerling pada kita sewaktu kita meninggalkan ruang itu.

inquire at ..... Inquire at the desk for information.

Tanyakan pada meja informasi.

keep at ..... He kept at the job until it was finished.

Ia tetap pada pekerjaan itu sampai terselesaikan.

labor at ..... He is laboring at another job.

Ia bersusah payah mencoba pada pekerjaan lain.

live at ..... He lives at crossroads.

Ia tinggal pada persimpangan jalan.

love at ..... For him it was love at first sight.

Baginya adalah cintanya pada pandangan pertama.

mad at ..... I was very mad at him.

Saya amat marah kepadanya.

miss at ..... He was missing at the roll call.

Ia tidak berada ditempat pada waktu (sewaktu) apel.

present at ..... I was present at the opening performance.

Saya hadir pada pertunjukan pembukaan.

start at ..... He started at the sudden noise.

Ia bergerak dengan cepat pada waktu suara itu terdengar dengan tiba-tiba.

stay at ..... The captain stayed at his post till the last.

Kapten itu tinggal pada posnya sampai yang terakhir.

win at ..... He always wins at poker.

Ia selalu menang pada permainan poker.

by = dengan

answer by ..... Please answer by cable.

Silahkan membalas dengan telegram.

astonished by ..... They were astonished by his achievement.

Mereka diherankan dengan prestasinya.

begin by ..... They began by expecting the worse to happen.

Mereka mulai dengan mengharapkan hal yang paling buruk terjadi.

benefit by ..... He did not benefit by the inheritance.

Ia tidak mendapat keuntungan dengan warisan itu.

bind by ..... The young man was bound by his promise.

Pemuda itu terikat dengan janjinya.

carry by ..... The motion was carried by acclamation.

Usul itu dibawakan dengan aklamasi.

commit by ..... He is committed by an earlier agreement.

Ia dilibatkan (terlibat) dengan suatu perjanjian yang lebih awal.

contrast by ..... The colors were contrasted by a dark background.

Warna-warna itu diperlawankan dengan suatu latar belakang yang berwarna gelap.

diminished by ..... His income was diminished by half. Pendapatannya berkurang (dengan) separuhnya.

disappointed by ... He was disappointed by what he saw. Ia kecewa (dikecewakan) dengan apa yang ia saksikan.

distinguish by ... He can be distinguished by his white hair.

Ia dapat dibedakan dengan rambutnya yang putih.

encouraged by .... The candidate was encouraged by the results.

Si calon itu dibesarkan hatinya dengan hasil-hasilnya.

enriched by ..... She was enriched by a large inheritance.

Ia diperkaya (dikayakan) dengan warisan yang besar.

enter by ..... He entered by bribing the doorman.

Ia masuk dengan menyogok penjaga pintu.

gain by ..... What do you gain by such methods?

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

go by ..... You can't go by what he says.

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

identify by ..... He was identified by the scar on his neck.

Ia dikenali dengan bekas luka di lehernya.

improve by ..... Her health was greatly improved by the rest.

Kesehatannya membaik dengan pesat dengan istirahat.

inspire by ..... We were inspired by their example.

Kita diilhami dengan tauladan mereka.

learn by ..... He learned only by constant appli-  
tion.

Ia belajar hanya dengan minat yang  
tetap.

live by ..... He lives by doing odd jobs.

Ia hidup dengan mengerjakan peker-  
jaan sambilan.

make by ..... This rubber is made by a new process.  
Karet ini dibuat dengan suatu pro-  
ses yang baru.

measure by ..... The applicants are measured by high  
standards.

Pelamar diukur dengan standard yang  
tinggi.

pay by ..... I always pay my bills by check.

Saya selalu membayar rekening-  
rekening saya dengan cek.

play by ..... She learned to play the piano by ear.

Ia belajar main piano dengan telinga.

return by ..... She returned by bus.

Ia kembali dengan bis.

succeed by ..... He succeeded by sheer will power.

Ia berhasil dengan kemauan melulu.

understand by .... What am I to understand by your remark?

Apa yang harus saya fahami dengan per-  
kataanmu itu?

---

for = untuk, bagi

---

adapt for..... The script was adapted for television.

Naskah itu disesuaikan untuk televisi.

act for ..... My lawyer will act for me in the case.

Pengacara saya akan bertindak untukku dalam hal ini.

adaptable for ..... This tool is adaptable for many uses.

Alat ini sesuai untuk bermacam-macam kegunaan.

adequate for ..... The money was not adequate for the purpose.

Uang itu tidaklah memadai untuk tujuan itu.

adjust for ..... Adjust the light for maximum comfortable.

Aturlah cahayanya untuk enaknya (nikmatnya).

apply for ..... He applied for the position.

Ia melamar untuk pekerjaan itu.

approach for ..... He approached the banker for a loan.

Ia mendekati bankir itu untuk suatu pinjaman.

appropriate for ... Ice cream is appropriate for a hot day.

Es krim cocok untuk hari yang panas.

book for ..... The play was booked for the season.

Sandiwara itu dipesan untuk musim itu.

composed for ..... The music was composed for the occasion.

Musik itu disusun untuk perayaan itu.

concerned for ..... They were concerned for his health.

Mereka menaruh perhatian untuk kesehatannya.

defeat for ..... He was defeated for reelection.

Ia dikalahkan untuk pemilihan ulangan.

demand for ..... There was a demand for his resignation.

Ada suatu tuntutan untuk melepaskan jabatan.

die for ..... Let us die for our cause.

Marilah kita mati untuk perkara (persoalan) kita ini.

educated for ..... He was educated for the ministry.

Ia dididik untuk kependetaan.

enter for ..... I shall not enter for the finals.

Saya tidak akan mendaftarkan untuk pertandingan final.

exchange for ..... He exchanged his old car for a new one.

Ia menukarkan mobil tuanya untuk (mendapatkan) yang baru.

favorable for ..... The weather is favorable for our picnic.

Cuaca baik bagi tamasya kita.

fit for ..... This meat is not fit for a dog.

Daging itu tidak cocok untuk anjing.

get for ..... I will not get for this.

Saya tidak akan menyuruhmu untuk hal ini.

glad for ..... All her family was glad for her.

Semua keluarganya bergembira untuknya.

grateful for ..... We are grateful for your many favours.

Kita (merasa) bersyukur untuk bu-  
di baikmu.

hit for ..... He hit the ball for a home run.

Ia memukul bola untuk suatu putaran.

influence for ..... His influence was always for our good.

Pengaruhnya selalu untuk kebaikan kita.

jump for ..... The crew jumped for safety.

Awakkapal itu berlompatan untuk selamat.

live for ..... He lived only for his own pleasure and profit.

Ia hidup hanya untuk kesenangan dan keuntungannya sendiri.

love for ..... He had a great love for his fatherland.

Ia mempunyai cinta yang besar untuk tanah airnya.

match for ..... He was match for his opponent.

Ia merupakan tandingan bagi lawannya.

motive for ..... He had no motive for this crime.

Ia tidak mempunyai dasar untuk kejahatan itu.



reason for ..... They had good reason for anger.

Mereka mempunyai alasan yang baik untuk marah.

reserved for ..... This table is reserved for others.

Meja ini dicadangkan untuk yang lainnya.

revenge for ..... He sought no revenge for the wrong done him.

Ia tidak menuntut pembalasan dendam untuk kesalahan yang ditimpakan padanya.

sell for ..... The property was sold for taxes.

Harta milik (kekayaan) itu dijual untuk melunasi pajak.

set for ..... We are all set for the beginning of the game.

Kita semuanya sudah siap untuk permulaan permainan itu.

natural for ..... He was a natural for the part.

Ia seorang yang cocok untuk bagian itu.

opportunity for .. There was little opportunity for discussion.

Ada kesempatan kecil untuk berdiskusi.

perfect for ..... It is a perfect day for swimming.

Hari ini amat baik sekali untuk berenang.

plan for ..... The committee planned for a large attendance.

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

play for ..... He made a play for her attention.

Ia membuat suatu permainan untuk menarik perhatiannya.

pray for ..... The congregation prayed for our victory.

Kongregasi itu berdoa untuk kemenangan kita.

preserve for ..... Fortune preserved him for greater things.

Nasib baik melindunginya untuk hal-hal yang lebih besar.

provide for ..... He provided for his children's future.

Ia berjaga-jaga untuk masa depan anak-anaknya.

speak for ..... The lawyer spoke for the defence. Pengacara itu berbicara untuk pembelaan.

struggle for ..... He struggled for a just settlement of his claims.

Ia berjuang untuk suatu penyelesaian yang jujur mengenai tuntutan-annya.

thankful for ..... I am thankful for my good health. Saya berterimakasih banyak untuk kesehatan saya yang baik.

treat for ..... The doctor treated him for arthritis.

Dokter itu memberi perawatan padanya untuk penyakit arthritis.

trust for ..... I will trust you for the rest of the loan.

Saya akan mempercayaimu untuk sisa pinjaman itu.

try for ..... He decided to try for the prize. Ia memutuskan untuk mencoba untuk mendapatkan hadiah itu.

useful ..... Old razor blades are useful for  
scraping paint.

Pisau cukur lama itu bermanfaat  
untuk mengorek cat.

work for ..... He works for the Broad Health.

Ia bekerja untuk Jawatan Kesehatan.

write for ..... He was always written for a living.

Ia selalu menulis untuk mendapat-  
kan nafkahnya.

from = dari

absorb from ..... The earth absorbs moisture from  
the rain.

Bumi menyerap air dari hujan.

adopt from ..... The play was adopted from the  
novel.

Sandiwara itu diangkat dari  
novel itu.

appear from ..... It appears from the evidence that  
he is guilty.

(itu) Tampak jelas dari pembukti-  
an bahwa ia itu salah.

benefit from ..... They benefited from the delay.

Mereka mengambil faedah dari  
penundaan itu.

call from ..... She called from a telephone booth.

Ia menilpon dari kotak telepon  
(umum).

clear from ..... He cleared the matter from his mind.

Ia menghilangkan persoalan itu da-  
ri benaknya.

cover from ..... We took cover from the storm.

Kita berlindung dari serangan badai.

date from ..... The painting dates from the 16th century.

Lukisan itu bertanggalkan dari abad 16.

Lukisan itu diberi bertanggal dari abad 16.

defend from ..... Defend me from my enemies.

Lindungilah daku dari musuh-musuhku.

depend from ..... The lamp depends from the ceiling.

Lampu itu menggelayut dari langit-langit.

derive from ..... Authority derives from the will of the people.

Wewenang (kekuasaan) berasal dari kehendak rakyat.

desire from ..... We desire nothing from you.

Kita tidak menginginkan apa-apa darimu.

distinct from ..... The new plan is quite distinct from the old.

Rencana yang baru itu sama sekali berbeda dari yang lama.

divide from ..... The judiciary is divided from the executive.

Pengadilan dipisahkan dari badan eksekutif.



emerge from ..... The statesman emerged from his retirement.

Negarawan itu muncul dari pengasingannya.

evident from ..... It is evident from his behaviour that he lies.

Adalah terang dari tingkah lakunya bahwa ia berbohong.

far from ..... The result are far from satisfactory.

Hasilnya jauh dari memuaskan.

go from ..... I go from the assumption that he is honest.

Saya bertolak dari sangkaan bahwa ia jujur.

guard from ..... Guard us from our enemies.

Lindungilah kami musuh-musuh kami.

hide from ..... He hid the papers from the searchers.

Ia menyembunyikan kertas-kertas itu dari pencarinya.

inquire from ..... He inquired directions from the policeman.

Ia meminta petunjuk-petunjuk dari polisi itu.

know from ..... They have known each other from childhood.

Mereka saling mengenal dari (sejak, sedari) kecil.

learn from ..... They learned much from the professor.

Mereka belajar banyak dari profesor itu.

make from ..... The ornament was made from seashells.

Hiasan itu dibuat dari kerang laut.

post from ..... The letter was posted from Chicago.

Surat itu diposkan dari Chicago.

press from ..... The wine was pressed from the grapes.

(minuman) Anggur itu diperas dari buah anggur.

protect from ..... The trees proted us from the wind.

Pohon-pohon itu melindungi kita dari angin.

raise from ..... She raised the orphan from his infancy.

Ia memelihara anak itu sedari kecilnya.

read from ..... The lawyer read slowly from the record.

Pengacara itu membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dari catatan.

recover from ..... He soon recovered from his illness.

Ia segera sembuh dari penyakitnya.

release from ..... He was released from his obligation to us.

Ia dibebaskan dari kewajibannya kepada (terhadap) kami.

result from ..... Nothing good can result from this measure.

Tak ada yang baik yang dapat timbul dari pengukuran ini.

retire from ..... He decided to retire from business.

Ia memutuskan untuk mengundurkan diri dari dunia perdagangan.

see from ..... He saw the accident from the beginning.

Ia melihat kecelakaan itu (se) dari permulaan.

speak from ..... Everyone felt that he spoke from the heart.

Setiap orang merasa bahwa ia berbicara dari lubuk hatinya.

tired from ..... She was tired from the long walk. Ia capai dari berjalan jauhnya.

translate from .... The book was translated from the German.

Buku ini diterjemahkan dari bahasa Jerman.

vary from ..... An etching varies from a steel engraving.

Suatu sket pada logam berbeda dari suatu pengukiran baja.

work from ..... She has worked from her childhood.

Ia bekerja sedari kecilnya.

write from ..... He wrote the account from memory.

Ia menuliskan perhitungan itu dari ingatan.

---

in = dalam

---

begin in ..... The race will begin in a moment.

Pertandingan itu akan mulai dalam waktu beberapa saat lagi

believe in ..... He did not believe in occultism.

Ia tidak percaya dalam hal ilmu gaib.

careless in ..... He was very careless in speech.

Ia amat teledor dalam pidatonya.

clever at (in) .... The boy is clever at (in) mathematics.

Anak itu pandai dalam matematik.

combine in ..... The companies combined in a cartel.

Perusahaan itu berpadu dalam suatu perkumpulan.

concerned in ..... I am not concerned in this matter.

Saya tidaklah berurusan dalam hal ini.

consist in ..... Character consists in fidelity to principle.

Watak terkandung dalam kesetiaan terhadap prinsip.

decrease in ..... There was a decrease in earnings last year.

Tahun kemarin terdapat kemerosotan dalam pendapat saya.

defect in ..... There is a defect in your motor.

Ada suatu cacat dalam motormu.

differ in ..... We differ in our policy.

Kita berada dalam politik kita.

act in ..... When will you act in this matter?

Kapan kamu akan bertindak dalam hal ini?

agree in ..... We agree in principle.

Kita setuju dalam prinsipnya.

appear in ..... She appeared in the leading role.

Ia tampil dalam peranan yang penting.

awkward in ..... She was awkward in social situations.

Ia kaku dalam pekerjaan sosial.



difficuly in ..... They had no difficuly in believing his story.

Mereka tidak mempunyai kesukaran dalam mempercayai ceritanya.

disappointed in ... The youth was disappointed in love.

Pemuda (kaum muda) itu dikecewakan dalam bercinta.

educated in ..... He was educated in many branches of science.

Ia dididik dalam pelbagai cabang ilmu pengetahuan.

employed in ..... How long were you employed in your last job?

Berapa lama engkau dipakai dalam pekerjaanmu yang terakhir.

end in ..... The adventure ended in disaster.

Petualangan itu berakhir dalam malapetaka.

error in ..... There was an error in his calculations.

Ada suatu kesalahan dalam perhitungannya.

essential in ..... Skill is essential in glass blowing.

Ketrampilan adalah perlu dalam meniupan gelas.

experience in ..... He has much experience in the matters.

Ia mempunyai banyak pengalaman dalam hal ini.

give in ..... The father gave his daughter in marriage.

Ayah itu menyerahkan puterinya dalam upacara perkawinan.

help in ..... Can you help me in this matter?

Dapatkah kamu menolongku dalam persoalan ini?

improvement in .... There has been much improvement in their work.

Sudah ada perkembangan (perbaikan) banyak dalam pekerjaannya.

increase in ..... The factory showed a large increase in sales.

Pabrik itu memperlihatkan suatu kenaikan yang besar dalam penjualan.

instruct in ..... We were instructed in our duties.

Kita dilatih (diberi) petunjuk dalam tugas kita.

interest in ..... They took no interest in the results.

Mereka tidak ambil pusing dalam hasilnya.

involved in ..... He refused to become involved in the quarrel.

Ia menolak (menjadi) terlibat dalam pertengkaran.

join in ..... Everyone joined in the applause.

Setiap orang ikut dalam bertepuk tangan.

live in ..... We live in the house on the hill.

Kita tinggal dalam rumah dibukit itu.

lost in ..... They were lost in admiration of his exploits.

Mereka tenggelam (hilang) dalam keke-  
guman akan perbuatannya yang gagah  
berani.

make in ..... He made the trip in good time.

Ia mengadakan perjalanan dalam waktu  
yang baik.

natural in ..... She is natural in her manner.

Ia (sungguh-sungguh) wajar dalam ting-  
kah lakunya.

occupy in ..... She was occupied in writing letters.

Ia asyik dalam menulis surat.

part in ..... They parted in anger.

Mereka berpisah dalam kemarahan.

perfect in ..... The actor was perfect in the part.

Aktor itu baik sekali (sempurna) da-  
lam bagian itu.

keep in ..... An athlete must keep in a good condi-  
tion.

Seorang atlit haruslah tetap dalam  
kondisi yang baik.

practice in ..... He is practiced in his profession.

Ia trampil dalam jabatannya.

protected in ..... We wish to be protected in our civil  
rights.

Kita berharap dilindungi dalam hak si-  
pil kita.

quick in ..... He is very quick in his movements.

Ia amat cepat dalam gerak-geriknya  
(bergeraknya).

related in ..... People can be related in many differ-  
ent ways.

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

rich in ..... They were rich in the world's goods.  
Mereka kaya dalam barang-barang duni-  
awi.

right in ..... He is not quite right in the head.  
Ia memang tidak beres (tepat) dalam  
pikirannya.

say in ..... He had no say in the matter.  
Tak ada yang ia katakan dalam perso-  
alan itu.

skilled in ..... The doctor is skilled in diagnosis.  
Dokter itu pandai dalam diagnose.

superior in ..... He was superior in all water sports.  
Ia yang paling kuat dalam segala olah  
raga air.

win in ..... Our team won in the final.  
Regu kita menang dalam final.

into = kedalam, dalam

break into ..... The burglars broke into the empty house.  
Perampok itu masuk kedalam rumah yang  
kosong (membobol masuk kedalam).

divide into ..... The committee divided into three sec-  
tions.  
Panitya itu membagi dalam 3 seksi.

enter into ..... They entered into negotiations.  
Mereka masuk kedalam (babakan) pe-  
rundingan.

fall into ..... He fell into the habit of arriving  
late.  
Ia jatuh (terperosok) kedalam kebiasa-  
an datang terlambat.

help into ..... We helped him into the car.

Kita menolongnya kedalam mobil.

introduce into .... A new note was introduced into  
the discussion.

Suatu catatan yang baru diperke-  
nalkan kedalam (dalam) diskusi itu.

look into ..... Please look into this matter  
immediately.

Silahkan melihat kedalam persoal-  
an dengan segera.

sink into ..... The rain sank into the dry soil.

Air hujan itu meresap kedalam ta-  
nah yang kering.

translate into .... He translated the document into  
English.

Ia menterjemahkan dokumen itu  
kedalam bahasa Inggris.

of = akan

ambitious of ..... He was ambitious of public renown.

Ia bernaflu akan dikenal publik.

aware of ..... I am aware of the hardship  
involved.

Saya sadar akan kesukaran-kesukar-  
an yang terbawa.

beware of ..... A fighter should beware of ver-  
confidence.

Seorang pejuang (petinju) harus  
waspada akan keyakinan yang ber-  
lebihan.

certain of ..... He was certain of success.

Ia yakin akan keberhasilannya.

confident of ..... He was confident of his election to the post.

Ia yakin akan pilihannya terhadap jabatan itu,

conscious of ..... He was conscious of his own failings.

Ia sadar akan kekurangannya sendiri.

convince of ..... I am convinced of your innocence.

Saya yakin akan ketidak salahannya.

disappointed of ... They were disappointed of a large legacy.

Mereka kecewa akan warisan yang besar itu.

doubt of ..... Such action make me doubt of his sanity.

Perbuatan semacam itu membuatku ragu akan kesuciannya.

evidence of ..... There is no evidence of guilt.

Tak ada bukti-bukti akan kesalahan.

fearful of ..... They were fearful of the consequences of defeat.

Mereka takut akan akibat-akibat kesalahan itu.

fond of ..... He was fond of ease luxury.

Ia gemar akan kemewahan dan kesenangan.

forgetful of ..... He was forgetful of his duties.

Ia lupa akan kewajibannya.

good of ..... It was good of you to come this evening.

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

guilty of ..... He was guilty of man slaughter. Ia bersalah akan pembantaian manusia.

hopeful of ..... They were hopeful of success. Mereka iri hati akan keberhasilan saya.

know of ..... They know of no reason for refusing him.

Mereka tidak tahu akan alasan untuk menolaknya.

love of ..... His gift was prompted by a love of art. Pemberiannya disebabkan karena cinta akan seni.

mastery of ..... He showed perfect mastery of his craft.

Ia memperlihatkan penguasaan yang sempurna akan ukirannya.

need of ..... The house is in need of many repairs.

Rumah itu perlu akan banyak perbaikan.

proud of ..... They were proud of his record.

Mereka bangga akan prestasinya.

remind of ..... He reminded me of my promise to help him.

Ia mengingatkan daku akan janjiku untuk menolongnya.

sick of ..... They were sick of all the delays.  
Mereka mual akan segala penundaan.

wish of ..... What do you wish of me?  
Apa yang akan kau inginkan dariku?

---

on = pada

---

appear on ..... They appeared together on the same  
programme.

Mereka muncul bersama pada program  
yang sama.

arrive on ..... I hope they will arrive on time.  
Saya harap mereka akan datang pa-  
da waktunya.

base on ..... His account was based on facts.  
Perhitungannya berdasar pada  
fakta.

born on ..... The child was born on a lucky day.  
Anak itu dilahirkan pada hari  
yang menguntungkan.

concentrate on .... The committee concentrated on the  
budget plan.  
Panitya itu memusatkan pada renca-  
na anggaran belanja.

dependent on (upon) They were dependent on (upon) us  
for support.  
Mereka bergantung pada kita untuk  
bantuan kita.

enter on ..... He entered upon his new task.  
Ia menginjak pada tugas barunya.

fasten on ..... He fastened on to his host like  
a leech.



Ia tertambat pada tuan rumahnya  
seperti (seekor) lintah.

grounded on (upon). This government is grounded on  
(upon) popular will.

Pemerintah ini didasarkan pada  
kehendak umum.

place on (upon) ... He was placed on (upon) his good  
behaviour.

Ia ditempatkan pada tingkah laku-  
nya yang baik.

press on (upon) ... The tribute was pressed on (upon)  
him.

Upeti itu dipaksakan padanya.

revenge upon ..... They revenge upon their enemies.

Mereka membalas dendam pada musuh-  
musuh mereka.

smile on ..... Luck smiled on the gambler.

Nasib untung ada pada sipenjudi.

over = atas, di atas

advantage over ... He gained an advantage over his  
opponent.

Ia memperoleh suatu keuntungan atas  
lawannya.

grieve over ..... One should not grieve over the past.

Seseorang tidak boleh bersedih atas  
masa lampaunya.

laugh over ..... They laughed over their silly  
misunderstanding.

Mereka tertawa atas kesalahan faham-  
an mereka yang tolol itu.

mourn over ..... Don't mourn over your loss too long.

Jangan terlalu lama bersedih atas kerugianmu.

ponder over ..... We pondered over what had been said.

Kita berpikir-pikir atas apa yang telah dikatakan.

quarrel over ..... Why quarrel over trifles?

Kenapa bertengkar atas hal-hal yang kecil.

rule over ..... The Emperor ruled over a large domain.

Kaisar itu memerintah atas suatu wilayah yang luas.

to = kepada

answer to ..... An Agent must answer to his principal.

Seorang agen (pelaksana) haruslah bertanggung jawab kepada atasannya.

complain to ..... The guest complained to the hotel manager.

Tamu itu mengadu kepada pengurus hotel.

deal to ..... He dealt the cards to the other players.

Ia membagikan kartu itu kepada pemain lainnya.

deliver to ..... The order was delivered promptly to him.

Perintah itu disampaikan dengan segera kepadanya.

explain to ..... They tried to explain matters to him.

Mereka mencoba menerangkan persoalan itu kepadanya.

given to ..... It was given to him to establish a new tradition.

Diberitahukan kepadanya supaya menetapkan tradisi yang baru.

good to ..... He is good to his poor relations.

Ia baik hati kepada saudara-saudaranya yang miskin.

responsible to .... He is responsible to the bank for the loan.

Ia bertanggung jawab kepada bank untuk pinjaman itu.

shout to ..... I shouted welcome to him.

Saya meneriakkan selamat datang kepadanya.

talk to ..... The lecturer talks to a large audience.

Dosen itu berbicara kepada hadirin yang besar.

thankful to ..... He was thankful to me for my advice.

Ia berterima kasih banyak kepadaku atas nasehatku.

trust to ..... We trusted our children to his care.

Kita mempercayakan anak-anak kita kepada pemeliharaannya.

useful to ..... A new table would be very useful to him.

Suatu meja yang baru akan amat berguna baginya.

introduce to ..... Will you introduce me to him?

Maukah kamu memperkenalkanku kepadanya?

kneel to ..... Some people kneel to strange gods.

Beberapa bangsa menyembah kepada dewa-dewa yang aneh.

listen to ..... They listened attentively to his arguments.

Mereka mendengarkan dengan penuh minat kepada argumentasinya (alasannya).

point to ..... All the evidence pointed to the accused.

Semua bukti menunjuk kepada si tertuduh.

with = dengan

angry with ..... Why should you be angry with me?

Kenapa engkau harus marah padaku?

annoy with ..... He was very annoyed with me.

Ia amat jengkel denganku.

argue with ..... He argued with me for an hour.

Ia bertengkar mulut denganku selama 1 jam.

bargain with ..... He bargained with the shopkeeper.

Ia tawar menawar dengan pemilik toko.

burden with ..... I don't want to burden you with my troubles.

Saya tak ingin membebani engkau dengan kesulitan-kesulitanku.

careful with ..... She should be careful with the new chinaware.

Dia harus berhati-hati dengan porselinya yang baru.

act with ..... We must act with great discretion.

Kita harus bertindak dengan pertimbangan yang masak.

agree with ..... I do not agree with your agreement.

Saya tidak setuju dengan alasanmu.

amused with ..... The children amused with new games.

Anak-anak (merasa) senang dengan permainan baru itu.

clever with ..... She is very clever with her hands.

Ia amat cekatan dengan tangannya.

combine with ..... Black combined with white to produce grey.

Hitam campur dengan putih untuk mendapatkan warna abu-abu.

confused with ..... Do not confuse me with my twin brother.

Jangan kacaukan saya dengan saudara kembarku.

connect with ..... The train connects with a bus at the station.

Kereta api itu bersambung dengan bis pada stasiun itu.

contrast with ..... The past is often contrasted with the present.

Tempo doeloe sering kali diperlawankan dengan tempo sekarang.

cooperated with .... We cooperated with them on this matter.

Kita bekerjasama dengan mereka dalam persoalan ini.

correlate with .... Intelligence is often correlated with memory.

Intelegensi seringkali dihubungkan dengan ingatan.

defend with ..... He defended himself with great courage.

Ia mempertahankan dirinya dengan keberanian yang besar.

feed with ..... The patient was fed with soup and milk.

Penderita itu diberi makan dengan sup dan susu.

fired with ..... He was fired with ambition to succeed.

Ia dibakar (terbakar) ambisi untuk sukses.

disagree with ..... I must disagree with you on this matter.

Saya harus tidak setuju denganmu mengenai persoalan ini.

good with ..... Mayonnaise is good with child.

Mayonnaise enak (cocok) dengan salada.

great with ..... The woman was great with child.

Wanita itu sangat baik dengan anak.

do with ..... He could do with a little loan from the bank.

Ia dapat berbuat (bekerja) dengan sedikit pinjaman dari bank itu.

entrust with ..... He was entrusted with command of the troops.

Ia dipercaya untuk memimpin pasukan itu.

interfere with ..... It would be unwise to interfere with them.

Akan tidak bijaksanalalah untuk mencampuri urusan mereka.

intimate with ..... They have long been intimate with each other.

Mereka telah lama menjadi karib satu dengan yang lain.

join with ..... He joined with us in the project. Ia bergabung dengan kita dalam proyek itu.

keep with ..... They kept their agreement with us. Mereka menepati persetujuan dengan kita.

kill with ..... The gangsters killed them with machine gun.

Bandit-bandit itu membunuh mereka dengan senapan mesin.

laugh with ..... They laughed with joy when he won the prize.

Mereka tertawa dengan riang gembira ketika ia memenangkan hadiah itu.

live with ..... They cannot live with each other. Mereka tidak bisa hidup bersama (satu dengan lainnya).

mad with ..... He was mad with gambling.

Ia tergila-gila dengan perjudian.

inflate with ..... He is inflated with his own importance.

Ia digabungkan dengan kepentingannya sendiri. (Ia menyombongkan kepentingannya sendiri).

inspire with ..... Their defeat inspired us with hope.

Kekalahan mereka membangkitkan kita dengan harapan-harapan.

meet with ..... The proposal met with strong opposition.

Usul itu mendapatkan tentangan yang berat.

move with ..... The sight moved them with pity.

Pemandangan itu menggerakkan hati mereka dengan perasaan kasihan.

patient with ..... The mother was very patient with her children.

Ibu itu amat sabar dengan anak-anaknya.

present with ..... They presented him with a television set.

Mereka menghadiahinya dengan satu set televisi.

provide with ..... The army was provided with the new rifles.

Tentara itu diperlengkapi dengan senapan baru.

quarrel with ..... They quarrelled with the neighbours.

Mereka bertengkar dengan tetangga.



room with ..... He roomed with a friend.

Dia ngamar dengan seorang teman.

talk with ..... The lawyer talks with his client.

Pengacara itu berbicara dengan kliennya.

trade with ..... I trade with the neighbourhood grocer.

Saya berdagang dengan menjual makanan dan minuman di sebelah.

share with ..... He shared a room with his brother.

Ia berbagi (satu) kamar dengan saudaranya.

skilful with ..... The boy is skilful with his hand.

Anak laki-laki itu cekatan dengan tangannya.

speak with ..... The professor spoke with authority.

Profesor itu berbicara dengan berwibawa.

struggle with ..... He struggled with his conscience and won.

Ia berjuang dengan kenyakinannya dan menang.

sympathize with ... I sympathize with these unfortunate people.

Saya bersimpati dengan orang-orang yang malang ini.

view with ..... He viewed the situation with alarm.

Ia melihat situasi dengan gelisah.

work with ..... We are working with the police on this crime.

Kita bekerja sama dengan polisi mengenai (pada) kejahatan itu.

Group 2. The prepositional idioms of which each of the elements cannot be given its equivalent, that is they have a new meaning above them and must be translated as a whole.

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after

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come after ..... He came after me with a yell of rage.

Ia mengikutiku dengan teriakan-teriakan kemarahan.

look after ..... I looked after the children in his absence.

Saya menjaga anak-anak sewaktu ia tidak ada.

seek after ..... Many seek after the unobtainable.

Banyak orang mengejar yang tak bisa didapat.

take after ..... He takes after his father.

Ia menyerupai ayahnya.

inquire after ..... They inquired after his health.

Mereka menanyakan kesehatannya.

---

at

---

astonish at ..... I was astonished at his behaviour.

Saya heran melihat tingkahnya.

catch at ..... As drowning men catch at straw.

Bagaikan orang tenggelam menggapai jerami.

- drive at ..... He drove at them with great speed.  
Ia memukul mereka dengan kecepatan tinggi.
- grasp at ..... He grasped at the smallest chance to work.  
Ia mencoba merenggut kesempatan yang terkecil untuk bisa bekerja.
- jump at ..... He jump at the opportunity offered him.  
Ia menerima segera kesempatan yang diberikan kepadanya.
- play at ..... The children play at keeping house.  
Anak-anak bermain rumah-rumahan.
- pull at ..... She pulled at the string until it broke.  
Ia menarik benang itu sampai putus.
- see at ..... He saw my mother at her best.  
Dia menyaksikan ibu secantik-cantiknya.
- speak at ..... He spoke at great length.  
Ia berbicara berkepanjangan.
- take at ..... She was taken at her words.  
Dia dipercaya pada kata-katanya.
- valued at ..... The collection is valued at a millien dollars.  
Koleksi itu dinilai 1 juta dolar.
- go at ..... He went at the job enthusiastically.  
Ia menangani pekerjaan itu dengan penuh antusias.
- sneer at ..... They sneered at his pretence.  
Mereka memperolok-olokkan kepura-puraannya.

work at ..... He worked at the job all night.

Dia mengerjakan pekerjaan itu  
sepanjang malam.

---

by

---

increase by ..... The capital was increased by \$10.000

Modal itu ditambah \$10.000

set by ..... He set his watch by TV time.

Dia menyetel arlojinya menurut  
jam di TV.

stand by ..... He stood by his friend loyally.

Dia membantu temannya dengan setia.

work by ..... The mechanics work by the hour.

Ahli-ahli mesin bekerja atas  
dasar jam.

---

down

---

bed down ..... The campers bedded down for the  
night.

Orang yang berkemah itu mempersi-  
apkan tempat tidur untuk malam itu.

call down ..... The boss called him down for his  
mistake.

Majikannya menegur dia untuk ke-  
salahannya.

grind down ..... No Nation will grind down its  
citizens.

Tak ada negara yang menindas warga-  
nya.

live down ..... You will never live down this scandal.

Engkau tidak akan pernah melupakan skandal ini.

---

for

---

allow for ..... It is necessary to allow <sup>for</sup> breakage.

Pentinglah mempertimbangkan kerusakan.

apply for ..... He applied for the job.

Ia melamar pekerjaan itu.

bargain for ..... They bargain eagerly for the property.

Mereka berhasrat mengharapkan kekayaan itu.

bound for ..... The ship is bound for Liverpool.

Kapal itu menuju ke Liverpool.

call for ..... He called for his package.

Ia meminta bungkusannya.

depart for ..... My cousin departed for Florida.

Kemenakan saya berangkat ke Florida.

do for ..... The final disaster did for him.

Malapetaka terakhir itu membunuhnya.

find for ..... The judge found for the defendant,

Hakim itu membela tertuduh.

go for ..... They went for him hammer and tongs.

Mereka menyerbu dengan sekuat tenaga.



- head for ..... The tourist headed for home.  
Wisatawan itu pulang.
- listen for ..... Please listen carefully for the  
signal.  
Coba perhatikan baik-baik tanda  
itu.
- look for ..... I looked for you last night.  
Saya mencarimu tadi malam.
- make for ..... The riderless horse made for home.  
Kuda tanpa penunggang itu pulang  
kandang.
- plead for ..... He pleaded for mercy.  
Dia memohon ampun.
- read for ..... He was reading for the law.  
Dia mempelajari ilmu hukum.
- reckon for ..... We should reckon for our old age.  
Kita harus mengingat usia tua kita.
- sail for ..... We are sailing for Europe tomorrow.  
Kita berlayar menuju Eropa besok.
- seek for ..... The chairman sought for an agree-  
ment.  
Ketua mencari suatu persetujuan.
- shoot for ..... He shot for a bull's eye.  
Dia menembak sebuah bulan-bulanan  
samaran.
- shout for ..... They shouted for joy.  
Mereka berteriak kegirangan.
- start for ..... We are starting for home today.  
Kita mulai berjalan pulang sekarang.
- steer for ..... The ship steers for the mouth of  
the river.  
Kapal itu mengarah ke muara sungai.

take for ..... Do you take me for a fool ?

Kau anggap aku sebagai orang  
bodoh ?

try for ..... He decided to try for the prize.

Ia memutuskan untuk mencoba hadiah itu.

use for ..... He had no use for the extra table.

Ia tidak menggunakan meja yang  
berlebih itu.

wait for ..... He seemed to be waiting for someone.

Nampaknya dia sedang menunggu seseorang.

watch for ..... The prisoners watched for a chance  
to escape.

Para tahanan itu menantikan suatu  
kesempatan untuk lari.

operate for ..... The surgeon operated for appendicitis.

Ahli bedah itu mengoperasi usus buntu.

search for ..... They are still searching for the evidence.

Mereka masih menyelidiki buktinya.

sit for ..... She sat for her portrait.

Ia duduk menghadapi potretnya.

---

### From

---

absorb from ..... The earth absorbs moisture from  
the rain.

Bumi menghisap air hujan.

cease from ..... Please cease from troubling us.

Coba, berhenti h menyusahkan kita.

descend from ..... I am descended from the Dutch.

Saya keturunan Belanda.

keep from..... The noise kept him from sleeping.

Keributan itu menghalangi dia tidur.

prevent from..... Nothing prevents him from leaving early.

Tak ada yang menghalangi dia pergi sebelum waktunya.

prohibit from ..... They were prohibited from leaving the city.

Mereka dilarang meninggalkan kota.

suffer from..... She suffer from constant headache.

Dia menderita pusing terus menerus.

---

### in

---

belong in ..... This tools belong in the car.

Alat-alat ini termasuk alat-alat mobil.

call in ..... An expert was called in to investigate.

Seorang ahli dipanggil untuk menyelidiki.

Change in ..... He was much changed in appearance.

Dia banyak berubah rupa mukanya.

clothe in ..... She was clothed in red.

Gadis itu berpakaian merah.

continue in..... Please continue in your good work.

Teruskan kerjamu dengan baik.



drink in.....The tourist drank in the sights.

Turis itu melihat-lihat dengan penuh minat.

equivalent in...The room are equivalent in size.

Kamar-kamar itu sama besarnya.

hand in.....He handed in his resignation.

Ia menyerahkan pernyataan pengunduran diri.

originate in....The cotum originated in France.

Adat itu berasal dari Perancis.

pay in.....He paid his salesman in cash.

Dia membayar salesmenya dengan kontan.

result in..... The game resulted in draw.

Permainan itu berkesudahan sama kuat.

trade in..... We trade in leathergoods.

Kita berdagang barang-barang kulit.

### into

eat into..... The acid ate into the steel plate.

Asam itu memakanpiring baja.

let into .....I will let you into a secret.

Saya akan memberi tahu kamu rahasia itu.

look into .....Please look into this matter immediately.

Silahkan periksa persoalan ini dengan segera.

press into.....The intire family was pressed into service.

Seluruh keluarga dipaksa masuk dinas.

shade into.....The colors shad into one another.

Warna-warna saling mengabur.

inquiry into.....We must inquire into the situation.

Kita harus mempelajari situasi itu.

---

of

---

accord of .....An accord of interests is desirable.

Persesuaian minat patut diinginkan.

accuse of .....The defendant stands accused of murder.

Terdakwa menghadapi tuduhan membunuh.

ask of.....I must ask this favour of you.

Saya terpaksa minta kesudianmu.

avoidance of.....Avoidance of disease is better than cure.

Penghindaran penyakit lebih baik dari pada penyembuhan.

breathe of.....It is good to breathe of the pure air.

Adalah baik mereguk udara yang bersih.

capacity of.....,This barrel has a capacity of ten gallons.

Tong ini mempunyai daya tampung sepuluh galon.

care of.....He had the care of many children.

Dia mempunyai banyak anak asuan.

danger of.....There was grave danger of an epidemic.

Ada bahaya besar mengenai wabah.

demand of.....We demand an accounting of the club funds.

Kita menuntut suatu perincian dana perkumpulan itu.

destructive of.....Suspicion is destructive of  
friendship.

Kecurigaan adalah merusak persahabatan.

direction of.....They went in the direction of  
the town.

Mereka pergi kearah kota.

error of.....The failure was due to an error  
of judgement.

Kegagalan itu disebabkan suatu  
kesalahan pertimbangan.

experience of.....I had the rare experience of  
knowing him.

Saya mendapat pengalaman yang langka  
untuk berkenalan dengan dia.

feel of.....She liked the feel of the material.

Ia menyukai rasanya bahan itu.

fill of.....They had their fill of broken  
promises.

Mereka mengetahui bantuan mereka  
janji bohong.

free of.....The suspect is free of blame in  
this case.

Orang yang dicurigai itu dalam  
persoalan ini berada diluar celaan.

good of.....It was good of you to come in that  
evening.

Sungguh baik kau datang sore itu.

habit of.....He made a habit of coming late.

Ia membuat kebiasaan pulang terlambat.

intention of.....I have no intention of leaving today.

Saya tak ada maksud pergi hari ini.

kind of.....It was very kind of you to come.

Alangkah baik hatimu untuk datang.

make of.....They made much of him.

Mereka memperlakukan dia seolah-olah begitu penting.

measure of.....He took the measure of his enemy.

Dia mengukur kekuatan musuhnya.

object of.....He was an object of scorn to every one.

Ia merupakan bulan-bulanan penghinaan bagi setiap orang.

opportunity of.....He was given an opportunity of opening himself.

Ia diberi kesempatan membuka dirinya.

opposite of.....He is the exact opposite of his brother.

Ia sungguh-sungguhkebalikan saudaranya.

permit of.....The question permits of only one answer.

Pertanyaan itu menerima hanya satu jawaban.

practice of.....He made a practice of walking home from work.

Ia membiasakan pulang bekerja berjalan kaki,

pretence of.....He made a great pretence of knowing everything.

Ia berpura-pura sekali mengeta-  
hui segala-galanya.

purchase of..... I purchased the rare painting of  
him.

Saya membayar lukisanya yang langka.

Requirement of.....Honesty is a requirement of this firm.

Kejujuran merupakan tuntutan perusa-  
haan ini.

rob of..... He was robbed of his just reward.

Ia dirampok hadiah yang diperuntuk-  
kan baginya.

smell of..... The butter smells of fish.

Mentega itu berbau ikan.

suspect of.....I suspect him of lying to me.

Saya curiga ia berdusta kepada saya.

taste of..... I do not like the taste of garlic  
in food.

Saya tidak suka rasa bawang dalam  
makanan.

trade of.....He arranged a trade of cars.

Ia mengatur perdagangan mobil.

use of.....She made good use of her opportunity.

Ia memanfaatkan dengan baik kesempat-  
annya.

want of.....The store closed for want of custo-  
mer.

Toko itu tutup karena kekurangan  
langganan.

Witness of.....He was a witness of the event.

Ia merupakan seorang saksi peristi-  
wa itu.

allow of.....The diagnosis does not allow of any  
doubt.

Diagnosa itu tidak memberikan keragu-  
guan.

learn of.....He learned of the result late that  
night.

Ia mengetahui hasilnya larut malam  
itu.

boast of.....He boasted of his achievements.

Ia menyombongkan prestasinya.

break of.....She tried to break his drinking.

Dia berusaha menghentikan minum-  
minum.

capable of.....Some men are capable of any crime.

Beberapa orang sanggup menjalankan  
tindak kejahatan.

productive of.....His mistakes were productive of great  
confusion.

Kesalahan-kesalahannya cenderung  
menghasilkan kekacauan yang besar.

sensible of.....I am sensible of the favour shown me.

Saya dapat merasakan kesukaan yang  
diperlihatkan kepada saya.

---

on; upon

---

attendance upon...They were attendance upon the king.

Mereka hadir menghadap raja.

chance upon.....We chance upon our friends at the  
theatre.

Kita dengan tak sengaja bertemu te-  
man-teman digedung pertunjukan.

descend on.....A terrible epidemic descended on the city.

Suatu wabah yang besar tiba-tiba menyerang kota itu.

drew on.....He drew on his account at the bank  
Ia menarik rekening di bank.

Embark upon.....He embarked upon the trip with a light heart.

Ia mulai perjalanan itu dengan hati yang ringan.

gain on.....The runner gained steadily on his rival.

Pelari itu mengejar lawanya dengan mantap.

go on.....I am going on my vacation.

Saya melanjutkan liburan saya.

happen on(upon)...We happened on (upon) him unexpectedly.

Kita kebetulan menemuinya dengan tak disangka-sangka.

intent on(upon)...They were intent on (upon) completing the task.

Mereka bersungguh-sungguh berniat menyelesaikan tugas itu.

play on.....His retort was a mere play on words.

Jawabannya hanyalah permainan kata-kata belaka.

quick on.....The sheriff was very quick on the draw.

Polisi itu amat cepat mencabut pistol.

wait on(upon).....This matter must wait on (upon) my leisure.

Persoalan ini harus menunggu kesenggan saya.

fall upon.....The family fell upon hard time.

Keluarga itu menjumpai masa-masa yang sukar.

fix on(upon).....They fixed on (upon) a date for the ceremony.

Mereka menentukan tanggal untuk upacara.

frown upon.....The parents frowned upon his late hours.

Orang tuanya tidak menyukai keterlambatannya pulang larut malam.

hit on(upon).....You have hit on (upon) a good idea.

Kau telah mengenai suatu gagasan yang baik.

play upon.....They played upon our sympathies.

Mereka memanfaatkan simpati kita.

reckon on.....They reckoned on getting help from us.

Mereka mengharapkan untuk mendapatkan pertolongan dari kita.

run on.....The candidate is running on his record.

Calon itu terus menerus memperhatikan laporannya.

spy on(upon).....He felt that he was being spied on (Upon).

Ia merasa bahwa ia sedang dimata-matai.

Sweet on.....He is very sweet on the new girl.

Ia amat mencintai gadis yang baru itu.

work on.....The engineer worked hard on his blueprints.

Ahli mesin itu menekuni rencana dasarnya.



---

 out
 

---

carry out.....Why did you not carry out my  
order ?

Mengapa kau tidak melaksanakan  
perintahku?

clean out.....The farmer cleans out his sta-  
ble.

Petani itu membersihkan kotoran  
dari kandangnya.

hand out.....The pickets handed out leaflets to  
passersby.

Piket itu membagikan surat edaran  
kepada orang yang berlalu.

live out.....Many now alive will live out the  
century.

Banyak yang sekarang hidup akan  
melewati abad ini.

---

 over
 

---

prevail over.....They prevailed over constant  
hardship.

Mereka berhasil mengatasi kesukar-  
an kesukaran yang tangguh.

glance over.....He glance over the manuscript  
briefly.

Ia membaca naskah itu sepintas lalu.

make over.....He made over estate to his children.

Ia menyerahkan kebun kepada anak-  
anaknya.

---

to

---

attend to.....You must attend to your business affairs.

Engkau harus memperhatikan urusan daganganmu.

attentive to.....She was very attentive to his needs.

Dia sangat memperhatikan kebutuhannya.

contribute to.....Education contributes to progress.

Pendidikan menyumbangkan kemajuan.

deaf to.....The candidate was deaf to all arguments.

Calon itu tidak mau mendengarkan semua alasan.

fatal to.....A mistake now would be fatal to our success.

confess to.....He confessed to the crime.

Ia mengakui kejahatan itu.

responsive to.....The audience was responsive to his appeal.

Hadirin menanggapi ajakannya.

succeeded to.....The son succeeded to his father's estate.

Puteranya mewarisi tanah ayahnya.

add to.....The sudden storm added to our difficulties.

Suatu hujan lebat mendadak menambah kesulitan kita.

admit to.....She admitted to thirty years.

Ia mengaku berumur 30 tahun.

belong to.....The land belongs to the city.

Tanah itu adalah milik kota.

born to.....Man is born to trouble as long  
as he is still alive.

Orang ditakdirkan susah selama  
dia hidup.

down to.....Let's get down to cases.

Marilah kita mulai mengerjakan  
kasus itu dengan sungguh-sungguh.

familiar to.....His name is familiar to me.

Namanya kukenal baik.

lost to.....The criminal is lost to all sen-  
se of honor.

Penjahat itu hilang semua perasa-  
an hormatnya.

subject to.....Prices are subject to change witho-  
ut notice.

Harga merupakan persoalan yang beru-  
bah-ubah diperhatikan.

take to.....The old man took to his bed.

Orang tua itu mulai menyukai di-  
pannya.

treat to.....He treated his friend to a drink.

Ia mentraktir kawannya suatu minuman.

---

### through

---

glance through....Please glance through this report.

Bacalah sepintas lalu laporan ini.

work through.....The grass is working through the  
floor.

Rumput itu menembusi lantai.

---

with

---

interfere with.....It would be unwise to interfere with them.

Tidaklah bijaksana mencampuri urusan mereka.

intimate with.....They have long been intimate with each other.

Mereka telah lama menjadi sahabat karib.

invest with.....The new president was invested with full powers.

President yang baru itu diberi kekuasaan penuh.

meet with.....The proposal met with strong opposition.

Usul itu menemui tantangan yang kuat.

overcome with.....He was overcome with grief.

Ia menjadi sedih.

shake with.....His body shook with fear.

Badannya menggigil ketakutan.

sick with.....He has been sick with flue.

Ia menderita sakit flu.

supply with.....The expedition was well supplied with food.

Ekspedisi itu dibekali makanan dengan baik.

vary with.....The weather varies with the season.

Cuaca berubah-ubah menurut musim.

alternate with.....We alternate with each other in  
driving the car.

Kita bergantian dalam mengemudikan  
mobil.

compete with.....The boys competed with each other.  
Anak-anak saling berlomba.

continue with.....The teacher continues with his  
story.

Pak guru melanjutkan ceriteranya.

cope with.....He could not cope with this pro-  
blem.

Ia tak dapat menanggung persoalan  
ini.

differ with.....We differ with each other on the  
problem.

Kita saling berbeda mengenai per-  
soalan itu.

enrich with.....The bread was enrich with vitamins.  
Roti itu diperkaya dengan vitamin.

ill with.....I have been ill with cold.  
Saya sakit pilek.

## CHAPTER IV

## Some Techniques of Teaching Prepositional Idioms.

In teaching prepositional idioms, the teacher needs a special effort to make the students understand the material given. There are some techniques that should be mastered in explaining and presenting the materials, namely:

1. Self Defining Contexts.
2. Defining The Prepositional Idioms.
3. Giving The Opposite of The Prepositional Idioms.
4. Giving The Synonyms of The Prepositional Idioms.
5. Using Pictures as A Means of Explaining The Contexts.
6. Using Translations.

## 1. Self Defining Contexts.

This technique needs efforts and creativities from the teacher. The teacher presents some sentences in which a prepositional idiom is used. The teacher must be aware that the sentences he makes are easy to understand both in the structures and the contexts.

After giving the context to the students, the teacher gives the time to the students to guess the meaning of the prepositional idioms given by translating them. If their translations are right, the teacher gives them an approval by saying good or right. This approval will make them happy and eager to learn the next prepositional idioms.

Some examples:

- a. Rudy is a naughty student. He likes to make trouble in class. This morning the teacher was angry with him because he hit Ani.

- b. Ali is a very fat boy. He likes eating.  
- He has an immense appetite for good food.
- c. The ship was burned down. No crew thought that one could survive staying in the ship. So all of the crews jumped for safety into the sea.
- d. Ani was a small girl. She liked candies very much. When she was ill, the doctor told her not to eat them though actually she liked to eat them.  
Ani hankered after candies.

## 2. Defining The Prepositional Idioms.

This technique is very useful to increase the students' vocabulary. In clarifying the meaning of a prepositional idiom, the teacher uses simple words. To check whether the students understand the words given, the teacher may ask their translations. Then the students are asked to compose a new sentence using the prepositional idiom in a proper context.

Some examples:

- a. disappointed by..... unhappy at not seeing hope come true.  
- He was disappointed by what he saw.
- b. persuade by..... to cause to feel certain.  
- She was not persuaded by our arguments.
- c. withdraw from..... to (cause to) move away or back.  
- They withdraw from the room during the discussion.
- d. bargain with..... to talk about the condition of price, agreement.

- He bargained with shopkeeper.

e. quarrel with..... to have an argument.

- They quarreled with the  
neighbours.

### 3. Giving The Opposite Meaning of The Prepositional Idioms.

This technique is helpful for the students to remember the meaning of prepositional idioms by providing the opposite meaning. This way of learning prepositional idioms is as almost the same as when we learn vocabulary.

When we remember the word "old" for example, it automatically reminds us the word "young".

When the students are successful in grasping the meaning with the help of the opposite meaning of the prepositional idiom, they may translate it. This technique is very challenging for them to be done both orally or written.

For examples:

- |                        |   |                           |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| a. to stay at          | X | to go away from           |
| -She will stay at home |   | -She went away from home  |
| until her father       |   | when her father was sick. |
| arrives                |   |                           |
| b. clever in           | X | stupid in                 |
| -Ani is very clever in |   | -Sinta is very stupid in  |
| mathematic.            |   | mathematic.               |
| c. shout at            | X | whisper to                |
| Don't shout at me      |   | Don't whisper to me       |
| so loudly.             |   | so softly.                |



d. sell for

-The car was sold  
for gambling.

X buy for

-I bought the car for  
my family.

#### 4. Giving The Synonyms of The Prepositional Idioms

The students may get much help in learning prepositional idioms through their synonyms.

After getting the meaning of their synonyms, the students can guess the meaning of the prepositional idioms. If the students have given the correct or right translations of the prepositional idioms, they may put them in the proper context.

For examples:

a. rebel against

: to fight against

-They rebelled against the new  
regulation.

b. frightened at

: afraid of

-The baby is frightened at  
sudden noise.

c. mad at

: very angry with

-He was mad at the servant.

d. regret over

: to be sorry

-He showed his regret over our  
failure.

e. edequate

: enough for, sufficient for

-The money is adequate for  
buying a new car.

f. retire

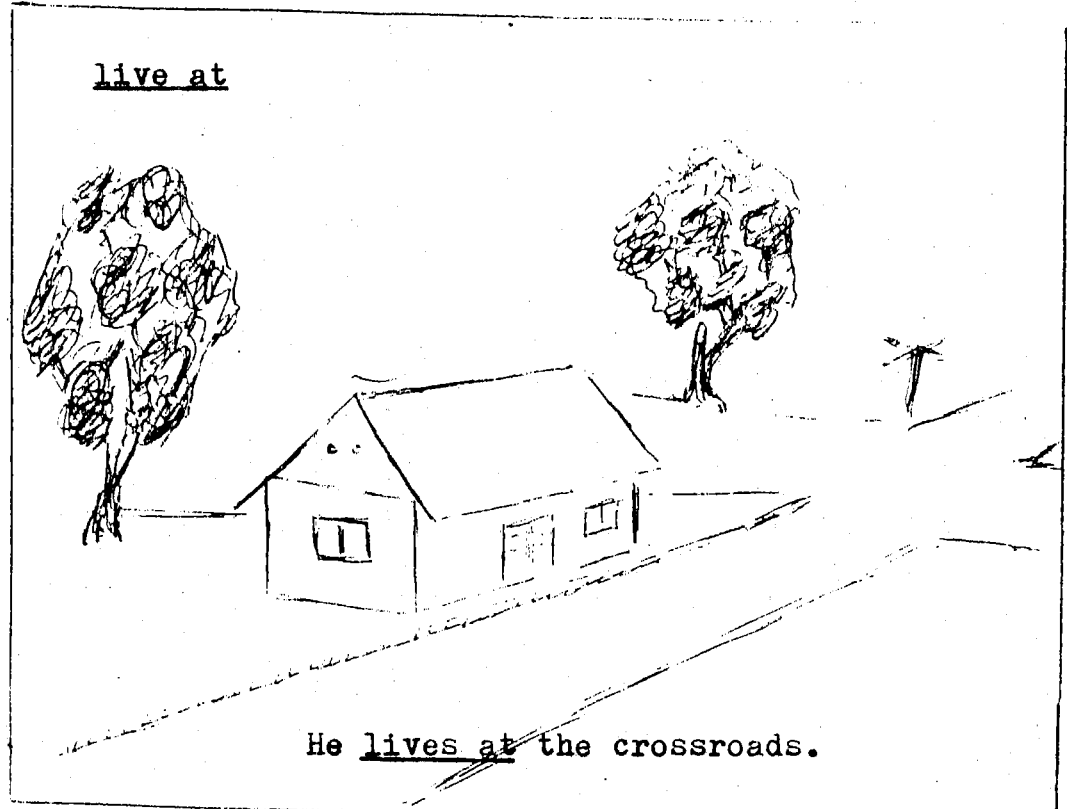
: withdraw

-She decided to retire from  
business.

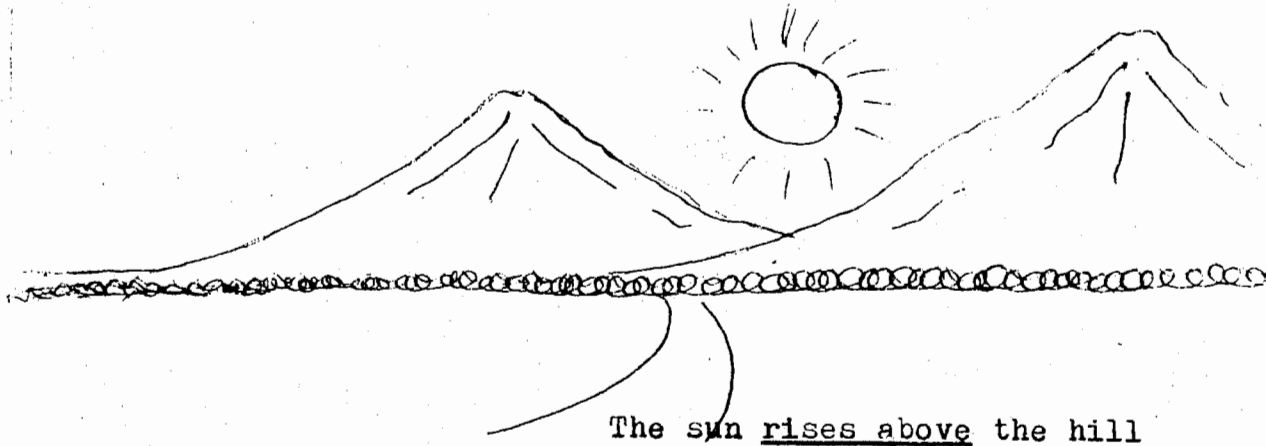
### 5. Using Pictures As A Means of Making The Students Understand Prepositional Idioms.

Using pictures for teaching vocabulary is useful as far as there is no noise in the pictures. Sometimes pictures will not convey the message which is wanted. That is why teaching words especially verbs, adjectives, adverbs by using pictures is difficult.

In teaching the prepositional idioms, first the teacher shows the picture. Then he mentions the prepositional idiom written in the picture. The students are given the time to think. If they are successful in grasping the meaning of the prepositional idiom connected with the picture, the teacher may read the sentence with its prepositional idiom just below the picture. By doing this, the students can understand clearly the relationship among the context, prepositional idiom, and the picture. For examples:



rise above



The sun rises above the hill

sail for



We sail for Europe.

listen to



She listens to the radio.

answer by.....Please answer by cable.

Silahkan menjawab dengan  
telegram.

patient with....The mother was very patient  
with her children.

Ibu itu amat sabar terhadap  
anak-anaknya.

The second group contains elements which each of them cannot be given its equivalent. They constitute a new meaning above them and must be translated as a whole. The second group is more difficult than the first group.

In teaching this group, it is necessary to give clear explanations on their equivalents. This will make the students get clear understanding of the equivalents. It is hoped that the translation may help the students to recall the prepositional idioms and also their proper contexts.

The process of learning is also emphasized on memorization of the prepositional idioms with their translation as a whole.

Some examples:

overcome with.....He was overcome with grief.

Dia menjadi sedih.

do for.....The final disaster did for him.

Malapetaka terakhir membunuhnya.

sweet on.....He is very sweet on the new girl.

Ia amat mencintai gadis yang baru itu.

shade into.....The colours shaded into one another.

Warna-warna itu saling mengabur.

## 6. Using The Translation.

It is easily understood that learning a foreign language will be easier if there are a lot of similarities between the target language and the mother tongue. Therefore it is clear that the mother tongue can become the basic knowledge to master the target language.

Through the meanings of the prepositional idioms the writer tries to get the equivalents between the prepositional idioms and their translations.

It is hoped that the translations are closer to the concepts of the originals.

In this thesis, there are two groups of translation. The first group contains the elements which each of them can be given its equivalent. The technique of teaching this group will emphasize on memorization through the association of the equivalents with the prepositional idioms.

Since each element of the prepositional idiom in the first group has its equivalent, there is no difficulty for the students to understand and memorize it. It is the same way when we want to learn new words.

Some examples of group 1.

rebel against..... They rebelled against the new regulation.

Mereka berontak melawan peraturan-peraturan baru.

agree in..... We agree in principle.

Kita setuju dalam prinsipnya.

## CHAPTER V

## How to handle the Translation

Concerning the translations of the prepositional idioms, the writer has carefully translated them in such away that the clumsiness is hoped to be able to be avoided.

Group 1 : The prepositional idioms of which the elements can be given their equivalents.

This means that they are still close to the original basic meanings.

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

- Defend me from my enemies.

Lindungilah daku dari musuh-musuhku.

- He roomed with a friend.

Dia sekamar dengan temannya.

To avoid the clumsiness of the translation, sometimes the preposition with is translated beyond the basic meaning.

For example: the preposition with has the equivalents such as untuk, bersama, and sometimes it is not translated.

- He was entrusted with command of the the troops.

Ia dipercaya untuk memimpin pasukan itu.

- They cannot live with each other.

Mereka tak bisa hidup bersama lainnya.

- The proposal met with strong opposition.

Usul itu mendapat tantangan yang berat.

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

The writer is aware that although Indonesian and English are of different families he tries to find the equivalents in meanings of prepositional idioms from the English words to Indonesian words. It means that the equivalents of prepositional idioms in Indonesian can be found.

The equivalents are only in meanings. By the equivalents in meanings, the whole concept of the two different languages will be understood.

In this group, there is no choice for the students except that they have to learn by heart the meanings of the prepositional idioms.

For example:

- The mother looked after the baby carefully.

Ibu itu memelihara bayinya dengan hati-hati. The students has to understand that look after is one word which means memelihara.

"look after" cannot be separated in look and after; melihat dan sesudah.

If this is done then the translation of the sentence will be meaningless.

## CHAPTER VI

## Checking The Students' Understanding.

It is important for the teacher to know how well the students can understand his teaching.

This can be done by making a test. The result of the test will be a measure whether the teacher is successful or not in presenting the material.

There are many types of checking the students' understanding. Some of them are as follows:

## 1. Multiple choice.

Preparing multiple choice tests need a lot of work. However this test is very efficient and saves a lot of time for the students to do and also for the teacher to correct it. The students are asked to circle the correct answers only. There are at least three choice available, and among these three choices it is only one choice that will be the correct answer. The following is an example of a multiple choice test.

Circle the only correct answer.

- a. He is interested 1. on listening the music.
  - 2. by listening the music.
  - 3. in listening the music.
- b. Is father angry 1. to me?
  - 2. with me?
  - 3. for me?
- c. He has an immense appetite 1. for good food.
  - 2. on good food.
  - 3. in good food.
- d. He bargain 1. with the shopkeeper.
  - 2. to the shopkeeper.
  - 3. over the shopkeeper.



## 2. Matching.

The students are tested to find the correct answer and match it with the problem.

The number of answers can be the same or can be more than the number of problems given.

The answer to be matched can be various such as finishing the sentence, the synonyms of the prepositional idioms, the opposites of the prepositional idioms, the meanings of the prepositional idioms, and the translations of the prepositional idioms.

The example of the matching exercises.

## a. Finish the sentence with the suitable answer.

1. He was mad.....(...) into the empty house.
2. The car was sold.....(...) with himself.
3. Mother is interested.....(...) by his voice.
4. The burglars broke.....(...) at her stupid joke.
5. He showed regret.....(...) in going abroad.
6. He was pleased.....(...) over our failure.
7. I know him.....(...) for buying a house.

## b. Choose the correct meaning of each prepositional idiom.

1. The trees protected us from wind. (.....) - pleased or happy.
2. All the family was glad for her. (.....) - having ability to do something.
3. I was tired from the long walk. (.....) - have trust in someone.
4. He cannot believe on me.(...) - to prevent one from.
5. Father is skilful in driving a car. (.....) - lack of power in the body after activity.

c. Choose the opposite of each prepositional idiom.

1. Defend me from my enemy. (...) decrease
2. Sylvia is clever at mathematic. (...) sure
3. The factory showed a large (...) jump from  
increase in sales.
4. He falls into a hole. (...) attack
5. Such action made me doubt (...) stupid at  
her sanity.

d. Choose the synonym of each prepositional idiom.

1. His money is adequate for the (...) unhappiness  
new car.
2. He approached the banker for (...) grateful for  
a loan.
3. He showed regret to our (...) get near for  
failure.
4. He was thankful to me for my (...) chance for  
advice.
5. There was little opportunity (...) sufficient for  
for discussion.

e. Choose the correct translation of each prepositional idiom.

1. The ship is bound for Jakarta. (...) menyombongkan
2. She pulled at the string until (...) melaksanakan  
it broke.
3. He boasted of his achievement. (...) menarik
4. You have to carry out my order. (...) milik
5. The land belongs to the city. (...) menuju ke

### 3. Completion Exercise.

This exercise is intended to check the students' memory. The students are supposed to fill the blanks with answer available. If they can answer all the questions, it means that the students can understand the use of prepositional idioms in the contexts. Here is an example of a completion exercise.

Fill in with the correct prepositional idioms available.

1. The child was.....alucky day.
2. The prisoner.....a chance to escape.
3. Please.....troubling us.
4. The butter,.....fish.
5. He.....the trip with a light heart.
6. They.....getting help from us.
7. This tool.....the car.
8. He.....the manuscript briefly.
9. She was very.....his needs.
10. She.....thirty years.

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belong in	admit to
born on	reckon to
glance over	attentive to
watch for	embark upon
smell of	cease from

### 4. Active Translation Exercise.

This exercise is intended for checking the students' understanding on the meanings of prepositional idioms and of their contexts.

This exercise will remind the students the meanings by the help of their translations. So the translation will help them in associating the meanings with their contexts.

Here is an example of an active translation exercise.

Fill in the blank with the correct prepositional idioms.

1. I have.....long.....the matter. (lama memikirkan)
2. His money was not.....for buying a car. (cukup untuk)
3. He.....many books.....the library. (meminjam dari)
4. I am..... my good health. (berterimakasih untuk)
5. It is difficult for me to.....you. (percaya pada)
6. The life of the baby.....the mother. (tergantung pada)
7. Is he.....me? (marah dengan)
8. ....me.....the enemy. (lindungi..dari)
9. I am.....being followed. (sadar)
10. One should not.....the past. (bersedih atas)

## CHAPTER VII

## CONCLUSION

The following is conclusion that the writer can get from writing this thesis.

1. Most students of Senior High School find a difficulty in learning prepositional idioms. The reason is because the mother tongue does not have what we call "prepositional idioms" which are something specific for them.

2. The translation of prepositional idioms will help the students to understand the meaning. The meaning of prepositional idioms will be a "bridge" for the students to memorize them more easily.

In other words; "the bridge" will reduce the difficulty to learn prepositional idioms.

3. There are two types of prepositional idioms according to their translation.

Group 1 is prepositional idioms of which each of elements can be given its equivalent.

Group 2 is prepositional idioms of which each of elements cannot be given its equivalent. They constitute a new meaning above them and must be translated as a whole.

4. Some techniques of teaching prepositional idioms

- a. Self defining context.
- b. Defining the prepositional idioms.
- c. Giving the opposite of the prepositional idioms.

- d. Giving the opposite of the prepositional idioms.
- e. Using pictures to explain the meaning of the prepositional idioms
- f. Using translation.

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