

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Review of Related Theories

##### 2.1.1 Definition Translation

Newmark (1988) stated “translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p.5). It means the meaning of the author’s aim when it is translated. Similar definition is also stated by Catford (1978) that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (p.20). Malmkjaer (2005) defined translation can be either full or partial translation. A full translation implies that 'all component of the SL text is replaced by TL meaning,' whereas a partial translation means that 'some sections of the SL text are left untranslated: they are merely transferred to and incorporated in the TL text,'.

The other quotation from Nida & Taber (1982) said translation means reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in the receptor language, in terms of meaning as well as in terms of language style. This is similar to what Larson (1998) conveys that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language to the target language by converting the form of the first language through the semantic structure.

As mentioned in each of the above lines, translation is the process of replacing or transferring messages, thoughts, ideas, meaning, or information from the source language to the target language. The translator's main point is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language without changing the original message's meaning.

### 2.1.2 Definition of Phrasal Verb

According to Oxford Learner's Dictionaries, verb is a word or group of words that expresses an action (such as *eat*), an event (such as *happen*) or a state (such as *exist*). The other quotation from Coghill (2003) stated that:

Verbs are words that express action. Verbs can also express states of being or conditions. Verbs express tense; that is, the time at which the action occurred. The most common verb tenses are past, present, and future, but English also has progressive and perfect forms of each of these tenses as well. Sometimes tense is expressed by a change in the form of the verb, and sometimes tense is expressed by "helping verbs" or auxiliary verbs, usually forms of *to be*, *to have*, or *to do*, which supplement the main verb.

(p. 79)

Sentences commonly include a variety of phrases and clauses. Miller (2002) states "the term 'phrase' is applied only to sequences of more than one word states in everyday usage" (p.17). A phrase is a closely related group of words that lacks both a subject and a verb. In sentences, phrases act as grammatical units, such as subjects, objects, or modifiers.

Parrott (2000) stated some main verbs need to be accompanied (usually followed) by further information such an object that is often a noun, pronoun, or a phrase which contains a noun (p.109). Lester & Beason (2019) said when a sentence contains only a single object (as is the case with most transitive verbs), that object can also be called a direct object (p.38). As Miller (2002) said in his book that direct object is an entity that is completely affected by the action of the verb.

One verb may combine with many different particles to give multiword verbs with different meaning. These are called phrasal verbs. Several experts have defined phrasal verbs in their ways. Jeff Coghill (2003) stated that “phrasal verbs are verbs that require more than one word to express their meanings” (p.132). McArthur & Atkins (1980) stated:

“Phrasal verbs are usually combinations of simple, monosyllabic verbs (put, take, get etc) and members of a set of particles (on, up, out, etc), although it may appear under certain conditions other items (direct objects, adverbs) can come between the verb and particle” (p.5)

Another expert, McCarthy (2007) stated that “English phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of a verb and a particle (an adverb or a preposition) or a verb and two particles” (p.6). According to Parrott (2000) particles are words that we use as adverbs and /or prepositions in other context (e.g. away, back, off, on, out) (p.140). This is similar to what Longman’s Phrasal Verb Dictionary (2000) stated:

A phrasal verb is a verb that consists of two or three words. Most phrasal verbs consist of two words - the first word is a verb, and the second word is a particle. The particle is either an adverb or a preposition. (p. xi)

According to King & Richard (2006) who stated that English phrasal verbs can be divided into 3 types, those are separable, inseparable, and intransitive phrasal verbs. Darwin & Gray (1999) described phrasal verbs as verbs with particle combinations that function as a single verb, both components giving up in order to create a new lexical item.

Example:

- a. SL: The room ***gave off*** a clean, sharp odor of linseed oil  
TL: ruangan itu ***menebarkan*** aroma minyak biji rami bersih dan tajam.
- b. SL: I stood, my eyes ***fixed on*** the door  
TL: Aku berdiri, mataku ***tertuju*** ke pintu itu.

As mentioned above, verb generally shows the action of the sentence and follows the subject in a declarative sentence. The word **gave** and **fixed** are the verb of the sentence, **off** and **on** are the particle that follow the verb. Phrasal verbs are formed by combining a verb with particle such as a preposition or an adverb to form a new meaning.

### 2.1.3. Type of Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs come in a variety of types, namely transitive and intransitive phrasal verbs. According to Biber et al. (2002) phrasal verbs divided into two main categories intransitive and transitive. Jeffrey Coghill (2003) divided transitive phrasal verbs into separable or inseparable. If a phrasal verb is separable, its direct object can come between the verb and the particle while inseparable phrasal verb is when its direct object comes after the verb and the particle.

#### 1. Intransitive Phrasal Verb

Intransitive phrasal verbs are verbs not followed by an object. Intransitive phrasal verb is when placing the adverb either between the verb and the particle, or after the particle. The example of intransitive phrasal verb:

- a. SL: I will **find out** for you.  
TL: Aku akan **mencari tahu** untukmu.
- b. SL: I saw her nod and **shuffle off**  
TL: Aku melihatnya mengangguk kemudian **beringsut pergi**
- c. SL: I could **get up** earlier.  
TL: aku bisa **bangun** lebih pagi.


#### 2. Transitive Phrasal Verb

Transitive phrasal verbs followed by an object. Transitive verbs are next divided into separable verbs and inseparable verbs. Separable phrasal verbs means that the object can be inserted between the verb and its particle or placed after the phrasal verbs, meanwhile in the inseparable verbs; an object cannot be inserted

between the verb and its particle, but must be placed after them. The followings are the example of transitive phrasal verbs:

#### a) Transitive Separable Phrasal Verb

Transitive Separable verbs mean those which, under certain conditions, may have an item inserted between the verb and particle (McArthur and Atkins, 2004: v).

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- a. SL: he **took off** his robe.  
TL: Ia melepaskan mantelnya.
- b. SL: She was looking in it and **knocked it over**.  
TL: Dia melihat kedalamnya kemudian **benda itu jatuh**.
- c. SL: Tanneke, **bring us up** some wine, please.  
TL: Tanneke, ambikan kami anggur.

#### b) Transitive Inseparable Phrasal Verb

Transitive inseparable phrasal verbs are when the object is only able to put after the phrasal verbs. It cannot be inserted by the object in between the words. The object must be after the words.

- a. SL: I began to **look forward** to my daily errand even more than to cleaning the studio.  
TL: Aku mulai lebih **menantikan** saat-saat pergi berbelanja daripada untuk membersihkan studio.

b. SL: Maria Thins hired a young boy to **look after** all the fires

TL: Maria Thins menyewa tenaga seorang anak laki-laki untuk **menjaga** api.

As mentioned in the previous paragraph, there are two categories of phrasal verbs: transitive phrasal verbs have a direct target, while intransitive phrasal verbs don't. The transitive phrasal verbs then are divided into separable and inseparable categories. When a phrasal verb can be separated from the verb and its particle, it is known as a separable verb. In contrast, if they are inseparable, the direct object cannot be placed in between and must come after the verb and its particle.

#### 2.1.4 Translation Strategies

According to Molina & Albir (2002), translation strategy is: "Strategies are related to the mechanisms used by translators throughout the whole translation process to find a solution to the problems they find." They also add "Strategies are the procedures (conscious or unconscious, verbal or non-verbal) used by the translator to solve problems that emerge when carrying out the translation process with a particular objective in mind." Moreover, Baker (1992) conveys that a professional translator may use some of the following strategies: (1) translation by a more general word or superordinate, (2) translation by a more neutral or less expressive word, (3) translation by cultural substitution, (4) translation using a loanword or loanword plus explanation, (5) translation by paraphrase using a

related word, (6) translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, (7) translation by omission, and (8) translation by illustration.

### 2.1.5 Types of Translation Strategies

#### 1) Translation by a more general word (super ordinate)

The use of a general word (super ordinate) to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language compared to the source language. General word is usually referred to as superordinate and the specific word as hyponym. This strategy can be used to give a general meaning or information to the target language by use a common or familiar term.

SL: I opened all the **shutters**.

TL: Aku membuka semua *jendela*.

#### 2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

This is another strategy in the semantic field, it is the translator's choice of words in a certain context, whether they are similar or different meaning between two languages. Semantic fields always change as new words and expressions are added to the language and others being dropped as they become less relevant to the needs of a linguistic community.

SL: I will prove **the old hag** wrong

TL: Akan kubuktikan bahwa *si nenek* itu salah.

The phrase *the old hag* above is translated into *nenek*, which is considered less expressive than its actual meaning, *wanita buruk rupa dan buruk hati*.



This rendering happens in order to adjust to Indonesian culture, where the younger people always keep showing their respect to the older. The literal meaning, however, implies an inherently negative and impolite expression.

### 3) Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item considering its impact on the target reader. The source-language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom or even a type of food.

SL: Pagi ini aku hendak sarapan dengan **serabi**.

TL: "I want to have *pancake* for my breakfast this morning.

### 4) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

Using loan word is particularly common in dealing with culture specific items, modern concept and buzz words. Using the loan word with an explanation is very useful when a word is repeated several times in the text. At the first time the word is mentioned by the explanation and in the next times the word can be used by its own.

SL: It is called a camera **obscura**.

TL: Namanya kamera *obscura*.

5) Translation by paraphrase using a related word

When the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in different form (class of words such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, suffixes), and when the frequency (which it used or the purpose for which it is used) with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language.

SL: He placed some things in the **leather** pouch. (adj)

TL: ia mengisi dompet kecil **yang terbuat dari kulit** itu. (konektor + v + prep + n)

6) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

This strategy is used when the source item is not lexicalized in the target language. When the meaning of the source item is complex, the translator may use to modifying a super-ordinate or focus on elaborating the meaning of the original item by unpacking the meaning.

SL: Ia menyebut **kue lapis**

TL: she mentions *sticky rice cakes with shredded coconut and palm sugar*

7) Translation by omission

This may be a drastic kind of strategy, but in fact it may be even useful to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not necessary to mention in

the understanding of the translation, translators use this strategy to avoid lengthy explanations.

SL: He placed some things in the leather pouch. **The other packages he left loose.**

TL: Ia mengisi dompet kecil yang terbuat dari kulit itu.

#### 8) Translation by illustration

This strategy can be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation and to be concise and to the point.

## 2.2 Previous Studies

To collect more information for doing the research, I read some related journals about the types of figurative language that have been conducted by several researchers.

A research by Almareta & Dr. Bena Yusuf Pelawi (2021). This research examined the translation strategy utilized to translate the phrasal verbs in a movie subtitle entitled *Inside Out*. They conducted research on determining, identifying, classifying, and analyzing some issues in translating the phrasal verbs. The analysis has two objectives; first, to recognize and understand the kinds of phrasal verbs, and the last is to find out the strategies used by the translator in translating the phrasal verbs in the subtitle of *Inside Out* movie. The researchers use qualitative descriptive research methodology. This study will use the kinds of

phrasal verb theory by (Biber et al., 2002) and Mona Baker's translation strategies (1992). In the result, the author has found the result of the study that the subtitle of Inside Out movie consists of 124 Transitive Phrasal Verbs (Separable and Inseparable) and 76 Intransitive Phrasal Verbs. I found the similarities with this thesis that is about the use of phrasal verb and the translation process with translation strategy by Mona Baker. Also, the researcher finds the differences, in this research researcher used theory of phrasal verbs by Biber and friends (1999), while I use theory phrasal verb by Jeffrey Coghill (2003). The source data that used in this journal is difference from mine. This journal using a movie subtitle in Inside out while mine is from a novel titled *Girl with a Pearl Earring*.

Second, a journal by (Dwi Indah Mutiara S., Ahmad Sofwan, & Pasca Kalisa (2017) with titled "An Analysis Of English Phrasal Verb Translation in Totto-Chan Novel: The Little Girl At The Window". The researchers were done a research about literature especially focusing on phrasal verb translation of an English novel Totto-chan: The Little Girl at the Windo to its Indonesian version entitled Totto-chan: Gadis Cilik di Jendela. The analysis has two objectives; first, to describe the strategies used in translating phrasal verb in the Totto-chan novel, and last, to describe the quality of phrasal verb translation in the Totto-chan novel. From the result of this study, the researchers concluded some findings that there are 35 data translated using idiom of similar meaning and form, 155 phrasal verbs translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 5 phrasal verbs translated by paraphrase and 5 phrasal verbs are translated by omission. I found the similarities with this journal, that is about the use of phrasal verb and the

translation process with translation strategy by Mona Baker. Also, the researcher finds the differences, in this research researchers used Nababan's theory to identify the translation quality of the phrasal verbs. The source data that used in this journal is difference from mine. This journal using a novel entitled Totto-Chan Novel: The Little Girl At The Window while mine is from a novel titled *Girl with a Pearl Earring*.

Third, another journal by Dedi Yulianto, Widhiya Ninsiana, Ahmad Subhan Roza (2019) with titled "Investigating English-Indonesian Translation of Intransitive Phrasal Verbs in Brown's Principle of Language Learning and Teaching". The concerned of this study is with the translation of intransitive phrasal verb in Brown's Principle of Language Learning and Teaching from English into Indonesian. The research was qualitative research which dealt with non-numerical data. This research was analyzed by using the techniques proposed by Cresswell. The finding results show that the accuracy level and readability level in Brown's *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching* from English into Indonesian are fair with average score 2.2. I found the similarities with this journal that is about the use of phrasal verb. Also, the researcher finds the differences, in this journal researchers only analyzed the intransitive phrasal verbs from the book and used the techniques proposed by Cresswell to show that the accuracy level and readability level of the phrasal verbs. The source data that used in this journal is difference from mine. This journal using a book entitled *Principle of Language Learning and Teaching* from while mine is from a novel titled *Girl with a Pearl Earring*.

Forth, another journal by Nahid Yarahmadzahi, Ali Beikian, & Freshteh Nadri (2013) with titled “A Study of Persian Translation of English Phrasal Verbs in Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix”. This study examined the translation procedure by Newmark (1988) and Vinay and Darblenet. Through juxtaposition of the English phrasal verbs with their Persian equivalents, the type and the frequency of the applied translation procedures were identified and calculated. The researchers used three criteria of accuracy, clarity and naturalness by Larson (1998) to assess the quality of the applied translation procedures. The results of the study showed that equivalence is the most frequent as well as the most successful translation procedure used in the Persian translations. I found the similarity with this journal, that journal is about the use of phrasal verb. Also, the researcher finds the differences, in this research researchers used Newmark’s translation procedure and Vinay and Darblenet. The source data that used in this journal is difference from mine. This journal using a novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* while mine is from a novel titled *Girl with a Pearl Earring*.

Lastly, an analyzed conducted by Slađana D. Mandić (2017) with titled “Phrasal Verbs With The Particles Down and Up in English and Their Serbian Equivalents: A Corpus Analysis”. The study examines English phrasal verbs containing the particles down and up, as well as their Serbian translation equivalents. The analysis's general objective is to identify English phrasal verbs with the particles down and up, as well as their expected Serbian equivalents in the form of prefixed verbs. Furthermore, more aims include the development of

the verbal categories of aspect and aktionsart (particularly the trait of telicity) as well as the levels of idiomaticity of English phrasal verbs and their Serbian translations. The theoretical framework used in the paper is the cognitive approach to phrasal-verb semantics. Based on the findings, the Serbian translation equivalents of English phrasal verbs with the particle *up* are commonly perfective prefixed verbs, whereas imperfective prefixed verbs are uncommon. I found the similarity with this journal, that journal is about the use of phrasal verb. Also, the researcher finds the differences, in this research researcher used translation equivalents in the form of prefixed verbs. In this journal researcher only analyzed the phrasal verbs with the particle *up* and *down*. The source data that used in this journal is different from mine. This journal using a novel entitled *Wolf Hall* by Hilary Mantel.

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework

Understanding several key research theories is critical in the context of this study, which I present as the basic frameworks and guides for readers to comply with. I have explored different types of theories relevant to the research in this theoretical review chapter. They have functioned as the important basis theories for solving research problems related to the analysis of English Phrasal Verbs in *Girl with a Pearl Earring* novel by Tracy Chevalier

I applied Jeffrey Coghill's theory of phrasal verb types to discuss and answer the first research problem that is To find out the types of English phrasal verbs that are used in the novel *Girl with a Pearl Earring*. To answer the research

question, I used Coghill's theory to identify the types of phrasal verbs, namely intransitive and transitive phrasal verbs.

I also applied the relevant theory to answer the second research question that is to identify how English phrasal verbs are translated into Indonesian in the novel *Girl with a Pearl Earring*. To answer the second research question, I used a related translation strategy provided by Mona Baker which consists of (1) translation by a more general word or superordinate, (2) translation by a more neutral or less expressive word, (3) translation by cultural substitution, (4) translation using a loanword or loanword plus explanation, (5) translation by paraphrase using a related word, (6) translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, (7) translation by omission, and (8) translation by illustration.

