

INTRODUCTION

Translating is more than an activity of converting the source language to the target language. The translator must think deeper about the intention of each sentence translated in order to get full intention of the sentence. Translation is not only a process of changing language but also a replacing a message from source language to the target language.

Translating novels is very different from translating scientific writing which sticks to the literal meaning. Translating novels challenges the translators to interpret the intention of the author and require reading the story in the source novel. The words in the novel may have different meanings from the dictionary. The translator must have adequate reference about the storyline.

One of the word levels that is commonly used in novels is phrasal verbs. According to Hillutenin (1999), “A phrasal verb in present day English is a verb that takes a complementary particle which is an adverb or preposition resembling a particle, to complete the sentence”. Verb is the main part of the sentence building. One verb conveys the meaning of one’s message with exact words while phrasal verbs may have different literal meanings. Andrea Rosalia (2012) stated that phrasal verbs are a combination of a verb and prepositional or adverbial particle, in which the combination often takes on a meaning. In the grammatical point of view, phrasal verbs are formed by combining verbs as the main particle and preposition as the modifier.

It can be concluded that the meaning of phrasal verbs are from the two morphemes which are the verb and the particle will create a meaning.

To help the researcher convey the meaning of each phrasal verb, The English Phrasal verbs are also classified in three types of phrasal verbs by (Morgan, 1997):

- a) **Literal phrasal verbs:** The meaning of a literal phrasal verb is based on the meaning of the two morphemes, For example, “You’ll **bleed out** faster.” – “nantu kau *kehilangan darah* lebih cepat”
- b) **Aspectual phrasal verbs:** the verbs are based on the meaning of the phrasal verb. The adverbial particle is used to emphasize the action from beginning and continue until the action is done, for example:

“We took off.” (Take has **the sense of 'start** a trip or journey'),

“He fixed up the toys.” (He fixed them **until** they were **completely fixed**)

“They walked on.” (They **continued walking**).

Figurative phrasal verbs: The meaning is based on a metaphorical extension of either the literal or aspectual phrasal verb that makes the figurative meaning apparent, for example; “She hung up the phone.” (Originally phones were on the wall(literal) and one hangs up when finished(aspectual

The translator needs to be able to choose the appropriate translation. The translation techniques followings are proposed by Moentaha (2006) are elaborated as follows:

- a) **Literal Translation:** Literal translation refers to a method to render text from one language to another by following closely the form of the source language. Literal translation shall provide fluent and accurate translation that is easily comprehended by the readers of the target language. For example, “Sooner or later the weather will change” – “Lebih cepat atau lambat cuaca akan berubah.”
- b) **Substitution:** Word substituting is needed when the word from SL is not known in the TL. The unknown word can negatively impact the target language lexically. The translator finds the unknown word with additional resources in various way.
- c) **Free Translation:** Free translation technique is the way to translate the real picture of the text which results in a comparison of a situation in the TL. Commonly, this way of translation is more receivable because the sense of the text is delivered well. For example, “I kissed her,” – “**Saya telah mencetak sebuah ciuman pada bibirnya yang merah.**”
- d) **Paraphrase:** A paraphrase is a restatement of the meaning of a text or passage using other words. Paraphrasing and translation were considered to be unconnected language processing tasks. For example, “You are desperate, full of fancies and wilful” – “**Kamu terus kehilangan akal, membayangkan segala yang menyeramkan dan tidak mau mendengarkan orang lain.**”

- e) **Replacement:** Replacement is to replace the grammatical unit, particular lexical, and the structure of sentences of SL. The replacement is taken because the cultural gap is found in the SL. The classes of replacement are:
- 1) **Replacement in word of class** is a part of replacement technique in the level of word in order to make the translation result understandable for the reader. This technique allows the part of speech change from SL to TL. e.g. “**better** living conditions and **shorter** working hours” – “*perbaiki* syarat-syarat kehidupan dan *pengurangan* jam kerja.”
 - 2) Replacement parts sentences replaces the SL to the TL in the structure of syntax. The most common way of this technique is by changing active sentence in the SL to passive sentence in TL. e.g. “*Temanku menjemputku* di stasiun” – “**I was met by my friend.**”
 - 3) Replacement lexical is done by the translator by replacing the word from SL to TL in order to get broader meaning. The common way is by replacing the SL word to its comparison in TL. e.g. “A new city **is taking shape there-**” – “Di sana *sedang dibangun* kotabaru.”
- f) **Antonymic Translation:** Antonymic translation is the replacement of words in one language with antonyms in other languages followed by transformation of SL to negation sentence in TL. For example; **take your time** – *Jangan terburu-buru.*
- g) **Additions:** This technique is to add lexical to the TL text by adding certain words without adding or subtracting the meanings in the source language. The meaning is expressed in the target text in other ways. For example; “Our country proposed **a peace treaty.**” – “Negeri kami mengusulkan *menandatangani perjanjian damai.*”
- h) **Omissions / Dropping:** This is in contrast to the addition technique, the elimination technique is to remove abundant words and without the aid of abundant words, the contents of the information in the source text can still be conveyed into the target text as a whole. For example, “I heard a rumor it’ll **go up** for sale soon,” – “*kudengar kabar tanah itu akan dijual,*”
- i) **Syntactic Derivation:** Derivation is the process of forming various syntactic constructs in SL by transforming through essence construction. What is meant

here is a translation that changes the position of one sentence with another. For example, “Many people will come to **the meeting**” – “*Di rapat itu akan berkumpul banyak orang*”

- j) **Descriptive Translation:** Descriptive translation is by conveying the meaning of the source text into the target text by using a combination of free words, namely by explaining lexical units such as an object from another country which does not allow having the same object equivalence in another country. For example, “*nasi tumpeng*” – “**boiled rice, designed in the shape of cone**”
- k) **Explication / Implication:** This translation process uses the realization of explicit disclosures in the target text, **because in the source text there is information whose expression is unclear**. For example, “a delirious gathering **celebrating** the Liberal victory” – “Dalam pertemuan bergairah *yang merayakan* kemenangan kaum liberal.”

Susanti (2010) claims that phrasal verbs are used frequently in conversations and fiction rather than in news articles and academic texts. Fiction needs broader words to explore the imagination of the author. The phrasal verbs could facilitate the author to deliver the story better. The phrasal verbs with its categories have huge possibility to use in the novel.

This research is not the first research which tries to find how the phrasal verbs are translated in the novel. There are many previous researches. The first previous research on phrasal verbs in the novel is conducted by Burhan E. Jamil (2013). This research studies the translation analysis of English phrasal verbs in *Endless Night* novel. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shift of phrasal verbs and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verbs and its translation. The research is describing the shifts of translation and equivalence translation of phrasal verbs. The theories are taken from Catford, Newmark, and Nida Eugene. The results of the research show that first, from 185 data, the writer finds 153 data belong level shift that consists of phrasal verb into verb are 142 data, phrasal verb into adjective are 3 data, phrasal verb into adverb is 1 datum, and phrasal verb into clause is 4 data. Second, he finds 33 data belonging to structure shift consists of phrasal verbs into verb phrases are 25, and untranslated phrasal verbs are in 8 data. Third, from

185 data, there are equivalence and non-equivalence. The researcher found 178 data belonging to equivalence translation that consists of formal equivalence are 102 data and dynamic equivalence are in 76 data and 7 data are nonequivalence.

The second is the work of Ni Putu Putra Eni et.al (2017). The research tried to identify and analyze the phrasal verbs found in the J.R.R Tolkien's "The Hobbit". The method used is qualitative and documentation. The research uses two main theories proposed by Quirk et.al and the theory about structure proposed Radford (2009). The collected phrasals are formed in tree diagrams. The research found that four types of phrasal verbs are the phrasal followed by the four particles as follows: up, out, on, off".

The third previous research is the work of I made Krisna Adi Candra (2016). The aim of this research is to investigate the translation of phrasal verbs by applying the translation theory proposed by Newmark. The data were taken from a novel entitled *Eat Pray Love* and its translation entitled *Makan Doa Cinta* written by Elizabeth Gilbert. The data in this article were collected using a documentation method. Then, the data were analyzed descriptively using the exponential mapping adopted from Natural Semantic Meta language theory and 64 semantic primes proposed by Wierzbicka. The result shows that the method of translation used by the translator was the communicative translation method with a percentage of 98, 33%, and 1, 66% was left untranslated. This supports that no phrasal verb in Source Language translated into phrasal verb in target language; moreover, the aesthetic and emotional elements of Source Language were omitted. Based on the analysis done by using Natural Semantic Meta language theory, out of 60 phrasal verbs in Source Language, 59 were translated into Target Language and one was omitted.

This research is exploring how phrasal verbs influence the translation. The research describes the types of translating the phrasal verbs and the result could be a reference for the next research on phrasal verbs.