

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE USED IN THE *FREEDOM WRITERS* MOVIE WRITTEN BY RICHARD LAGRAVENESE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji analisis terjemahan pada frase kata kerja yang digunakan dalam Film *Freedom Writers* karya Richard Lagravenese. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengklasifikasikan variasi terjemahan frase verba bahasa Inggris dalam Film the *Freedom Writers* dan mendeskripsikan akurasi terjemahan frase verba bahasa Inggris dalam Film the *Freedom Writers*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Objek kajiannya adalah kata-kata yang merupakan frase verba dan variasi terjemahan yang muncul. Penelitian ini membahas frase verba dan variasi terjemahan yang terdapat dalam film The *Freedom Writers*. Jenis data dalam penelitian ini adalah data tertulis. Datanya adalah semua frase kata kerja dalam Film the *Freedom Writers*. Sumber data berupa dokumen yang diambil dari film berjudul The *Freedom Writers*. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Peneliti menggunakan triangulasi untuk menentukan keabsahan data. Penelitian ini menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman dalam menganalisis data, yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan atau verifikasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variasi terjemahan frase verba bahasa Inggris yang ditemukan dalam *Freedom Writers* Movie peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat 4 variasi terjemahan frase verba bahasa Inggris, yaitu terjemahan penuh, terjemahan parsial, terjemahan total, dan terjemahan terbatas. Keakuratan terjemahan frase kata kerja bahasa Inggris dalam Film *Freedom Writers* menunjukkan bahwa terjemahan dikatakan akurat jika terjemahan dianggap akurat jika isi/pesan teks sumber asli tersampaikan secara akurat ke tingkat sasaran. Namun, terjemahan tersebut dianggap kurang akurat jika isi kalimat sumber tersampaikan ke kalimat sasaran, meskipun tidak secara keseluruhan.

Kata Kunci: Film *Freedom Writers*, Variasi Terjemahan, Verb Phrase.

Abstract

This study examines the translation analysis on verb phrase used in the *Freedom Writers* Movie Written by Richard Lagravenese. The objective of this study to classify the translation variations of English verb phrase found in The *Freedom Writers* Movie and describe the translation accuracy of English verb phrase found in The *Freedom Writers* Movie. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the words which are verb phrase and the translation variation appeared. This research will deal with the verb phrase and the variation of translation found in The *Freedom Writers* Movie. The type of data in this research is the written data. The data are all verb phrases in The *Freedom Writers* Movie. Data source is the document taken from movie entitled The *Freedom Writers*. In this research, the researcher will use documentation as the data collection technique. The researcher use triangulation to determine the validity of data. This study use Miles and Huberman model in analyzing data, they are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. The result show that the translation variations of English verb phrases found in the *Freedom Writers*

Movie the researcher found that there are 4 translation variation of English verb phrases, those are full translation, partial translation, total translation, and restricted translation. The translation accuracy of English verb phrases in the *Freedom Writers* Movie shows that the translation is said to be accurate if the translation is considered accurate if the content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target level. However, the translation is considered less accurate if the content of the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally.

Keywords: *Freedom Writers* Movie, Translation variation, Verb Phrase.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language has been very important for our life in the world because the language is used as a means of communication. It is a sign to identify of things in the world according to the society and it is also needed for human being to exchange information, goods and services. According to Aileen, et all (2005: 7) “we use language to convey information to each other, to ask about opinion or interpretation, to express our feeling to each other”. In other words, language is a means of interaction. It is produced to convey expression of our feeling and thoughts. The way for expressing our feelings used language, and language has two types, which are written and spoken. Language as spoken language can be realized in oration, dialogue, presentation, etc. Language as written language can be realized in letter, news, short message, short story, novel, etc.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Translation is not just changing words from one language to another language. It needs a special skill so that the result of the translation becomes natural and easy to understand. According to Sutopo, A (2017, p.1) translation as a process, is always unidirectional, namely, it is always performed in a given direction ‘from’ a Source Language (henceforth abbreviated as SL) ‘into’ a Target Language (TL). Nida and Taber (1982, p.33) distinguish translation process into three stages, they are: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. In translation structure there are many kinds of word class which can be learn. Such as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, numeral, article, and interjection. One of them is verb. Verb is the most complex part of speech. Carnie (2008, p.72) defines the Verb Phrase is one of the category headed by the Verb; minimally a VP consist of a single verb. Its language is very useful because it will give the science especially to translator about its important friction in course of translation.

Translation always related to term of its transfer of meaning, SL and TL discussion, cultural of languages, translation process and also equivalent of words. Translation as transfer of language from source language to target will yield the good translation if a translator has

the following supported criterion: (1) mastering of source language (SL) and target language (TL) well, and (2) mastering material to be translated.

Nowadays, there are many English movie that are translated into Indonesian. Each language has a certain distinctive characteristics which give it special character and so do English and Indonesian. Here the researcher is interested to find out the translation variations and analyze accuracy translations used in movie “The *Freedom Writers*”. *Freedom Writers* is a 2007 American drama film written and directed by Richard LaGravenese and starring Hilary Swank, Scott Glenn, Imelda Staunton, Patrick Dempsey and Mario. The reason why the researcher chooses to analyse this movie, because the *film Freedom Writers* is based on a true story and the book actually exists. In addition, what is interesting is that the holocaust victims who appear in this film are really victims, not actors, so when the holocaust victims explained their experiences, the students really listened with enthusiasm, not just acting. Furthermore, a translator, in translating a text, has to make some variations to achieve the closest meaning in both languages (SL and TL), for example:

1. SL: Dozens of police *are running down* the streets
TL: Puluhan polisi *meninggalkan* jalanan
2. SL: We're *telling* anybody who's in downtown South Central
TL: Kami *laporkan* bagi yang berada di pusat kota bagian selatan
3. SL: I *was waiting* for my father to take me to the bus
TL: Aku *menunggu* ayahku mengantarku ke bus

In the three examples above, all source languages are included in the verb phrase because the verb consists of more than two words, namely are and was (auxiliary verb) and running down, telling, waiting (main verb with an additional -ing suffix) which functions as verb "in progress". In the target language of the three examples above, there is a translation variation process from verb phrase (SL) to verb (TL). Three examples above belong to Intra System Shift that is high level to lower level. In this case, the source language consists of more than one word and then translated becoming just one word. From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research entitled “A Translation Analysis on Verb Phrase used in the *Freedom Writers Movie*”.

Also, there are several previous studies which have been conducted in the different studies on linguistic analysis of translation especially on translation techniques and accuracy. The first study had been conducted by Diah Supatmiwati (2016) about Translation Shift of Verb and Sentence Style from English into Bahasa Indonesian. The result showed that in order to maintain the meaning, shift is needed in translating and there also some factors play

important role in the process of transferring. One of the factors is choosing the style. From the above explanation we can see that there some shifts in translating English to Bahasa Indonesia. In Bahasa Indonesia passive is more common style in writing report or scientific article.

The second study had been conducted by Dedy Yulianto (2018) about An Analysis of Intransitive Phrasal Verb Translation in Brown's Principle of Language Learning and Teaching from English into Indonesian. 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. The total of intransitive phrasal verbs are 17 with details: 2 sentences of accurate translation (12%); 3 sentences of inaccurate translation (18%); 12 sentences of less accurate (70%) while the readability level shows that there is 0 of readable translation; 15 sentences of less readable (88%); 2 sentences of not readable translation (12%).

The third study had been conducted by Metta Dian Setyaningsih (2007) about An Analysis of Translation Variations of Compound Nouns and Derivational Adjectives In "English For Cooking" Written By Lynne Visutskie And Els Belanger. The results of the research indicate that the compound nouns in the ST are translated into various ways in the TT i.e. into the simple nouns (23.80%), into the compound nouns (50%), into the noun phrase (19%), into the verbal clause (2.40%) and into the un-translated compound nouns (4.80%). Meanwhile, the derivational adjectives are translated into more various ways in the TT i.e. into simple adjectives (18.20%), into derivational adjectives (22.70%), into noun phrases (4.50%), into nouns (4.50%), into prepositional phrase (4.50%), into verbs (13.60%), into verbal phrase (4.50%), into adjectival phrases (9.40%), into noun clause (4.50%), into un-translated derivational adjectives (13.60%). The translation of the compound nouns is considered accurate since the mean score given by the respondents is 1.77 (on the score 1-4; 1 being very accurate, 2 being accurate, 3 being inaccurate, and 4 being very inaccurate). The translation of the derivational adjective is also considered accurate under the same accuracy rating, of which the mean score is 1.74. It indicates that both translations convey all the meanings of the compound nouns and the derivational adjectives transferred into the TT.

2. METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research, which the objective of the research itself is to describe the actual user of language for communication. Moleong (2010, p.6) states that qualitative research is descriptive; it means that the data collected in qualitative research are in form of words and image and the findings in the form of a description, not a number. In this research paper, the researcher aims to determine the research object, data and data sources,

method of collecting data and method of analysing data by using a descriptive method, the researcher wants to analyse Verb Phrase in Translation in *The Freedom Writers* Movie both in Indonesian and English.

The object of the study is the words which are verb phrase and the translation variation appeared. This research will deal with the verb phrase and the variation of translation found in *The Freedom Writers* Movie. The type of data in this research is the written data. The data are all verb phrases in *The Freedom Writers* Movie. Data source is the document taken from movie entitled *The Freedom Writers*. In this research, the researcher will use documentation as the data collection technique. Arikunto (2010, p.22) stated that a documentation method can be meant as finding data using book, transcript, agenda, and the others. Then, to study the document the researcher will use content analysis. According to Moleong (2010, p.219) “the most general technique to utilizing the document is content analysis”. According to Bung in (2007, p.155) Content analysis is a research technique for making replicable inferences, and validity data with the context. Content analysis is related to communications or the content of communications. In this research, the researcher use triangulation to determine the validity of data. In this research, the researcher used theory triangulation. The researcher used Martin Haspelmath (2001) theory of word class, Carnie (2008) theory of verb phrase, and Larson (1998) theory of translation accuracy. In this research, the researcher used Miles and Huberman model of technique of data analysis.

3. RESULTAND DISCUSSION

3.1 The Translation Variations of English Verb Phrases Found in *The Freedom Writers* Movie

The data of this research was the English verb phrases found in *The Freedom Writers* Movie. The researcher found 47 data. The data had been found were rechecked to make sure the finding data was true. Here are the translation variations of English verb phrases found in *The Freedom Writers* Movie:

3.1.1 Full Translation

12/00:14:01/TFW

SL : Something was coming.

TL : Sesuatu telah datang.

14/00:15:09/TFW

SL : Yeah, I saw you.

TL : Ya, aku melihatmu.

20/00:29:45/TFW

SL : Close the workbooks.

TL : Tutup buku tugasnya.

From the examples above, it can be seen that the entire text is submitted to the Translation process, that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material. It can be said that the examples above is included in full translation.

3.1.2 Partial Translation

19/00:28:58/TFW

SL : Give it to me.

TL : Berikan padaku.

From the example above, it can be seen that some parts of parts of the SL text are left untranslated, there was the word “it” in source language, but in target language there is no translation of the word. It can be said that the examples above is included in partial translation.

3.1.3 Total Translation

01/00:00:36/TFW

SL : Dozens of police/ are running down/ the streets.

TL : Puluhan polisi/ meninggalkan/ jalanan.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *running down* is translated into *meninggalkan*. *Running down* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *meninggalkan*. *Running down* in here is the predicate of the subject *dozen of police* and it is followed by the compliment *the streets*.

02/00:00:38/TFW

SL : Smoke/ *reigned over*/ the entire city.

TL : Asap/ menutupi/ semua kota

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *reigned* is translated into *menutupi*. *Reigned over* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menutupi*. *Reigned over* in here is the predicate of the subject *smoke* and it is followed by the compliment *the entire city*.

03/00:00:58/TFW

SL : looters/ *have struck*/ many businesses

TL : penjarah/ menyerbu/ banyak pertokoan

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *have struck* is translated into *menyerbu*. *Have struck* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menyerbu*. *Have struck* in here is the predicate of the subject *looters* and it is followed by the compliment *many businesses*.

04/00:02:07/TFW

SL : I/ *was waiting for*/ my father/ to take me/ to the bus.

TL : aku/ menunggu/ ayahku/ mengantarku/ ke bus

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *waiting for* is translated into *menunggu*. *Waiting for* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menunggu*. *Waiting for* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *my father to take me to the bus*.

05/00:02:19/TFW

SL : I/ *saw*/ the war/ for the first time

TL : aku/ melihat/ perang/ untuk pertama kalinya

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *saw* is translated into *melihat*. *Saw* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *melihat*. *Saw* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *war for the first time*.

06/00:02:29/TFW

SL : They/ *took*/ my father/ for retaliation

TL : Mereka/ membawa/ ayahku/ karna dendam

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *took* is translated into

membawa. *Took* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *membawa*. *Took* in here is the predicate of the subject *They* and it is followed by the compliment *my father for retaliation*.

07/00:02:49/TFW

SL : They/ *beat*/ you/ so you won't break

TL : Mereka/ menghajar/mu/ hingga kau tak bisa melawan

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *beat* is translated into *menghajar*. *Beat* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menghajar*. *Beat* in here is the predicate of the subject *They* and it is followed by the compliment *you so you won't break*.

08/00:03:36/TFW

SL : We/ *fight*/ each other/ for territory

TL : Kami/ berkelahi/ satu sama lain/ karna wilayah.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *fight* is translated into *berkelahi*. *Fight* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *berkelahi*. *Fight* in here is the predicate of the subject *we* and it is followed by the complement *each other for territory*.

09/00:03:42/TFW

SL : We/ *fight*/ for what is ours.

TL : Kami/ bertarung/ untuk diri kami sendiri.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *fight* is translated into *berkelahi*. *Fight* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *berkelahi*. *Fight* in here is the predicate of the subject *we* and it is followed by the compliment *for what is our*.

13/00:15:05/TFW

SL : Mrs. Gruwell, he/ *just took*/ my damn bag!

TL : Mrs.Gruwell, dia/ baru saja ambil/ tasku!

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *just took* is translated into *baru saja ambil*. *Just took* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *baru saja ambil*. *Just took* in here is the predicate of the subject he and it is followed by the compliment *my damn bag*.

15/00:17:21/TFW

SL : I/ pretty much *run*/ the computer data department.

TL : Aku/ cukup banyak mengakses/ data lembaga di komputer.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *run* is translated into *mengakses*. *Run* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *mengakses*. *Run* in here is the predicate of the subject I and it is followed by the compliment *the computer data department*.

16/00:20:18/TFW

SL : I/ *have up*/ on the board.

TL : Aku/ sudah menulisnya/ ke papan tulis.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *have up* is translated into *sudah menulis*. *Have up* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *sudah menulis*. *Have up* in here is the predicate of the subject I and it is followed by the compliment *on the board*.

18/00:26:53/TFW

SL : I've/ *spoken*/ to the police.

TL : Aku sudah/ bicara/ dengan polisi.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted

translation. used on the example above, *spoken* is translated into *bicara*. *spoken* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *bicara*. *spoken* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *to the police*.

21/00:30:04/TFW

SL : I/ *saw*/ a picture/ just like this once in a museum.

TL : Aku/ lihat/ gambar/ seperti ini sekali di museum.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *saw* is translated into *lihat*. *Saw* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *lihat*. *Saw* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *a picture*.

22/00:30:40/TFW

SL : Everybody/ *looked down*/ on them.

TL : Semua orang/ memandang rendah/ mereka.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *looked down* is translated into *memandang rendah*. *Looked down* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *memandang rendah*. *Looked down* in here is the predicate of the subject *they* and it is followed by the compliment *on them*.

23/00:30:44/TFW

SL : Until/ one man/ decided/ *to give*/ them some pride

TL : Sampai/ seseorang/ memutuskan/ untuk memberi/ mereka rasa bangga.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *to give* is translated into *untuk memberi*. *To give* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *untuk memberi*. *To give* in here is the predicate of the subject *one man* and it is followed by the compliment *some pride*.

24/00:30:54/TFW

SL : They/ *took over*/ countries.

TL : Mereka/ ambil alih/ negara-negara

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *took over* is translated into *ambil alih*. *Took over* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *ambil alih*. *Took over* in here is the predicate of the subject *they* and it is followed by the compliment *countries*.

25/00:31:05/TFW

SL : they/ *wiped out*/ everybody they didn't like

TL : mereka/ sapu bersih/ semua orang yang mereka tak suka.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *wiped out* is translated into *sapu bersih*. *wiped out* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *sapu bersih*. *Wiped out* in here is the predicate of the subject *they* and it is followed by the compliment *everybody they didn't like*.

28/00:52:33/TFW

SL : I/ *looked down*/ to see/ that one of my friends had blood coming out of his back and his mouth.

TL : Aku/ merunduk/ untuk lihat/ bahwa salah satu temanku berdarah dengan tersengal-sengal keluar dari mulutnya.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *looked down* is translated into *merunduk*. *Looked down* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *merunduk*. *Looked down* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment to see that one of my friends had blood coming out of his back and his mouth.

29/00:52:39/TFW

SL : The next day, I/ *pulled up*/ my shirt and got strapped with a gun

TL : Keesokan harinya, aku/ buka/ bajuku/ dan kuliliti pistolnya.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL

phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *I pulled up* is translated into *buka*. *Pulled up* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *buka*. *Pulled up* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment my shirt.

30/00:52:42/TFW

SL : I/ *found*/ in an alley by my house.

TL : Aku/ *nemu*/ di sebuah lorong rumahku.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *found* is translated into *nemu*. *Found* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *nemu*. *Found* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *in an alley by my house*.

31/00:56:28/TFW

SL : you/ *united*/ them and that's a step.

TL : anda/ *menyatukan*/ mereka dan itu kemajuan.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *united* is translated into *menyatukan*. *United* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menyatukan*. *United* in here is the predicate of the subject *you* and it is followed by the compliment *them and that's a step*.

32/00:57:39/TFW

SL : I'm/ *thinking*/ trips.

TL : Aku/ *berpikir*/ tentang touring.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *thinking* is translated into *berpikir*. *Thinking* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *berpikir*. *Thinking* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *trips*.

33/00:58:22/TFW

SL : You/ *play*/ tennis/ with Evan on Saturdays.
TL : Kau/ bermain/ tenis/ dengan Evan di hari Sabtu.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *play* is translated into *bermain*. *Play* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *bermain*. *Play* in here is the predicate of the subject *you* and it is followed by the compliment *tennis*.

34/01:12:27/TFW

SL : My moms/ *kicked me out*/ when I got jumped into the gang life.
TL : Ibuku/ mengusirku/ ketika aku masuk dalam kehidupan geng.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *kicked me out* is translated into *mengusirku*. *Kicked me out* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *mengusirku*. *Kicked me out* in here is the predicate of the subject *my mom* and it is followed by the compliment *when I got jumped into the gang life*.

35/01:13:07/TFW

SL : My mother/ *was crying and begging, asking*/ for more time as if she were gasping for her last breath of air.
TL : Ibuku/ *menangis dan memohon, minta*/ waktu lebih seolah-olah dia terengah-engah di akhir hela nafasnya.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *was crying and begging, asking/ for* is translated into *menangis dan memohon, minta*. *was crying and begging, asking/ for* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menangis dan memohon, minta*. *was crying and begging, asking/ for* in here is the predicate of the subject *my mom* and it is followed by the compliment *for more time*.

36/01:13:16/TFW

SL : She/ *held me*/ as tight as she could
TL : Dia/ memegangku/ dengan kencang sebisanya.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL

phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *held me* is translated into *memegangku*. *held me* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *memegangku*. *Held me* in here is the predicate of the subject *she* and it is followed by the compliment *as tight as she could*.

37/01:13:19/TFW

SL : Her tears/ *hit*/ my shirt like bullets and told me we were being evicted.

TL : Air matanya/ menghujam/ bajuku seperti peluru dan dia memberitahuku bahwa kami diusir.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *hit* is translated into *menghujam*. *Hit* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menghujam*. *Hit* in here is the predicate of the subject *her tears* and it is followed by the compliment *my shirt like bullets*.

38/01:13:40/TFW

SL : "I/ *looked up*/ at the sky, waiting for something to happen.

TL : Aku/ menatap/ langit, menunggu sesuatu terjadi.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *looked up* is translated into *menatap*. *Looked up* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *menatap*. *Looked up* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *at the sky*.

39/01:13:54/TFW

SL : The bus/ *stops*/ in front of the school

TL : Bus/ berhenti/ di depan sekolah.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *stops* is translated into *berhenti*. *Stops* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *berhenti*. *Stops*

in here is the predicate of the subject *the bus* and it is followed by the compliment *in front of the school*.

40/01:13:58/TFW

SL : I'm/ *wearing*/ clothes from last year, some old shoes and no new haircut.

TL : Aku/ *kenakan*/ pakaian dari tahun kemaren, beberapa sepatu lama dan tak ada potongan rambut baru.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *wearing* is translated into *kenakan*. *Wearing* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *kenakan*. *Wearing* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *clothes from last year*.

42/01:14:31/TFW

SL : I/ *walk*/ into the room and feel as though all the problems in life are not so important anymore.

TL : Aku/ *melangkah*/ ke dalam ruangan dan merasa seolah-olah semua masalah dalam hidup tak begitu penting lagi.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *walk* is translated into *melangkah*. *Walk* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *melangkah*. *walk* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *into the room*.

43/01:14:39/TFW

SL : I/ *am*/ home

TL : Aku/ *pulang*/ ke rumah.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *am* is translated into *pulang*. *am* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *pulang*. *am* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *home*.

44/01:31:45/TFW

SL : I/ *told*/ you/ he was playing the video game.

TL : Aku/ sudah bilang/ padamu, dia sedang bermain video game.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *told* is translated into *sudah bilang*. *told* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *sudah bilang*. *told* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *you he was playing the video game*.

45/01:31:51/TFW

SL : he/ *got all whacked*/ because he lost the game, and then he started shouting and all, threatening everybody.

TL : dia/ memukul-mukul/ karena ia kalah main dan kemudian dia mulai berteriak dan sebagainya, mengancam semua orang.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *got all whacked* is translated into *memukul-mukul*. *got all whacked* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *memukul-mukul*. *got all whacked* in here is the predicate of the subject *he* and it is followed by the compliment *because he lost the game*.

46/01:43:33/TFW

SL : I/ *teach*/ freshman and sophomore years.

TL : Aku/ mengajar/ siswa kelas 1 dan siswa kelas 2.

From the example above, it can be seen that SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology. It can be said that the examples above is included in total translation. Based on the example above, *teach* is translated into *mengajar*. *Teach* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *mengajar*. *Teach* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *freshman and sophomore years*.

3.1.4 Restricted Translation

10/00:09:48/TFW

SL : I/ *give*/ this bitch a week.

TL : Aku/ bayar/ betina ini seminggu.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no

replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *give* is translated into *bayar*. *give* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *bayar*. *give* in here is the predicate of the subject *I* and it is followed by the compliment *this bitch a week*. The word *this/ bitch* above is translated into *betina/ ini*.

11/00:12:08/TFW

SL : He/ *teaches*/ Junior English and the Distinguished Honors Classes.

TL : Ia/ *mengajar*/ Bahasa Inggris Menengah Atas dan kelas unggulan.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *teaches* is translated into *mengajar*. *teaches* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *mengajar*. *teaches* in here is the predicate of the subject *he* and it is followed by the compliment *Junior English and the Distinguished Honors Classes..* The word *Junior/ English* above is translated into Bahasa Inggris/ Menengah Atas.

17/00:25:17/TFW

SL : This shit/ *took*/ my damn money!

TL : Sialan ini/ *mengambil*/ uangku!

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *took* is translated into *mengambil*. *took* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *mengambil*. *took* in here is the predicate of the subject *this shit* and it is followed by the compliment *my damn money*. The word *This/ shit* above is translated into *sialan/ ini*.

26/00:31:23/TFW

SL : They'd also/ *publish*/ scientific evidence

TL : Mereka juga akan/ *terbitkan*/ bukti ilmiah.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no

replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *publish* is translated into *terbitkan*. *publish* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *terbitkan*. *publish* in here is the predicate of the subject *they* and it is followed by the compliment *scientific evidence*. The word *scientific/ evidence* above is translated into *bukti/ ilmiah*.

27/00:46:31/TFW

SL : I/ will/ *lock*/ this cabinet at the end of every class.

TL : Aku/ akan/ *mengunci*/ lemari ini diakhir pelajaran kelas.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *lock* is translated into *mengunci*. *lock* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *mengunci*. *lock* in here is the predicate of the subject I and it is followed by the compliment *this cabinet at the end of every class*. The word *this/ cabinet* above is translated into *lemari/ini*.

41/01:14:26/TFW

SL : I/ *receive*/ my schedule and the first teacher is Mrs. Gruwell in Room 203.

TL : Ku/ *terima*/ *jadwalku* dan guru pertamaku adalah Ibu Gruwell di ruang 203.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *receive* is translated into *terima*. *receive* is included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *terima*. *receive* in here is the predicate of the subject I and it is followed by the compliment *my schedule*. The word the first/ teacher above is translated into *guru/ pertamaku*.

47/01:54:21/TFW

SL : Their/ *reading*/ scores, their writing has markedly improved, Ms. Campbell.

TL : Mereka/ *membaca*/ angka, tulisan mereka ternyata membaik, Ms.Campbell.

From the example above, it can be seen that at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar. It can be said that the examples above is included in restricted translation. Based on the example above, *reading* is translated into *membaca*. *reading* is

included in the category of verb, it is translated into verb *membaca*. *reading* in here is the predicate of the subject they and it is followed by the compliment score. The word their/ writing above is translated into tulisan/ mereka.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 4 translation variation of English verb phrases found in The *Freedom Writers* Movie, they are full translation, in a full Translation the entire text is submitted to the Translation process, that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material, the researcher found as much 3 data, partial translation, some parts of the SL text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text, either because they are regarded as "untranslatable" or for the deliberate purpose of introducing local color into the TL text or even because they are so common and frequently used that translation is not needed, the researcher found as much as 1 data, then total translation, In total translation SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. This replacement entails the replacement of SL phonology/ graphology by TL phonology/ graphology, the researcher found as much 36, and the last is restricted translation, restricted Translation at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of SL grammar by equivalent TL grammar, but with no replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar, the researcher found as much 7 data.

3.2 The Translation Accuracy of English Verb Phrases Found in The *Freedom Writers* Movie

3.2.1 Accurate

The translation is said to be accurate if the translation is considered accurate if the content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target level. Based on the data analysis in the first finding, it can be seen that the verb phrase included in the accurate category are:

Table 1. List of Accurate Translation in *Freedom Writers* Movie

Code		Sentences
01/00:00:36/TFW	SL	: Dozens of police are <i>running down</i> the streets.
	TL	: Puluhan polisi <i>meninggalkan</i> jalanan.
02/00:00:38/TFW	SL	: Smoke <i>reigned over</i> the entire city.
	TL	: Asap <i>menutupi</i> semua kota
03/00:00:58/TFW	SL	: looters <i>have struck</i> many businesses
	TL	: penjahar <i>menyerbu</i> banyak pertokoan

04/00:02:07/TFW	SL	: I was <i>waiting</i> for my father to take me to the bus
	TL	: aku <i>menunggu</i> ayahku mengantarku ke bus
05/00:02:19/TFW	SL	: I <i>saw</i> the war for the first time
	TL	: aku <i>melihat</i> perang untuk pertama kalinya
06/00:02:29/TFW	SL	: They <i>took</i> my father for retaliation
	TL	: Mereka <i>membawa</i> ayahku karna dendam
07/00:02:49/TFW	SL	: They <i>beat</i> you so you won't break
	TL	: Mereka <i>menghajarmu</i> hingga kau tak bisa melawan
08/00:03:36/TFW	SL	: We <i>fight</i> each other for territory
	TL	: Kami <i>berkelahi</i> satu sama lain karna wilayah.
09/00:03:42/TFW	SL	: We <i>fight</i> for what is ours.
	TL	: Kami <i>betarung</i> untuk diri kami sendiri.
11/00:12:08/TFW	SL	: He <i>teaches</i> Junior English and the Distinguished Honors Classes.
	TL	: Ia <i>mengajar</i> Bahasa Inggris Menengah Atas dan kelas unggulan.
12/00:14:01/TFW	SL	: Something was <i>coming</i> .
	TL	: Sesuatu telah <i>datang</i> .
13/00:15:05/TFW	SL	: Mrs. Gruwell, he just <i>took</i> my damn bag!
	TL	: Mrs.Gruwell, dia baru saja <i>ambil</i> tasku!
14/00:15:09/TFW	SL	: Yeah, I <i>saw</i> you.
	TL	: Ya, aku <i>melihatmu</i> .
15/00:17:21/TFW	SL	: I pretty much run the computer data department.
	TL	: Aku cukup banyak <i>mengakses</i> data lembaga di komputer.
17/00:25:17/TFW	SL	: This shit took my damn money!
	TL	: Sialan ini <i>mengambil</i> uangku!
18/00:26:53/TFW	SL	: I've <i>spoken</i> to the police.
	TL	: Aku sudah <i>bicara</i> dengan polisi.
20/00:29:45/TFW	SL	: <i>Close</i> the workbooks.
	TL	: <i>Tutup</i> buku tugasnya.
21/00:30:04/TFW	SL	: I <i>saw</i> a picture just like this once in a museum.

	TL	: Aku <i>lihat</i> gambar seperti ini sekali di museum.
22/00:30:40/TFW	SL	: everybody <i>looked down</i> on them.
	TL	: semua orang <i>memandang</i> rendah mereka.
23/00:30:44/TFW	SL	: Until one man decided to <i>give</i> them some pride
	TL	: Sampai seseorang memutuskan untuk <i>memberi</i> mereka rasa bangga.
24/00:30:54/TFW	SL	: They <i>took over</i> countries.
	TL	: Mereka <i>ambil alih</i> negara-negara
25/00:31:05/TFW	SL	: they <i>wiped out</i> everybody they didn't like
	TL	: mereka <i>sapu bersih</i> semua orang yang mereka tak suka.
26/00:31:23/TFW	SL	: They'd also <i>publish</i> scientific evidence
	TL	: Mereka juga akan <i>terbitkan</i> bukti ilmiah.
27/00:46:31/TFW	SL	: I will <i>lock</i> this cabinet at the end of every class.
	TL	: Aku akan <i>mengunci</i> lemari ini diakhir pelajaran kelas.
28/00:52:33/TFW	SL	: I <i>looked down</i> to see that one of my friends had blood coming out of his back and his mouth.
	TL	: Aku <i>merunduk</i> untuk lihat bahwa salah satu temanku berdarah dengan tersengal-sengal keluar dari mulutnya.
29/00:52:39/TFW	SL	: The next day, I <i>pulled up</i> my shirt and got strapped with a gun
	TL	: Keesokan harinya, aku <i>buka</i> bajuku dan kuliliti pistolnya.
30/00:52:42/TFW	SL	: I <i>found</i> in an alley by my house.
	TL	: Aku <i>nemu</i> di sebuah lorong rumahku.
31/00:56:28/TFW	SL	: Well, you <i>united</i> them and that's a step.
	TL	: Yaa anda <i>menyatukan</i> mereka dan itu kemajuan.
33/00:58:22/TFW	SL	: You <i>play</i> tennis with Evan on Saturdays.
	TL	: Kau <i>bermain</i> tenis dengan Evan di hari Sabtu.
34/01:12:27/TFW	SL	: My moms <i>kicked</i> me out when I got jumped into the gang life.

	TL	: Ibuku <i>mengusirku</i> ketika aku masuk dalam kehidupan geng.
35/01:13:07/TFW	SL	: My mother was <i>crying</i> and <i>begging</i> , <i>asking</i> for more time as if she were gasping for her last breath of air.
	TL	: Ibuku menangis dan memohon, minta waktu lebih seolah-olah dia terengah-engah di akhir hela nafasnya.
36/01:13:16/TFW	SL	: She <i>held</i> me as tight as she could and cried
	TL	: Dia <i>memegangku</i> dengan kencang sebisanya dan menangis.
37/01:13:19/TFW	SL	: Her tears <i>hit</i> my shirt like bullets and told me we were being evicted.
	TL	: Air matanya <i>menghujam</i> bajuku seperti peluru dan dia memberitahuku bahwa kami diusir.
38/01:13:40/TFW	SL	: "I <i>looked up</i> at the sky, waiting for something to happen.
	TL	: Aku <i>menatap</i> langit, menunggu sesuatu terjadi.
39/01:13:54/TFW	SL	: The bus <i>stops</i> in front of the school
	TL	: Bus <i>berhenti</i> di depan sekolah.
40/01:13:58/TFW	SL	: I'm <i>wearing</i> clothes from last year, some old shoes and no new haircut.
	TL	: Aku <i>kenakan</i> pakaian dari tahun kemaren, beberapa sepatu lama dan tak ada potongan rambut baru.
41/01:14:26/TFW	SL	: I <i>receive</i> my schedule and the first teacher is Mrs. Gruwell in Room 203.
	TL	: <i>Kuterima</i> jadwalku dan guru pertamaku adalah Ibu Gruwell di ruang 203.
42/01:14:31/TFW	SL	: I <i>walk</i> into the room and feel as though all the problems in life are not so important anymore.
	TL	: Aku <i>melangkah</i> ke dalam ruangan dan merasa seolah-olah semua masalah dalam hidup tak begitu penting lagi.
	SL	: I <i>told</i> you he was playing the video game.

44/01:31:45/TFW	TL	: Aku sudah <i>bilang</i> padamu, dia sedang bermain video game.
	SL	: Well, he <i>got all whacked</i> because he lost the game, And then he started shouting and all, threatening everybody.
45/01:31:51/TFW	TL	: Yaa dia <i>memukul-mukul</i> karena ia kalah main dan kemudian dia mulai berteriak dan sebagainya, mengancam semua orang.
	SL	: I <i>teach</i> freshman and sophomore years..
46/01:43:33/TFW	TL	: Aku <i>mengajar</i> siswa kelas 1 dan siswa kelas 2.
	SL	: Their <i>reading</i> scores, their writing has markedly improved, Ms. Campbell.
47/01:54:21/TFW	TL	: Mereka <i>membaca</i> angka, tulisan mereka ternyata membaik, Ms.Campbell.

3.2.2 Less accurate

The translation is considered less accurate if the content of the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally. Based on the data analysis in the first finding, it can be seen that the verb phrase included in the accurate category are:

Table 2. List of Less Accurate Translation in *Freedom Writers* Movie

Code		Sentences	Better translation
10/00:09:48/TFW	SL	: I <i>give</i> this bitch a week.	Give → pay
	TL	: Aku <i>bayar</i> betina ini seminggu.	
16/00:20:18/TFW	SL	: I <i>have up</i> on the board.	Have up → have written
	TL	: Aku <i>sudah menulisnya</i> ke papan tulis	
19/00:28:58/TFW	SL	: Give it to me.	Give is → berikan itu
	TL	: Berikan padaku.	
32/00:57:39/TFW	SL	: I'm <i>thinking</i> trips.	Thinking → thinking of
	TL	: Aku <i>berpikir</i> tentang touring.	

43/01:14:39/TFW	SL	: I am home	Am home → I'm going
	TL	: Aku pulang ke rumah.	home

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 2 categories of the translation accuracy of English verb phrases found in *The Freedom Writers* Movie, they are accurate and less accurate. The researcher found 42 data are included in the accurate category, which means that content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target level. Then researcher found 5 data are included in the less accurate category, which means that the content of the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally. The researcher found the word *give* which translates to *bayar*, it would be more appropriate if the word *give* was replaced with the word *pay*. Then the researcher found the word *have up* which translated into *menulis*, it would be more appropriate if the word *have up* was replaced with the word *have written*. Then the researcher found the word *give it* which translated into *berikan*, it would be more appropriate if the word *berikan* was replaced with the word *berikan itu*. Then the researcher found the word *thinking trips* which translated into *berpikir tentang touring*, it would be more appropriate if the word *thinking trips* was replaced with the word *thinking about*. Then the researcher found the word *I am home* which translated into *aku pulang kerumah*, it would be more appropriate if replaced with the word *I'm going home*.

4. CLOSING

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that; first, to classify the translation variations of English verb phrases found in the *Freedom Writers* Movie the researcher found that there are 4 translation variation of English verb phrases found in The *Freedom Writers* Movie, those are full translation as much as 3 data, partial translation as many as 1 data, total translation as much as 36 data, and restricted translation as much as 7 data. Second, to describe the translation accuracy of English verb phrases found in the *Freedom Writers* Movie the researcher found that the translation is said to be accurate if the translation is considered accurate if the content/ message of the original source text is accurately conveyed to the target level. However, the translation is considered less accurate if the content of the source sentence is conveyed to the target sentence, even though not totally.

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