

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Translation

According to Savory (1969) states that “Translation is made- possibly by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions” (p.13). it implies that Translation probably would be made in the same idea but with different verbal expressions. According to Mc.Guire (1980) states that “Translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted” (p.2). it implies that Translation is interpreting the source language text into the target language with the aim of ensuring that the external meaning of the two languages is the same and ensuring that the composition of the source language is maintained as close as possible, but not so

close.

According to Brislin (1976) states that “Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the

languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf”. These definitions above imply that translation is involving two languages which is source language (SL) and the target language (TL). And translation is the term on transferring the idea form one language to another language as close as possible.



2.1.2 Translation Technique

Translation technique is a procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. According to what Molina and Albir, (2002) stated that *“there are translation techniques such as”* state that *“there are 8 adaptation, discursive, generalization, amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transportation, and variation”*. In this research, the researcher will analyze with 4 translation technique:

- a. **Literal Translation** is a technique for translation something word-for-word from the Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL).
- b. **Linguistic Compression** is a technology for linguistic editing that recognizes or extracts Source Language (SL) text's linguistic nuances.
- c. **Transposition Translation** is a technique for peer evaluation that converts grammatical categories of the English language, such as converting a word into a phrase. Because of the strong interlanguage correspondence between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL), This technique is typically use.

d. Reduction Translation is reducing the amount of information in the Source Language (SL) that is translated into the Target Language (TL). The message in the text written in the Source Language (SL) must not be altered by information compression process.

2.1.3 Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb is the combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories a verb and a particle, such as an adverb or a preposition to form a single semantic unit on a lexical or syntactic level. In other words, the meaning is non-compositional and thus unpredictable. Phrasal verbs that include a preposition are known as prepositional verbs and phrasal verbs that include a particle are also known as particle verbs.

Phrasal verbs are differentiated from other classifications of multi-word verbs and free combinations by criteria based on idiomatic-city, replacement by a single-word verb, WH-question formation and particle movement. According to Wishon and Burk (1980) “Phrasal verbs are combinations of verb plus particles that regularly occur together and usually have a meaning of their own different from either of the

components parts”. And according to Crowell (1964), two-word verb is “a combination of a verb and particle, which together have a different meaning from the customary meanings of the two words.” (p.401). based on these explanations, the researcher conclude that phrasal verb is two or three words, verb as the first word and put preposition or adverbs or both after the verb, it can be transitive, intransitive.

2.1.4 Types of Phrasal Verb

In English grammar, a phrasal verb is basically a phrase that consists of the verb along with a preposition or an adverb. You can see that the phrasal verbs create the meaning that is very different from the meaning of the verbs on its own. They are generally two-words long and also sometimes have three words. There are two categories of phrasal verbs: transitive phrasal verbs and intransitive phrasal verbs. The most typical phrasal verbs are transitive verbs. Phrasal verbs that directly follow their objects are known as transitive phrasal verbs.

There are two categories of transitive phrasal verbs: separable and inseparable, according to Broukal (2005, p. 238).

a. Transitive Phrasal Verb

A phrasal verb that generally requires an object in the sentence is called a transitive phrasal verb. If in case there is no object then the sentences cannot express the complete meaning or sense of the sentence. For example:

- The staff carried on with their work even after the arrival of the manager.
- The hailstorm and landslides brought about a huge disaster.

a.1 Separable Phrasal Verb

The most typical phrasal verbs, according to Broukal (2005, p238), are separable phrasal verbs.

The particle can appear before or after the noun object in separable phrasal verbs. For Example:

- You can **switch off** the lights.
You can **switch** the lights **off**.
- Mohan will **pick up** you from the Bandra bandstand.

Mohan will **pick you up** from the Bandra bandstand.

a.2 Inseparable Phrasal Verb

According to Broukal (2005, p238), the particle always occurs before the object in inseparable phrasal verbs. A noun or pronoun object usually comes after the particle in inseparable phrasal verbs. For

Example:

- Sheeja always **looks after** her children.
- The patient **passed away** in the hospital.

b. Intransitive Phrasal Verb

In the case of intransitive phrasal verbs, we can say that they do not require an object in the sentence to make it sound complete. Intransitive phrasal verbs don't take an object, according to Broukal (2005, p237). Intransitive phrasal verbs show that without an object, the sentence can make complete sense. For instance, you can observe the sentences given below that do not have any object in them but still, they can express the correct meaning of the sentence. For Example:

- The patient in the hospital **passed away** yesterday.
- The mice **ran away**.

2.1.5 Translation Quality

One of the translation evaluations is accuracy, which deals with the proper transmission of the message from the source language to the destination language. According to Nababan in 2012, The result of good translation can be categorized as a good translation if it consisted of good accuracy, acceptably, and also readability.

Table 2.1 Translation Accuracy Assesment Instrument

Translation Accuracy Assesment Instrument		
Translation Category	Score	Indication
Accurate	3	The target text accurately conveys the meaning of the source text's words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. There are no false interpretations.
Less Acurate	2	The target text accurately conveys the meaning of the source text's words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. However, meaning continues to be distorted (ambiguity or deletion that distracts the meaning)
Inaccurate	1	The target text does not accurately convey the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences from the source text.

According to Nababan, accuracy aspect has the weight which the highest than the other aspect, it is adjusted to the basic concepts of the translation process as the process of transferring the message (accuracy) of the source language text into the target language.

The researcher draws the conclusion that the translation outcome must be natural and understandable based on the given explanation. Because the Nababan theory is more detailed and simpler to understand in its application, the researcher decided to apply it based on the translation accuracy that has been discussed previously.

2.2. Previous Studies

In this research, I take three previous research studies which have a relation with this research. The first one is written by Puji Astuti from University of Muhammadiyah Malang (2005) which titled AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERB USED IN THE LYRICS OF ELVIS PRESLEY'S SONGS. The problems of the study are to find the phrasal verb used in Elvis Presley's songs. Four songs are taken as a sample because these songs are representative enough for the twenty-four songs packed in one album "From the Heart". The second one written by Yuda Riski Gunawan from Universitas Sumatera Utara (2014) which titled A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERBS FOUND IN FALL OUT BOY'S SELECTED SONGS. The problems of the

study are also to phrasal verb used in Fall out Boy's songs. The researcher used 15 data from several Fall out Boy albums. Third one is written by Sattar Obaid Habeeb from University of Baghdad (2020) which titled PHRASAL VERBS IN AGATHA CHRISTIE "THE ABC MURDERS": A SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS. The researcher used data from the ABC murders. To differentiate with the studies above, this research is focused on the Quality translation of the song from NCT127's English song lyrics which are "Regular" from the NCT #127 Regular-Irregular – The 1st Album, "Highway to Heaven" from the Highway to Heaven (English Version) – Single, "Cherry Bomb", "What we Talking about" from Up Next Session: NCT 127, "Let's Shut up and Dance" from Let's Shut Up and Dance – Single, and also "So Am I" from So Am I (feat. NCT 127) – Single.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The purpose of this research is to know the Phrasal Verb that is available on NCT127's "Regular", "Highway to Heaven", "Cherry Bomb", "Now we Talking about", and "Shut up and Dance" song lyrics. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. also, to know which translations that is being used by the cc for NCT 127 channel in YouTube. And but not least no find out the quality of the translation that has been shown to the viewers for years.

As Brislin (1976) said “In general, translation is the transfer of messages and ideas from the source language to the target language, no matter whether in written or non-written form, already has a written system or not, or whether one or both languages are in the form of sign language.”

(p.1). in translating a text to another text there is a technique of translation. According to Baihaqi (2017) stated that translation procedure is a “practical step in analyzing and solving the problems in translation practice”

