

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb according to McCarthy and O'Dell (2017) is a type of multi-word verb that consists of a base verb and one or more particles. Phrasal verbs are verbs that are formed by joining two or three words. (for example, come up with, look forward to, look up to, put up with, etc), namely a combination of verbs and prepositions or a combination of verbs and adverbs that generate a distinct meaning. When two words of a phrasal verb are separated, they have a distinct meaning than when the two words are combined into one. According to Crowell (1964:401) defines a phrasal verb as a verb that consists of a main verb followed by one or more particles or prepositions, which together function as a single semantic unit. The meaning of the phrasal verb is frequently idiomatic and may be unpredictable based on the meanings of its constituent parts. The phrasal verb "give up," for example, indicates to surrender or give up attempting, yet the meanings of the individual words "give" and "up" do not communicate this meaning when used independently. In English, phrasal verbs are frequent and serve a significant role in both spoken and written communication.

Biber (1999) stated that phrasal verb as “multi-word verbs that consist of a base verb followed by one or more particles, and act as a single semantic unit.”. The particles in a phrasal verb can be adverbs or prepositions, and they can be separable or inseparable from the base verb. Phrasal verb are commonly employed in both daily conversation and writing in English. They are widely used in social media, newspaper, books, music and other literary works. Phrasal

verbs are common in less formal English, but you will also hear or see and need to use them in more contexts (McCarthy & O'Dell 2017, p.6). A phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: a verb and an adverb or preposition (Wyaat,2006, p.4).This means that the phrasal verb is formed from a verb and preposition or adverb.

Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell (2017) mention a similar statement that, “Phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of a verb and particle (a preposition or adverb) or verb and two particles (an adverb and preposition, as in get on with or look forward to)” (p.6). It may be deduced from this definition that phrasal verb is a combination of verbs and particles. They say particles is small word that you already know as prepositions or adverbs.

According to Azar (1989) “The term phrasal verb refers to a verb and preposition which together have a special meaning” (p.26). It may be concluded from the previous explanation that a phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition or adverb with different meanings. Phrasal verbs have their distinct significance since their meaning cannot be deduced from the component or from a combination of verb and adverb or particle directly. Phrasal verbs cannot be translated word by word because they produce a new meaning when the verb combined with a preposition or adverb (particle). For example: “look for” this phrasal verb is made of verb and particle and if we translate it word by word it will become “melihat untuk” but the well translated is “mencari”.

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2.1.2 Types of Phrasal Verb

There are several common types of phrasal verbs that we can understand which provide different uses and understandings. Phrasal verbs can be identified into two types. There are two types of phrasal verbs: intransitive and transitive. The statement might lead to the conclusion that there are two kinds of phrasal verbs:

1. Transitive phrasal verb

Transitive phrasal verb is a phrasal verb that can have a direct object. according to Stagebreg as cited in Wahyudi (2015), transitive phrasal verb has a direct object (transitive verb + O).

For Example: *I knocked over the vase*

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

A. Separable Phrasal Verb

According to Hart's (1999) Separable phrasal verb structures are usually made up of a phrasal verb and a particle. The particle can be separated from the verb using other content words or phrases. However, when there are no content words, the particle and verb form a non-separable phrasal verb structure. Some particles are never separated from the verb.

For Example: *I got off the train*

B. Inseparable Phrasal Verb

Inseparable phrasal verbs are verb phrases that consist of a verb and a particle that always go together.

For Example: We **ran into** each other

Broukal (2005) states that inseparable phrasal verbs are verbs that have a preposition or particle that cannot be separated. This means that an inseparable phrasal verb is not two separate words. Wyatt (2006) also supported this statement, stating that the object must come after the particle in inseparable phrasal verbs.

C. Intransitive Phrasal Verb

Intransitive phrasal verbs are verb phrases consisting of verbs and particles that do not require an object to complete their meaning. In intransitive phrasal verbs, the particle is used to express additional meaning to the verb and is usually not followed by an object.

For Example: *Stand up, Go away, Come in, Fall down, Wake up. Watch out!*

D. Transitive-Prepositional Verb

According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2017), transitive-prepositional verbs are verbs with a preposition or particle that take a direct object. Most transitive-prepositional verbs take an object particle rather than a traditional preposition.

For Example: She put the vase **on** the table, He pushed the chair **into** the kitchen, The boys broke the window **with** a baseball bat.

2.1.3 Definition of Translation

Translations can be identified in various ways based on people's views. The relation to researcher topic is identified as, translation based on the Cambridge Dictionary (2022), translation

is defined as : (1) either something that is translated or the process of translating something from one language to another, (2) as well as the activity or process of changing words in other words in other language that have the same meaning, (3) as well as the activity or process of changing writing or speech from one language into another.

According to Leech (1983) translation refers to a specific approach to translation, a prominent British linguist and expert in the fields of Translation Studies. This method highlights the necessity of considering the cultural, linguistic, and social elements that influence the source and target texts during the translation process. According to Nida and Taber (1982), translation is defined as "the transfer of the meaning of a text from one language into another."

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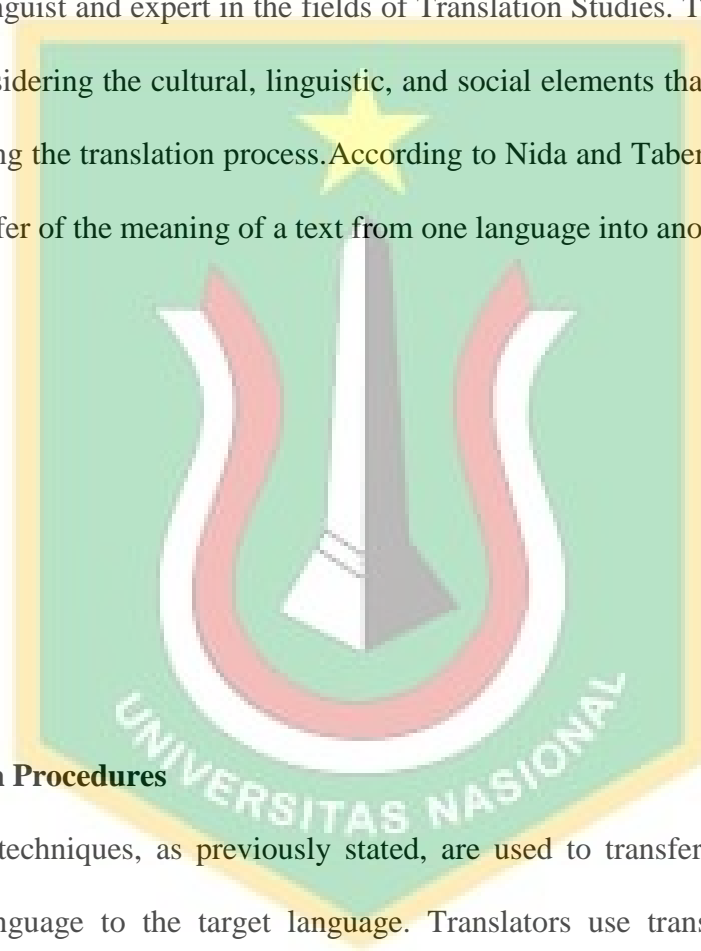
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2.1.4 Translation Procedures

Translation techniques, as previously stated, are used to transfer the meaning of text from the source language to the target language. Translators use translation procedures to formulate the meaning equivalence. According to Molina and Albir (2002), there are eighteen translation procedures, which can be viewed below:

1. Adaptation

This technique is known as the cultural adaptation technique. This technique is done by replacing the existing cultural elements in SL with similar cultural elements in SL. This



can be done because the cultural elements in the SL are not found in the SL, or the cultural elements in the SL are more familiar to the target readers. This technique is the same as the cultural equivalent technique. For Example, “*temperature dropped in winter*” into Indonesian, “*suhu turun di musim dingin*”.

2. Amplification

Translation technique by making explicit or paraphrasing information that is implicit in SL. This technique is the same as explicit, addition, and explicative paraphrasing. For example, “*people share love on Valentine’s day*” into Indonesian “*orang-orang saling berbagi kasih di hari kasih sayang*”.

3. Borrowing

The translation technique is done by borrowing terms from SL. This technique is also divided into two types, namely pure borrowing techniques and naturalized borrowing techniques with modifications to spelling or pronunciation. The official dictionary in the SL serves as a guideline for determining whether a word or expression is borrowed or not. For instance, the translation of English “*COVID-19 is a virus that has caused a worldwide pandemic.*”, into Indonesian, “*COVID-19 adalah virus yang menyebabkan pandemi di seluruh dunia*”.

4. Calque

The translation technique is done by translating SL phrases or words literally. It is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. For example, the English translation *Vice chairman* for the Indonesian *Wakil ketua*.

5. Compensation

Compensation has almost the same concept as transposition. However, this transfer is influenced by stylistic elements. For instance, the translation of English “*Kill two birds with one stone*”, into Indonesian “*memecahkan dua masalah dalam satu tindakan*”.

6. Description

Description refers to replace terms or expressions in SL with a description of form and or function in TL. For example, to translate English “*we try Sushi at a family restaurant*” into Indonesian “*kami mencoba makanan khas Jepang yang terbuat dari nasi yang dicampur berbagai lauk dan digulung dengan rumput laut di restoran keluarga*”.

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is a translation technique that aims to achieve temporary equivalence. Basically, this technique is the result of the creativity of the translator, and the equivalence achieved is often out of context. This technique is usually used to translate book titles or movie titles. For example, the English translation of “*Boyfriend for sale*”, into Indonesian “*Pacar untuk dijual*”.

8. Established Equivalence

Established Equivalent is the use of common terms in the target language. This technique is used based on the existing context. For example, to translate the English expression “*best regards*” into “*salam*” in Indonesian.

9. Generalization

Generalization is done using more general terms. In the source language, the terms used are specific terms, while in the target language the terms used are more general. For example, to translate “*his apartment is very cheap but noisy*”, into, “*tempat tinggalnya*

sangat murah tapi berisik” in Indonesian. It happens because there is no expression that has the same meaning in Indonesian, so the translator translated it into more general.

10. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is the addition of linguistic elements to the target language. In fact, these linguistic elements are not present in the source language. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, for example, to translate the English expression “*Once upon the time, in a peaceful kingdom*” into Indonesian as “*Suatu hari, di kerajaan yang damai*”.

11. Linguistic Compression

The opposite of linguistic amplification, linguistic compression is the compaction of linguistic elements. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, for example, to translate the English question “*a strict diet*”, into, “*diet ketat*” in Indonesian.

12. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a word-for-word translation. For example, “*Twin tower*”, as, “*Menara kembar*”.

13. Modulation

Modulation is a change of point of view but still refers to the same meaning. For example, “*I’ve never met him*”, into, “*Saya belum pernah bertemu dengannya*”.

14. Particularization

As opposed to generalization, particularization refers to the use of more specific terms. In the source language, the writer uses general terms while the translator transfers them into more specific terms. For example, “*We visit our grandma home town by air*

transportation”, into, *“Kami mengunjungi kampung halaman nenek dengan naik pesawat”*.

15. Reduction

The opposite of amplification, reduction is the compaction of information done to reduce or limit the information. For example, *“My family will be here this morning”*, into, *“Keluargaku akan datang”*.

16. Substitution

Almost the same as adaptation, substitution is the replacement of linguistic elements to paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. For example, to translate the gesture of waving your hand as *“Good bye”*. It is used above all in interpreting.

17. Transposition

Transposition refers to changing grammatical or structural elements. For example, *“My husband is Polish”* translated into Indonesian as *“Suami saya orang Polandia”*.

18. Variation

Variation techniques are used by replacing linguistic or paralinguistic elements which then affect aspects of linguistic diversity such as language style, dialect, etc. For example, *“Hello, handsome?”*, into, *“Halo, cowo?”* in Indonesian.

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2.2 Previous Studies

The first study is from Putri, Aprilia Salsabila (2022) in “An Analysis of Translation Technique of Phrasal Verb in The “It Ends with Us””. Her research aimed to find the phrasal verb in the SL and TL. This research analyzed the types of phrasal verb, translation technique of phrasal verb, and quality assessment of phrasal verb translation. Her research was designed in a

descriptive qualitative study that used a translation test to collect data. Based on the results of this study, (1) there were 55% transitive phrasal verbs (21.25% separable and 33.75% inseparable) and 45% intransitive phrasal verbs. (2) The translators applied five translation techniques: established equivalent, transposition, discursive creation, compensation, and particularization. (3) The accuracy, acceptability, and readability based on the impact of translation technique is 2.95. The quality with inaccurate, unacceptability, and unreadability is not found in the data. Meanwhile, the difference between her research and my research was that I don't use a quality assessment.

The second study was from Ratna Wulandari (2015) in "An Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Abandon Novel and its Translation" In this research, the writer focused on what kind of English phrasal verbs occur in the Abandon novel and the meanings its translation. The purposes of this research were to find out the difficulties encountered by the researcher in the translation of English phrasal verbs and to solve the difficulties faced by the researcher in translating English phrasal verbs in the Abandon Novel by Meg Cabot. This research employed descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research were some of the phrasal verbs Taken from Cabot's Abandon, and its translation by Lucia Aryani. The difference between her research and my research was that I analyzed the translation techniques, meanwhile, the purpose of her research is to find out her difficulties by her in the translation of English phrasal verbs and to solve the difficulties faced by her in translating English phrasal verb in the Abandon Novel by Meg Cabot. Her results study's findings, 21 of the 30 data points relate to level shift, which consists of phrasal verb into verb and her discovers 9 facts related to equivalence translation, which includes formal and dynamic equivalence.

The third study was from Risda Afifah (2022) in “An Analysis of Phrasal Verb Translation in Novel All the Bright Places by Jenniver Niven”. Her research attempted 18 to focus on phrasal verb translation in the novel All The Bright Places by Jennifer Niven. She analyzed the types of phrasal verbs, strategies for translation of phrasal verbs, and translation quality assessment of phrasal verb translation. Out of 25 data taken. Acceptability, and readability have a score of three. as a result, the translation of phrasal verbs in this novel is accurate, acceptable, and readable. The difference between her research and mine is that I analyze the translation techniques by Molina Albir (2002) meanwhile she analyzed the translation strategies.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research purposed to analyze the translation of phrasal verb found in the series Interview with The Vampire. The analyses focus on types of phrasal verbs, and techniques of translation. To analyze the types of phrasal verbs, I used McCarthy and O’Dell (2017), in which they classified phrasal verbs into 3 types, namely Intransitive, Transitive, Transitive Separable. To support the theory, I used Wyatt (2006), in which he classified phrasal verb are a type of verb in English that comes from combination of a verb and a preposition. I analyzed this research based on the theory of translation procedures by Molina Albir (2002) which categorizes into 18 types, namely: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Established Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistics Amplification, Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition.