CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are thousands of languages in this world, for instance Bahasa Indonesia, English, Spanish, Deutsch, etc. Every language is unique which means that one language is different to another language whether it is in sounds, words, and the structure of the sentences. The function of language as a tool of communication finds obstacle when it is related to the diversity of language itself. It is hard to use unknown language as a tool of communication especially in the international communication. In order to overcome the obstacle, there should be a solution which is called as “translation”.

Basically, translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson, 1984:3). Translation functions as a means to transfer equivalent message from one language to another, so that communication of human keeps going on.

Hoener (1962:15-16) explains that every language has its own structure which may be consisted of many units such as morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Those units can still be classified into the most specific aspects, for instance, in English; there are part of speech, gerund, idiomatic
expressions, phrasal verbs, etc. Phrasal verb is one of the aspects of language that will be discussed further in this thesis.

As defined in English Vocabulary in Use (McCarthy, 2001:170) phrasal verbs are basic verbs which can be combined with different prepositions (or particles) to make verbs completely new – and often unguessable – meanings. Its meaning is not predictable from the usual grammatical rules of a language or from the usual meanings of its constituent elements. The sense of meaning of phrasal verbs can mean something different from what the words literary imply.

Based on its characteristics, people find difficulties to translate the phrasal verbs. It is usually not translated well; in some cases, when it is translated into another language, either its meaning is changed or it is meaningless. This case may occur in the literary translated, such as in the translated novel. In this thesis, the writer will analyze the phrasal verbs found in Dan Brown’s The Lost Symbol and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno.

This novel tells about the story of a lecturer named Professor Robert Langdon who is asked to complete the puzzle code in a small ancient pyramid by Mal’akh in order to find the hidden treasure which is assumed under the Capitol Building.

In the translation of Dan Brown’s The Lost Symbol, the writer finds phrasal verbs, such as:

Source Language (English):

The Otis elevator climbing the south pillar of the Eiffel Tower was overflowing with tourists. (page 6)
Target Language (Bahasa Indonesia):

*Lift Otis yang naik merayapi pilar selatan Menara Eiffel itu dipenuhi turis.* (page 25)

The translator translates *overflowing with* into *dipenuhi*. The active sentence is changed into the passive sentence, but it does not change the sense of meaning totally. In this case, the translator uses “equivalence” which refers to the methodology of translation where language describes the same situation by different stylistic or cultural means.

Considering the uniqueness of the phrasal verbs causing the problem in translating it into another language, the writer eager to get deeper understanding about the most appropriate way to translate it. Finally, the writer will identify procedures of translation, based on Vinay and Dalbernet in Venuti (2000:84-93), implemented by the translator in translating the phrasal verbs. Thus, the title of this thesis is “An Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in Dan Brown’s *The Lost Symbol* and Its Translation into Bahasa Indonesia by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno”

1.2 Scope of the Study

In order to avoid excessively large discussions, the study is focused on phrasal verbs. The data that are going to be analyzed are found in Dan Brown’s *The Lost Symbol* and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno.
1.3 Problems of the Study

The problems of analysis in the thesis are:

1. What are the procedures of translation found in the translation of phrasal verbs in Dan Brown’s *The Lost Symbol* into Bahasa Indonesia?

2. What is the most dominant procedure of translation occurred in the translation of phrasal verbs in Dan Brown’s *The Lost Symbol* into Bahasa Indonesia?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of analysis in the thesis are:

1. To figure out the procedures of translation found in the translation of phrasal verbs in Dan Brown’s *The Lost Symbol* into Bahasa Indonesia.

2. To figure out the most dominant procedure of translation occurred in the translation of phrasal verbs in Dan Brown’s *The Lost Symbol* into Bahasa Indonesia.

1.5 Significances of the Study

A study is done due to certain significances it has. The significances of the study can be both theoretical and practical. It means, the result of a study could be beneficial for developing knowledge and insight, and also can be applied for daily living (Silalahi, 2010:2-3).

Based on the statement above, this study has two major significances. First, this thesis is expected to enlarge the writer’s and reader’s knowledge about
translation and phrasal verbs. Second, it is expected to be helpful for people especially the students who wants to be a translator or currently work as a translator, to learn how to conduct translating especially in the case of phrasal verbs.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

I use several major references in doing this analysis

Harahap (1994) in *The Study of English Idioms and Their Uses* explains about the difficulties of phrasal verbs that there is no rule that will take us in advance what verbs will govern what prepositions. Because of this special feature, phrasal verbs must be studied as a whole. We cannot change any part of it because it will cause the change of its meanings.

Hasna (2001) in *An Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in Bill Manhoff’s play The Owl and The Pussy Cat* explains phrasal verb as an expression that does not follow the normal pattern of the language or that has a total meaning not suggested by its separate words.

Machali (2000) in *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah* explains that each language has its own rules which might be different from other language. The translator may use some methodology in order to transfer the meaning from SL to TL and result the best translation.

Venuti (2000) in *Introducing Translation Studies* explains Vinay and Dalbernet’s model, discussing the methodology for translation, which is used to transfer the meaning from SL to TL. It explains that ‘equivalence’ as one of the methodology for translation is particularly useful in translating the idioms and phrasal verbs.