CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Sentences consist of 4 elements, namely subject, predicate, verb, and adverb. A verb is an action or state in a sentence. Verbs can be expressed in different tenses, depending on when the action is performed. One type of English verb is the phrasal verb. A phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of two words, especially a combination of a verb and a preposition or a combination of a verb and an adverb that has a distinct meaning. To create a particular meaning, a verb is combined with a preposition or an adverbial particle. When two words in a phrasal verb are separated, their meaning is different than when they are together

Wyatt (2006) stated that a phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts: a verb and an adverb or preposition. It means that phrasal verb is verb that comes with a preposition and or adverb (p. 3). In Indonesian, Moeliono, Sugiono et al. (2017, p. 183) stated that Phrasal Verb means "*Satuan bahasa yang terbentuk dari dua kata atau lebih dengan verba sebagai intinya, tetapi bentuk ini bukan merupakan klausa*". It explains A phrasal verb is a language unit formed from two or more words with a verb as the core, but this form is not a clause.

The phrasal verb is often used for interaction, this is why the phrasal verb is important to learn. Of course, whether reading an English novel or watching an English film, sentences that contain verbs will frequently come across with

many words, such as "look out," "pull over," "clean up," and so on. Phrasal verbs are the name given to such verbs.

In this thesis, the researcher will analyze the translation of phrasal verbs which specifically about translation strategy that used in the novel. A translation strategy is a technique for translating a linguistic unit from one language to another. According to Baker (1992, pp. 26-42) identified eight ways that professional translators have used to deal with troublesome issues when working on a translation project, namely Translation by a more general word (superordinate), Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, Translation by cultural substitution, Translation by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, Translation by paraphrase using a related word, Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, Translation by omission, Translation by illustration.

In this research about translation strategy, the researcher meant to understand how the translation of phrasal verbs. The translation is transferring of one language into another language or the interpretation of the meaning of the text that communicates the same message in another language. Newmark (1988, p. 5) stated that t*ranslation conveys the meaning of the text to another language, exactly as the researcher intended it. The translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) with equivalent textual material in another language (TL).*

It is not only from an English textbook to an Indonesian textbook that translation is required. Many different types of media are translated from

English to Indonesia and vice versa. Many novels are taken from the English edition and translated into Indonesian.

For the example of the translation strategy of phrasal verb in a sentence that the researcher took from article by Burhan Elrosyid Jamil from Muhammadiyah University Surakarta in 2013 with the title **"A Translation Analysis of English Phrasal Verb in Endless Night Novel and Its Translation":**

SL: I can still see the queer face of the old man, as he **looked at** me sideways.

TL: *Masih kuingat jelas wajah aneh pak tua itu, sementara ia **melirik** ke arahku*

(http://eprints.ums.ac.id/24562/)

The phrasal verb "looked at" is made up of the verb "look" and the prepositional particle "at." "*Melirik*" is the translation of the phrasal verb "look at." "As he glanced at me sideways" in the source language is not equal to "*Sementara ia melirik ke arahku*" in the target language. With the sentence that comes before it, the target phrase "*Sementara ia melirik ke arahku*" is inappropriate and unacceptable. Because the word "as" is conjunction, translating it to "*sementara*" is incorrect. As a result, the appropriate and acceptance of the word "As" must be translated into "*ketika*," which the receptor accepts and appropriates. It could be "*Masih kuingat jelas wajah pak tua itu, ketika ia melirik ke arahku*" or "*Masih kuingat jelas wajah pak tua itu, ketika ia melirik ke arahku*".

In this research, the researcher chose the novel that already published by Donald Ray Pollock and translated to Indonesian version by Fira N which title "The Devil All the Time". Set in Gothic Fiction and Crime. The Gothic Fiction and Crime genre is known for containing a loose literary aesthetic of fear and haunting and criminal acts. The Devil All the Time is Donald Ray Pollock's first novel, which was published by Doubleday in 2011. Its plot follows a cast of individuals in post-World War II Southern Ohio and West Virginia, including a damaged war veteran, a serial murderer husband and wife, and a deceitful preacher. Tom Holland, Sebastian Stan, Robert Pattinson, and Bill Skarsgrd appeared in a film adaptation of the same name directed by Antonio Campos and produced by Jake Gyllenhaal.

For the reason above the researcher conduct research on the topic of **Translation Strategy of English Phrasal Verb in the Novel "The Devil All the Time" By Donald Ray Pollock.**

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background above, the problem discuss in this research are:

a. What kinds of phrasal verbs are used in the Novel "The Devil All the Time"?

b. What types of translation strategy are used in the Novel "The Devil All the Time"?

2. **Scope of the Research**

In this research, the researcher limits the research only to the translation strategy of phrasal verbs in the novel "The Devil All the Time". The researcher used the theory of translation strategy from Mona Baker and the theory of Phrasal Verb from Rawdon Wyatt.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. **The objective of the Research**

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objective study of this analysis can be formulated as follows:

a. To identify the translation strategy of phrasal verbs in the novel "The Devil All the Time".

b. To find out the kinds of phrasal verbs that are used in the novel "The Devil All the Time".

2. **Significance of the Research**

The following sectors are predicted to gain from this study in theory. The findings of this study on the idea of translation strategy can theoretically provide a clear explanation for the translation strategy of phrasal verbs, particularly in "The Devil All the Time". This study can be used as a starting point for additional research on **"**The Devil All the Time", particularly by students, instructors, and academics.

In practice, the researcher and the reader can understand the translation strategy of phrasal verbs in The Devil All the Time by employing

Mona Baker's translation strategy theory and Rawdon Wyatt's phrasal verb theory. The task of the researcher is to learn everything there is to know. Aside from that, research might provide important information. Moreover, people can also take the beneficial things of the research. It will help them to understand more about translation strategy of phrasal verbs in the novel.

D. Operational Definition

The researcher will describe the definition or meaning of the important words or phrases used in this research that might be important for finding a keyword. These are as follows:

1. Translation

The translation is an effort to find the meaning of the meaning in a foreign language or a language to the language we want. The translation uses the emphasis of meaning in a language into the language we want.

The language to be translated is called the source language (SL), while the language to be translated or until is called the target language (TL). The translator certainly needs to have a good knowledge of the source language and target language, in addition, the translator must have high linguistic sensitivity because he must convey the original intent, thoughts and opinions of the researcher in the translated version as precisely and as accurately as possible.

2. **Translation Strategy**

When translating a text segment from one language to another, a translation strategy is a potentially intentional technique for solving a difficulty that an individual face.

3. **Phrasal Verb**

A Phrasal Verb is a combination of two or three words from different grammatical categories - verbs and particles, such as adverbs or prepositions to form one semantic word at the lexical or syntactic level. The value of this Phrasal Verb and its alternatives is debatable. The original concept is still based on translation linguistics; since many single words in English and Latin words can be translated by the phrase verb complex in English, the logic is therefore that the verb portion of the phrase must be a complete semantic unit.

4. **Novel**

A novel is a long-form narrative work of prose fiction in which the researcher recounts a story about specific human experiences. The most identifying qualities of a novel are its prose style and length, as well as its fictional or semi-fictional subject matter. It presents the story in prose rather than verse, unlike epic poetry, and unlike short stories, it tells a whole story rather than a selection. There are, however, some distinguishing characteristics that distinguish the novel as a literary form.

E. Systematization of the Research

Chapter I is Introduction contains Background of the Study; Question and Scope of the Research; Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition and Systematization of the Research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description comprehends of Translation, Phrasal Verb, Novel, Research of Relevance and Qualitative Validity.

Chapter III is Methodology of the Research comprises of Method of the Research, Procedure of the Research, Technique of the Data Collection, Technique of the Data Analysis, Data Source, and Qualitative Validity.

Chapter IV is Data analysis. This chapter shows about Data Description, Data Analysis, and Interpretation of the Research Findings.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter holds of Conclusion and Suggestion.