AN AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENT'S TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS ON NEWS ITEM TEXT INTO INDONESIAN OF THE THIRD SEMESTER STUDENTS OF TIDAR UNIVERSITY IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016/2017

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Abstract

This study investigates translation method used in student's translation of English Phrasal Verbs on news item text into Indonesian of third semester students of Tidar. Translation becomes one of the subjects that have to be improved by the third semester students. The students face difficulties due to English and Bahasa Indonesia have differences in some of linguistic aspect and also background knowledge. It was seen when the students translate phrasal verb that commonly used in news item text. The students did not know the appropriate method used to help them translate phrasal verb easily. The objectives of this research are to know translation method used and to know the translation method mostly used in help students translating English phrasal verbs on news item texts. This study applies1` descriptive qualitative research which consists of an explanation of translation method used in translating Phrasal Verbs. The data were collected by note taking in the form of sentences. The results of this research show that there are 67 phrasal verbs in 23 news item text translated by the students. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the phrasal verb in this news item texts mostly translated with Faithful Translation Method. However, the students could use Communicative Translation Method and Free Translation method to help them easily translate phrasal verb, it is still understandable and the massage successfully delivered. However, using literal translation method is not appropriate to translated phrasal verb, the meaning always out of context because literal translation method used as a pre-translation process.

Key word: Translation, Phrasal Verb, Translation Method

Introduction

Translation is one of the important things in learning English. In English Department, Teaching Training and Education Faculty, Translation becomes one of the subjects that have to be improved by the third and fourth semester students. It deals with the process of rendering the message and finding the accuracy and equivalent message of English as Source Language (SL) into Indonesian as Target Language (TL).

Researcher found that the third semester students of English Department in Tidar University lack of vocabulary mastery, when they are translating a text. They often open dictionary when they are translating a sentence. It is hard for them to transfer words of the source language into target language; the words are usually not appropriate and unclear. It make the reader hard to understand the translation result, the information of the text did not deliver and sometimes the meaning change.

In addition, the researcher found many cases of unclear translation because the students lack of grammatical understanding. Mastering grammatical of the text is needed to produce an understandable translation. Grammar presents accurate meaning in the exact meaning and the perfect formation will make good and accurate sense. A bad grammatical form causes senseless and ambiguity. Lack of mastering vocabulary made the students hard to understand the meaning 2 of a sentence, so the students translated based on their estimate. The effect is the reader confuse in understanding the translation result.

The other problem faced by the students is lack of source language background knowledge such as cultural background, social norms, history and so on. It made the students translate a sentence of source language into target language without changing the different background knowledge. This is also due to English and Bahasa Indonesia has differences in some of linguistic aspect and also background knowledge.
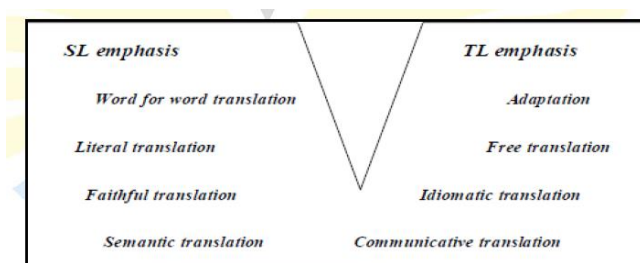
One of the important things in translation is multiple words, which has same letters but has different meaning. It is the important thing to remember that Phrasal verb is one of the multiple words; it is commonly used in informal communication. It is used to make the communication language sounds friendly and make the information clear and easy to understand by the reader, that is why Phrasal Verb commonly used in news item text. There were two objectives of the study.

1. To describe the translation method used by the students in translating English phrasal verb on news item text into Indonesian of the third semester of English department of Tidar University in the academic year 2016/2017.

2. To explain the most translation method used by the students English phrasal verb on news item text into Indonesian of the third semester of English department of Tidar University in the academic year 2016/2017.

There are many theories about translation that is presented by many linguists or translators. Newmark (1988: 5) states that, "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Similar definition is also mentioned by Larson (1984: 3). He says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form change.

Newmark (1988: 45) present a translation method in the form of a flattened V diagram.

Figure 1: Peter Newmark - Method of Translation (1988)

SL emphasis		TL emphasis
Word for word translation		Adaptation
Literal translation		Free translation
Faithful translation		Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation	

He divides translation methods into main two groups: source language emphasis and target language emphasis. Each of these can divided into four subsequent.

1) In Respect to Source Language Emphasis

a) Word-for-word translation: This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with The TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process. Example, look at me (lihat di aku); bring up (membawa ke atas)

b) Literal translation: The SL (Source Language) grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL (Target Language) equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. Example, He made find *showing in* the meet (dia membuaat penampilan dalam baik dalam pertemuan itu)

c) Faithful translation: A faithful Translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer. Example: go out *(pergi)* ; look back *(lihat ke belakang)*; stay out *(tetaplah menjauh)*; facing off *(berhadapaan)*

d) Semantic translation: Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value. That is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents. The distinction between faithful and semantic translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original. Example, look back (menengok), looking to (menatap)

2) In Respect to Target Language Emphasis

a) Adaptation: This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays comedies and poetry (the themes, characters, plots) are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have rescued period plays. Example: Every single moment will be *fading into* you (kenagan yang akan memudar bersamamu); you cannot stop the tears for *falling down* (kau tak mampu menahan tetesan air mata).

b) Free translation: Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, also-called 'intra lingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not

translation at all. Example : he *calls up* the bar every day (Dia memerintahkan kakinyaa untuk melangkah menuju bar itu setiap hari)

c) Idiomatic translation: Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Example : rounded up (*diburu*) ; go on (*ayo*) ; need to let it go (*biarkan saja*)

d) Communicative translation: Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example: I have my thesis *coming up* (ada thesis *nanti*); just *pointing out* something that could save your live (*berkonsentrasi* untuk meyelamatkan hidupmu*)*; *let you down* (*membuatmu kecewa*)

2. Phrasal Verb

McCarthy (2004: 6) says that phrasal verbs are verb that consist of a verb and a particle. Particles are small words which you already know as prepositions or adverbs. Here are some of the most common phrasal verb particles: about, (a) round, at, away, back, down, for, in, into, off, on, out, over, through, to up.

According to Jan Aarts and Bass Aarts's idea (1982: 42) one-word verbs consists of one single lexical item, multi-word verbs of at least two. Multi-word verbs fall into four subclasses, Phrasal verbs, Prepositional verbs, Phrasal-prepositional verbs, Verb + Noun + Preposition idioms. Phrasal verbs is a kind of multi word verb, however all of multi word may classes as phrasal verb.

b. Meaning of Phrasal Verb

McCarthy (2004: 8) say that the basic meanig of the verbs (break, bring, call, come, cut, get, give, go, keep, knock, look, make, pass, pick, pull, put, run, set, take, turn) refer to concrete action (e.g. break means sparate into pieces), but when they are part of phrasal verbs, they often have abstract meaning too. Sometimes the concrete meaning can help you guess the abstract meaning, for example, you can look back to wave goodbye to someone as you leave in a car (concrete meaning – look behind you), or you can look back on your past life (abstract meaning – remember or recall).

3. News Item Text

News Item is one of factual genres. Its social function is to for the readers, listeners, or viewers about events of the day. News Item Text informs newsworthy events to readers, listeners or viewers (Gerot and Wignel, 1995:200).

Methodology

The type of this research is qualitative research because the data are represented and explained without searching or explaining the correlation or comparison between two variables. The subject of this research was 23 English news item text translated by the third semester students of English Department of Tidar University. The researcher took 23 news item texts that had been translated by the students to be analyzed based on the theory of McCarthy (2004) to identify the meaning of phrasal verb. The writer also used Newmark (1988) to identify the translation method used by the students in translating phrasal verb. Third steps were analyzing the percentage of translation method was used by the students in translating phrasal verbs. The writer was following a percentage formula to know the most translation method used by the students.

$$P = NTx100\%$$

P: the percentage of student's translation

N: sum of translation method used

T: total number of phrasal verbs

Finding(s) and Discussion

Based on the data that have been analyzed, students used six translation method to translate English Phrasal Verb into Indonesian. Below is the analysis of translation method used by the students in translating English phrasal verbs into Indonesian.

a. Faithful Translation Method

Text 2: He went on to say that the critical condition of the basin area continues to get worse since 1992 and …. (*Dia melanjutkan dengan mengatakan bahwa kondisi kritis daerah aliran sungai menjadi lebih buruk sejak 1992 dan ….*)

It used faithful Translation method which attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation

from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

b. Free Translation Method

Text 1: He went on to say that the critical condition of the basin area continues to get worse since 1992 and …. (Dia menambahkan comentarnya dengan mengatakan bahwa keadaan yang menghawatirkan di daerah aliran sungai ini menjadi lebih buruk sejak 1992 dan …..)

It used free translation method which reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, also-called 'intra lingual translation, often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all

c. Communicative Translation Method

Text 13: The flash flood reportedly took the life of Ade Sudrajat (30), after he fell into the waterand was swept away while trying to assist his friend escape from flooding on Jl. Setia Budi. (Banjir bandang dilaporkan telah merenggut nyawa Ade Sudrajat (30), setelah ia tercebur dan tersapu ketika mencoba menolong temannya keluar dari banjir di Jl. Setia Budi. Tubuhnya kemudian ditemukan di dalam selokan.)

It used Communicative translation method which attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

d. Literal Translation Method

Text 8: Muhadjir, who took up his current position following a Cabinet shake-up in July, said that… (Muhadjir, yang mengambil posisinya saat ini setelah perombakan kabinet pada bulan Juli, mengatakan, jika …..).

It used Literal Translation Method. In this method The SL (Source Language) grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL (Target Language) equivalents but the lexical words are 14 again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved. .

e. Semantic Translation Method

Text 7: Muhadjir, who took up his current position following a Cabinet shake-up in July, said that, … (Menteri Muhadjir, yang menjabat setelah peralihan Kabinet pada bulan Juli, mengatakan, jika ….)

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value. That is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

f. Idiomatic Translation Method

Text 8: Muhadjir, who took up his current position following a Cabinet shake-up in July, said that, …. (Muhadjir, yang mengambil posisinya saat ini setelah perombakan kabinet pada bulan Juli, mengatakan, jika …..)

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Based on the above descriptions, it can be seen that there are 67 phrasal verb in 23 news item text translated by the students and there are 6 Translation method used by the students. The researcher present description of the translation method used by the third semester students in news item text is displayed in the chart and table below.

Figure 2:

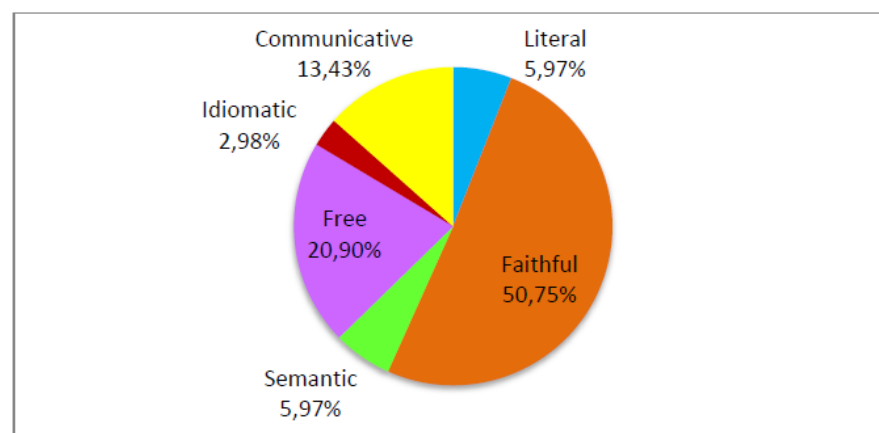The Distribution of Translation Methods Used by the Students

Table 1

Description of the translation method used by the students

No.	Text			Translation Methods used		
	Literal	Faithful	Semantic	Free	Idiomatic	Communicative
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	0	0	0	2
4	0	2	0	0	0	1
5	0	2	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0
7	0	0	1	1	0	0
8	1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	2	0	1	0	0
10	0	2	0	0	0	1
11	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	0	2	0	0	0	0
15	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	0	1	0	0	0	0
17	0	1	1	1	0	0
18	0	0	1	1	1	0
19	0	5	0	3	0	0
20	0	5	0	3	0	0
21	2	3	0	0	0	0
22	1	3	0	1	0	0
23	0	2	0	2	0	1
Total	4	34	4	14	2	9

Based on Tables and chart above, Faithful Translation Method is the most method used by the students in translating phrasal verb which appears 34 times or 50.75%. The second rank is Free Translation Method which appears 14 times or 20.90%. The third position is Communicative Translation Method which occurs 9 times or 13.43%. Meanwhile, Literal Translation Method and Semantic Translation Method appear 4 times or 5.97% and the last one is Idiomatic Translation Method (2 times or 2.98%). The discussion below is presented based on the descriptions before.

Conclusions

Based on the descriptions and discussions in the previous chapter, the writer draws conclusions as follows.

a. The translation methods which were used in news text translated by the students are literal translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, free translation method, idiomatic translation method, and communicative translation method.

b. Faithful Translation Method being the most method used by the students in translating English Phrasal Verb into Indonesian. The student's translations of phrasal verbs are same with the meaning in dictionary.

c. Using literal translation method is not appropriate to translated phrasal verb, the meaning always out of context because literal translation deal with reproduce the meaning by converted the grammatical construction of SL (Source Language) to their nearest TL (Target Language) equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly. Phrasal verbs are unity; if they were translating word by word the meaning would be different it causes ambiguity translation result. Actually literal translation method used as a pre-translation process.

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