

TRANSLATION STRATEGY OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERB IN NOVEL "THE DEVIL ALL THE TIME" BY POLLOCK

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the translation strategy of the Phrasal Verb in the novel The Devil All the Time. The theory used in this study is the kinds of phrasal verb from Wyatt and theory of Baker for the translation strategy. This study used qualitative descriptive method. The result of the study showed that: there are five phrasal verb found in this novel, namely, 15 intransitive phrasal verb(48,38%), 9 transitive phrasal verb where the object can come in one of two positions (29,03%), 2 transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle (6,45%), 3 transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come after the verb and the particle (9,67%), 2 transitive phrasal verbs with two object, one object is between verb and particle and the other one after the particle (6,45%);there are 4 types of translation strategies used by the translators of this novel, namely, data 9 translation by a more general word (29,03%), 14 translations by a more neutral/less expressive word (45,17%), 6 translations by

paraphrase using a related word (19,35%), 2 translations by paraphrase using unrelated words (6,45%).

Keywords: translation strategy, phrasal verb, novel *The Devil All the Time*

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A. INTRODUCTION

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.

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.

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.

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 *translation 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).*

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 study, the writers 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.

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”.

B. METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

1. Method of the Research

The qualitative methodologies used in this study are related to the above-mentioned research aims, which are observation and analyzed the data from the novel to determine what kind of translation strategies of phrasal verbs are used in “The Devil All the Time”.

2. Time and Place of the Research

This study conducted from March and finished in August 2022. The references are mostly obtained from various kinds of books and journal translation and other supporting books related to this research.

3. Data Sources

The writers used phrasal verb as the data object and novel that already

published by Donald Ray Pollock and translated to Indonesian version by Fira N titled “The Devil All the Time” as the data source.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

There are some techniques that the writers used for the study. The first step of the technique is observed use the random sampling technique thoroughly the phrasal verb that exists in novel “The Devil All the Time” by Donald Ray Pollock. The second step is the writers compare with Indonesian version then classify the translation strategies.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The beginning step to analyze after observing the data obtained from the novel The Devil All the Time, the writers put the data or sentences that have phrasal verbs along with the translation in the Indonesian novel per point. After that, the writers analyzed which phrasal verbs in the sentence belonged to which type of phrasal verb, namely Rawdon Wyatt's theory. Then the writers analyzed source text (ST) and target text (TL), concluded into which translation strategy that the translator uses by Mona Baker theory.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research finding will be displayed in the following table:

Table 1. Intransitive Phrasal Verb

NO	ST-TT	TRANSLATION STRATEGY
1.	Keeping up -> Mengimbangi	A more general word
2.	Turn Around -> Menoleh	A more neutral word/less expressive word
3.	Move on -> Pergi	A more general word
4.	Come on -> Ayolah	Translation by paraphrase using a related word
5.	Faded away -> Memudar	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
6.	Lay down -> Berbaring	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
7.	Find out -> Tahu	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
8.	Passed out -> Pingsan	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
9.	Brought up -> Dibuat	Translation by paraphrase using a related word
10.	Back up -> Kabur	A more general word
11.	Turned out -> Hasil	Translation by paraphrase using a related word
12.	Showed up -> Mendatanginya	A more general word
13.	Come up -> Punya	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words
14.	Sat up -> Terduduk	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
15.	Slipped up -> Melangkah	Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

SL : Willard was tall and raw-boned, and Arvin had a hard time **keeping up** with him. (p. 11, l. 3)

TL : Willard berperawakan tinggi kurus, dan Arvin kesulitan **mengimbangi** langkah sang ayah. (p. 3, l. 4)

The phrasal verb “**keeping up**” has the verb “keep” in the form present participle “keeping” and “up” as an adverb. The phrasal verb “**Keeping up**” is identified as **the intransitive phrasal verb** because this phrasal verb does not need the “object” in this sentence.

The phrasal verb “**Keep up**” has the meaning ‘move at the same time’ according Oxford Learners Dictionary, and “*melanjutkan, berpegang teguh, mengikuti, tidak tertinggal, tidak ketinggalan*”

according U-Dictionary. The word of “*Mengimbangi*” according to the KBBI *Daring* has the meaning ‘*menjadikan imbang, menjadikan setimbang*’ with root word is “*imbang*”, “*Mengimbangi*” consist of prefix *meng-* and suffix *-i*. The word “*mengimbangi*” has the same meaning with “*tidak tertinggal*” or “*tidak ketinggalan*”. The translator used the word “*mengimbangi*” that more general than “*tidak tertinggal*” or “*tidak ketinggalan*”. Based on the analysis, the translator used the strategy of “a more general word” .

Table 2. Transitive Phrasal Verb Where the Object Can Come in One of Two Positions

NO	ST-TT	TRANSLATION STRATEGY
1	Keep it down → Jangan keras-keras	Translation by paraphrasing using a related word.
2.	Set a glass	A more neutral

	milk down → <i>Meletakan</i> <i>segelas susu</i>	Word/less expressive word
3.	Pushed back → <i>Mendorong</i> <i>kursinya</i> <i>kebelakang</i>	A more general word
4.	Got up → <i>Berdiri</i>	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
5.	took off his good clothes → <i>Melepaskan</i> <i>pakaian</i> <i>rapinya</i>	A more neutral Word/less expressive word

SL : As soon as Willard finished eating, he **pushed back** his chair and went outside with a dark look on his face. (p. 13, l. 16)

TL : *Segera setelah selesai sarapan, Willard **mendorong** kursinya **ke belakang** lalu berjalan keluar rumah dengan ekspresi suram* (p. 6, l. 22)

This situation is about Willard who was feeling annoyed immediately stood up and left the house. he felt annoyed since after praying earlier before eating. The translator translates phrasal verb “**pushed back**” into “*mendorong ke belakang*” in target language. The phrasal verb “**pushed back**” has verb “push” in form *simple present continuous tense* “pushed” and “back” as a preposition. It identified as transitive phrasal verb where the object can come in one of two positions, because this phrasal verb have an object “his chair”.

The phrasal verb “Pushed back” has the meaning ‘to oppose or resist a plan, an idea or a change; to make the time or date of a meeting, etc. later than originally planned” according Oxford Learners Dictionary, and “*balas menyerang, menekan*” according U-Dictionary. The word of “*mendorong ke belakang*” according to the KBBI Daring has the meaning “*menolak dari bagian belakang atau bagian depan; menyorong; menganjur (ke depan); bergerak dengan kuat ke arah depan*” with the root word of “*mendorong*” is “*dorong*” consist of prefix *men-*. Because “push back” and “*mendorong*” has the same in meaning, the translator use strategy a more general word to translated.

Table 3. Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle

NO	ST-TT	TRANSLATION STRATEGY
1.	Leave them out (p. 21) <i>Menjemurnya</i> (p. 19)	Translation by paraphrase using a related word
2.	watched over her shoulder (p. 23) <i>menatap ke belakang ibunya</i> (p. 22)	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
3.	looked over at Arvin (p. 39) <i>menoleh ke Arvin</i> (p. 40)	A more general word
4.	threw it up (p. 45)	A more neutral Word/less

Memuntahkannya expressive word
(p. 56)

5. **threw** **on** A more neutral
his Word/less
clothes (p. 55) expressive word
memakai baju (p.
71)

SL : “Did you know,” Willard said to the driver, “that the Romans used to gut donkeys and sew Christians up alive inside the carcasses and **leave** them **out** in the sun to rot?” The priest had been full of such stories. (p. 21, l. 11)

TL : “*Apa kau tahu,” ujar Willard kepada si sopir, “dulu orang romawi mengeluarkan isi perut keledai lalu memasukan orang kristen hidup-hidup ke bangkai binatang itu dan menjemurnya sampai membusuk?” Si pendeta selalu punya banyak cerita.* (p. 19, l. 20)

This situation is about Willard tells of the atrocities of the Romans against Christians in the past from the story of the priest, the driver, who was a little annoyed that Willard's talk had nothing to do with medals. The data from source language, the translator translates phrasal verb “**Leave them out**” into “*menjemurnya*” in target language. The phrasal verb “**leave out**” has verb “leave” and “out” as an adverb. It identified as transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle because this

phrasal verb is having an object “them” between verb “leave” and particle “out”.

The phrasal verb “leave out” has the meaning ‘to not include or mention somebody/something in something’ according Oxford Learners Dictionary, and “*menghilangkan; menghapuskan; mempertiadakan; tidak memasukan*” according U-Dictionary. The word of “*menjemur*” according to the KBBI *Daring* has the root word of “*jemur*” consist prefix *men-*. Because “leave out” and “*menjemur*” have the same in meaning, the translator used strategy Translation by paraphrase using a related word to translated.

Table 4. Transitive phrasal verbs with two object, one object is between verb and particle and the other one after the particle

No	ST-TT	TRANSLATION STRATEGY
1.	Put him out (p. 21) <i>Pria itu terbebas</i> (p. 19)	A more general word
2.	Twisted the cap off (p. 22) <i>Memutar tutup botol</i> (p. 21)	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
3.	pulled the empty Five Brothers pack out (p. 26) <i>mengeluarkan kotak kosong Five Brothers</i> (p. 27)	A more neutral Word/less expressive word
4.	Held it up (p. 29)	A more neutral Word/less

	<i>Mengangkatnya</i>	expressive word (p. 27)
5.	Kept her head down (p. 27)	A more general word
	<i>Terus menunduk</i> (p. 28)	
6.	Cut out (p. 28)	Translation by paraphrase using a related word
	<i>Dicongkel</i> (p. 30)	

SL : He **twisted** the cap **off** the bottle, took a long pull, then shuddered.
(p. 22, l. 16)

TL : *Dia **memutar** tutup botol, meneguk banyak-banyak, lalu bergidik.* (p. 21, l. 6)

This situation is about the old man who answered Willard's words while opening a bottle of liquor and feeling refreshed because the drink was very good. The data from source language, the translator translates phrasal verb "**twisted** the cap **off** the bottle" into "*memutar*" in target language. The phrasal verb "**Twisted off**" has verb "twist" in form *simple past tense* "twisted" and "out" as an adverb. It identified as Transitive phrasal verbs with two object, one object is between verb and particle and the other one after the particle because this phrasal verb has two object which is "the cap" between verb and particle and "the bottle" after particle.

The phrasal verb "**Twisted off**" has the meaning 'to turn and pull something

with your hand to remove it from something" according Oxford Learners Dictionary, and "*memutar*" according U-Dictionary. The word of "*memutar*" according to the KBBI *Daring* has has the meaning "*menggerakkan supaya berputar (berpusing); memusing*". with the root word of "*memutar*" is "*putar*" consist prefix *me-*. Because "Twisted off" and "*memutar*" has the same in meaning, the translator used strategy a more neutral word/less expressive word to translated.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusion

There were five kinds of phrasal verbs found in 31 representative data in *The Devil All the Time* novel. Those kinds were Intransitive Phrasal Verb, Transitive Phrasal Verb Where the Object Can Come in One of Two Positions, Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle, Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come after the verb and the particle, Transitive phrasal verbs with two object, one object is between verb and particle and the other one after the particle. The type of phrasal verbs Intransitive Phrasal Verb appears more often that the other types with the percentage of 48,38% of the data. The second type which is more often appears is the type Transitive Phrasal Verb Where the Object Can Come in One Of

Two Positions with 29,05%. The third type is showed by Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come after the verb and the particle with 9,67% of the data. The fourth type is showed by Transitive phrasal verbs where the object must come between the verb and the particle with 6,45% of the data. The type of which appear for the last is Transitive phrasal verbs with two object, one object is between verb and particle and the other one after the particle with 6,45%.

Next, there were four types translation strategy found in 31 representative data in *The Devil All the Time* novel. Those kinds were Translation by a more general word (superordinate), Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, Translation by paraphrasing using a related word, Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. The analysis's study findings were; The type of translation strategy in Translation by a more neutral / less expressive word was found in fourteen data and had 45,17% of the percentage, and became the kind of phrasal verb found the most in this research. The second type that more often appears is the translation strategy of a more general word, was found in nine data and had 29,03% of the percentage. The third type is shown by translation strategy in Translation by

paraphrase using a related word was found in six data and had 19,35%. The fourth type is shown by translation strategy in Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words was found in two data and had 6,45%.

2. Suggestion

The translators are suggested to understand what they want to translate from the novel. The translators also need to know the novel's background, like tell what the novel is, must understand the translation strategy and phrasal verbs, especially the phrasal verb so that they can translate the meaning of the novel properly and correctly and not change the original meaning.

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