ABSTRACT

Indah siswati. 2015. *Translation of Phrasal Verbs in The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold comic by Herge into Petualangan Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam by Dini Pandia*. English Study Program, Dian Nuswantoro University. Advisor: Achmad Basari

Keywords: Phrasal verbs, Translation, Transitive – Intransitive phrasal verbs, Separable - Non separable phrasal verbs.

This thesis is entitled Translation of phrasal verbs in The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold comics and its Translation. This research focuses on the analysis of the translations of the translations of phrasal verbs in The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold comics. This study is aimed at describing the   translations of phrasal verbs in The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold comics. This thesis was conducted in order to describe the use of phrasal verbs found in the Tintin comics. The research belongs to descriptive qualitative. It is a method of the research which does not establish calculations. The source of data is Tintin comics entitled The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold written by Herge, published by Egmont, 2008 and its translation entitled Petualangan Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam translated by Dini Pandia and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2011. There are 43 data consisting of phrasal verbs found in the comics. The results of this analysis show that there are two types of phrasal verbs used in Tintin comics. They are separable and non separable phrasal verbs. The proportion (%) of the use of two types of phrasal verbs is 9,2% using separable phrasal verbs and 90,8% using non separable phrasal verbs.

INTRODUCTION

Language cannot be separated from human life. It is one of the universal systems in a culture that functions as a means of communication. It enables people to interact, communicate, and make sense of the world so that it is dynamic, and it develops and changes overtime as a result of many different influences. In addition, it is used by human beings in communicating with each other, both in oral and in written discourse.

English is one of languages, which is used by people all around the world to communicate with each other. In Indonesia, a lot of people are interested in learning English as a foreign language, because they know that English is an international language used in many countries all over the world. As an international language, it is also used to disseminate any information dealing with modern science and technology. To our country, English gives many advantages that it helps Indonesian people to keep up with the development of the world, especially in broadening their knowledge, not only in scientific and technological fields but also in art, literature, and entertainment. Consequently, now English is taught in schools, from playgroups, until university level. For Indonesian learners, the ability to speak in English is a kind of dream which comes true, because there are few Indonesian learners who can speak English. Learning English as a foreign language is quite difficult because there are so many differences between English and Indonesian culture, it has different system of language; it has different grammatical structures, differences in meaning of words, and different sound system.

In addition, in order to master English, Indonesian learners have to master the four basic skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. English has its phonological, vocabulary, and grammatical system and so does Indonesian. However, Indonesian learners face many difficulties in acquiring those English systems. One of them is difficulty in pronouncing speech sounds in English. That is because English is considered to be the foreign language. Another problem in learning English as a foreign language for Indonesian learners is the fact that they have their own mother tongue, and they are getting used to their own language since they were children.

Since English is a foreign language, it is understandable why most students face difficulties in understanding words meaning, especially dealing with phrasal verbs. One important to be put in mind is that idiomatic expression such as phrasal verbs depend on their context. It helps to grasp their meaning. Therefore, the context in which a phrasal verb is used, it determines the intended meaning of that phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs are admitted to be very important as a part of daily conversation. Phrasal verbs make conversation sounds interesting and convenient to use. Without good achievement of phrasal verbs, one will find difficulties in speaking English smoothly and fluently.

Like any other English materials, phrasal verbs also have certain area of difficulties. Phrasal verbs are part of English materials, which learners of English should master. The mastery of phrasal verbs is very important because they are frequently used in daily communication. Besides, there are many written materials such as text books, novels, news papers, magazines, etc using phrasal verbs. Good mastery of phrasal verbs is very helpful for us to get the message the material conveys. On the contrary, poor mastery on them can cause hindrance for us to get the message of the given material.

According to Floor Aarts and Jan Aarts (1982:42) phrasal verbs are combinations of a verb and a member of a closed set of adverb. The followings are some examples of the use of phrasal verbs:

1. He <u>looked up </u>the stairwell in the old house
2. He <u>looked up</u> "stairwell" in the dictionary

In the sentence number 1, *look* is a verb with a meaning similar to *turn one's eyes in particular direction*, and *up* is an adverb conveying the idea of *to or in a higher position somewhere*. In the sentence number 2, however, the words

look and *up* together make up a unit with a meaningbe similar to *seek information abou*t; this meaning cannot easily be inferred from the core meaning of the two parts.

Speakers of English tend to use phrasal verbs and idioms (especially in informal English conversation) instead of one word since sometimes there is no other precise word to say it. For instance, it sounds funny to say "enter" to subtitute "come in" in response to the door knocked. It is more precise to say the tank blew up "instead of saying" the tank exploded".

With respect to the use of English in producing and communicating many kinds of information, the effort to get those information easier can be done by translating the source text into the target text. Through translation, it will be easier for readers to understand the content of the information given in English, especially for those who do not master English well. Translation is not an easy work. A translator must have sufficient ability in source Language and target Language to catch the writer's idea, thought, and meaning. Then, a translator must be able to express them in a Target Language text as perfectly as possible, so the the readers will not realize that they are reading a transltion work. Considering the function of translation in conveying certain information to the readers, it can be seen that translating is not an easy task because it deals with transfering thoughts an ideas from one language to another. These thought and ideas have to be conveyed accurately so that the contents of the message or the information are understandable for the target readers.

Translation itself is the differentiation between the system of source text and target text is showed by the structure differentiation in the words order, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The approppriateness of choosing the meaning of words from English into Indonesian is one crucial problem

that is always interesting to be studied by some researchers. The approppriateness in choosing the meaning of words supports the understanding of the meaning of the original text. As we know that inapproppriateness in choosing the meaning of words change the meaning of the originl text. The basic purpose of trasnlation is to reproduce various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, or philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers, to a greater number of target audiences and to bring the world closer. So, translation is very important, not only in scientific and technology books, but also in literary books.

That is why the important thing for a translator is to find the best way to make his translation and system which is different from another language, such as in indonesian language. To make it easier to understand, a translator has to make modification in translation. Yet, a word may be translated into word, phrase, clause or even sentence. This phenomenon happened throughout the translation literature not to mention books translation. One book having modification in translation inside is *The Adventures of Tintin by Herge.* It has been translated worldwide including in indonesia. This bestselling book is considered to be the source of the research study. Here are some examples of the use of phrasal verbs in *The Adventures of Tintin by Herge and its translation:*

SL: Half a gallon,,Think it'll **go in**?

TL: Tiga liter,,**sedikit sekali**?

There is a phrasal verb in the first sentence and pattern of phrasal verb above is verb (go) $_+$ adverb (in). The purpose of the adverb (in) is to change the meaning of the verb (go). To *go* means move from one place to another.

In means expressing movement with the result that someone or something becomes enclosed or surrounded by something else. The phrasal verb in the sentence above is translated into an intransitive verb where there is no object after the phrasal verb. The second sentence is the Indonesian translation. In TL, phrasal verbs *"go in"* is translated into *"sedikit sekali"*. In this study, the researcher investigates translation of phrasal verbs by conducting research entitled "Translation of phrasal verbs in the adventures of tintin land of black gold comic". The reason why the researcher chose phrasal verbs in the source language can change into different level in target language.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design is meant to set up an effective direction in conducting the research. This research uses descriptive method in which the researcher collects and analyzes the data, then draws conclusion based on the data analysis. The data are in the form of phrasal verbs and its drawing analysis. After all data were collected, they were analyzed by finding the use of phrasal verbs on the source text.

Unit of Analysis

In this research, the researcher limits the research only on the translation of phrasal verbs. This is particularly designed in order to get the best result of the study with effective time and energy. It is also to make specific focus on the study. Therefore, the unit of analysis in this research is limited to the use of phrasal verbs in the Titin comic The Adventures of TinTin Land of Black Gold.

Source of Data

The source of data are the TinTin comic The Adventures of TinTin Land of Black Gold by HerGe which consist of 62 pages, published by Egmont, 2011 and its translation entitled Petualangan TiTtin di Negeri Emas Hitam which consist 62 pages by Dini Pandia and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Jakarta, 2011.

Technique of Data Collection

Before analyzing the data, the researcher collected the data as the media of doing this research by searching them. The researcher searched the data in the book store and then chose the appropriate data. In this research, the researcher used TinTin comic The Adventures of TinTin Land of Black Gold and were gathered with its translation in Indonesian Petualangan Tintin di Negeri Emas Hitam.

The steps in collecting data are as follows:

1. The researcher read both of the data, the source and the target language.

2. The researcher chose the pages containing the phrasal verbs that would be used as data.

3. The researcher identified the data which were found in the comic The Adventures of TinTin Land of Black Gold".

Technique of Data Analysis

This research uses descriptive method in which the researcher collects and analyzes the data, then draws conclusion based on the data analysis. According to Brown (2001:212), " Qualitative data are just not those

that cannot be quantified, qualitative data can and should sometimes be quantified. Qualitative data can be gathered in many ways, including observations, journals, logs, retrospective narratives, document analysis, interviews and questionnaires". Bogdan and Biklen (1997) as cited in Brown (2001:213) characterize qualitative analysis as "the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others".

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

Finding

This chapter provides explanation of data. It is based on problem statements and theories that have been presented in the previous chapter. This data analysis is intended to obtain the description of the translations of phrasal verbs found in the Tintin comic, The Adventures of Tintin Land of black gold. The researcher analyzed and described the findings of data as follows:

Finding Data

No	Types of phrasal verbs	∑	%
1	separable	4	9,2%
2	Non separable	39	90,8%
	Total	43	100%

From the table above, it can be concluded that there are two types of phrasal verbs used in Tintin comic The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold written by Herge and its translation entitled Petualangan Tintin di Negeri Emas Hitam translated by Dini Pandia. They are separable and non

separable phrasal verbs. The proportion (%) of the use of two types of phrasal verbs in Tintin comic The adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold written by Herge is 9,2% using separable phrasal verbs and 90,8% using non separable phrasal verbs.

Discussion

Excerpt 42 (shoot us down, p.57)

SL: So you can **shoot us down** like rabbits? No! we're keeping them!

TL: Supayakaubisa**menembak kami**? Tidaksudi!

There is a phrasal verb in the first sentence and the pattern of phrasal verb above is verb (shoot) + adverb (down). The purpose of the adverb (down) is to change the meaning of the verb (shoot). To *shoot* means aim and fire with (something from) a gun or other weapon. To *down* means to or at a lower level or place; from the top towards the bottom of something. Therefore the word (shoot) and (down) together make up a unit with a meaning similar to *kill;* this meaning cannot easily be inferred from the core meaning of the two parts. The phrasal verb in the sentence above is included into a separable verb because a pronoun (us) comes between the verb and preposition. The second sentence is the Indonesian translation. In Indonesian translation, phrasal verb *shoot us down* is translated into *menembak kami* it is an appropriate translation as the translator chose similar meaning of the translation *shoot us down* that is translated into *menembak kami* and the message is well-transferred.

Excerpt 36 (tie him up,p.48)

SL: He's still out cold…quick, I must **tie him up**, gag him, hide him somewhere,,and telephone to the Emir

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TL: Iamasihsemaput…cepat, akuharus**mengikatnya**danmenelpon Emir.

There is a phrasal verb in the first sentence and the pattern of phrasal verb above is verb (tie) + adverb (up). The purpose of the adverb (up) is to change the meaning of the verb (tie). To *tie* means attach or fasten (someone or something) with string or similar cord. To *up* means towards a higher place or position. Therefore the word (tie) and (up) together make up a unit with a meaning similar to b*ind securely;* this meaning cannot easily be inferred from the core meaning of the two parts. The phrasal verb in the sentence above is included into separable verb, because a pronoun (him) comes between the verb and preposition. The second sentence is the Indonesian translation. In Indonesian translation, phrasal verb *tie him up* is translated into *mengikatnya*. It is an appropriate translation as thetranslator chose similar meaning of the translation of *tie him up* that is translated into *mengikatnya* and the message is also well-transferred.

Excerpt 4 (blew up, p.3)

SL: A few minutes later my cigaret lighter, filled at the same pump, blew up in my hands…

TL: Kemudian pemantiku, kuisi di pompa bensin yang sama, meledak juga…

There is a phrasal verb in the first sentence and the pattern of phrasal verb above is verb (blow) + adverb (up). The purpose of the adverb (up) is to change the meaning of the verb (blow). To blow means to move creating an air current. Up means towards a higher place or position. Therefore, the words (blew) and (up) together make up a unit with a meaning similar to explode; this meaning cannot easily be inferred from the core meaning of the two parts. The phrasal verb in the sentence above is translated into a

transitive verb where the object of the phrasal verb is prepositional phrase " in my hand". The second sentence is the Indonesian translation. In Indonesian translation, phrasal verb blew up is translated into meledak. It is an appropriate translation as the translator chose similar meaning of the translation of blew up that is translated into meledak and the message is also well-transfered.

Excerpt 9 (tightened up, p.14)

SL: They've tightened up security…

TL: Mereka memperketat penjagaan wajar…

There is a phrasal verb in the first sentence and the pattern of phrasal verb above is verb (tight) + adverb (up). The purpose of the adverb (up) is to change the meaning of the verb (tight). To tighmeans held or fixed in position firmly; difficult to move or undo. To up means towards a higher place or position. Therefore the words (tight) and (up) together make up a unit with a meaning similar to control, this meaning cannot easily be inferred from the core meaning of the two parts. The phrasal verb in the sentence above is translated into a transitive verb where the object of the phrasal verb is prepositional phrase " security". The second sentence is the Indonesian translation. In indonesian translation, phrasal verb tightened upis translated into memperketat. It is an appropriate translation as the translator chose similar meaning of the translation tightened up that is translated into memperketat and the message is also well-transfered.

Conclusion

This research comes to a conclusion related to the formulation of the problem and objective of this research. The aim of this research is to

describe the translations of phrasal verbs in Tintin comic *The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold* written by Herge and its translation entitled *Petualangan Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam* by Dini Pandia. Based on data analysis in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are two types of phrasal verbs used in Tintin comic *The Adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold* written by Herge and its translation entitled *Petualangan Tintin di Negeri Emas Hitam* translated by Dini Pandia. They are separable and non separable phrasal verbs. The proportion (%) of the use of two types of phrasal verbs in *Tintin comic The adventures of Tintin Land of Black Gold* written by Herge is 9,2% using separable phrasal verbs and 90,8% using non separable phrasal verbs.

In Indonesian translation entitled *Petualangan Tintin di Negeri Emas Hitam* translated by Dini Pandia, the researcher found some strategies in the way the translator translates phrasal verbs. However, they are included into appropriate translation as the message or the meaning of each phrasal verb is transferred well.

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