



Translating English Phrasal Verbs Into Indonesian Language

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Abstract

This article reports the types of phrasal verbs and their translated variations into Indonesian language in a novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It is interesting to study phrasal verbs due to their special meanings. The data were gained from two novels, namely, *A Study in Scarlet*, the English version and *Penelusuran Benang Merah*, the Indonesian version. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The findings of this research showed that the types of phrasal verbs are: transitive, intransitive, separable, and inseparable phrasal verbs. In addition, it was found that there are some variations of translated phrasal verbs in Indonesian language: one-word, two-word, and more than two words.

Key words: Translating; Phrasal Verbs; English; Indonesian

Introduction

Language is very important in human life. It is a tool to express ideas, thought, and feeling to other people. As language is the system of communication, using language

properly is very important to have good communication. The receiver of message can understand speakers' ideas if they use proper components of language. It must be structured in such a way that the receiver can understand

the structure and catch the meaning. It must fulfill certain rules that make the receiver of message can understand the language easily.

Message must involve the use of sentence. Sentence consists of several components, one of them is verb. Verb is a word that shows action done by the subject. Some verbs use particles and some are independent. Verbs that are followed by particles are called phrasal verbs. Azar (1989, p. A26) stated that phrasal verbs are the combinations of verbs and prepositions that result in different meanings. Murphy (2009, p. 273) said that phrasal verbs commonly appear in daily conversations in English Language. Many books, magazines, novels, short stories, newspapers contain phrasal verbs. This means that the use of phrasal verbs cannot be avoided.

Furthermore, as English is the International language, it is very important to learn phrasal verbs especially by non native speakers of English. One thing that we can do in studying phrasal verbs is knowing and

understanding the meaning of phrasal verbs in our first language. To know and to understand the meaning, we must be able to find the right translation of the phrasal verbs. However, translating is not an easy activity including translating phrasal verbs. It is because sometimes we can guess the meaning of the phrasal verbs and sometimes we cannot guess the meaning. In addition, phrasal verbs come in several types of phrasal verbs.

Therefore, this research was conducted to find the types of phrasal verbs taken from a novel by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle entitled *A Study in Scarlet* and to find the variations of translated phrasal verbs.

Phrasal Verbs

According to Azar (1989, p. A26), “The term phrasal verb refers to a verb and preposition which together have a special meaning.” This means that a phrasal verb has a different meaning with the independent verb and the independent preposition that build the phrasal verb. Another opinion comes from Richards (1996,

p.93) who said that phrasal verbs are the structures of verb + particle. Meanwhile, Broukal (2010, p.236) said, "Phrasal verbs are very common in English. A phrasal verb consists of a verb + a particle. A particle is an adverb such as up, down, away, out." This means that we can meet phrasal verbs very often in daily life and a phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and particle. Broukal (2010, p.236) also stated that the combination of a verb and a particle will produce different meaning from the verb alone, and the meaning itself sometimes can be guessed, and sometimes cannot be guessed.

Phrasal verbs can be categorized into several forms. Here are the forms of phrasal verbs according to some experts.

1. Transitive Phrasal Verbs

Transitive phrasal verbs are the most common phrasal verbs. Transitive phrasal verbs are phrasal verbs that are followed by objects directly. According to Broukal (2005, p.238) there are two kinds of transitive

phrasal verbs: separable phrasal verbs and inseparable phrasal verbs.

a. Separable Phrasal Verbs

Broukal (2005, p.238) said that the most common phrasal verbs are separable phrasal verbs. In separable phrasal verbs, the particle can come before or after a noun object. This theory is also supported by Dart (1982, p.76) who stated that in separable phrasal verbs, the particle may occur before or after a noun object.

For examples:

- (1) The baby *ate up* his food =
The baby *ate* his food *up*.
- (2) They're *calling out* my name =
They're *calling* my name *out*.

Broukal (2005:238) also said that if the object is a pronoun, the particle always follows the object. Dart (1982, p.76) also supported this, and said that if the object is a pronoun, it is always inserted between the separable verb and the particle.

For Examples:

- (3) These are beautiful pearls.
Why don't you *try them on*,
Madam?
- (4) What a nice 10-speed bicycle
this is! Shall I *try it out*?

b. Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

Broukal (2005, p.238) stated that in inseparable phrasal verbs, the particle always comes before the object. Dart (1982, p.77) also supported this, saying that in inseparable phrasal verbs, a noun or pronoun object always follows the particle and the phrasal verbs are never be separated.

For Examples:

- (5) Would you please *look after* my children?
- (6) We'd like to *call on* him.

2. Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

Intransitive phrasal verbs are phrasal verbs that are not followed by objects. Broukal (2005, p.237) said that intransitive phrasal verbs do not take objects.

For Examples:

- (7) My car *broke down* last night
- (8) They *eat out* every Saturday Night

Broukal also said that some phrasal verbs can take objects, but the meanings are different.

For examples:

- (9) The plane *took off* on time.
(intransitive)
- (10) We *took off our coats* because it was too warm.
(transitive; take off = remove a piece of clothing)

Broukal (2005, p.237) also said that some intransitive phrasal verbs can be followed by a prepositional phrase, but the meaning of the phrasal verbs do not change. This also can be called as three-word phrasal verbs. Dart (1982, p.77) stated that a two-word verb can be joined with a second particle to form a multiple-word verb.

For examples:

- (11) He doesn't *get along with* his landlord; he's moving out.
- (12) She isn't going to *put up with* any nonsense from the children today.

Dart (1982, p.77) also said that to form a multiple-word verb, a verb may also be combined with a noun + a particle.

For examples:

- (13) Why doesn't she like to *take care of* her house?
- (14) Why don't you *take advantage of* this golden opportunity?

Definition of Translation

There are many experts that have defined translation. The writers would like to quote some definitions about translation to support this research.

Larson (1984, p.3) stated that translation is about the change of form. This means that in translation, what is being changed is the form and not the contents or the meaning of source material. Larson (1984, p.3) also stated that the form of language refers to surface structure of language.

According to Newmark (1988, p.5), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." This means that, in translating, a translator is supposed to find the closest natural message from the source language to the target language.

Based on the definitions above, the writer concluded that translation is the transferring of form of a language into another language without changing the meaning.

Types of Translation

Larson (1984, p. 15) classified two kinds of translation. The first one is form based translation or literal translation. The other one is meaning based translation or idiomatic translation. Literal translations attempt to follow the form of the source language. Idiomatic translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Roman Jakobson in Hatim and Munday (2004, p.124) distinguished three types of translation. The first is intralingual translation or rewording. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. The second type is interlingual translation or translation proper. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. The third one is intersemiotic translation or transmutation. It is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems.

Process of Translation

According to Larson (1984, p.46), there are some steps in translation. The first is establishing the project. There are a number of matters which need to be clearly understood by translator, and it can be summarized under four T's – the text, the target, the team, and the tools. The second step is exegesis. Exegesis refers to the process of discovering the meaning of the source language text which is to be translated. It is the step which includes the preparation and analysis. The third type is transfer and initial draft. After analyzing the source text, the translator begins drafting piece by piece, section by section, and the result is the initial draft. The forth is evaluation. The translator compares the translation with the source text as several points during the translation process to be sure no additions, deletions, or change of information have crept in. The last step is the translation team work through the material, honestly accepting the evaluation and rewording the material.

Methods of the Research

This research was a qualitative research. Creswell (2009, p.175) stated that in qualitative research, the writer tends to collect data by examining documents, observing behavior, or interviewing participants. Another statement comes from Holliday (2002, p.6) who said that qualitative research devise research instruments during process, for example by observation or interview. The qualitative research method was suitable for this research because in doing this study the writer collected data from a novel.

The data of this research were taken from novel entitled *A Study in Scarlet* and the translation novel entitled *Penelusuran Benang Merah*. *A Study in Scarlet* is one of novels in Sherlock Holmes story. Sherlock Holmes is a fictional character created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. *A Study in Scarlet* is the first novel of four novels of Sherlock Holmes.

In collecting the data, the writer did some steps. First, the writer read the *A Study in Scarlet* novel accurately.

Second, the writer collected phrasal verbs found in the novel by writing down the phrasal verbs. Third, the writer classified the types of phrasal verbs found in the novel in some categories such as transitive phrasal verbs, intransitive phrasal verbs, separable phrasal verbs, or inseparable phrasal verbs. Fourth, the writer read the translation novel accurately to find the translations of phrasal verbs from the novel. Fifth, the writer determined and concluded the results.

In analyzing the data, the writer followed these steps:

- 1) Reading the novel and taking note of the phrasal verbs found in the novel. In this first step, the writer read carefully the novel and whenever the writer found phrasal verbs, the writer would take a note.
- 2) Classifying the phrasal verbs into several types of phrasal verbs. After finding phrasal verbs in the novel, the writer classified the phrasal verbs into some types of phrasal verbs, such as transitive phrasal verbs, intransitive phrasal

verbs, separable phrasal verbs, and inseparable phrasal verbs.

- 3) Reading the translated novel to find the Indonesian translation of phrasal verbs in the novel. In this step, the writer read carefully the translation novel to find the translation of the phrasal verbs in the novel.
- 4) Taking note of the Indonesian translations of phrasal verbs. The writer would take a note of the translated phrasal verbs found in the novel.
- 5) Classifying the variations of translated phrasal verbs. In this last step, the writer classified the variations of translated phrasal verbs found in the novel.

Findings and Discussions

The types of Phrasal Verbs

The following are the data that the writer took and the discussions of them:

Transitive Phrasal Verbs

- (1) In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the

University of London, and proceeded to Netley to *go through* the course prescribed for surgeons in the army.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 5, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verb *go through* on the data (1) consists of the combination of the verb *go* and the particle *through*. The verb *go* in the sentence is in the form of present followed by the preposition *through*. Transitive phrasal verbs are phrasal verbs followed by objects. Based on the theory, the combinations of the verb *go* with the preposition *through* forms a transitive phrasal verb because it is followed by the object *the course*.

- (2) I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Candahar in safety, where I found my regiment, and at once *entered upon* my new duties.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 5, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verb *entered upon* that we can see on the data (2) consists of the combination of the verb *enter* and the particle *upon*. The verb *enter* is

in the past form, that is *entered*, and followed directly by the preposition *upon*. Based on the theory of phrasal verb, the combination of these two words forms a transitive phrasal verb because it is followed by an object. The object is *my new duties*.

- (3) For a day or two we were busily employed in unpacking and *laying out* our property to the best advantage.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 8, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verb *laying upon* on the data (3) is the combination of the verb *lay* and the particle *out*. The verb *lay* in the sentence is in the form of present participle that is *laying* and directly followed by the adverb *out*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the transitive phrasal verb because it is followed by the object *our property*.

- (4) A fool *takes in* all the lumber of every sort that he comes across, so that the knowledge which might be useful to him gets crowded out, or at best is jumbled up with a lot of other things, so that he has a difficulty in laying his hands upon it.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 9, paragraph 6.

The phrasal verb *takes in* on the data (4) consists of the combination of the verb *take* and the particle *in*. The verb *take* in this sentence is in the form of present and followed directly by the adverb *in*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the transitive phrasal verb because it is followed by an object, and the object of this sentence is *all the lumber of every sort that he comes across*.

Separable Phrasal Verbs

- (5) “That’s just his little peculiarity,” he said. “A good many people have wanted to know how he *finds* things *out*.”
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 7, paragraph 8.

According to Broukal (2005, p. 238), with separable phrasal verbs, the particle can go before or after a noun object. If the noun comes between the verb and the particle, the noun can be changed into a pronoun object. This implies that when the object is a

pronoun, the particle always follows the object.

The phrasal verb on the data (5) consists of the combination of the verb *find* and the particle *out*. The form of the verb *find* in the sentence is in the form of present. This phrasal verb is categorized as the separable phrasal verb because in this context the verb *find* can be separated from the adverb *out* or the particle can come before or after the object. The object in the sentence *he finds things out* is *things* and it comes between the verb *finds* and the adverb *out*. The form of this phrasal verb can be changed into the unseparated form as we can see below:

- (5a) “That’s just his little peculiarity,” he said. “A good many people have wanted to know how he *finds out* things.”

Moreover, the form of this phrasal verb can be changed again into another form. If we change the noun object *things* into a pronoun object, we have:

- (5b) “That’s just his little peculiarity,” he said. “A good many people

have wanted to know how he *finds* them *out*.”

From the sentence in (5b) we see that there is no change of meaning of the sentence, however, in this context, we cannot change the form into the sentence (5b) because there is no additional information that indicates the pronoun *them*, so the reader can get confused of the form.

- (6) That very evening I *moved* my things *round* from the hotel, and on the following morning Sherlock Holmes followed me with several boxes and portmanteaus.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 8, paragraph 11.

The phrasal verb *moved round* on the data (6) consists of the combination of the verb *move* and the particle *round*. The form of the verb of this phrasal verb is in the past form, namely *moved*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the separable phrasal verb because from the data (6) we see that the object *my things* comes before the preposition *round*. Because this phrasal verb is the separable phrasal

verb, the form of the sentence can be changed into the unseparated form:

- (6a) That very evening I *moved round* my things from the hotel, and on the following morning Sherlock Holmes followed me with several boxes and portmanteaus.

Moreover, the form of this phrasal verb can be changed again into another form. If we change the noun object into a pronoun object, we have:

- (6b) That very evening I *moved* them *round* from the hotel, and on the following morning Sherlock Holmes followed me with several boxes and portmanteaus.

From the sentence in (6b) we see that there is no change of meaning of the sentence. However, in this context, we cannot change the form into the sentence on the data (6b) because there is no additional information that indicates the pronoun *them*, so the reader can get confused of the form.

- (7) The reader may *set* me *down* as a hopeless busybody, when I confess how much this man stimulated my curiosity, and how often I endeavoured to break

through the reticence which he showed on all that concerned himself.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 8, paragraph 14.

The phrasal verb *set down* on the data (7) consists of the combination of the verb *set* and the particle *down*. The form of the verb of this phrasal verb is in the form of present. This phrasal verb is categorized as the separable phrasal verb because from the data (7) we can see that the verb *set* and the adverb *down* are separated with the pronoun object *me*. The form of the sentence (7) can be changed into the unseparated form as follows:

(7a) The reader may *set me down* as a hopeless busy body, when I confess how much this man stimulated my curiosity, and how often I endeavoured to break through the reticence which he showed on all that concerned himself.

(8) “What ineffable twaddle!” I cried, *slapping the magazine down* on the table; “I never read such rubbish in my life.”

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 11, paragraph 2.

The phrasal verb *slapping down* on the data (8) consists of the combination of the verb *slap* and the particle *down*. The form of the verb of this phrasal verb is in the present participle form, namely *slapping*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the separable phrasal verb because from the data (8) we see that the object *the magazines* comes before the adverb *down*. The form of the sentence can be changed into the unseparated form as follows:

(8a) “What ineffable twaddle!” I cried, *slapping down* the magazines on the table; “I never read such rubbish in my life.”

Furthermore, the form of this phrasal verb can be changed again into another form, where the object *the magazines* is changed into a pronoun object and we have:

(8b) “What ineffable twaddle!” I cried, *slapping them down* on the table; “I never read such rubbish in my life.”

However, in this context, we cannot change the form into the

sentence (8b) because there is no additional information that indicates the pronoun *them*, so the reader can get confused of the meaning of the sentence.

Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

- (9) My health forbade me from venturing out unless the weather was exceptionally genial, and I had no friends who would *call upon* me and break the monotony of my daily existence.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 9, paragraph 1.

Broukal (2005, p.238) said that inseparable phrasal verbs are the phrasal verbs whose particle always go before the object. Unlike the separable phrasal verbs, the form of this kind of phrasal verbs cannot be changed into the separated form.

The phrasal verb *call upon* in the sentence (9) is the phrasal verb with the combination of the verb *call* and the particle *upon*. The verb *call* is in the form of present and followed directly by the preposition *upon*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the inseparable phrasal verb because the

verb *call* and the preposition *upon* cannot be separated by the object *me*.

- (10) I had relied upon him to *look after* this.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 14, paragraph 6.

The phrasal verb *look after* in the sentence (10) is the phrasal verb with the combination of the verb *look* and the particle *after*. The verb *call* is in the form of present and followed directly by the preposition *after*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the inseparable phrasal verb because the verb *look* and the preposition *after* cannot be separated by the object *this*.

Intransitive Phrasal Verbs

- (11) In the everyday affairs of life it is more useful to *reason forward*, and so the other comes to be neglected.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 58, paragraph 3.

The next type of phrasal verbs found in the novel *A Study in Scarlet* is intransitive phrasal verbs. According to Broukal (2005, p. 237), intransitive phrasal verbs do not take objects.

Some intransitive phrasal verbs can be followed by a prepositional phrase, but the meanings of the phrasal verbs do not change. Another way we call this kind of phrasal verbs is three-word phrasal verbs.

The phrasal verb *reason forward* in the sentence (11) consists of the combination of the verb *reason* and the particle *forward*. The verb *reason* in the sentence is in the form of present. It is directly followed by the preposition *forward*. Based on the theory that has been discussed, we can see that the phrasal verb *reason forward* fulfills the characteristic of intransitive phrasal verbs because there is no object that follows the phrasal verb.

- (12) He *cowered away with* wild cries and prayers for mercy, but I drew my knife and held it to his throat until he had obeyed me.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 56, paragraph 11.

Based on the theory that has been discussed before, we know that some intransitive phrasal verbs can be followed by a prepositional phrase or

we call the phrasal verbs as the three-word phrasal verbs. The addition of preposition in the phrasal verbs will not influence the meaning of the phrasal verbs. In the novel, the writer also found some of this type of phrasal verbs.

The three-word phrasal verb *cowered away with* in sentence (12) consists of three elements, namely the verb *cowered*, the particle *away*, and the particle *with*. The verb of the phrasal verb is in the past form. It is followed by two particles, the first particle is the adverb *away* and the second particle is the preposition *with*. The combination of these three words forms an intransitive phrasal verb.

- (13) “It’s infernally dark,” said he, *stamping about*.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 56, paragraph 2.

The phrasal verb *stamping about* in the sentence (13) consists of the combination of the verb *stamp* and the particle *about*. The verb *stamp* in the sentence is in the form of present participle that is *stamping*. It is directly

followed by the preposition *about*. Based on the theory that has been discussed, we can see that the phrasal verb *reason forward* fulfills the characteristic of intransitive phrasal verbs because there is no object that follows the phrasal verb.

- (14) “Look here,” he said at last, *striding up to* them, “when my daughter summons you, you can come, but until then I don’t want to see your faces again.”
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 45, paragraph 10.

The phrasal verb *striding up to* in the sentence (14) is the combination of three words, namely, the verb *stride*, the particle *up*, and the particle *to*. The form of the verb is present participle. It is followed directly by the adverb *up* and the preposition *to*. The combination of these three words forms an intransitive phrasal verb that is the phrasal verb that does not take objects.

The Variations of Translated Phrasal Verbs

(15)

SL: In the year 1878 I took my degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of London, and proceeded to Netley to *go through* the course prescribed for surgeons in the army.
Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 1, paragraph 1.

TL: Pada tahun 1878 aku mendapatkan gelar dokter umum dari Universitas London, dan melanjutkan ke Netley untuk *mengikuti* pendidikan ahli bedah khusus Angkatan Darat.
Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 2, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verbs *go through* on data (15) is a phrasal verb with the combination of the verb *go* and the particle *through*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the transitive phrasal verb because there is an object that follows the phrasal verb. From the sentence above we can see that the object is *the course*.

Phrasal verbs are the combination of verbs and particles, and together they build different

meanings. This means that we cannot guess the meaning of phrasal verbs by defining the verbs and the particles. Because of this, we should find the meanings of phrasal verbs in dictionaries to find the correct meanings. The meaning of the phrasal verb *go through* in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are: (1) to search through something; (2) to use up all of something rapidly; (3) to pass through an opening; (4) to pass through various stages of processes; (5) to work through something; (6) to experience or endure something; (7) to practice something for performance.

From the data (15), the translation of phrasal verb *go through* in Indonesian language is *mengikuti*. This shows us that when translating phrasal verbs, we cannot translate it word by word or literally. If we translate it to Indonesian literally, the meaning would be *pergi melalui*. This meaning is not the appropriate one for the context of the sentence.

Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *go through* is translated into

mengikuti, which is a one-word verb in Indonesian language. The writer also figured out that just like the phrasal verb *go through*, *mengikuti* is also a transitive verb in Indonesian language.

(16)

SL: I followed, however, with many other officers who were in the same situation as myself, and succeeded in reaching Candahar in safety, where I found my regiment, and at once *entered upon* my new duties.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 5, paragraph 1.

TL: Aku menyusul bersama banyak perwira lain yang senasib denganku, dan berhasil tiba di Candahar dengan selamat. Di sana kutemukan resimenku, dan seketika *memulai* tugas baruku.

Source: *Penulusuran Benang Merah* page 2, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verb *entered upon* in data (16) is phrasal verb with the combination of the verb *enter* the particle *upon*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the inseparable phrasal verb because the object must follow

the preposition *upon*. From the data (16) we can see that the object that follows the phrasal verb is *my new duties*.

The meaning of phrasal verb *enter upon* found in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are (1) to make a start on something, (2) to begin something.

From the data (16), the translation of phrasal verb *entered upon* found in the translation novel is *memulai*. If we translate it to Indonesian literally or word by word, the translation would be *masuk pada*. The meaning is not the appropriate one for the context of the sentence. So, we cannot translate it in Indonesian language literally.

Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *enter upon* is translated into a one-word verb in Indonesian language, that is *memulai*. The writer also figured out that just like the phrasal verb *enter upon*, the translated phrasal verb *memulai* is also a transitive verb in Indonesian language.

(17)

SL: A spasm of pain contorted his features; he *threw* his hands *out* in front of him, staggered, and then, with a hoarse cry, fell heavily upon the floor.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 56, paragraph 11.

TL: Ia mengernyit kesakitan, *mengulurkan tangannya*, terhuyung-huyung, lalu jatuh berdebum ke lantai.

Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 80, paragraph 7.

The phrasal verb *threw out* from the data (17) is the phrasal verb with the combination of the verb *throw* and the adverb *out*. This phrasal verb is a separable phrasal verb because the verb and the particle can be separated with the object as we can see on data (17). The object *his hands* comes before the particle or separates the verb and the particle. The equivalent meaning of the phrasal verb *throw out* in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are (1) to throw something away; (2) to reject something such as a proposal, an idea, etc; (3) to mention something, usually in a casual way; (4) to produce

something such as heat, light, smoke, etc; (5) to move a hand or arm suddenly away from your body.

In the target language, the phrasal verb *throw out* is translated as *mengulurkan* in Indonesian language. Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *throw out* becomes a one-word verb in Indonesian language.

(18)

SL: For a day or two we were busily employed in unpacking and *laying out* our property to the best advantage.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 8, paragraph 11.

TL: Selama satu-dua hari kami sibuk membongkar serta *menata* barang-barang kami.

Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 8, paragraph 2.

The phrasal verb *laying out* in data (18) is categorized as the separable phrasal verb because the object can come after and before the particle. From the sentence we can see that the object is *our property*.

The meaning of the phrasal verb *lay out* found in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are: (1) to spread something out ready to use so that it can be seen easily, (2) to present or explain something clearly and carefully. From the data (18), the translation of the phrasal verb *lay out* in Indonesian language is *menata*. This shows us that when translating phrasal verbs in Indonesian language, we cannot translate it word by word or literally.

Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *lay out* is translated into *menata*, which is a one-word verb in Indonesian language. Moreover, the writer found out that *menata* is also a transitive verb in Indonesian language.

(19)

SL: I have *carried it about* with me, and have followed him and his accomplice over two continents until I caught them.

Source: *A Study in Sarlet* Page 54, paragraph 1.

TL: Kubawa cincin itu *kemana-mana*, dan mengikuti Drebber serta rekannya di

dua benua hingga berhasil menyusul mereka.

Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 77, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verb in data (19) consists of the combination of the verb *carry* and the particle *about*. The type of this phrasal verb is the inseparable phrasal verb because the verb *carry* and the particle *about* can be separated by the object *it*.

A phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a particle, and together they build a different meaning. This means that sometimes we cannot guess the meaning of the phrasal verb by defining the verb and the particle. So, we should find the meaning of the phrasal verb *carry about* in dictionaries to find the correct meaning. The meaning of phrasal verb *carry about* found in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are (1) to take something from one place to another, (2) to take something everywhere with you.

From the data (19), the target language (TL) of phrasal verb *carry*

about is *bawa ke mana-mana*. This translation is based on the context of the sentence. Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *carry about* is translated as *bawa ke mana-mana* into Indonesian language based on the context of the sentence. The writer found out that the phrasal verb *carry about* is translated as *bawa ke mana-mana*, which is a one-word verb that is followed by the adverb of place.

(20)

SL: I knew that he was staying at Halliday's Private Hotel, and I *hung about* all day, but he never came out.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 56, paragraph 13.

TL: Aku sudah tahu bahwa Stangerson menginap di Halliday's Private Hotel, maka aku *berkeliraran di dekat tempat itu* sepanjang hari.

Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 77, paragraph 1.

The phrasal verb on the data (20) consists of the combination of the verb *hang* and the particle *about*. From the

data we see that the phrasal verb is in past form. The type of this phrasal verb is the intransitive phrasal verb because the phrasal verb is not followed by an object.

The meanings of the phrasal verb *hang about* found in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are (1) to wait for something to happen, (2) to spend time somewhere without doing very much.

From the data (20), the target language (TL) of the phrasal verb *hang about* is translated as *berkeliranan di dekat tempat itu*. This translation is based on the context of the sentence or based on the situation that appears in the sentence. Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *hang about* is translated as *berkeliranan di dekat tempat itu* in Indonesian language, which is a one-word verb that is followed the adverb of place.

(21)

SL: That done, we gradually began to *settle down* and to accommodate ourselves to our new surroundings.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 8, paragraph 11.

TL: Setelah itu barulah kami *menyesuaikan diri* dengan lingkungan baru kami.

Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 8, paragraph 2.

The phrasal verb in the data (21) consists of the combination of the verb *settle* and the particle *down*. This phrasal verb is an intransitive phrasal verb because the phrasal verb is not followed by an object.

The meaning of the phrasal verb *settle down* found in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are (1) to get yourself into a comfortable position when you are sitting or lying; (2) to start to have a calmer or quieter way of life without many changes especially living in one place; (3) to become relaxed and confident in a new situation; (4) to get used to a new way of life, job, etc.

From the data (20), the target language (TL) of phrasal verb *settle down* is translated as *menyesuaikan diri*. Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *settle down* is translated as

menyesuaikan diri, which is a two-word form in Indonesian language.

(22)

SL: Here I rallied, and had already improved so far as to be able to walk about the wards, and even to bask a little upon the verandah, when I was *struck down* by enteric fever, that curse of our Indian possessions.

Source: *A Study in Scarlet* page 5, paragraph 3.

TL: Di sini aku berusaha keras, dan berhasil berjalan mondar-mandir di bangsal – bahkan agak memaksa sedikit hingga ke beranda. Tapi musibah kembali menimpaku; aku *terserang* tifus, penyakit yang merupakan “oleh-oleh” dari India.

Source: *Penelusuran Benang Merah* page 2, paragraph 3.

The phrasal verbs *struck down* from the data (15) is a phrasal verb with the passive form. The phrasal verb *struck down* is the combination of the verb *strike* and the particle *down*. This phrasal verb is categorized as the separable phrasal verb because the verb *strike* and the preposition *down*

can be separated by the object if it is in active form.

The meanings of phrasal verb *strike down* in Oxford Phrasal Verbs dictionary are (1) to hit somebody very hard so that they fall to the ground; (2) if a disease strikes somebody down, it kills or makes them seriously ill.

From the data (22), the target language (TL) of the phrasal verb *struck down* is *terserang*. In active form, the meaning of *strike down* is menyerang.

Based on the data, the writer figured out that the two-word phrasal verb *strike down* is translated as *menyerang*, which is a one-word verb in Indonesian language. The writer also found out that the translated phrasal verb of *strike down* in Indonesian language is also a transitive verb.

Conclusions and Suggestions

After doing the research, the writer concluded that a phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a particle with several types and rules.

Transitive phrasal verbs are phrasal verbs followed by objects. Intransitive phrasal verbs are phrasal verbs that are not followed by objects. The object of phrasal verbs sometimes can come before or after the particle and sometimes can come only after the particle. If the object can come both after and before the particle, the phrasal verbs are called separable phrasal verbs. If the object always comes after the particle, the phrasal verbs are called inseparable phrasal verbs.

The writer also found out that there are several variations of translated phrasal verbs, namely, one-word, two-word, and more than two words. The writer figured out that most phrasal verbs are translated into one-word verbs in Indonesian language.

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