

AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERB IN ABANDON NOVEL AND ITS TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The researcher conducts a research with the topic An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in The Novel "Abandon" and its translation. Through this research, the researcher finds out English Phrasal Verb in novel that has been translated into Indonesian. In this research, the writer focused on what kind of English phrasal verbs that occur in the Abandon novel and the meanings its translation. The purposes of this research are to find out the difficulties encountered by the researcher in the translation of English phrasal verb and to solve the difficulties faced by the researcher in translating English phrasal verb in the Abandon Novel by Meg Cabot. This research employs descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are some of the phrasal verbs Taken from Cabot's Abandon, and its translation by Lucia Aryani. From the novel, the researcher only took thirty sentences which contain English phrasal verb randomly from first 65 pages of the novel. The result of the study shown that from 30 data, 21 data belong to level shift that consists of phrasal verb into verb and The researcher find 9 data belong to equivalence translation that consists of formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

Keywords: Phrasal verb, Translation, Equivalence, Shift

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is a communication tool for people and it is important in their daily life. One of the language in the world is English. English as an international language is used in global communication. Especially for literature in English novel which need deep translation for the readers to make the reader understand the meanings and the messages, so it is trans-

lated in to Indonesian. The researcher, conducts a research with the topic An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in The Novel "Abandon" and its translation. Through this research, the researcher finds out English Phrasal Verb in novel that has been translated into Indonesian. During the process of analyzing the researcher find out that somehow its not easy to translate English phrasal verb into Indonesia. That's why, the researcher

wants to figure out how to solve the difficulties.

The area of this research is Analysis of English Phrasal Verb. It has been chosen by the researcher in order to give contribution in translation field. The students may have difficulties in learning English because Bahasa Indonesia (L1) and English (FL) have different structure.

According to Newmark (1988) "idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring ... idiom where these do not exist in the original" (p.41). While Weissbort and Eysteinnsson (eds.) (2006) said that While a translator endeavours to give to his work all the ease of original composition, the chief difficulty he has to encounter will be found in the translation of idioms, or those turns of expression which do not belong to universal grammar, but of which every language has its own, that are exclusively proper to it (p. 193).

Strategies used to solve problems that are commonly encountered in a text Taken and adopted from Chesterman (2000, p.87-116), Memes of Translation, Paraphrase. This strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even under-translated. This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL.

Based on the background, it is interesting to conduct a research about phrasal verbs In this research, the writer focused on the phrasal verbs encountered in the novel and the meanings of those. Many kinds of phrasal verb are used this novel and it is undeniable that some of those phrasal verbs are not so common to the students. Therefore, the further analysis is about finding

out the phrasal verbs and their meaning.

1.2 Problem Formulation

The problems of this research are as follow:

- a. What are the difficulties encountered by the researcher during the process of translation English phrasal Verb?
- b. How does the researcher solve the difficulties found in the translation process?

1.3 Objective of the Research

The purposes of this research are:

- a. To find out the difficulties encountered by the researcher in the translation of English phrasal verb.
- b. To solve the difficulties faced by the researcher in translating English phrasal verb.

1.4 Previous Research

Lusken Pradesy Manik, Sudarsono, Eni Rosnija English Education Study Program, Languages and Arts Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Tanjungpura University, doing a research *An Analysis Of Phrasal Verbs In Movie "Pride And Prejudice"*. This research aims to find out the kinds of phrasal verbs encountered in movie "Pride and Prejudice" and the meanings of those phrasal verbs. The object of this research was the movie "Pride and Prejudice" 2005 version. This research was a descriptive study.

The data were collected from the conversation of the characters in the movie. There were 89 parts of the conversation. The data consist of 94 phrasal verbs encountered in the movie. The 94 phrasal verbs involve 68 verbs and 20 particles. 53 phrasal verbs have more than one meaning and 3 phrasal verbs does not have literal meaning which suit to the context. One verb can have different meaning when it is combined with different particle, so does the particle.

1.5 Scope of The Study

Based on the background, it is interesting to conduct a research about phrasal verbs. In this research, the writer focused on the phrasal verbs encountered in the novel and the meanings of those. From the novel, the researcher only took thirty sentences which contain English phrasal verb randomly from first 65 pages of the novel.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Descriptive Research

According to Cohen, et al (2000), "Descriptive research is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist; practices that prevail; beliefs, points of views, or attitudes that are held; processes that are going on; effects that are being felt; or trends that are developing. At times, descriptive research is concerned with how what is or what exists is related to some preceding event that has influenced or affected a present condition or event".

2.2 Translation

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark:1988). According to Machali (2000) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Meanwhile, Simatupang (2000), states that translation is transferring meaning from source language into target language and recreating it in TL with the most proper forms based on the structure of TL. Translating involves two languages, the source language and the target language.

2.3 Types of Translation

There three types of translation stated by Roman Jakobson (1959):

- a. **Intralingual translation** or rewording is a translation within the same language, which can involve rewording or paraphrase,
- b. **Interlingual translation** or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language or in the other words translation from one language to another,
- c. **Intersemiotic translation** or transmutation is a translation of the verbal sign by a non-verbal sign, for example music or image.

2.4 Translation Shift

Catford classified two kinds of shifts, namely level shifts and category shifts. Level shift where the SL item at one linguistic level (grammar) has at a different level (e.g lexis). Category shifts involve structure, class, unit and intra system shifts.

1. Level Shift

Shift of level is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Catford (1965) said cases of shifts from grammar to lexis are quite frequent in translation between languages.

2. Category Shift

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal or free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

- a. **Structure Shift** : Catford (1965) states that structure can be found at other rank, such as in group rank. Struc-

ture shift which involves a grammatical change between the structure of source language (SL) and target language (TL). The structures are word order shift and grammatical function shift. Structure shift focuses on changing structure of noun, subject, verb, etc.

- b. **Unit Shift** : Catford (1965) states by unit shift we mean changes of rank, that is departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different in rank in the TL. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa.
- c. **Class Shift** : Class shift occur when the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from original item (Catfors:1965). A class shift means the grouping of the constituents of a unit according to the way they operate in the structure of another unit next higher in rank.
- d. **Intra system Shift** : Intra system shift occurs when source language (SL) and target language process system which approximately corresponds formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a no corresponding term in the target language system.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research employs descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research means any kind of research procedure finding not arrived by means of statistical procedures or other mean of qualification.

3.2 Source of The Data

The data of this research are some of the phrasal verbs Taken from Cabot's Abandon, and its

translation by Lucia Aryani, Abandon Yang Terpilih.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

The steps of collecting the data are as follows:

- a. Reading the data, Abandon novel attentively.
- b. Finding and taking notes of phrasal verb.
- c. Re-typing all phrasal verbs into paper.
- d. Making a list of phrasal verb based on sentence.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

After collecting the data, then are all analyzed. The steps in analyzing the data are as follows:

- a. Note the sentences using phrasal verb,
- b. categorized according to how they were translated into Indonesian according to Translation strategies,
- c. Analyzing the data to find out the theories used by the translator to translate the source text into the target text.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research finding discusses the translation of English phrasal verb in Abandon novel and its translation.

Data Number 1

Table 1. Data number 1 in this research

Pg/Pr	ST	Pg/Pr	ST
3/1	As in the autumn-time the leaves fall off..	8/1	Seperti di musim gugur, daun berguguran...

(Taken from Cabot's Abandon, and its translation by Lucia Aryani, Abandon Yang Terpilih)

Comment:

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, **...fall off...** is a phrasal verb which means to become less; decrease. Phrasal verb

belongs to the idiomatic expressions, and ...**fall off**... is translated into a non idiomatic expression ... **berguguran**... which is a verb in Indonesian. Therefore the target language ... **berguguran**... is considered as level shift translation.

Data Number 2

Table 2. Data Number 2 in this research

Pg/Pr	ST	Pg/Pr	ST
9/5	Tearing down the hill from our new house, the breeze in my hair instantly cooling me off, all I could think about was grandma.	22/1	Saat menuruni bukit dari rumah baru kami, angin sepoi-sepoi yang meniup rambutku langsung menyejukkanku, namun yang terpikir olehku hanyalah Grandma.

(Taken from Cabot's *Abandon*, and its translation by Lucia Aryani, *Abandon Yang Terpilih*)

Comment:

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, ...**tearing down**... is a phrasal verb which means to pull or knock down a building or something. Phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions, and ...**tearing down**... is translated into a non idiomatic expression ... **saat menuruni**... which is a verb phrase in Indonesian. Therefore the target language ... **saat menuruni**... is considered as structure shift translation.

Data Number 3

Table 3. Data Number 3 in this research

Pg/Pr	ST	Pg/Pr	ST
9/6	That's what Grandma said the other day at her house when I got up off the couch,...	8/1	Itu yang Grandma katakan tempo hari di rumahnya saat aku bangun dari sofa,...

(Taken from Cabot's *Abandon*, and its translation by Lucia Aryani, *Abandon Yang Terpilih*)

Comment:

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, ...**got up**... is a phrasal verb which means to arise from bed or rise to one's feet. Phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions, and ...**got up**... is translated into a non idiomatic expression ... **bangun**... which is a verb in Indonesian. Therefore the target language ... **bangun** ... is considered as level shift translation.

Data Number 4

Table 4. Data number 4 in this research

Pg/Pr	ST	Pg/Pr	ST
27/5	Now he stood looking down at me with an expression on his face that I could only describe as concerned.	60/6	Sekarang dia berdiri menatapku dengan ekspresi wajahnya yang hanya bisa kugambarkan sebagai keprihatinan.

(Taken from Cabot's *Abandon*, and its translation by Lucia Aryani, *Abandon Yang Terpilih*)

Comment:

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, looking down means to to see something seriously. ...**looking down**... is a phrasal verb which belongs to the idiomatic expressions and is translated into a non idiomatic expression ...**menatapku**... in Indonesian Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language. Because the source language is translated correctly and appropriately in transfer of meaning into target language. The source language ...**looking down**... is translated into ...**menatapku**... Therefore the target language ...**menatapku**... is considered as formal equivalence trans-

lation, because of the message in the receptor language matches as close as possible.

Data Number 5

Table 5. Data Number 5 in this research

Pg/ Pr	ST	Pg/ Pr	ST
2/3	The man has leaned out of his ink black chariot to seize her by the waist and pull her back down into that crater with him.	6/4	Pria itu mengulurkan tangan dari kereta hitam legamnya, merenggut pinggang sang gadis dan menariknya masuk ke jurang bersamanya

(Taken from Cabot's *Abandon*, and its translation by Lucia Aryani, *Abandon Yang Terpilih*)

Comment:

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, **...back down...** is a phrasal verb which means To withdraw from a position, opinion, or commitment.. Phrasal verb belongs to the idiomatic expressions, and **...back down...** is translated into a non idiomatic expression **... menarik...** which is a verb in Indonesia, Therefore the target language...*bangun...* is considered as level shift translation.

Data Number 6

Table 6. Data Number 6 in this research

Pg/ Pr	ST	Pg/ Pr	ST
17/ 5	I could practically feel the anger coming off his body in waves.	37/ 7	Bisa dikatakan aku dapat merasakan gelombang amarah memancar dari dirinya.

(Taken from Cabot's *Abandon*, and its translation by Lucia Aryani, *Abandon Yang Terpilih*)

Comment:

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, **...coming off...** is a phrasal verb which means to happen; to take place. Phrasal verb belongs to the idio-

matic expressions, and **...coming off...** is translated into a non idiomatic expression **...memancar...** in Indonesian. The target language of the data is equivalence because the source language is translated correctly and appropriate in target language. Therefore the target language **...memancar...** is considered as dynamic equivalence translation.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion

The study was done to find out the phrasal verbs and the meanings of those phrasal verbs in novel *Abandon* by Meg Cabot. From the previous analysis, the writer draws the following conclusions. These conclusions answer the problem statements of this research. There are shifting of the phrasal verbs found in *Abandon* Novel, namely: level shift consist of phrasal verbs into verbs. Then structure shift that is phrasal verb into verb. The proceeded show that translation shifts from phrasal verb into verb is dominant. The equivalence of the data is divided into two; those are equivalent of translation and non-equivalent. And the equivalence consists of formal and dynamic equivalence. From the analysis it can be concluded that the translation of phrasal verbs found in *Abandon* novel into its translation is an equivalent translation.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests that prospective researchers who are interested in conducting a similar are encouraged to analyze translate more, so there will be more difficulty found and cover all points of the theories. It is recommended that similar studies are also carried out by using another source with a higher difficulty in words and styles such as novels or books related to medical section, bu-

siness, or law. The researcher also recommends the next researcher to translate novels or source texts that is written in Indonesian and translated it into English as the current research translated an English source text into Indonesian.

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