CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Having done the analysis, the writer found that there are 3 things should be noticed. First, in finding out what the types of phrasal verbs in the novel, the theory about the types of phrasal verbs proposed by Wyatt (2006) is used. The types of phrasal verbs are intransitive phrasal verb, transitive phrasal verb, transitive phrasal verb where the object must come between the verb and particle, transitive phrasal verb where the object must come after the particle, and transitive phrasal verb with two objects. After analyzing the data, it is found that the most frequent type of phrasal verb appears is intransitive phrasal verbs. In contrast, the fewest type found is the transitive phrasal verb with two objects. In determining the type of phrasal verbs, there are fourteen data of intransitive phrasal verb, three data of transitive phrasal verb where the object must come between the verb and particle, two data of transitive phrasal verb where the object must come after the particle and one data of transitive phrasal verb with two objects.

Second, the analysis shows that there are two procedures used by the translator in translating the phrasal verbs. They are modulation and literal translation procedure. The first, there are 13 phrasal verbs which are translated using modulation procedure where the message in SL is reproduced and conveyed in a different way by changing the semantic of the phrasal verb. The second, literal translation procedure used in translating 7 phrasal verbs where the translator only changes the form of SL into TL to transfer the message.

Third, according to Larson (1984:17), there are seven kinds of translation; very literal, literal, modified literal, inconsistent mixture, near idiomatic, idiomatic, and unduly free. By looking at the analysis in chapter 3, it can be seen that the kind of translation produced by the

translator is only one. It is idiomatic translation because all the translations are accurate, sounds natural and easy to be understood.