

TRANSLATION METHODS OF PHRASAL VERBS IN SUBTITLES OF THE COCO MOVIE

Arie Wijayanto¹, Evert Hilman²

Universitas Nasional Jakarta, Indonesia

¹ ariewijayanto45@gmail.com, ² evhilman@yahoo.com

Abstract

This study aimed to find out the type of phrasal verb and translation methods used by translators in translating phrasal verb in subtitles of the Coco movie. This study is based on Chesterman's theory from "Memories of Translation" book, as well as several other theories such as Catford, and Nababan have been used to find out the answer in the analyzing process. This descriptive analysis research took the data from subtitles of the COCO movie as the research material. The research results on 95 data of phrasal verb consist of fifty five data of intransitive inseparable phrasal verb, twenty five data of transitive inseparable phrasal verb and fifteen data of transitive separable phrasal verb. There are eighty eight data using Unit shift and seven data using literal translation. For the assessment of the quality of translation on the 95 data shows a very high level of accuracy, only 5 data show less accuracy level, and 90 data indicates high accuracy level, high acceptability level, and high readability level.

Keywords: Phrasal Verb; Translation Assiment; Translation; Translation Method

INTRODUCTION

English plays an important role in this era because it becomes a subject matter in every school. English is used in global communication even audio, textual, or visual media. It means English is widely used by the people in many countries or English is chosen to other people communicate in different language. According to Catford (1965, p. 88), "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". It means interpretation of meaning from the text in one language that's called source language (SL) and the result of translation must be equivalent to target language (TL) that communicates the same message. Newmark (1988, p. 7) stated that, "translation is used for multilingual notices, which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places; for instructions issued by exporting companies; for tourist publicity". Phrasal verbs are often used in everyday speech and writing by native English speakers. According to McCarthy and O'dell (2004, p. 6), "that the phrasal verbs are verbs that consist of a verb and a particle". Particles are small words which people already know as prepositions (in, on, at) or adverbs (above, below, here). The meaning of phrasal verbs, usually, is not obvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves. But some of phrasal verbs may emphasize the meaning of the verb that builds them. Phrasal verbs are often found in works of art such as poetry, rhymes, short stories, novels, songs and for motion visual media, one of which is movie. Movie are one of the most popular visual media nowadays. That why the author decided to make an analysis about phrasal verbs in the subtitle of a Movies released in 2017, titled Coco (2017). Among the English subtitle movie 'Coco' and it translated subtitle into Indonesia version is the most interested to do in this research. The author also to analyze the types of phrasal verbs, translation method of the phrasal verb and to explain the quality of the translated phrasal verbs. Many researchers have previously conducted research on figurative language, and two of the most similar ones were chosen to be presented here. First, is "The Translation of Phrasal

Verbs in Thirteen Reason Why from English to Indonesian” by (Saragih, 2019). This study aims to find out the types of phrasal verbs and the translation strategy which is found in phrasal verbs using CelceMurcia and Larsen-Freeman, Mona Baker, and Ghazala. The findings reveal that there are 18 separable, 46 inseparable, and 9 intransitive phrasal verbs. There are 16 phrasal verbs that are translated by using an idiom with a similar meaning and form, 37 phrasal verbs that are translated by using an idiom with a similar meaning but a different form, 20 phrasal verbs that are translated by paraphrasing, and no phrasal verbs that are translated by omission. The lexical difficulty, one for literal meaning, two for synonymy, four for polysemy, and one for idioms are the translation issues with the phrasal verbs in the book. One phrasal verb in the final sentence has a stylistic flaw. Second, The second is the journal article, was written by (Sari, 2013), from the Univerity of Dian Nuswantoro, Semarang. The journal publication which titled Strategies in Translating Idiomatic Expressions of Phrasal Verbs in Terence Blacker’s Bilingual Novel “Ms Wiz goes Live” into “Ms Wiz jadi Bintang Televisi by Mala Suhendra”. Phrasal verb are verb that consist of verb and article. Articles are small words which people already know as prepositions (in, on, at) or adverbs (above, below, here). The meaning of phrasal verbs, usually, is notobvious from the meanings of the individual words themselves. That’s why there are several types in phrasal verbs. According to Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001)“the arrangement of the verbs in dictionary willtell you whether they can be used without and object (INTRANSITIVE), with an object (TRANSITIVE)” (p.8). Which means, phrasal verbs are difficult or cannot to translate word for word because phrasal verb are two word phrases or more which consist of a verb with adverb or preposition and create a new meaning. The using of phrasal verbs make conversation sounds interesting and easy to use. Phrasal verbs can have multiple meanings, it is important to consider the context inwhich they are used. From the explanation above there are two types of phrasal verb, namely Transitive phrasal verb and Intransitive phrasal verb. **Transitive** phrasal verb is phrasal verb that require an object while **Intransitive** phrasal verb is a phrasal verb that can be used without and object. Besides that phrasal verbs are also classified into two groups namely inseparable phrasal verb and separable phrasal verb. **Inseparable** phrasal verb is a phrasal verb that an object always follow the particle, it means a noun or pronouns must follow the preposition. **Separable** phrasal verb is a phrasal verb that an object or noun can go either between the verb and the particle or after the particle. Translation method is explanation about how translation is being translated. According to Chesterman (2016, p. 90), “the translation strategies comprises three primary groups of strategy: mainly syntactic/grammatical (coded as G), mainly semantic (S) and mainly pragmatic (Pr)”. From the three strategies above, the author only uses syntactic strategies for thisstudy. Syntactic or grammatical strategies change the grammatical structure of the target text in relation to the source text. Although most of the strategies are applied because a literal translation is not appropriate, Chesterman (1997)provides his first syntactic strategy, *literal translation*. He believes that, according to many translation theorists, this is a "default" strategy. There are 10 kinds of syntactic strategies introduced by Chesterman (1997) but in this study the author only uses two types of syntactic strategies. **Literal translation** means the translator follows the source text from as closely as possible without following the source language structure. **Unit shift** occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in TL. Translation quality is related to translation techniques applied by translator. The techniques applied affect the translation quality in terms of the level of accuracy, readability and acceptability. (Nababan et al., 2012)

Table 1. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument (p.50)

No	Translation Category	Indication	Score
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1.	Accurate	The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the Bsu were accurately modify into the Bsa. There is no distortion of meaning in the transaltion	3
2.	Less Accurate	Mostly, the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and technical terms in Bsu is modify accurately into Bsa. However, there is a double distortion of the meaning or omitted, so that the message is interrupted.	2
3.	Inaccurate	The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences in Bsu it was inaccurately redirected into Bsa	1

Table 2. Translation Readability Assessment Instrument (p.51)

No	Translation Category	Indication	Score
1.	High-Readable	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences in the translation text is easily understood to the reader.	3
2.	Less Readable	The translation are generally can be understood, but there is some partial have to be read more than once.	2
3.	Unreadable	The translation text is difficult for readers to understand.	1

Table 3. Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument (p.51)

No	Translation Category	Indication	Score
1.	High-Readable	A translation seems natural; a terms that used generally familiar to the reader. The phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian language rules.	3
2.	Less Acceptable	In general, the translation seems natural, but there is a problem with the use of technical terms and grammatical errors.	2
3.	Inacceptable	The translation is unnatural. The phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in inaccordance with Indonesian language rules.	1

The objectives of this research are to analyze the strategies of translating idiomatic and idiomatic form of phrasal verb by Baker’s theory. In this study author focused on the types of phrasal verbs, translation method used in the translation of phrasal verbs, and explaining the quality of the translated version of phrasal verbs which are used in the Coco movie subtitle.

METHOD

This will be a descriptive qualitative study to learn about phrasal verb and translation methods in subtitles of Coco movie from English into Indonesian. The data source of this research is from original movie script by (Molina& Unkrich, 2017). The data that is used is the subtitle that contain phrasal verb in Coco movie script and from a website (Rebahin.com). To collect the data, author went through several steps. First, the author Reading both the subtitle script attentively for finding and collecting the phrasal verb in the subtitle of the movie. After that author classify and making list of the phrasal verb that found in the subtitles. After that selecting and analyzing the phrasal verb. Author analyzing the types of phrasal verbs which are found in English subtitle using Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001). Author also uses translation method by using Chesterman’s Theory according to Chesterman’s “memes of translation”. The author uses the Nababan theory as a quality assessment after identifying and analyzing the data to determine how accurately the phrasal verb was translated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Based on 95 data analysis, fifty five data of intransitive inseparable phrasal verb, twenty five data of transitive inseperable phrasal verb and fifteen data of transitive seperable phrasal verb. And there are eighty eight data using unit shift, and seven data using literal translation, as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Types of Phrasal Verbd Found in Subtitles of the Coco Movie

No	Phrasal Verb	Unit Shift	Literal
1	Intranstive Inseparable	50 data	5 data
2	Transitive Inseperable	24 data	1 data
3	Transitive separable	14 data	1 data

Discussion

Intransitive Inseparable Phrasal Verb

59/ENG/COCO/01:06:19 “You wanna **give up** now?”

59/IND/COCO/01:06:19 “Kau ingin **menyerah** sekarang?”

Phrasal verb “... **give up** ...” in the SL is translated into a word “...**menyerah** ...” Therefore, the syntactic strategy used here is Unit shift (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Memes of Translation”). Because in this sample the word “...**give up** ...” is a phrase translated into word “...**menyerah** ...”. This theory is also in line with unit shifts by Catford (translation shift), refers to "by unit-shift we mean changes of rank - that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL." (p.79)

According to Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) ‘give up’ means “to stop trying to do sth., usually because it is too difficult” (p.122). In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) the word ‘give up’ means ‘menyerah’. (p.270).

The translation quality in terms of accuracy is accurate (3), because the translated appropriately and more specific so that no distortion of meaning. Next is the translation quality in terms of acceptability is acceptable (3), because using common technical terms and familiar to reader. Last, the translation quality in terms of readability is readable (3), because the meaning of the phrase can be easily understood by the reader.

47/ENG/COCO/01:06:28 “Hate me if you want, but my mind is **made up!**”

47/IND/COCO/01:06:28 “*Bencilah aku jika kau mau, tapi keputusanku **sudah bulat!***”

Phrasal verb “... **made up**” in the SL is translated into a word “...**sudah bulat**” Therefore, the syntactic strategy used here is literal translation (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Mememes of Translation”). Because the translator translating words as close as possible to SL in order to be understood by readers. This word applies a structural shift by Catford (translation shift), because the word in SL is a passive word but when it is translated into TL it becomes an active word.

According to Oxford Phrasal Verbs (2001) ‘made up’ means “to decided something” (p.181). In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) ‘made up’ means ‘memutuskan’ (p.371). ‘memutuskan’ according to Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) (p.395) is synonymous with v. ‘menetapkan’ is very closed connected with ‘meneguhkan’. (p.207)

The score of translation quality in terms of accuracy is accurate (3), because no distortions meaning in the target. The score of translation quality in terms of acceptability is acceptable (3), because naturally translated. The score of translation quality in terms of readability is readable (3), because the translation makes it more understandable.

19/ENG/COCO/00:32:04 “She’s just **looking out** for you!”

19/IND/COCO/00:32:04 “*Dia hanya **khawatir** padamu!*”

Phrasal verb “... **looking out** ...” in the SL is translated into a word “...**khawatir** ...” Therefore, the syntactic strategy used here is Unit shift (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Mememes of Translation”). Because in this sample the word “...**looking out** ...” is a phrase translated into word “...**menyerah** ...”. This theory is also in line with unit shifts by Catford (translation shift), “by unit-shift we mean changes of rank - that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL.” (p.79)

In Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) the word ‘look out’ means “to try to avoid something bad happening or doing something bad” (p.177). According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) the word ‘look out’ means ‘berhati-hati’ (p.365). The word ‘berhati-hati’, according to Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008), is synonymous with v. “berawas-awas” (p.187)

which is very closely connected with ‘waspada’ (p.555) , while ‘waspada’ → ‘was-was’ (p.210) v. means ‘khawatir’ (p. 165).

The score of translation quality in terms of accuracy is accurate (3), because the meaning of the phrase in the source text has no distortions. The score of translation quality in terms of acceptability is acceptable (3), because it is translated naturally, using common technical terms, and familiar to readers. The score of translation quality in terms of readability is readable (3), because the meaning of the phrase can be understood easily by the readers.

Transitive Intransitive Phrasal Verb

07/ENG/COCO/00:10:12 “**Set out** the things they love in life”

07/IND/COCO/00:10:12 “**Menaruh** benda benda kesayangan mereka”

The syntactic strategy found in this sample is Unit shift (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Memes of Translation”). The transitive inseparable phrasal verbs “**Set out ...**” in the SL translated into “**menaruh ...**” in the TL, which is translated from phrase in SL into a word in TL. This theory also used unit shifts by Catford (translation shift), because “**Set out ...**” is a phrase and “**Menyerah ...**” is a word. Refers to statement "by unit-shift we mean changes of rank - that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL." (p.79)

In Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) ‘set out’ means to “arrange or display something” (p.255). According in Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) the word ‘set out’ here means ‘memamerkan’ (p.516), therefore in Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) the word ‘memamerkan’ (p.350) is synonymous with v.‘memajang’ which is very closely connected with ‘memampang” (p.351) , while ‘memampang’ → v. means ‘menaruh’ (p.325).

The score of translation quality in terms of accuracy is accurate (3), because the meaning of the phrase in the source text is delivered without any distortions. In terms of acceptability, the translation quality is acceptable (3), because the meaning of the phrase it is naturally translated, employing common technical that are familiar to readers. and The terms of readability is readable (3), because the readers can be understood easily the meaning of the phrase.

70/ENG/COCO/00:06:55 “I’m a musician, **deal with** it”

70/IND/COCO/00:06:55 “Aku musisi, **terimalah** itu”

The transitive inseparable phrasal verbs “**deal with ...**” in the SL translated into “**terimalah ...**” in the TL, which is the used literal translation (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Memes of Translation”). Because in this sample the word “**deal with ...**” translated to TL as close as possible from the SL . This word applies a structural shift by Catford (translation shift), because the word in SL is a passive word but when it is translated into TL it becomes an active word.

In Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) “deal with ...” means “to look after or control people in appropriate way”. In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) ‘deal with’ means ‘menghadapi, memperlakukan’ (p.166). According to Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) the word ‘memperlakukan’ is synonymous with ‘menerima’ (p.274).

The translation quality in terms of accuracy is less accurate (2), because the meaning in the target language is accurately delivered, but the use of the translation strategy distorting meaning in the target language. The score of translation quality in terms of acceptability is acceptable (3), because naturally translated. The translation quality, in terms of readability is readable (3), because the meaning of the phrase can be understood easily by the readers.

Transitive Seperable Phrasal Verb

47/ENG/COCO/01:21:48 “**Get** her **off** the stage!”

47/IND/COCO/01:21:48 “**Singkirkan** dia dari panggung!”

Phrasal verb “**get...off**” in the SL is translated into a word “**singkirkan ...**” Therefore, the syntactic strategy used in this sample is Unit shift (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Memes of Translation”). Because the sample “get...off” is a phrase translated into word “singkirkan ...”. This theory is also in line with unit shifts by Catford (translation shift). “Get...off...” in SL translated into a verb “Singkirkan...” in TL. The word ‘singkirkan’ has a suffix **-kan**. The suffix **-kan** indicates that the person is telling the person to take an action, to Alwi (2003) “..sufik **-kan** pada golongan verba dapat ditafsirkan sebagai hasil penggramatikan kata ..akan.. menjadi **-kan**” (p.138).

In Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) ‘get off’ means “to make or help subject leave or start a journey”, also in Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) ‘get off’ means ‘turun’ (p.267).

In the terms of accuracy in translation quality is accurate (3), because the meaning of the phrase in the source text is delivered accurately. In terms of acceptability in translation quality is acceptable (3), because it is translated naturally and familiar to readers. The translation quality in terms of readability is readable (3), because the translated is more easily understood by the readers.

12/ENG/COCO/00:10:01 “We’ve **put** their photo **on** the Ofrenda

12/IND/COCO/00:10:01 “Kita **memajang** foto mereka di Ofrenda”

Phrasal verb “**put...on**” in the SL is translated into a word “... **memajang ...**” in TL. In this translation the syntactic strategy found in this sample is unit shift (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, “Memes of Translation”), because in SL the sample is a phrase but when in translated into TL the sample become a word. Phrasal verb “**put...on**” translated into a word “... **memajang ...**” also used unit shifts by Catford (translation shift) because the sample is a

phrase in SL translated into word in TL. Refer to "by unit-shift we mean changes of rank - that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL." (p.79)

In Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) 'put on' means "to provide sth specially". In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) 'put on' means 'memasang' (p.458), according to Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) the word 'memasang' is synonymous with 'memampangkan' (p.351) , "memampangkan' also" means 'memajang' (p.348).

The score of the translation quality in terms of accuracy is accurate (3) because the meaning of the sentence in the source text is delivered accurately without distortions. The score of translation quality in terms of acceptability is acceptable (3) because it is translated naturally, using common technical terms, and familiar to readers. The score of translation quality in terms of readability (3) is readable because the meaning of the sentence can be understood easily by the readers.

88/ENG/COCO/01:17:13 "I have to **fish** him **out** of a sinkhole?"

88/IND/COCO/01:17:13 "*aku harus **mengeluarkannya** dari lubang pembuangan!*"

In this sample of transitive separable phrasal verb the syntactic strategy used is Unit shift (MAIN THEORY: Chesterman, "Mememes of Translation"). Because in this sample the word "...**fish** ... **out** ..." is a phrase translated into word "...*mengeluarkan* ...". This sample also used unit shifts by Catford (translation shift), because in SL "...**fish**...**out**..." is a phrase but when it translated to TL it's become a word. This refer to "by unit-shift we mean changes of rank - that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL." (p.79). According to Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001) 'fish out' means "to take or pull sb/sth out of somewhere" (p.100). In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (2005) the word 'fish out' means 'mengangkat' (p.244). According to Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) the word 'mengangkat', is synonymous with v. 'menarik', which is very closely connected with 'mengeluarkan' (p.497). The score of translation quality in terms of accuracy is accurate (3), because no distortions meaning in the target. The score of translation quality in terms of acceptability is acceptable (3), because naturally translated. The score of translation quality in terms of readability is readable (3), because the translation makes it more understandable.

CONCLUSION

Based on the 95 data analysis writer found there are three type of phrasal verbs in subtitles of the Coco movie. The most phrasal verb writer found is intransitive inseparable (55 data), followed by transitive inseparable (25 data), and transitive separable (15 data). There are two translation method used in translating data, there are unit shift (88 data) and literal translation (7 data). Based on the translation quality assesment, mostly data had high accuracy, high acceptability, and high readability.

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