

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

In this part, the researcher draws conclusions concerning the research problems in the following details :

1. The data analysis of phrasal verbs used in *Cinderella* (2015) shows there are 70 different phrasal verbs within a total of 109 phrasal verbs in use. The phrasal verbs found are divided into two types which are transitive phrasal verb and intransitive phrasal verb. Transitive phrasal verb is followed directly by an object or more. On the other hand, intransitive phrasal verb are is not followed by an object. Furthermore, transitive phrasal verb is divided into two sub-types which are separable phrasal verb and inseparable or non-separable phrasal verb.

According to the data analysis, the researcher found that there are 55 transitive phrasal verbs in total. In separating the phrasal verbs into its subtypes, the researcher found 26 separable transitive phrasal verbs; and, the researcher also found 29 inseparable or non-separable transitive phrasal verbs. The data analysis also shows that there are 15 intransitive phrasal verbs found in total.

2. The researcher found out that there are 6 translation procedures used by the translator in translating the transcript of *Cinderella* (2015), namely adaptation, established equivalence, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation and reduction.

- a. Adaptation is a translation procedure replacing the cultural elements of the source language with cultural elements that have a similar or coequal equivalent in the target language. The translations, that applied adaptation as the translation procedure, show that the expressions between two languages share similarities in meaning and usage (most function as an interjection). Taking that into account, the translations appear to involve a change of a cultural reference (elements or customs of a given culture, including language variations). Changing a cultural reference can be applied when the source cultural reference does not exist in the target language. In addition to that, all expressions in the source language are reexpressed in a totally different way (e.g *slow down* into *pelan-pelan*) which turns to be acceptable, appropriate and natural for the target audience; yet, remain to preserve the meaning and in line with the context in the target language.
- b. Established equivalence is a translation procedure of using expressions recognized in the targeted language dictionary; agreed upon by certain communities; commonly used in daily basis as the equivalent of the source language text. In the translations that applied established equivalence as the translation procedure, the researcher found out that some of expressions between two languages have similarities in meaning; and some are completely different in meaning. The researcher also found out that the pairs of expressions that have similarities in meaning, appear to use the verbs

between two language as a direct or source-oriented translation (e.g. *believe in* translated into *percaya*; *come to* translated into *datang*).

Taking into account the untranslated prepositions of the source text, the researcher concludes that translation procedure being applied is not a literal translation, although some expressions appear to apply a direct translation. Yet, it is established equivalence translation which the translator used. The translation uses a recognized word or phrase available in the dictionary or agreed upon for daily use. Regarding this, recognized words or phrases are equivalents that can be the same or completely different by chance; so that the translation appear to be similar to a direct or literal translation. The researcher also concludes that the present of untranslated prepositions may be due to that there is no precise corresponding meaning in the target language; or it is considered optional in the target language.

- c. Linguistic Amplification is a translation procedure adding linguistic elements in the target language. With the reference to the data analysis, the researcher found the use of this type translation procedure in several translations of phrasal verbs. The underlying foundation of this translation procedure being applied is due to that target text needs support of another word related to the context in order to cover syntactic or lexical gaps and make implicit information explicit; or convey more meaningful message.
- d. Linguistic compression is a translation procedure synthesizing existing linguistic elements into the target language text in a simpler way. Based on

the data analysis, most of the phrasal verbs of the source language, which consists of a verb and preposition, are translated into one word in the target language. The meaning of all expressions between two languages are inaccurate. The message of the source text is conveyed into the target text in a completely different way. Yet, the translation turns to remain acceptable for the target audience to directly understand the message, although the translation can turn to be slightly out of context. The researcher also found out that the simplification of some translations are applied by paraphrasing the phrasal verb in the target language into the target language without omitting any word. The researcher concludes that the underlying reason why this translation procedure is applied, is because there are words or phrases that make sense in one language, but are completely inaccurate in another, therefore the translation requires wording to be minimized as much as possible and appropriate.

- e. Literal translation is also know as word-for-word translation. In the data analysis, the translations of phrasal verbs that applied this procedure show that the context is not involved; the structure follows the grammatical rules of target language, or there can be a slight alignment or adjustment and of the language structure. The researcher also found out that when the translation between two languages come from the same origin of language, even more so the language also share the same aspects of culture, the translation can be conducted by applying literal translation. As a result, the

usage of this procedure makes the text translation coequally appropriate in both languages.

f. Reduction is known as a translation procedure omitting or reducing any word forming the source text. Looking into the data, the researcher found out that the translator reduces a number of elements that for the source language text. The researcher also comes to a conclusion that the translator choose to cut some words or phrases that appear to be redundant or unnecessary from the source language to the target language. This also occurs because the translator faces some difficulties in translating the text whilst having the mission of conveying the intended original message without losing anything fundamental or important in the translation.

3. The researcher found out that formal equivalence occurs in 45 translations of phrasal verbs; and dynamic equivalence occurs in 64 translations of phrasal verbs used by the translator in translating the transcript of *Cinderella* (2015).

a. Formal equivalence can be found in a word-for-word, or literal translation which has the same form as the source language text. According to the data analysis, there are 45 translations of phrasal verbs that are derived directly from the source text; the translations retain the direct meaning of the text between two languages; most of them use equivalents that are recognized in dictionary; the translations are not influenced by the context or translator imbuing outputs with his own biases; and, the translations tend to concern more on preserving the lexical details. The researcher comes to a conclusion

that the target audience is familiar with the source language and culture, therefore the formal equivalence approach is applied. Moreover, with this being applied, the target audience can apply their own interpretation to the original text and consider the nuances of its meaning.

- b. Dynamic equivalence concerns on more of the core message delivered from source language to target language which means this procedure preserves the response of the reader. In other words, the reader's response to the translation should be the same as or close to the reader's response to the original.

Based on the data analysis, the translator does not appear to apply a source-oriented approach in translating the phrasal verb. Alternatively, the translator appears to involve an adjustment (according to the context given) by using an equivalents (verbs) which are natural and acceptable for the target audience. Taking that into account, the researcher concludes that the source language can differs greatly from the target language; maintaining the original lexicon of the source text with the meanings between two languages can make the translated text difficult to read; and also because target audience oftentimes is not familiar with the source language or culture so that the translator needs other turns of references (words or phrases) in order for the target audience makes sense the translation.