

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB IN *THE KING OF TORTS* BY JOHN GRISHAM AND ITS TRANSLATION



RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in
English Department

by

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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2009**

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In Indonesia, there are many books which written in English. Those books are restricted not only to science and technology but also to literary works. It can be through such as poems, prose, novels, and books of self-identity and self development. Especially novel, it is one of literary works that most of people read it. There are many foreign novels in Indonesia, especially English novels. To make the readers understand the story, it is necessary to be translated them into Indonesian language.

To do translation, a translator has to master the relevant language, both the source language and the target language. It is done to make a good translation, which is able to transfer the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). In other hand, translation plays an important role to solve the problem of Interlingua communication.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent of textual material in another language (TL). Therefore, the aim of translation is how to make equivalent both of SL and TL. In other word, translation is an activity of transferring ideas or message from the source language (SL) into target language (TL) to make equivalent meaning. In translating texts, a translator should cover the author ideas, thought, and message then expresses them in the target language without changing the core

of the author's message. Thus, translation can be said not an easy things to do. Sometimes, a translator finds some difficulties and problem to comprehend both source and target language. It is because every language has its own rules and system, likewise English and Indonesian too. As translator, he should make it equivalence. Here, the translator can't avoid the translation shift. The translation shift means as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to TL. The shift here might be a word in source language translated into word, phrase and clause or even sentence in the target language.

This phenomenon occurs throughout the translation literature not to mention novel translation. In this research, the writer analyzes the translation shifts of phrasal verb in *The King of Torts* by John Grisham. A phrasal verb is a combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, which preposition and adverb are particle, any of which are part of the syntax of the sentence, and so are complete semantic units. In other hand, phrasal verb is a verb followed a particle (variously described as a preposition, an adverb, or some combination of the two). Sentences, however, may contain direct and indirect objects in addition to the phrasal verb. Phrasal verbs are particularly frequent in the English language.

To narrow the study, the writer analyzes phrasal verb found in "*The King of Torts*" novel. Based on this novel the writer finds translation shift of phrasal verb such as:

SL: He grabbed his briefcase and hurried away.

TL: *Ia menyambar tas dan bergegas pergi.*

In the example above, the word hurried away is a phrasal verb. It is made of verb hurried and particle away. Although the word away is included in a kind of adverb, but in the sentence above it function as a particle, which is not separated with the verb hurried. Therefore, from the combination between verb and particle make a new lexical grammatical namely phrasal verb. The word hurried away is translated into Indonesia to be bergegas pergi. The word bergegas pergi is verb phrase. So that, based on analysis, there is a shift from phrasal verb into verb phrase. This is classified into level shift on translation.

Based on an example above the writer is interested in analyzing the translation analysis of phrasal verb in *The King of Torts* by John Grisham. His research entitled TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB IN *THE KING OF TORTS* BY JOHN GRISHAM AND ITS TRANSLATION.

B. Previous Study

In this case, the writer discusses the previous research about translation that has been conducted by some researchers. Nurahmi (UMS, 2007) with her research entitled *An Analysis of Translation Shifts of Derivative Noun in John Grisham's Novel the Summons and Its Translation*. The problems of her research are what are the derivative nouns and the translation shifts of derivative noun in John Grisham's the *Summons* and its translation. The result of data analysis shows that, she finds 130 data, 79,23% belong to category

shift and 20,77% belong to level shift. Related to translation shift, she finds two kinds of translation shifts, namely: category shift and level shift. In category shift, there are four shifts of derivative noun. They are noun into adjective, noun into adverb, noun into noun, and untranslated noun. In level shift, there are six translation of derivative noun, namely: noun into noun phrase, noun into verb phrase, noun into adjective phrase, noun into adverb phrase and noun into clause.

The research above is different from the writer, because the data are different. The writer takes the phrasal verb while Nurahmi takes the derivative noun as the data.

The second research was done by Fitriana (UMS, 2007) with her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Commissive Utterances in Sidney Sheldon's Windmills of The God into Kincir Angin Para Dewa by Iriana M. Susetyo and Widya Kirana*. The problems of her research are how are the accurateness and the politeness equivalence in translation analysis of commissive utterance in *Sedney Sheldon's Windmills of the God into Kincir Angin Dewa* by Iriana M. Susetyo and Widya Kirana. The recently her research shows that there are 11 or 94,12% are accurate translation and 7 or 5,88% inaccurate translation. Related to politeness equivalence, the writer finds four politenesses in the novel and its translation. They are bald report, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

The research above is different from the writer, because the data are different. The writer takes the translation analysis of phrasal verb while Firiana takes the translation the analysis of Commisive Utterance as the data.

C. Problem Statements

Regarding to the research background, the proposed problem statements are as follows:

1. What are the translation shift of phrasal verb in the novel of *The King of Torts* and its translation?
2. How are the equivalence of phrasal verb in the novel of *The King of Torts* and its translation?

D. Objective of the Study

Related to the problem statements, the writer determines the objectives of the research as follows:

1. To classify the translation shift of phrasal verb in the novel of *The King of Torts* and its translation
2. To describe the equivalence of phrasal verb in the novel of *The King of Torts* and its translation

E. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the research only on the translation of phrasal verb in *The King of Torts* and its translation. This designed is to get the best result of the study with effective and energy.

F. Benefit of the Study

The writer expects that the result of the study gives beneficial for:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of the research expected to be able to dedicate more inspiration to the next researcher to hold further research.

2. Practical Benefit

a. The English Teachers

The result of the study might be useful for additional information in teaching translation concerning phrasal verb.

b. The English Students

The result of this research can be useful as additional information in learning translation especially in phrasal verb.

c. The Translators

The result of the study can be a reference in translating works dealing with phrasal verb.

G. Research Paper Organization

The organization of the research is given in order to the readers understand the content of the paper easily. The writer organizes this paper into several chapters:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It elaborates the notion of translation, translation process, translation shift, equivalence in translation, and part of speech.

Chapter III is research method. It displays type of research, the object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, and the techniques of data analysis.

Chapter IV is research result and discussion. The research result is divided into the translation shift of phrasal verb and its equivalence.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.