TRANSLATION METHODS AND MEANING EQUIVALENCE OF
IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS IN X-MEN FIRST CLASS MOVIE

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One

WINDAWATI
NIM. 1110026000130

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2015
ABSTRACT


The purpose of this research is to analyze the translation method and meaning equivalence that used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in X-Men: First Class movie. In this case, the aims of this research are: (1) to identify the translation methods of idiomatic phrasal verb that are used in X-Men: First Class movie, (2) to analyze the result of meaning equivalence from the method used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in X-Men: First Class movie. The method of this research use qualitative method to achieve the purpose of this research. The idiomatic phrasal verb is analyzed by using Newmark’s translation methods and Nida’s equivalence theory.

The result of this research shows that eight methods were used in the translation. The commonly found methods here are idiomatic, communicative, faithful and semantic translation. Through this research also shows that equivalence used in the movie can be classified into formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The analysis explains that dynamic equivalence which was most collected in the X-Men First Class movie, as dynamic focuses more on the reader and target language.

Keywords: Translation, Methods, Meaning Equivalence, Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs, Movie.
APPROVEMENT

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WINDAWATI
1110026000130

Approved by:
Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd
NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002

Approved by:
Sholikatus Sa’divah, M.Pd.
NIP. 197504172005012007

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2015
LEGALIZATION

Name : Windawati

NIM : 1110026000130

Title : Translation Methods and Meaning Equivalence of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs in X-men First Class Movie

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on July 10th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 10th, 2015

Examination Committee

Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.
19640710 199303 1 006

Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum.
19781003 200112 2 002

Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd
19650919 200003 1 002

Sholikatus Sa'diyah, M.Pd.
19750417 200501 2 007

Hilmi, M.Hum.
19760918 200801 1 009

Moh. Supardi, M.Hum.

(Chair Person)

(Secretary)

(Advisor I)

(Advisor II)

(Examiner I)

(Examiner II)
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, July 2015.

Windawati
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In daily life, people use language as a tool of communication and doing collaboration in a variety of purposes. If there no language, there would be miscommunication and people would be difficult to interact to other. As we know, there are a lot of languages in the world, such as English, Chinese, Arabic, etc. Every country in the world has different language and the differences of language make difficulty in communication from one country to another country. Here, necessity media has a function to communicate in the world. So, translation is the media of communication.

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.” 1 And one of the most prominent definitions of translation is stated by Newmark who defines “translation as rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. 2 On the other hand Nida and Taber state that “translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in

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From the definition mentioned, it is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target language.

In translating activity, the translator meets various difficulties that are not so easy to overcome. There are some expressions are difficult to be interpreted. Even thought they understand every single word, but they still confuse what the sentence essentially means. Those expressions could be idiomatic. Based on the *Oxford dictionary*, definition of “idiomatic is a phrase which meaning cannot be deduced from the words in it, and it is an expression to a language”. If the translator does not know the exactly meaning of the idiomatic phrasal verb, the target reader will be wrong to interpret the message of the source language. Therefore, a translator must have knowledge of the language, such as the source language and the target language and also to know the characteristics and meaning of the idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language and in the target language. So, a text is easy to be translated and accepted in target language.

Idiomatic expression of phrasal verb can be defined as “a combination of a verb and a preposition or adverb that creates a meaning different from its original constituent”. For example, the phrase *look after* that has meaning *take care of*

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someone or something the total meaning of look after is different from the meaning of the look and after.

Being interested in studying idiomatic expression particularly that can be found in the conversation of movie. As we know, movie is an interesting entertainment for many people. X-Men: First Class is a superhero movie, based on the X-Men characters appearing in Marvel comics. The movie was directed by Matthew Vaughn and produced by Bryan Singer. While the reasons for selecting this film because this movie uses the English language which translated into Indonesian text (subtitle) and so many idiomatic phrasal verbs that can be found in this movie. Also, the other reason is because X-Men: First Class gained a 78% rating on Imdb, an international movie rating site. Movie with the average rating of 70% is considered a good rating in Imdb. So that, it has become more than enough reason for this study to choose X-Men: First Class as a research subject.

From many perspectives above, we know that translation is the transfer of the message or language from the source language into the target language and acceptable in its meaning with regard equivalence. Idiomatic phrasal verb is one of the problematic factors in translation are often found in X-Men First Class Movie. If the result translation of idiomatic phrasal verb can understand it naturally just as we understand our mother tongue, then the writer can assume that the translator

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6 http://www.imdb.com/title/tt1270798/
successfully translates it well in target language or it could be said dynamic equivalence emphasis. For instance, the dialogue:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The troops <em>blow up</em> the bridge.</td>
<td>Para pasukan <em>meledakkan</em> jembatan itu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In translation above, the translator consider to translate the idiomatic phrasal verb _blow up_ in source language into _meledakkan_ in target language. This translation of idiomatic phrasal verb has an idiomatic translation method applied on it. It also could be concluded that this translation is dynamic equivalence emphasis.

Based on the information above, analysis the translation of the movie which contains many idiomatic phrasal verbs and translated into Indonesian is an excellent and interesting material for the research. This research explores the method of translation that used in the translating idiomatic phrasal verbs to determine the types of equivalence.

**B. Focus of the Research**

Based on the background of the study, in order to get a specific explanation and avoid the large explanation, this research is limited on equivalence of idiomatic phrasal verb and their translation (Indonesian). The object of the research is the subtitle of _X-Men: First Class_ movie.
C. Research Questions

According to explanation above, this research tries to find the answer of research question below:

1. What kinds of translation methods are used to translate idiomatic phrasal verb in the movie *X-Men: First Class*?

2. How is the result of meaning equivalence from the method used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *X-Men: First Class* movie?

D. Significance of the Research

This study is expected to be useful for readers to understand more about the idiomatic phrasal verb of the movie *X-Men: First Class*. In addition, this research is expected to contribute to the student who wants to deepen about idiomatic phrasal verb contained in a movie because in the movie there are many conversations that contain the idiomatic phrasal verb which is very interesting to study.

E. Research Methodology

1. Objectives of the research

Based on the research question above, so the aims of this research are:

a. To identify the translation methods of idiomatic phrasal verb that are used in *X-Men: First Class* movie.
b. To analyze the result of meaning equivalence from the method used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *X-Men: First Class* movie.

2. Method of the Research

This research uses qualitative method in translation of idiomatic phrasal verb analysis. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982), as quoted by Subroto, qualitative method is a research method, which is used in a problem that is not designed using procedural statistics. This method is descriptive, that’s mean the research makes a note the data from words, sentences, discourse and picture. This method is used to find out how the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs in the target language.

3. Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis

To collect data, this research uses bibliography technique. Bibliography technique means using written sources to get data. Written sources are chosen which describe synchronic language used. The synchronic is a study which formulates indications of language which is produced by speaker at the certain time (past or present). Technique of data collecting follows some steps:

a. Download the movie of *X-Men First Class* at www.ganool.biz

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8 Ibid., p.42.
b. Download the movie transcription of *X-Men First Class* at www.imsdb.com

c. Download the translation movie (subtitle) of *X-Men First Class* at www.subtitles.at

d. Read the whole dialogue transcription and watch the movie of *X-Men First Class*.

Writing the sentences containing of idiomatic phrasal verb found into data card followed by the Indonesian translation (subtitle). So the data card contains number of data. On this object was found 40 corpus data. Identifying data idiomatic phrasal verb contained in the movie *X-Men: First Class* whose speaks English were evaluated from Idiomatic Dictionary.

e. After the data have been collected, the next step is processing the data. Process of data analysis is: the data will be chosen and use random sampling technique to specify the sample. There are are four techniques in random sampling, such as: simple random sampling, systematic random sampling, stratified random sampling and cluster sampling. And the most suitable for this research is simple random sampling technique and using raffle method with some steps:

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1) Each component of populations is arranged into list and numbered.

2) Each of numbered lists of population’s member is written on the papers.

3) The papers are rolled up and inserted in the box.

4) After shake the box, the rolls of paper are taken in accordance with the amounts of wanted sample.\(^{11}\)

5) Classifying the data. As stated by Nida that equivalence used in translation can be classified into formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

4. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of this research is data card. Data card is a card which is used to put relevant data with data sources at the end of line.\(^{12}\) After collecting data, data is put in data card and choose some of data findings and analyze one by one the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs using translation methods theory according to Newmark and meaning equivalence theory according to Nida.

\(^{11}\) Ibid.

\(^{12}\) D. Edi Subroto, \textit{op.cit.}, p. 43
5. Unit of Analysis

As a unit of analysis, the subtitle movie of *X-Men: First Class* movie (2011) in English and its translation in Indonesian language as primary object. *X-Men: First Class* movie, a superhero movie based on the *X-Men* characters appearing in Marvel comics was directed by Matthew Vaughn and produced by Bryan Singer as a secondary object.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are some previous researches which related to this research. The first is the research about strategies in translating idiomatic expression of phrasal verbs on bilingual Novel by Sabricha Utama Sari (2013) from Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang on the title Strategies in Translating Idiomatic Expressions of Phrasal Verbs Terence Blaker’s Bilingual Novel “Ms. Wiz Goes Live” into “Ms. Wiz Jadi Bintang Televisi” by Mala Suhendra. The aim of the research is to identify the strategies to translate the idiomatic expression of phrasal verbs found in the Novel. In Sabricha Utama Sari’s research, she focused of analysis on the translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in the source language translated by using strategies of similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and the translation by omission. The result, she found that most of idiomatic phrasal verbs are translated using strategies of similar meaning and form. Meanwhile, there is no translation strategies of similar form and meaning.25 The difference between this research and Sabricha Utama Sari’s research is the theory, corpus and focused of the research.

The second is the research about the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in the translation of phrasal verbs by Ratna Susilawati from Gunadarma University Jakarta entitled *Translation Analysis on English Phrasal Verbs Into Indonesian In Mark Twain’s Novel: “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”*. The results of Ratna Susilawati’s research shows that the accuracy and the clarity of the phrasal verbs is above average or good while the naturalness is below average or poor.26 In her research described the accuracy, clarity and naturalness are the important features that should be possessed by the translation in order to be a good translation. The difference between this research and Ratna Susilawati’s research is the theory, corpus and focused of the research.

The third is a thesis from University of Sumatera Utara’s Student, Dhea Mealittza. Her thesis entitled *An Analisis of Translating Phrasal Verbs from ”Fallen” by Lauren Kate Into “Terkutuk” by Fanny Yuanita* (2013). The purpose of her research is to analyze the translation procedures are used to translate phrasal verb include borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The results of Dhea Mealittza’s research shows that equivalence procedure of translation which is dominant in translating phrasal verbs.27 The differences of the research is Dhea Mealittza’s research focuses on only translation procedures are used to translate phrasal verb. This research differs from Dhea

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Mealittza’s research. This research focuses on analysis the method and meaning equivalence of idiomatic phrasal verbs is deeper than Dhea Mealittza’s one.

B. Concept

1. Definition of Translation

There are the definitions of translation based on the translation theorists. Hatim and Munday define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from source language to target language”.28 His emphasis is on translation as a process.

According to Larson “translation is an activity to translate the source language into the target language or the language of the recipient, which is start the first language form to the form of a second language using semantic structure”.29 By the same token Newmark adds, “Translation is a skill in an attempt to replace a written or spoken message into another language or target language”.30

From both statements, it can be said that meaning or message is the important thing of translation. So, the translation is not just the process of translating the language, but also is a way to replace message from source language to target language.

In other hand, Larson states “to do an effective translation, one must discover the meaning of the source language form and use the receptor language form which can express this meaning in a natural way”. The emphasis is on a natural way, the translators have to make every effort to transfer the meaning and not grammatical form of the source language.

The opinion about the translation by Huang Long that is presented by Xiang Yinhua on his journal, defines “translation as transfer of a text from a source language into a text in target language, the objective being a perfect equivalence of meaning between two texts”. Similar definition is also mentioned by Bell, he defines “the translation as the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language”. Both definitions above refer to an important aspect, namely equivalence. However, equivalence is not an easy task in translation, because “no two languages are identical…”

Nevertheless, according to Kuswarini “translation has the main aim of transferring the message contained in the source language into target language as equivalence as possible. Equivalence means: the elements of the target language

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31 Mildred Larson. op. cit., p. 6.
contain same message with the element of the source language”. Therefore, we can say that equivalence in translation should not be approached as a search for complete identical, but only as a kind similarity.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that translation is a process translating meaning from source language into target language with equivalence.

2. **Process of Translation**

The basic concept of translation is to transfer the meaning from one language to another. It can be seen in definition of translation above and in the process of translation there are some steps that have to be attended.

The process of translating could be shown by a diagram that is taken from Larson’s as follows:36

![Figure 1: Translation process by Larson (1984: 2)](image)

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36Mildred Larson, *op. cit.*, p.2
The first step that must be done is to discover and understand the meaning or the message of the source language. After discovering the meaning of the source language, the translator then analyzes and looks for natural form of the receptor or target language which has the same meaning or message as the source language.

Nida and Taber also distinguish translation process into three stages,\(^\text{37}\) and the process of translating could be shown by a diagram:

Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in term of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words, then transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that concept of Larson is
easier to understand than concept of Nida and Taber. The aim of the discover the
meaning is to make the translator understanding well the meaning or message of
the source language before transfer the source language into the target language.

3. Method of Translation

The method of the translation has been categorized by Newmark into two;
there are the source language emphasis, which is the translation that gives
emphasis to the source language, and the target language emphasis, which is the
translation that give emphasis on the target language. In the first type of
method, the translator seeks a return to rigorous contextual meaning of the source
language. In the second method, the translator seeks to produce the same relative
impact expected by the original author of the target language version of the
reader.

Newmark divides the two methods above to eight methods as follows:

\[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text{SL Emphasis} & \text{TL Emphasis} \\
\text{Word-for-word translation} & \text{Adaptation} \\
\text{Literal Translation} & \text{Free translation} \\
\text{Faithful translation} & \text{Idiomatic Translation} \\
\text{Semantic Translation} & \text{Communicative translation} \\
\end{array}
\]

Figure 3: V Diagram of Translation method by Newmark (1988: 45)

\[38\] Peter Newmark, op.cit., p. 45.
a. Word-for word translation, in which the source language word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

b. Literal translation: in which the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalence, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

c. Faithful translation: it tries to use the structure of target language in translation.

d. Semantic translation: it is only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the source language text.

e. Adaptation: which is the free form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedian) and poetry, the themes, characters, plot are usually preserved, the source language culture is converted to the target language culture and the text is rewritten.

f. Free translation: it produces the target language text without the style, form, or content of the original.

g. Idiomatic translation: it produces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.
h. Communicative translation: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership.\textsuperscript{39}

According to Larson, translation method is divided into two categories, namely form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of source language and it known as literal translation. While meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.\textsuperscript{40}

Larson then placed the method of translation on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to inconsistent mixture, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may fall, even more on the unduly free as displayed below.

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{continuum.png}
\caption{Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17)}
\end{figure}

a. Very literal is an interlinear translation. For some purpose, it is desirable to produce the linguistic features of the source language text.

\textsuperscript{39} Ibid., pp. 45-47.
\textsuperscript{40} Mildred Larson, \textit{op.cit.}, p.15
b. Literal translation is a translation which its sounds like nonsense and has little communicative value.

c. Modified literal methods are a way to modify order and grammar of the source language in an acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. However, the lexical items are translated literally.

d. Inconsistent mixture mixes literal and idiomatic translation in the final draft of translation.

e. Near idiomatic reproduces the meaning of the source language (that is the meaning intended by the original communicator) in receptor language without losing the natural form of the source language.

f. Idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the source language (that is the meaning intended by the original communicator) in the natural form of receptor language.

g. The unduly free translation adds extraneous information, which is not stated in the source language text. It changes the meaning of the source language; it distorts the fact of the historical and cultural setting of the source language text.\(^4^1\)

From the explanation the method of translation above, the writer concludes that to identify the translation method of idiomatic phrasal verb in the *X-Men: First Class* movie, the writer chose Newmark’s theory. Newmark has been categorized the method of the translation into two; there are the translation that

\(^4^1\) *Ibid.*, pp. 16-17
gives emphasis to the source language and the translation that give emphasis on the target language.

4. Equivalence of Translation

As it was mention before, there are many definitions on the notion of equivalence. Almost all translation scholars in their theories somehow refer to the equivalence as the most crucial parts of translation. Nida divide the equivalence in translation into two different types equivalence; one which is call formal equivalence and another which is dynamic equivalence.\(^{42}\)

a. Nida defines “formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such a translation one is concerned with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. Viewed from this formal orientation, one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language. This means, for example, that the message in the receptor culture is constantly compared with the message in the source culture to determine the standards of accuracy and correctness.”\(^{43}\)

Formal equivalence displays the form and content as close as possible to the original text, “most typical of this kind of translation are ‘gloss translation’, with a close approximation to source language (SL) structure, often with scholarly footnotes, allowing the student (since this type of translation will

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\(^{42}\) Eugene Nida, *op.cit.*, pp. 165-167.

\(^{43}\) Ibid., p. 159.
often be used in an academic environment) to gain close access to the language and customs of the source culture.”

b. Nida also proposed another style of equivalence that is dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is the quality which characterizes a translation in which “the message of the original text has been so transposed into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that or the original receptors” Nida states that “dynamic equivalence is ‘the principle of equivalent effect’, where the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as which existed between the original receptors and the message”. The aim of dynamical equivalence is to take the effect on the recipient’s response as the first priority.

On the contrary, Catford’s approach to translation equivalence clearly differs from Nida since Catford had a preference for a more linguistic-based approach. suggest two kinds of translation equivalence as an empirical phenomenon, discovered by comparing source language and target language text. Those are textual equivalence and formal correspondence.

a. The textual translation equivalence is that portion of a target language text which is changed when and only when a given portion of the source language

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44 Ibid., p.165
45 Eugene Nida and Charles R. Taber, op.cit., p. 200
46 Eugene Nida, op.cit., p. 167
Text is changed. Textual equivalence comes into play when translation on the basis of formal correspondence in not possible.

b. Formal correspondence itself defines as any target language category (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc) which can be said occupy, as nearly as possible, the ‘same’ place in the ‘economy’ of the target language as the given source language category occupies in the source language. To find out the emphasis or inclination for meaning equivalence in translation idiomatic phrasal verb in the *X-Men: First Class* movie in target language, the writer chose Nida’s equivalence theories, which are the formal and dynamic equivalence.

5. **Idiomatic Phrasal Verb**

   Idiomatic Expressions are a unique and fixed part of the language. Idiomatic Expressions are the essence of language and frequently used in daily life, “Idiomatic Expressions add color to the language, helping us to emphasize meaning and to make our observations, judgments, and explanations lively and interesting. They are also very useful tools for communicating a great deal of meaning in just a few words.”

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48 Ibid., p.27
49 Ibid., p.23
Defining Idiomatic Expressions based on Oxford dictionary “Idiomatic Expressions is a phrase which the meaning cannot be deduced from the words in it and Idiomatic Expressions is an expression natural to a language”. Druzylowska also have opinion that the composition of Idiomatic Expressions can be formed by word or terms word and its meaning cannot be understood from the meaning of the components that make it up.

Another linguist, Beekman and Callow, Idiomatic Expressions is an expression two or more words that cannot be understood literally and semantically the Idiomatic Expressions has a unity functions. Nida and Taber said, that in analyzed the meaning of Idiomatic Expressions must be based on the context, because context is an important role in determining whether or not a phrase of Idiomatic Expressions.

Based on the information above the writer concludes, an Idiomatic Expressions is a combination of words that has a meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words themselves.

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51 Livingstone, loc.cit.
53 Beekman, John, and John Callow. Translating the Word of God. (Grand Rapids: Zondervan,1974)
54 Eugene Nida and Charles R. Taber, op.cit., p. 56.
Whereas Palmer puts idioms into three main types, being (1) Phrasal verb, (2) Prepositional phrase, (3) Partial Idiom.\textsuperscript{55} What has to be confirmed at this stage is that phrasal verbs constitute an integral part of idiom. He adds phrasal verb is “a very common type of idiom in English”.\textsuperscript{56}

Wyatt states “definition of phrasal verb is a verb formed from two (or sometimes three) parts; a verb and an adverb or preposition. These adverbs and prepositions are often called particles when they are used in a phrasal verb”.\textsuperscript{57} In addition, Palmer gives the example “a combination of verb plus adverb, such as make up, give in, put down.”\textsuperscript{58}

The same definition of Koprowski, phrasal verb is a phrase which consists of a verb in combination with a preposition or adverb or both, the meaning of which is different from the meaning of its separate parts.\textsuperscript{59}

Furthermore, phrasal verbs are compound verbs (more than one word) that result from combining a verb with an adverb or a preposition. The resulting

\textsuperscript{55} Ibid
\textsuperscript{56} F.R. Palmer, op.cit., p. 98.
\textsuperscript{57} Wyatt, \textit{Check your English Vocabulary for Phrasal Verbs and Idiom} (London: A & C Black Publisher Ltd), p. 3.
\textsuperscript{58} F.R. Palmer, \textit{loc.cit.}
\textsuperscript{59} M. Koprowski, \textit{Investigating the Usefulness of Lexical Phrase in Contemporary Coursebooks. ELT Journal}, accessed on December 12\textsuperscript{th} 2014 http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/elt/cci061
compound verb is idiomatic (e.g. its meaning cannot be derived from the dictionary meaning of its parts).\textsuperscript{60}

In addition, Palmer explains “We can know its possible idiomaticity by putting those examples under specific exam. For example we have the verb \textit{make up} that has the meaning of the verb \textit{invent}, we can consider it as an idiomatic verb because the total meaning of \textit{make up} is different from the meaning of the verb \textit{make} and the adverb \textit{up}.”\textsuperscript{61}

Whereas according to Chen, idiomatic phrasal verbs can semantically classify as semi-idiomatic phrasal verbs and idiomatic phrasal verb.\textsuperscript{62} Semi-idiomatic phrasal verb, where one component of the construction retains its lexical meaning while the other one is less transparent, for example: \textit{Drink} your milk \textit{up}, \textit{knock} him \textit{out}, I will \textit{find} \textit{out} the truth. Furthermore, idiomatic phrasal verbs, where both components of the construction are not transparent, and whole meaning of the idiomatic phrasal verb cannot be gained from the total sum of the lexical meanings of its individual parts, for example: I will never \textit{give} \textit{up}, he cannot \textit{put} \textit{up with} him anymore.\textsuperscript{63}

\textsuperscript{60} \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{61} F.R. Palmer, \textit{loc.cit.}
\textsuperscript{63} \textit{Ibid}
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, to identify the phenomenon related to translation field, the compiled data and the selected one will be analyzed. This research is using qualitative case study and for the data collecting is using bibliography technique. Bibliography technique uses written sources to get the data.

Data have been collected and identified by some steps which is mentioned in the previous chapter. Then, Compiled in the table as below.

Table 1: The types of Meaning Equivalence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Types of Meaning Equivalence</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Formal Equivalence</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 40 data collected, 20 data have been elected by using simple random sampling technique and then, 20 will analyze. Data elected are: Data card 17, 19, 4, 33, 7, 25, 20, 13, 36, 40, 29, 23, 14, 5, 27, 10, 1, 3, 32, and 15. As Compiled on the table.
Table 2: The Result of Simple Random Sampling on Research Data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Types of Meaning Equivalence</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Formal Equivalence</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 20 data will analyze that have been collected by using simple random sampling technique. The data is analyzed by using Newmark’s translation methods and Nida’s equivalence theory, as follows:

Table 3: The Data Description of Translation Methods and Equivalence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Translation Method</th>
<th>Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I’d rather go out with the fishes.</td>
<td>Aku lebih suka pergi dengan ikan-ikan ini.</td>
<td>Faithful Translation</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Then you know to stay out of my head.</td>
<td>Kalau begitu, tetaplah menjauh dari pikiranku.</td>
<td>Faithful Translation</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A small slip-up is one thing. A big one does not bear thinking about.</td>
<td>Membuat kesalahan kecil adalah satu masalah. Kesalahan besar tak akan sanggup di bayangkan.</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The law says we’ve got to</td>
<td>Hukum memerintahkan-kannya bahwa kita</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>turn her over.</td>
<td>mesti menyerahkannya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>There’s not a fortress in the world that could keep us out.</td>
<td>Tak ada hutan di dunia ini yang mampu menghalangi kami.</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Two superpowers facing off and he wants to start World War III.</td>
<td>Dua Negara adikuasa berhadapan dan dia ingin memulai perang dunia III.</td>
<td>Faithful Translation</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Get down when I tell you.</td>
<td>Merunduklah saat kusuruh</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Let’s wrap things up, shall we?</td>
<td>Mari kita bereskan semuanya.</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>If that ship crosses the line, our boys are going to blow it up.</td>
<td>Jika kapal itu melewati batas, orang-orang kami akan menghancurkannya.</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>I can look into it, if you’d like. It’s the least I can do.</td>
<td>Aku bisa memeriksnanya, jika kau mau. Setidaknya itu yang bisa</td>
<td>Idiomatic Translation</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Translation Type</td>
<td>Translation Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Send <strong>back-up</strong> now!</td>
<td>Kirimkan <strong>bantuan</strong> sekarang.</td>
<td>Idiomatic</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>And lock down until I can <strong>figure out</strong> what to do.</td>
<td>Dan tutup tempat ini sampai aku bisa <strong>cari tahu</strong> apa yang harus dilakukan.</td>
<td>Idiomatic</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I don’t ask for favors, Colonel.</td>
<td>Aku tak <strong>meminta</strong> bantuan, kolonel.</td>
<td>Idiomatic</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>And though you ought to <strong>cover it up</strong>?</td>
<td>Dan berpikir kalau kau harus <strong>menyembunyikan</strong>?</td>
<td>Idiomatic</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>As we <strong>look back</strong> to where we stood only four weeks ago</td>
<td>Saat kita <strong>menengok kembali</strong> tempat kita berjuang empat minggu lalu.</td>
<td>Semantic</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td><strong>Go on</strong>, back to bed.</td>
<td>Ayo, kembali <strong>tidur</strong>.</td>
<td>Idiomatic</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>I can’t. I have my thesis <strong>coming up</strong>.</td>
<td>Tak bisa, ada thesis <strong>nanti</strong>.</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Just <strong>pointing out</strong> something that could save your life.</td>
<td>Berkonsentrasilah pada sesuatu yang bisa menyelamatkan nyawamu.</td>
<td>Communicative</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And ends with being rounded up, experimented on, eliminated.

Dan berakhir dengan diburu, dijadikan eksperimen, diasingkan.

Idiomatic Translation  Dynamic

| 20. | And ends with being rounded up, experimented on, eliminated. | Dan berakhir dengan diburu, dijadikan eksperimen, diasingkan. | Idiomatic Translation | Dynamic |

B. Data Analysis

In this chapter, the writer tries to classify and analyze the selected equivalence sentence by using the relevant theories. The writer also use Oxford Dictionary & Thesaurus, NTC’s Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs and Other Idiomatic Verbal Phrase, KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia) and other dictionaries for looking up idiomatic phrasal verbs’ meaning. The analyses of data are as follows:

1. Formal equivalence

Formal equivalence when the translator attributes priority to the source language and tries to render the source language as faithfully as possible, not only in its content but also in its meanings in terms of the source context.

Datum Number 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’d rather go out with the fishes.</td>
<td>Aku lebih suka pergi dengan ikan-ikan ini.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression go out is formed by the verb go and the adverb out. Based on Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, the expression go out means to have relationship.
The expression *go out* is rendered as *pergi*. It has faithful translation method which is the translator tries to translate the meaning of the source language attempting to convey the original meaning. It seems the sentence being out of context and makes the target reader misinterpret. Because the messages of the expression *go out* in this context is *to have relationship* or the translation should be *berhubungan* in target language.

With that fact, according to Nida’s theory this translation can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb translation is a kind of formal equivalence in Indonesian language, because source language meaning is preserved in target language, and it shows the translator has loyalty to source language without adding the translator idea.

Datum Number 19

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Then you know to <strong>stay out</strong> of my head.</td>
<td>Kalau begitu, <strong>tetaplah menjauh</strong> dari pikiranku.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression **stay out** is formed by the verb *stay* and the adverb *out*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression **stay out** means *to not come*.

The expression **stay out** is rendered as *tetaplah menjauh*. It has faithful translation method which is the translation that gives emphasis to the source language. In addition, the expression *tetaplah menjauh* according to KBBI *tetap* means *tidak berubah (keadaan, kedudukan, dsb)* and *jauh* means *tidak berdekatan*. 
With that fact, this translation can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb translation is a kind of formal equivalence in Indonesian language, because source language meaning is preserved in target language, and it shows that the translation tries to replicate the content to preserve originality.

Datum Number 25

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two superpowers <strong>facing off</strong> and he wants to start world war III.</td>
<td>Dua Negara adikuasa <strong>berhadapan</strong> dan dia ingin memulai perang dunia III.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression **facing off** is formed by the verb **facing** and followed by the adverb **off**. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression **facing off** has meaning **to prepare for a confrontation**.

This data is translated by using the faithful method translation. It shows from the translation of **facing off** into **berhadapan** that has similar meaning in lexical. In addition, according to KBBI the word **berhadapan** in target language means **bertemu muka dengan**, it makes out of context in target language. Because the expression **facing off** according to *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* the translation should be **mempersiapkan untuk konfrontasi** in the target language.

Consequently, this expression is obvious that the translation go to formal equivalence in Indonesian language because the translation has loyalty to source language without adding the translator idea.
Datum Number 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>As we <strong>look back</strong> to where we stood</td>
<td>Saat kita <strong>menengok</strong> kembali tempat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only four weeks ago</td>
<td>kita berjuang empat minggu lalu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *look back* is formed by the verb *look* and the adverb *back*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *look back* means *remembering*.

The expression *look back* is rendered as *menengok*. It has semantic translation method which is the translation take more account of aesthetic value of the source language. That means this translation gives emphasis to the source language. But the expression *look back* in this context has meaning *remembering* or it should be better to translate *mengingat* in target language.

With that fact, according to Nida’s theory this translation can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb translation is a kind of formal equivalence in Indonesian language, because source language meaning is preserved in target language, and it shows that the translation tries to replicate the content to preserve originality.

Datum Number 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can’t. I have my thesis <strong>coming up</strong>.</td>
<td>Tak bisa, ada thesis <strong>nanti</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Coming up consist of two words formed by the verb coming followed by adverb up. Come means to get to a particular place when it is separated by an adv. up. However, when this expression coming up combined each other it has new meaning such as based on dictionary coming up is something to be happening soon.

In this case, the expression coming up is translated into target language as nanti. In the context, the expression coming up is referring to the meaning of almost happening. In this translation, the translator uses the word nanti in target language. In addition, the expression nanti according to KBBI means waktu yang tidak lama dari sekarang. This shows that comunicative translation method applied on it. Because this expression is translate with content of the original or source language.

So, it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb is a kind of formal equivalence in Indonesian language, because it tries to have naturalness and be close to the source language message. The expression coming up translated into nanti in target language. These two expressions are equivalent because they have the same meaning that is to show time.

Datum Number 32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Just pointing out something that could save your life.</td>
<td>Berkonsentrasilah pada sesuatu yang bisa menyelamatkan nyawamu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expression *pointing out* is formed by the verb *point* and the adverb *out*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *point out* is to *tell someone about some information*.

In this case, the expression *pointing out* is not translated into *menginformasikan* but it is translated into *berkonsentrasi* in target language. Based on the context, the expression *pointing out* in the sentence *Just pointing out something that could save your life* is referring to the meaning of *tell some information*, but this translation consider to translate the expression *pointing out* into *berkonsentrasi* in the target reader. This shows that communicative translation method applied on it. Because this expression is translate with content of the original or source language.

The expression *pointing out* is translated into target language as *berkonsentrasi*, according to Nida’s theory it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb’s translation is a kind of formal equivalence in Indonesian language, it makes this translation easy to read for target language reader.

2. **Dynamic equivalence**

Dynamic equivalence focuses in term of the degree to which the receptor of the message in the receptor language. It oriented to target language.

**Datum Number 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A small <em>slip-up</em> is one thing. A big one does not bear thinking about.</td>
<td><em>Membuat kesalahan</em> kecil adalah satu masalah. Kesalahan besar tak akan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expression *slip-up* is formed by the verb *slip* and the adverb *up*. *Slip* means *lose your balance and slide* when it is separated by adv. *up*. However, when this expression *slip up* combined each other, it has a new meaning. Based on *Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs* the expression *slip up* means *to make an error* or can be translated *membuat kesalahan*.

In this case, the expression *slip-up* in source language is translated into *membuat kesalahan* in target language. According to Newmark’s theory, in this translation of expression *slip-up* using idiomatic translation method. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

So that, according to Nida’s theory the translation of idiomatic phrasal verb above is intended to follow dynamic equivalence. It shows from the uses of common words in target language that’s make it simple for the reader or it can be said reader-oriented. The expression *slip-up* is translated as *membuat kesalahan* in target language. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is accepted in target language because these two expressions have same message.
Datum Number 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The law says we’ve got to turn her over.</td>
<td>Hukum memerintah-kannya bahwa kita mesti menyerahkan-nya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *turn her over* is formed by the verb *turn* and the preposition *over* separated by direct object *her*. When *turn* is separated by prep. *over*, *turn* means *giliran* in target language. However, when *turn+over* combined each other, it has a new meaning such as *to give something to someone in authority*.

The translation methods that occurred here is idiomatic translation method. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *turn over* has meaning *to give something to someone in authority*. In this case, the expression *turn over* translated into *menyerahkan-nya* in target language. In addition, according to KBBI the word *menyerahkan* in target language means *memberikan*.

So, it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb is a kind of dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because it tries to have naturalness and be close to the target language message. These two expressions are equivalence because they have same meaning. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.
Datum Number 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There’s not a fortress in the world that could <strong>keep us out</strong>.</td>
<td>Tak ada hutan di dunia ini yang mampu <strong>menghalangi kami</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *keep us out* is formed by the verb *keep* and the adverb *out* separated by direct object *us*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *keep out* is to *stop someone or something from going into a place*.

In this case, the expression *keep us out* is not translated into *menghentikan* but it is translated into *menghalangi* in target language. In addition, the expression *menghalangi* according to KBBI means *merintangi orang berjalan*. Based on the context, the expression *keep us out* in the sentence *there’s not a fortress in the world that could keep us out* is referring to the meaning of *blocking us* or it can be translated *menghalangi kami*. This shows that idiomatic translation method applied on it.

The expression *keep us out* is translated into target language as *menghalangi kami*, according to Nida’s theory it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb’s translation is a kind of dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because the translation is focus on the message itself and easy to read for target language reader. The expression *keep us out* translated into *menghalangi kami* in target language. These two expressions are equivalent because they have same meaning. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.
Get down consist of two words formed by the verb get followed by adverb down.

In this case, the expression get down is not translated literally as turun in target language. This is probably done because it makes the sentence being out of context. Therefore, idiomatic translation method applied on this translation. So that, the expression get down in source language translated in target language merunduklah. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

The expression get down in source language translated in target language merunduklah. According to KBBI the word merunduklah means condong kedepan dan kebawah (kepala atau muka). This expression, get down is dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language, it is rendered as merunduklah. In the context of the sentence get down, when I tell you, the expression get down means to bend the head or it can be translate merunduk. So, these two expressions have same meaning because the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.
Datum Number 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Let’s <strong>wrap things up</strong>, shall we?</td>
<td>Mari kita <strong>bereskan semuanya</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *wrap things up* formed by the verb *wrap* and adverb *up* separated by direct object *things*.

In this analysis, it can be seen the expression *wrap things up* in source language translated into *bereskan semuanya* in target language. It can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verbs is translated by idiomatic translation method. This is proven by the word *wrap* is not translated literally as *melilitkan* in target language. That is why the expression *wrap things up* in source language translated into *bereskan semuanya* in target language. In addition, Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary* the expression *wrap things up* means *complete anything* in source or it also can be translated *bereskan semuanya* in target language.

Whereas, according to Nida’s theory the expression *wrap things up*, it will be said is dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because the translator wanted the target language reader understand the situation of the conversation in the movie.
Datum Number 36

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>If that ship crosses the line, our boys are going to <strong>blow it up</strong>.</td>
<td>Jika kapal itu melewati batas, orang-orang kami akan <strong>menghancurkannya</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *blow it up* is formed by the verb *blow* and the adverb *up* separated by direct object *it*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *blow up* has meaning *to destroy something*. When *blow* is separated by adv. *up* means *meniup* in target language. However, when *blow+up* combined each other, it has a new meaning such as *to destroy something*.

The translation methods that occurred here is idiomatic translation method. It shows from the translation of expression *blow it up* is tends to translate into *menghancurkannya* in target language. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

So, it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb is a kind of dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because it tries to have naturalness and be close to the source language message. These two expressions are equivalence because they have same meaning. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.
Datum Number 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Help me out, <em>come on</em>.</td>
<td>Bantu aku. <em>Cepat</em>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *come on* is formed by the verb *come* and the preposition *on*, it has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal meaning. Basically, when *come* separated by prep. *on*, *come* means *datang* in target language. However, when *come+on* combined each other, it has a new meaning such as based on dictionary *come on* means *said to encourage someone to do something, especially to hurry or try harder*.

This data uses idiomatic translation method, in which the expression *come on* in source language is translated into *cepat* in target language. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original. This translation is simple and easy to understand for target reader, dynamic equivalence is applied here. So that, these two expressions are equivalent because the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.

Datum Number 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can <em>look into</em> it, if you’d like. It’s the least I can do.</td>
<td>Aku bisa <em>memeriksan</em>ya, jika kau mau. Setidaknya itu yang bisa kulakukan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expression *look into* is formed by the verb *look* and the preposition *into*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *look into* has meaning *to examine the facts about a problem*. When *look* is separated by prep. *into* means *melihat* in target language. However, when *look+into* combined each other, it has a new meaning such as *to examine the facts about a problem*.

The translation methods that occurred here is idiomatic translation method. It shows from the translation of expression *look into* is tends to translate into *memeriksa* in target language. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

So, it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb is a kind of dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because it tries to have naturalness and be close to the source language message. These two expressions are equivalence because they have same meaning. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.

Datum Number 23

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Send <strong>back-up</strong> now!</td>
<td>Kirimkan <strong>bantuan</strong> sekarang.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The expression *back-up* is formed by the verb *back* and followed by the adverb *up*. Based on *Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*, the expression *back-up* means *to to provide someone with help in reserve*.

In this case, the expression *back-up* not translated literally in source language. The translation methods that occurred here is idiomatic translation, because the expression *back-up* translated in as *bantuan* in target language. According to KBBI the word *bantuan* means *pertolongan; sokongan*. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

Consequently, the translation of expression *back-up* is dynamic equivalence, it is rendered as *bantuan* in target language. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language because these two expressions have the similar meaning.

Datum Number 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And lock down until I can <strong>figure out</strong> what to do.</td>
<td>Dan tutup tempat ini sampai aku bisa <strong>cari tahu</strong> apa yang harus dilakukan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *figure out* is formed by the verb *figure* and the adverb *out*. Based on *Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs*, the expression *figure out* means *find the solution to a problem after a lot of thought*. In this case, the expression *figure out* is translated into *cari tahu*. It shows that idiomatic
translation method used to translate this idiomatic expression. Because, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

In the conclusions, when figure is separated by an adv. Out, figure means *a number or numerical symbol; bodily shape* and out means *away from a place*. However, when this expression *figure out* combined each other, it has a new meaning such as *find the solution to a problem after a lot of thought* or it can be translated *mencari tahu*.

In this case, the expression *figure out* is an instance of dynamic equivalence because it does not use the exact phrase of source language. However, the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language because they have same meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum Number 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t <strong>ask for</strong> favors, Colonel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *ask for* is formed by the verb *ask* and the preposition *for*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *ask for* has meaning *making appeal*. When *ask* is separated by prep. *for* means *menanyakan* in target language. However, when *ask+for* combined each other, it has a new meaning such as *to making appeal*. 
The translation methods that occurred here is idiomatic translation method. It shows from the translation of expression *ask for* is tends to translate into *meminta* in target language. That means, this method produces the message of original meaning but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism where these do not exist in the original.

So, it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb is a kind of dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because it tries to have naturalness and be close to the source language message. These two expressions are equivalence because they have same meaning. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.

Datum Number 27

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And though you ought to <strong>cover it up?</strong></td>
<td>Dan berpikir kalau kau harus <strong>menyembunyikan?</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *cover it up* formed by the verb *cover* and adverb *up* separated by direct object *it*. Based on *Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verb*, the expression *cover it up* means *to conceal a wrong doing; to conceal evidence*.

The translation methods that occurred here is idiomatic translation method. Because, in the context of expression *cover it up* is referring to the meaning of to hide something or it can be translated into *menyembunyikan*. In addition, the
expression menyembunyikan according to KBBI means menyimpan (menutup dsb) supaya tidak terlihat.

In this case, the expression cover it up is translated into target language as menyembunyikannya it can be assumed that this idiomatic phrasal verb is a kind of dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because the translation is intended to the target language. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language because these two expressions have the same meaning.

Datum Number 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go on, back to bed.</td>
<td>Ayo, kembali tidur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression go on is formed by the verb go and followed by the adverb on. Basically, when go is separated by adv. on, go means to travel or move to another place. However, when go+on combined each other, it has a new meaning such as please do. Based on dictionary go on used when encouraging or asking someone to do something.

The idiomatic translation method is also use in this translation. The expression go on in source language translated in target language ayo, the word ayo in target language according to KBBI means kata seru untuk mengajak, memberi dorongan. This shows that this translation is focused on target language
reader, so dynamic equivalence is involved. These two expressions are equivalent because they have similar meaning. The meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.

Datum Number 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And ends with being rounded up, experimented on, eliminated.</td>
<td>Dan berakhir dengan diburu, dijadikan eksperimen, diasingkan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expression *rounded up* is formed by the verb *rounded* and the adverb *up*. Based on *Phrasal Verbs Dictionary*, the expression *rounded up* means *to find and bring together of a group of people*. The expression *rounded up* in source language is translated in target language as *diburu*. This sentence translates by using idiomatic translation method.

Whereas, when *rounded* is separated by adv. up, *rounded* means *membulatkan* in target language. However, this expression *rounded+up* is combined each other, it has a new meaning such as *diburu*. The word *diburu* in target language according to KBBI means *dikejar dan dicari untuk hendak ditangkap*.

This expression, *rounded up* is dynamic equivalence in Indonesian language because it focused on the message itself and the functions of text. These two expressions are equivalence, the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language is delivered in target language.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

C. Conclusions

According to research findings, it can be concluded that there are some points which can answer this research questions.

From the definition mentioned, it is found that translation is the transfer of the message or language from the source language into the target language and acceptable in its meaning with regard equivalence. Idiomatic phrasal verb is one of the problematic factors in translation are often found in *X-Men First Class Movie*. If the result translation of idiomatic phrasal verb can understand it naturally just as we understand our mother tongue, then the writer can assume that the translation has successfully translates it well in target language or it could be said dynamic equivalence emphasis. This study explores the method of translation that used in the translating idiomatic phrasal verbs to determine the types of equivalence that used in the *X-Men First Class* movie.

Through this analysis, it can be concluded that eight methods were used in the translation. The commonly found methods here are idiomatic, free, faithful and semantic translation. Then, there are two types of equivalence which are used in the movie, there are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The analysis explains that dynamic equivalence which was most collected in the *X-Men First Class* movie. This translation is often used dynamic equivalence in this movie, as dynamic focuses more on the reader and target language. Generally, this study has
successfully translating most of idiomatic phrasal verb using natural form in target language, so that consequently the translation performs well.

**D. Suggestions**

Translation of idiomatic phrasal verb is not easy task to do. Idiomatic phrasal verb cannot be translated literally or word for word because the meaning is different from individual words forming it. Therefore, for the candidate of translator needs much knowledge about idiomatic phrasal verb in the source language and the target language. The candidate of translator must careful in translating some idiomatic phrasal verb, because that can be give wrong interpretation by the target reader. Moreover, the translator also must to translate the source language into target language as long as it has close equivalence in the target language.

The writer also hopes this analysis will be useful for the readers and next researchers to get better understanding about translation method and equivalence of idiomatic phrasal verb. Finally, the writer also expected for the next researcher to explore more about grammatical and meaning equivalence in translating phrasal verb.
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### APPENDICES

**LIST OF IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS (DATA REPRESENTATIVES)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><strong>Go on</strong>, back to bed.</td>
<td>Ayo, kembali tidur.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The Russian early-warning system won’t even have time to <strong>kick in.</strong></td>
<td>System peringatan dini Rusia bahkan tak sempet <strong>bereaksi.</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>I can’t. I have my thesis <strong>coming up.</strong></td>
<td>Tak bisa, ada thesis <strong>nanti.</strong></td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>A small <strong>slip-up</strong> is one thing. A big one does not bear thinking about.</td>
<td><strong>Membuat kesalahan</strong> kecil adalah satu masalah. Kesalahan besar tak akan sanggup di bayangkan.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>I don’t <strong>ask for</strong> favors, Colonel.</td>
<td>Aku tak <strong>meminta</strong> bantuan, kolonel.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Whoa, slow down.</strong></td>
<td>Perlahan-lahanlah.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>There’s not a fortress in the world that could <strong>keep us out.</strong></td>
<td>Tak ada hutan di dunia ini yang mampu <strong>menghalangi kami.</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>You let me <strong>walk out</strong> of here with my money</td>
<td>Kau biarkan aku <strong>pergi</strong> dari sini bersama uangku.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><strong>Go ahead.</strong> Pull it.</td>
<td><strong>Silahkan, cabut saja.</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>As we <strong>look back</strong> to where we stood only four weeks ago</td>
<td>Saat kita <strong>menengok</strong> kembali tempat kita berjuang empat minggu lalu.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Get off</strong> me! Get off!</td>
<td><strong>Lepaskan aku! Lepaskan!</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>You’re among friends now, HCank. You can <strong>show off.</strong></td>
<td>Kau kini diantara teman-teman, Hank. Kau bisa <strong>menunjukannya.</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Let’s <strong>wrap things up,</strong> shall we?</td>
<td>Mari kita <strong>bereskan semuanya.</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>And lock down until I can <strong>figure out</strong> what to do.</td>
<td>Dan tutup tempat ini sampai aku bisa <strong>cari tahu</strong> apa yang harus dilakukan.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>And ends with being <strong>rounded up,</strong> experimented</td>
<td>Dan berakhir dengan <strong>diburu, dijadikan</strong></td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>on, eliminated.</td>
<td>eksperimen, diasingkan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>I have to admit, usually when guys <strong>ask me out</strong>, they’re not after my blood.</td>
<td>Harus kuakui, biasanya pria yang <strong>mengajakku</strong> tak meminta darahku.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>I’d rather <strong>go out</strong> with the fishes.</td>
<td>Aku lebih suka <strong>pergi</strong> dengan ikan-ikan ini.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td><strong>Come on</strong>! Alex! Alex! Alex!</td>
<td><strong>Ayolah</strong>! Alex! Alex! Alex!</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Then you know to <strong>stay out</strong> of my head.</td>
<td>Kalau begitu, <strong>tetaplah menjauh</strong> dari pikiranku.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><strong>Get down</strong> when I tell you.</td>
<td><strong>Merunduklah</strong> saat kusuruh</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>It’s not just me you’re <strong>walking away</strong> from.</td>
<td>Bukan hanya aku yang kau <strong>jauhi</strong>.</td>
<td>formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>When he <strong>picks up</strong> a mutant, his brain sends a signal through a relay.</td>
<td>Saat dia <strong>memilih</strong> seorang mutan, otaknya mengirimkan sinyal melalui sebuah relai.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Send <strong>back-up</strong> now!</td>
<td><strong>Kirimkan bantuan</strong> sekarang.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Then the co-ordinates of their location are <strong>printed out</strong> here.</td>
<td>Kemudian koordinat lokasi mereka <strong>dicetak</strong> disini.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Two superpowers <strong>facing off</strong> and he wants to start World War III.</td>
<td>Dua Negara adikuasa <strong>berhadapan</strong> dan dia ingin memulai perang dunia III.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td><strong>Get back</strong>. Get back!</td>
<td><strong>Mundur</strong>. Mundur!</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>And though you ought to <strong>cover it up</strong>?</td>
<td>Dan berpikir kalau kau harus <strong>menyembunyikan</strong>?</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>We’re <strong>moving out</strong>.</td>
<td>Kita <strong>bergerak</strong>.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>I can <strong>look into</strong> it, if you’d like. It’s the least I can do.</td>
<td>Aku bisa <strong>memeriksa</strong>nya, jika kau mau. Setidaknya itu yang bisa kulakukan.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td><strong>Don’t beat yourself up</strong>. I’ve had a lot of spare time.</td>
<td>Jangan <strong>memaksakan diri</strong>. Waktu luangku banyak.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td><strong>Hold on</strong>!</td>
<td><strong>Berpegangan</strong>!</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Just <strong>pointing out</strong> something that could save your life.</td>
<td>Berkonsentrasilah pada sesuatu yang bisa menyelamatkan nyawamu.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Original Text</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Source Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>The law says we’ve got to turn her over.</td>
<td>Hukum memerintah-kannya bahwa kita mesti menyerahkan-nya</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>We’re moving to a back-up plan.</td>
<td>Kita beralih pada rencana cadangan.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Let’s find out.</td>
<td>Mari kita cari tahu.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>If that ship crosses the line, our boys are going to blow it up.</td>
<td>Jika kapal itu melewati batas, orang-orang kami akan menghancurkannya.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Look out! Stop! Azazel.</td>
<td>Awas! Hentikan! Azazel.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Hank, put him down immediately, please.</td>
<td>Hank, turunkan dia segera.</td>
<td>Formal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Beast, havoc, back him up. Erick, I can guide you through once you’re in.</td>
<td>Beast, Havok, bantu dia. Erik aku bisa memandumumu begitu kau sudah masuk.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Help me out, come on.</td>
<td>Bantu aku. Cepat.</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>