CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Description

The data used in this study are phrasal verbs taken from chapter one to chapter three of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap* translated by Mareta. The data are phrasal verbs contained in dialogue and narration of the novel.

4.2 Findings

Based on the phrasal verbs characteristic by Povey (1990: 8-11), there are 100 English phrasal verbs that fulfill at least one feature of the phrasal verbs characteristics. One phrasal verb may contain only one or all features of the phrasal verbs characteristic. These characteristics are replace ability by a one-word verb, idiomaticity, passivity, questions, adverbial particles, as well as stress. All phrasal verbs found fulfilled the characteristics. There are 31 phrasal verbs that fulfilled all 6 characteristics, 51 that fulfilled 5 characteristics, and 18 that fulfilled 4 characteristics. From the result of the classification, it can be concluded that not all of the phrasal verbs found in chapter 1 to 3 of the novel fulfilled all six features of the phrasal verbs characteristics.

After collecting the data, the accuracy of the translation of the phrasal verbs are measured using the instruments devised by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono

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(2012: 50). It is found that there are 73 accurate translations, 20 less accurate translation, and 7 inaccurate translations.
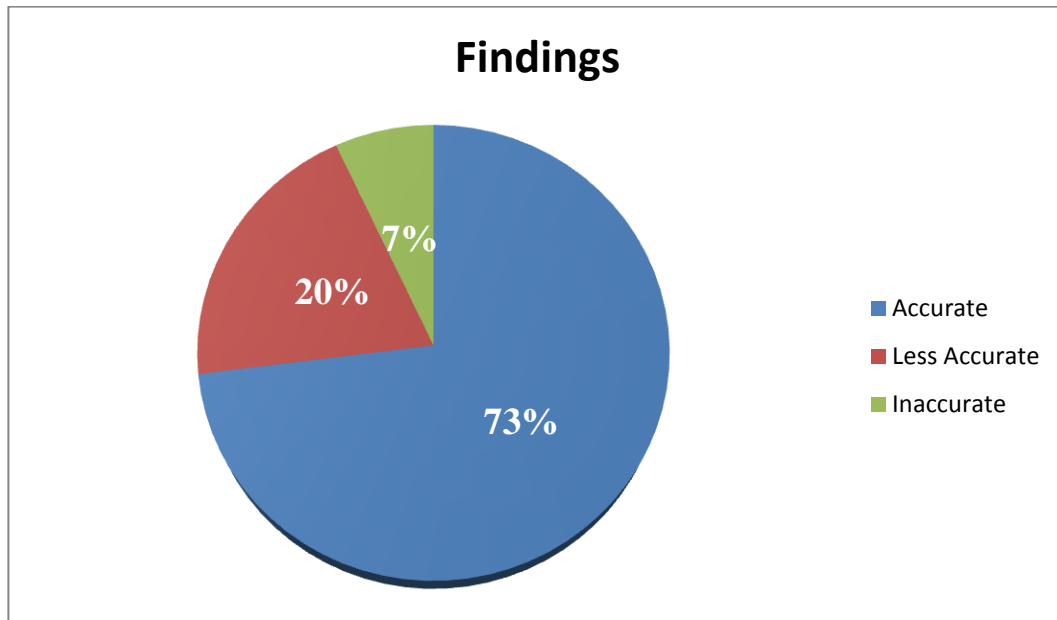

Chart 4.1 The accuracy of the translation of phrasal verbs in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None*.

4.3 Discussion

This section is used to discuss the findings which are described before. This part of the study also provides the answers to the questions asked in chapter I by discussing some of the samples that have been analyzed. It includes the discussion on the phrasal verbs that fulfill all six features of the phrasal verbs characteristics (Povey, 1990:8-11) as well as the discussion on the accuracy of the translation of phrasal verbs in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None*.

4.3.1 Discussion on Phrasal Verbs Characteristics

There are certain features that are common to all phrasal verbs which can be used to identify the phrasal verbs (Povey, 1990:8-11). These characteristics are replace ability by a one-word verb, idiomaticity, passivity, questions, adverbial particles, as well as stress. These six characteristics are also one of the topics for the research questions of the study.

To answer the question mentioned in the previous chapter, it is found that there are 100 phrasal verbs from chapter 1 to chapter 3 of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* that fulfilled at least one feature of the phrasal verbs characteristics. There are 31 phrasal verbs that fulfilled all 6 characteristics, 50 that fulfilled 5 characteristics, and 18 that fulfilled 4 characteristics. From the result of the classification, it can be concluded that not all of the phrasal verbs found in chapter 1 to 3 of the novel fulfilled all six features of the phrasal verbs characteristics. This section discussed the examples of the phrasal verbs that fulfilled all six features of the phrasal verbs characteristics.

Example 1

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
run through sth (p.5)	to discuss, examine, or read sth quickly (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary,

	p.244).

The phrasal verb fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "read" or "scan"; it is not used in a literal meaning as it is used to describe someone who reads something quickly and not actually running. It is possible to be made into passive form "something has been run through" and question form "what is being run through?". It has an adverbial particle of "through" and put stress on the adverbial particle which then change the meaning from the verb "run".

`   **Example 2**

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
went over sth (p.5)	to study sth carefully, especially by repeating it. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.130).

The phrasal verb fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "remember" or "recall". It is not used in its literal meaning as it does not mean that someone literally "go" somewhere. It is used to describe the action of repeating to study about a certain thing. It is possible to be made into passive form "something has gone

over" and "what go over his mind?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle of "over" and put stress on the particle which makes it become a phrasal verb with a different meaning from the original verb.

Example 3

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
carry sth out (p.5)	to do and complete a task. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.40).

The phrasal verb also fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "do", "perform", "conduct", or "hold". It is not used in its literal meaning as a phrasal verb. It is used to describe a task is completed by someone and it does not mean someone "carry " something "out" in his hand. It is possible to be made into passive form "something is carried out" and "what is being carried out?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "out" and put stress on the particle which changes the meaning of the verb "carry".

Example 4

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
take sth up (p.6)	to start or begin sth such as a job.

	(Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.303)

The phrasal verb also fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "start" or "begin". It is not used in its literal meaning as in someone "take something up" in his hand. It means a new activity is taken and about to start said activity. It is possible to be made into passive form "something is taken up" and "what is being taken up?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "up" and put stress on the particle as it changes the meaning of the verb "take".

Example 5

Phrasal Verbs	Meaning
cut out (p.8)	(informal) used to tell sb to stop doing or saying sth that is annoying. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.70).

The phrasal verb also fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "cease" or "eliminate" It is not used in its literal meaning as it is used to describe an activity to be stopped. It is possible to be made into passive form "it is cut out" and "what is being cut out?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle of "out" and put stress on

the particle which then changes the meaning of the verb "cut" into the phrasal verb meaning.

4.3.2 Discussion on the Accurate Translation of Phrasal Verbs

There are 73 accurate translation found out of 100 phrasal verb translation in chapter 1 to chapter 3 of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation. The accuracy is measured by using the accuracy rating instrument proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono (2012:50). According to the instrument, the translation is accurate if the meaning of the words and phrases transfer accurately and no distortion in meaning. The phrasal verbs accuracy measurement has been checked by inter-rater. These are some examples of the accurate translation of phrasal verbs in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap.*

Example 1

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
…**putting up** of the house and the island on sale. (p.5)	…rumah dan pulau itu pun **dijual**. (p.5)	to offer sth to sb else for them to buy, etc. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.226).

The phrasal verb "putting up" is translated into "dijual". It is an accurate translation because the message is accurately transferred. The translation is accurate considering the context. The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It is not used in its literal meaning as the house is for sale in the meaning of the phrasal verb. It is possible to be made into passive form "the house is put up" and "what is being put up?" in the question form. It has an adverbial particle of "up" and put stress on the particle which the change the meaning from the verb "put".

Example 2

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
…it nearly always meant **looking after** a swarm of chidren- (p.6)	…itu selalu berarti **menjaga** sekelompok anak-anak – (p.7)	to make sure that sb/sth is safe; to take care of sb/sth. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.175).

The phrasal verb "look after" is translated into "menjaga". It is an accurate translation because the message is accurately transferred. The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990:

8-11). It can be replaced with "watch" or "guard". It is possible to be made into passive form "it is looked after" and "what is being look after?" in the question forms. It has an adverbial particle "after" and put stress on the particle which then change the meaning of the verb "look".

Example 3

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
We will deal with those accusations presently. (p.45)	Kita akan **menghadapai** tuduhan itu nanti. (p.60)	to solve a problem, carry out a task. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.73).

The phrasal verb "deal with" is translated into "menghadapi". It is an accurate translation because the message is accurately transferred and there is no distortion in meaning. The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "manage" or "handle". It is possible to be made into passive form "it has been dealt with" and "what is being dealt with?" in question forms. It has an adverbial particle "with" and put stress on the particle which makes the meaning changes from the verb "deal".

Example 4

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
Was he to **come out** in the open, or not? (p.45)	Apakah dia akan **berterus terang** atau tidak? (p.60)	to become known after a time when it has been secret. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.59).

The phrasal verb "come out" is translated into "berterus terang". It is an accurate translation because the message is accurately transferred. The phrasal verb also fulfills four phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It is not used in its literal meaning as it is used to describe someone being open about something. It is possible to be made into passive form "it is come out" and "was he to come out?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "out" and put stress on the particle which entirely changes the phrase meaning from the verb "come".

Example 5

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
He paused and then **went on**… (p.43)	Dia berhenti dan kemudian **meneruskan**… (p.58)	(of a situation or a state of affairs) to continue to happen or exist without

		changing. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.129).

The phrasal verb "went on" is translated into "meneruskan". It is an accurate translation because the message is accurately transferred and there is no meaning distortion. The phrasal verb also fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "continue" or "proceed". It is not used in its literal meaning as the meaning of the phrase is continuation not about going somewhere. It is possible to be made into passive form "the news is gone on to him" and "who goes on to say something?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "on" and put stress on the particle to change the meaning from the verb "go".

4.3.3 Discussion on the Less Accurate Translation of Phrasal Verbs

There are 20 less accurate translation found out of 100 phrasal verb translation in chapter 1 to chapter 3 of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation. The accuracy is measured by using the accuracy rating instrument proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono (2012:50). According to the instrument, the translation is less accurate if the meaning of the words and phrases had transferred accurately, however there is meaning distortion or double meaning or there are deleting meaning which

disturb the intact message. The phrasal verbs accuracy measurement has been checked by inter-rater. These are some examples of the less accurate translation of phrasal verbs in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap.*

Example 1

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
…so much to **talk over**… (p.6)	…begitu banyak yang ingin **kuceritakan**… (p.6)	To discuss sth thoroughly with sb. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.304).

The phrasal verb "talk over" is translated into "kuceritakan". It is a less accurate translation because there is a distortion of meaning in the translation and the addition of "aku" which does not exist in the SL. It is more accurate to use "dibahas" since "talk over" is used to describe a conversation. The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "discuss" or "consult". It is possible to be made into passive form "it has been talked over" and "what is being talk over?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "over" and put stress on the particle which changes the meaning of the verb to the meaning of the phrasal verb.

Example 2

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
He'd rather like to **take her on**… (p.8)	Dia akan senang **menjadi lawan bermainnya**… (p.9)	to compete against or fight sb. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.301).

The phrasal verb "take her on" is translated into "menjadi lawan bermainnya". It is a less accurate translation because there is an addition of "bermainnya" which causes the distortion of meaning of the phrasal verb. Although it can still be understood, there is a more accurate translation, such as "menjadi lawannya" or "menantangnya". The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "fight" or "challenge". It is possible to be made into passive form "she is taken on" and "who is taken on" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "on" and put stress on the particle to change the meaning of the verb "take".

Example 3

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
I **fell for it** all right. (p.45)	dan saya **tertarik**. (p.60)	(informal) to be tricked

		into believing sth is true when it is not. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.94).

The phrasal verb "fell for it" is translated into "tertarik". It is a less accurate translation because the phrase meaning is distorted although the message is transferred correctly. It should be more accurate if translated into "tertipu" or "terpedaya". The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "tricked" or "deceived". It is not used in its literal meaning as it is used to describe being deceived not literally falling. It is possible to be made into question form "who fell for it?". It has an adverbial particle "for"and put stress on the particle which then changes the meaning of the verb "fall" into the meaning of the phrasal verb.

Example 4

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
Told me to **roll up** here." (p.44)	Dia **menyuruh** saya ke sini." (p.59)	(informal) to arrive. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.238).

The phrasal verb "rolled up" is not translated. It is a less accurate translation because although the message is accurately transferred, there is a deletion of the meaning of the phrasal verb. The phrasal verb also fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "come" or "arrive". It is not used in its literal meaning since it refers to a person who could not be "rolled". It is possible to be made into passive form "the person is rolled up" and "who is rolled up?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "up" and put stress on the particle to turn the meaning of the verb "roll" into the phrasal verb meaning.

Example 5

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
…each one of us to explain how that **came about**." (p.44)	Saya rasa dengan menceritakan bagaimana sampai kita **datang ke sini**… (p.58)	to happen. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.53).

The phrasal verb "came about" is translated into "datang ke sini". It is a less accurate translation because although the message is accurately transferred, there is meaning distortion of the phrase. The translation is

accurate considering the context. The phrasal verb also fulfills four phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "happen". It is not used in its literal meaning as it is used to describe an event not someone coming. It is possible to be made into passive form "the event is come about" and "what is come about?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "about" and put stress on the particle which turn the verb "come" meaning into the phrasal verb.

4.3.4 Discussion on the Inaccurate Translation of the Phrasal Verbs

There are 7 inaccurate translation found out of 100 phrasal verb translation in chapter 1 to chapter 3 of Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation. The accuracy is measured by using the accuracy rating instrument proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono (2012:50). According to the instrument, the translation is inaccurate if the words or phrases meaning of source language change inaccurately to target language or deletion. The phrasal verbs accuracy measurement has been checked by inter-rater. These are some examples of the inaccurate translation of phrasal verbs in Agatha Christie's *And Then There Were None* and its Indonesian translation *Lalu Semuanya Lenyap.*

Example 1

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning

...an elderly seafaring gentleman with a bleary eye. At the present moment he had **dropped off** to sleep. (p.15)	Seorang lelaki tua dengan mata suram, **yang kemudian tertidur**. (p.18)	(informal) to fall into a light sleep. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.87).

The phrasal verb "dropped off" is translated into "yang kemudian tertidur". It is an inaccurate translation because the phrasal verb itself is not translated and translated in one with the rest of the sentence. There is also an inaccuracy in translating the word "present moment" which should be "saat ini" not "kemudian". The phrasal verb also fulfills four phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "doze"or "drowse". It is possible to be made into "who dropped off to sleep?" in question forms. It has an adverbial particle "off" and put stress on the particle which turn the verb "drop" meaning into the phrasal verb meaning.

Example 2

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
-a house that **lived up** to expectation! (p.25)	rumah **harapan**! (p.32)	"to behave as well as or be as good or successful as people expect" (Oxford

		Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.174)

The phrasal verb "lived up" is translated into "harapan". It is an inaccurate translation because there is a distortion in meaning. The meaning of the phrase is "to behave as well as or be as good or successful as people expect" (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.174). The phrasal verb also fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "fulfill". It is not used in its literal meaning. It is possible to be made into passive and question forms. It has an adverbial particle and put stress on the particle.

Example 3

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
Sometimes 'tis **cut off** for a week or more." (p.25)	Kadang-kadang sampai seminggu atau lebih." (p.32)	to prevent sb from reaching or leaving a place. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.69).

The phrasal verb "cut off" is not translated. This deletion makes a distortion in the meaning of the sentence as a whole. The phrasal verb also

fulfills all phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "isolated". It is not used in its literal meaning since there is nothing to be cut in the context. It is used to describe being isolated from somewhere. It is possible to be made into passive form "it has been cut off" and "what is being cut off" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "off" and put stress on the particle which makes it a phrasal verb that is different in meaning from the verb "cut".

` **Example 4**

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
Ten little soldiers **went out** to dine; (p.28)	Sepuluh anak Negro makan malam; (p.36)	to leave your house to go to social events, etc. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.130).

The phrasal verb "went out" is not translated. It is inaccurate because it distorts the meaning as well as the context. The phrasal verb also fulfills four phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It is possible to be made into passive form and "who goes out?" in question form. It has an adverbial particle "out" and put stress on the particle which slightky change the meaning of the verb "go" in the phrasal verb.

Example 5

Source Language	Target Language	Meaning
Five little soldier boys **going in** for law; (p.29)	Lima anak negro **ke pengadilan**; (p.36)	to take part in a competition, to take an exam. (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.128).

The phrasal verb "going in" is translated into "ke pengadilan". It is an inaccurate translation because the meaning is distorted. The meaning of the phrase in this context is "to take an exam" (Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary, p.128) which means it should be translated into "belajar". The phrasal verb also fulfills five phrasal verbs characteristics classified by Povey. (1990: 8-11). It can be replaced with "study". It is not used in its literal meaning as it is used to describe someone who takes an exam not going somewhere. It is possible to be made into passive form "they were gone in for law" and "who go in for law?" question form. It has an adverbial particle "in" and put stress on the particle which changes the verb "go" meaning.