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Translation Analysis of Phrasal Verbs in the Subtitle of *Inside Out* Movie

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Abstract

Inside Out is a fictional movie about a girl named Riley Andersen living in Minnesota and her five emotions (Sadness, Joy, Fear, Disgust and Angry) living in Headquarters in Riley's mind. While watching the movie, the writer found some issues in translating the phrasal verbs. This research aims to recognize and understand the kinds of phrasal verbs and the strategies used by the translator in translating the phrasal verbs in the subtitle of *Inside Out* movie (2015). This study will use the kinds of phrasal verb theory by Biber and friends (1999) and Mona Baker's translation strategies (1992). The result of this research shows that the subtitle of *Inside Out* movie consists of 124 Transitive Phrasal Verbs (Separable and Inseparable) and 76 Intransitive Phrasal Verbs. In addition, there are four translation strategies used in translating the subtitle which are Translation by a More General Word (8 times used), Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word (8 times used), Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word (2 times used), and Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word (2 times used).

Keywords: *Inside Out*, phrasal verbs, subtitle, translation strategy

INTRODUCTION

What comes to your mind after hearing the words "Phrasal

Verbs”? Longman (2000: xi) says, “A phrasal verb is a verb that consists of two words — the first word is a verb and the second word is a particle. The particle either an adverb or a preposition.” For example, the phrasal verb **get up** is the combination of words **get** and **up**. The word **get** is a verb and the word **up** is a preposition. As stated in a website entitled Learner’s Dictionary (link can be seen in Reference), in our daily life, the phrasal verbs are important because they are very common in English and it is usually used in informal spoken English. People can use phrasal verbs in daily communication because phrasal verbs make the conversation easier.

Based on Biber (1999: 407), “there are two major subcategories of phrasal verbs: intransitive and transitive.” There are two kinds of transitive phrasal verbs, they are separable and inseparable. As said by Baker (1992: 26-42), there are eight strategies to classify the phrasal verbs: (1) translation by a more general words, (2) translation by a more neutral/less expressive words, (3) translation by cultural substitution, (4) translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, (5) translation by paraphrase using a related word, (6) translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, (7) translation by omission, (8) translation by illustration.

In this research, the researcher uses the *Inside Out* movie directed by Pete Docter, produced in 2015, as a data source of research. *Inside Out* is American 3D computer-animated comedy. The movie tells us about the set in the mind of a girl named Riley and the 5 emotions (Sadness, Disgust, Joy, Fear and Anger) try to lead her life as she and her parents adjust to their new surroundings after moving from Minnesota into San Francisco. This movie was chosen by the researcher because he often found the phrasal verbs in the subtitle of this movie. This movie is not only for entertainment but also for English learning, especially for learning phrasal verbs.

The reason why the researcher conducts the research is that the researcher wants to analyze the phrasal verbs which hardly to understand and they represent other meanings while translated into the target language (TL). This research aims to analyze two aspects. The first aspect is kinds of the phrasal verbs used in the *Inside Out* movie. The first aspect discusses about the kinds of phrasal verbs based

on Biber (1999: 407). The second aspect discusses about the strategies used in translating the phrasal verbs are suggested by Baker (1992: 26-42). The analysis of this paper focuses on the *Inside Out* movie (2015) because there are a lot of phrasal verbs so that this research is appropriate because the researcher discusses about it.

This article attempts to answer the following question: (1) What kinds of phrasal verbs are employed in the *Inside Out* movie?, (2) What kinds of strategies are used by the translator the phrasal verbs in the *Inside Out* movie?. The purposes of the study of phrasal verbs analysis are: (1) To find out the kinds of phrasal verbs are employed in the *Inside Out* movie, (2) To find out the kinds of strategies used by translator to translate the phrasal verbs in the *Inside Out* movie.

The significances of the research are: (1) The researcher hopes that this research would help the readers to understand kinds of phrasal verbs, (2) the researcher hopes that this research would determine the suitable strategies to translate the phrasal verbs, (3) the researcher hopes that this research would give understanding to the viewers about the the explicit meaning behind the phrasal verbs in the *Inside Out* movie, (4) the researcher hopes that this research would help students who are also interested in translating phrasal verbs in the subtitle of the movie.

The scope of this research is the kinds of phrasal verbs which are used in the movie and the strategies to translate the phrasal verbs. However, the limitation of this research is the researcher only discusses about 10 transitive phrasal verbs (5 separable and 5 inseparable phrasal verbs) and 10 intransitive phrasal verbs. The researcher only uses four strategies to analyze the phrasal verbs as said by Baker (1992: 26-42): (1) translation by a more general word, (2) translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, (3) translation by paraphrase using a related word, and (4) translation by paraphrase using unrelated word.

Actually, this research is not the first research that observes phrasal verbs. Several researches at Faculty of Letters, Christian University of Indonesia, and other Universities in Indonesia are also observed the phrasal verbs: (1) Anita Permatasari (2015) from Udayana University (link can be seen in References), (2) Zulfa Dewi Kartika (2016) from State Institute For Islamic Studies Salatiga (link

can be seen in References), (3) Novan Kurniadi (2019) from UHAMKA Graduate School (link can be seen in References), although the theories used on those researches are similar, but the objects of the researches are different.

METHOD

This research uses Qualitative Research Method. As stated in a website entitled *An Overview of Qualitative Research* (<https://www.thoughtco.com/qualitative-research-methods-3026555>), "Qualitative research is a type of social science research that collects and works with non-numerical data and that seeks to interpret meaning from these data that help understand social life through the study of targeted population or places."

Data source : Printed Indonesian and English subtitle of *Inside Out* movie that were collected by the writer. **Data**: Transitive phrasal verbs (separable and inseparable) and Intransitive phrasal verbs. **How to collect the data**: The writer reads the printed subtitle of *Inside Out* movie and search the transitive phrasal verb (separable and inseparable) and the intransitive phrasal verbs. The writer chooses each ten (10) of the transitive phrasal verb (separable and inseparable) and the intransitive phrasal verbs in the printed subtitle of *Inside Out* movie. **The steps of doing research are**: - Download the movie and subtitle of the movie. - Watch the movie over 5 times to understand the plot of the movie. - Read and mark the phrasal verb in the printed subtitle of the movie while watching the movie. - Select the phrasal verbs in the printed subtitle of the movie. - Identify the phrasal verbs according to predetermined standards. - Classify the data, which are transitive phrasal verbs (separable and inseparable phrasal verbs) or intransitive phrasal verbs. - Conduct the data analysis based on the theory of kinds of phrasal verbs and the strategy to translate phrasal verbs. - Write in the *article*.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. SL: If we can't find investors by then, we're going to have to lay people off.

TL: Jika kita tak dapat investor, kita harus memecat karyawan.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 165), the phrasal verb lay off means to dismiss workers, usually for a short time, because there is not

enough work. The pattern of the phrasal verb lay off is a verb (lay) + adverb (off). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb lay off is translated into memecat. This kind of phrasal verb is *Separable Phrasal Verb* because there is a noun people in the middle of the phrasal verbs lay people off.

The translator used the Translation by a More General Words strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning to get the appropriate meaning so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is that Riley, her mother and her father are playing, then her father gets a call that his company will go bankrupt if he cannot get investors, it means he has to lay off his employees.

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2. SL: Plug the core memories in and Riley will be back to normal.

TL: Masukkan kembali ingatan intinya dan Riley akan kembali normal.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 210), the phrasal verb plug in means to connect a piece of electrical equipment to the electricity supply or to another piece of electrical equipment. The pattern of the phrasal verb plug in is a verb (plug) + adverb (in). This kind of phrasal verb is Separable Phrasal Verb because there is a noun phrase the core memories in the middle of the phrasal verbs plug the core memories in.

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb plug in is translated into mencolokkan while in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb plug in into memasukkan kembali. The translator used the Translation by *Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words* strategy because the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself is not equal with the scene of the movie so that in the TL the translator paraphrases the meaning of the phrasal verb itself to get the appropriate meaning so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is where *Joy* and *Sadness* are trying to fix *Riley's* Island of Personality and return *Riley's* core memory light bulb to the Headquarters, then Joy says "plug the core memories in and *Riley* will be back to normal."

3. SL: I say we skip school tomorrow and lock ourselves in the bedroom.

TL: Saranku, kita bolos sekolah besok dan mengunci diri kita di kamar.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 174), the phrasal verbs lock in used to put somebody/something/yourself in a room or building and lock the door. The pattern of the phrasal verb lock in is a verb (lock) + adverb (in). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb lock in is translated into mengunci. This kind of phrasal verb is *Separable Phrasal Verb* because there is a possessive pronoun ourselves in the middle of the phrasal verbs lock ourselves in.

The translator used the *Translation by a More General Words* strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is where *Joy*, *Anger* and *Fear* are discussing about how to make *Riley* happy living in her new house and starting activities as usual, but *Fear* says I say we skip school tomorrow and lock ourselves in the bedroom.

4. SL: Do you remember how she used to stick her tongue out when she was coloring?

TL: Kau ingat saat dia mengoceh saat mewarnai?

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 286), the phrasal verb stick out means to make something, especially part of your body, come through a hole. The pattern of the phrasal verb stick out is a verb (stick) + adverb (out). This kind of phrasal verb is *Separable Phrasal Verb* because in the middle of the phrasal verbs stick her tongue out there is a noun phrase her tongue.

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb stick out is translated into mencolok while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb stick out into mengoceh. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words* strategy because the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself is not equal with the scene of the movie, so that in the TL the translator paraphrases the meaning of the phrasal verb itself to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is since *Riley's* family moved to a new house, *Riley* has become a moody person. She is always alone and sad. *Joy* is sad to see *Riley*. *Joy* tried to open *Riley's* happy memories when she was young then *Joy* says do you remember how she used to stick her tongue out when she was coloring?, to herself.

5. SL: Guess I'll just have to dumb it down to your level.

TL: Kurasa kau begitu bodoh sampai ke akar-akarnya.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 87), the phrasal verb dumb down means to make something too simple and therefore less accurate and poorer quality, by trying to make it easier for people to understand. The pattern of the phrasal verb dumb down is a verb (dumb) + adverb (down). This kind of phrasal verb is *Separable Phrasal Verb* because there is a pronoun it in the middle of the phrasal verbs dumb it down.

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb dumb down is translated into terlalu dipermudah while, the translator was translating the phrasal verb dumb down into begitu bodoh. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Words* strategy because if it translated into the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself, it is not fit with the conversation in the scene of the movie, so that in the TL the translator paraphrases the meaning of the phrasal verb itself to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Disgust* and *Fear* are discussing to help *Joy* and *Sadness* return to the Headquarters, apparently *Fear* does not

understand what *Disgust* is talking about, then *Disgust* says to *Fear* “Of course your tiny brain is confused. Guess i’ll just have to dumb it down to your level.”

6. SL: We could be lying on the dirty floor.

TL: Kita akan tidur di lantai kotor.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 165), the phrasal verb lying on means to provide or arrange something for somebody, for example food, transport, or entertainment. The pattern of the phrasal verb lying on is a verb+ing (lying) + adverb (on). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb lying on is translated into berbaring. This kind of phrasal verb is *Inseparable Phrasal Verb* because there is no object to be placed between the phrasal verb lying on.

The translator used the *Translation by a More General Words* strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when the five emotions (*Fear, Disgust, Joy, Sadness* and *Anger*) are thinking about the fate of *Riley’s* family. All of their stuff is in the missing van and now *Riley’s* family must live in a stinky house with dirty floor. *Joy* says it could be worst and then *Disgust* says “Yeah *Joy*. We could be lying on the dirty floor. In a bag”

7. SL: She won’t fit in my rocket.

TL: Dia tak akan muat dalam roketku.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 100), the phrasal verb fit in means to be the right size or shape to go in a particular place. The pattern of the phrasal verb fit in is a verb (fit) + adverb (in). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English – Indonesian), the phrasal verb fit in is translated *muat, pas, sesuai*. This kind of phrasal verb is *Inseparable Phrasal Verb* because there is no object to be placed between the phrasal verb fit in.

The translator used the Translation by a More General Words strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when Joy was planning to fix the mess that happened to Riley, little Riley's imaginary friend who had a rocket, Bing Bong, was surprised to see Riley is growing up so fast. Bing Bong says "She is so big now. She won't fit in my rocket."

8. SL: I was up late last night figuring out a new plan.

TL: Aku begadang semalaman memikirkan rencana baru.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001 : 98), the phrasal verb figuring out means to come to understand something by thinking carefully. The pattern of the phrasal verb figuring out is a verb+ing (figuring) + adverb (out). This kind of phrasal verb is *Inseparable Phrasal Verb* because there is no object to be placed between the phrasal verb figuring out.

The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Words* strategy if it translated into the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself, it is not fit with the conversation in the scene of the movie, so that in the TL the translator paraphrases the meaning of the phrasal verb itself to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley* is sleeping at night, *Joy* promises that she will make another great day for *Riley* because tomorrow is *Riley* first say of school. In the morning, *Joy* awakens the other emotions (*Fear, Anger, Sadness and Disgust*) by playing her accordion around the Headquarters. After that, *Joy* throws her accordion and says "Okay, first day school! Very exciting! I was up late last night figuring out a new plan."

9. SL: Make sure *Riley* stands out today.

TL: Pastikan *Riley* tampak keren hari ini juga.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 280), the phrasal verb stands out means to be much better or more important than more people or things. The pattern of the phrasal verb stands out is a verb+s (stands) + adverb (out). This kind of phrasal verb is *Inseparable Phrasal Verb* because there is no object to be placed between the phrasal verb stands out.

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb stands out is translated into menonjol. The translator used the Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Words strategy because the concept expressed by the SL is lexicalized in the TL but in a different form. In the SL, the word "menonjol" is a verb but it is change into an adjective "tampak keren". Although the translator was translating the phrasal verbs stand out using a different form, he successfully get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is where today is *Riley* first day of school. *Joy* tells *Fear* to make a list what will happen on the first day of school. *Joy* also tells *Disgust* to pay attention to *Riley's* appereance by saying "*Disgust!* make sure *Riley* stands out today."

10. SL: For this we gave up that Brazilian helicopter pilot.

TL: Demi dia, kita tak sambut pinangan pilot helikopter Brazil itu.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 122), the phrasal verb gave up means to stop trying to do something, usually because it is too difficult. The pattern of the phrasal verb gave up is a verb (gave) + adverb (up). This kind of phrasal verb is *Inseparable Phrasal Verb* because there is no object to be placed between the phrasal verb gave up.

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb gave up is translated into menyerah while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb gave up into tak sambut pinangan. The translator used the *Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word* strategy because the translator is not get the appropriate meaning while translating from the source language into the target language, finally he translates the phrasal verb using the general meaning so that the meaning will lost in translation. Although the

translator was translating the phrasal verbs gave up using the general meaning, he successfully made the audience understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is where *Riley's* family is in the dining room, *Riley's* dad asks about *Riley's* activity in her new school. Meanwhile, in the mom's Headquarters, the four emotions (*Mom's Joy, Mom's Sadness, Mom's Fear and Mom's Disgust*) were guessing the expression that will be issued by *Riley* when her dad asks her. Will *Riley* answer the question? While the others waited for *Riley's* expression, there was an emotion (*Mom's Anger*) are playing the game and saying "For this we gave up that Brazilian helicopter pilot."

11. SL: Mom and dad are stressed out!

TL: Ayah dan ibu bersitegang!

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 289), the phrasal verb stressed out means to make somebody very anxious and tired so that they are unable to relax. The pattern of the phrasal verb stressed out is a verb+ed (stressed) + adverb (out). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "mom and dad are stressed out!"

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb stressed out is translated into stress while, in this movie the phrasal verb stressed out into bersitegang. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase using a Related Words* strategy because if it translated into the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself, it is not fit with the conversation in the scene of the movie, so that in the TL the translator paraphrases the meaning of the phrasal verb itself to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley's* parents had an argue because it turned out that the moving van carrying all the stuffs from the old house to the new house was lost. One of the emotions (*Fear*) was shocked and said "Mom and dad are stressed out!"

12. SL: She's closing in!

TL: Dia mendekat!

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 51), the phrasal verb closing in means to come nearer to and surround somebody/something in a frightening way or in order to attack them. The pattern of the phrasal verb closing in is a verb+ing (closing) + adverb (in). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb closing in is translated into mendekat. This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "She's closing in!"

The translator used the *Translation by a More General Words* strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley's* family is cleaning their new house, *Riley* takes her hockey stick and puts a wad of paper, her dad who was holding a broom pretended to be in a hockey match. In the middle of the game, *Riley* says "*Andersen* makes her move. She is closing in!"

13. SL: The mom bad news train is pulling in!

TL: Kereta berita buruk dari ibu sudah datang!

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 217), the phrasal verb pulling in means if a train or bus pulls in, it arrives somewhere and stops. The pattern of the phrasal verb pulling in is a verb+ing (pulling) + adverb (in). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "The mom bad news train is pulling in!"

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb pulling in is translated into tiba while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verbs pulling in into sudah datang. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Words* strategy because while translating into the TL, the translator is not use the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself, but he uses the synonym. In the TL, the synonym of tiba is datang then he adds the word

“sudah” before the word “datang”, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is where *Riley* is lying on the dirty floor in a sleeping bag. All of the emotions (*Fear, Disgust, Joy, Anger and Sadness*) are thinking about a good plan for *Riley*. Suddenly, mom opens *Riley's* room door. One of the emotions in the Headquarters (*Anger*) are shock then says "The Mom Bad News Train is pulling in!"

14. SL: We did, 'til I moved away.

TL: Memang begitulah sampai aku pindah.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 188), the phrasal verb moved away means to to leave the place where you live to go and live in another place. The pattern of the phrasal verb moved away is a verb+ed (moved) + adverb (away). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb moved away is translated into pindah. This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence “We did, 'til I moved away.”

The translator used the *Translation by a More General Words* strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when in the classroom, *Riley* is asked by her teacher to tell about herself and her opinion about the Minnesota. First, *Riley* tells a happy story, but in the middle of the story, the happy story changes into a sad story. At the end, with a sad expression, she says "We did, 'till I moved away."

15. SL: We'll just have to go around!

TL: Kita harus memutarinya!

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 125), the phrasal verb go around means to surround or go in a circle around somebody/something.

The pattern of the phrasal verb go around is a verb (go) + preposition (around). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "We'll just have to go around!"

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb go around is translated into pergi berkeliling while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb go around into memutarinya. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Words* strategy because the translator want to naturalize the meaning of the phrasal verb itself. So, he translates the phrasal verbs from the source language into the target language using a different form. Although the translator was translating the phrasal verbs go around using a different form, he successfully get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Joy* and *Sadness* are looking towards the abyss, Goofball Island is instantly destroyed and dissapear. That means *Riley* will lose friendship, hockey, honesty and family. *Joy* and *Sadness* must find the Goofball Island before *Riley* wakes up. During the process, *Joy* says to *Sadness* "We'll just have to go around! Take the scenic route"

16. SL: I don't know where this disrespectful attitude came from.

TL: Aku tak tau darimana asalnya sikap tak sopanmu itu.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 56), the phrasal verb came from means to be born in or live in a particular place. The pattern of the phrasal verb came from is a verb (came) + preposition (from). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "I don't know where this disrespectful attitude came from."

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb came from is translated into berasal dari while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb came from into darimana asalnya. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Words* strategy because while translating into the TL, the translator paraphrases the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb with a different form, from "berasal dari" into "darimana asalnya", so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley's* family are eating dinner, *Riley's* parents ask something to her, but she answers the question in a rude and disrespectful tone. Her dad gets angry then says "Listen young lady, I don't know where this disrespectful attitude came from."

17. SL: Did you guys pick up on that?

TL: Apa kalian melihatnya?

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 204), the phrasal verb pick up means to become better; to improve. The pattern of the phrasal verb pick up is a verb (pick) + adverb (up). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "Did you guys pick up on that?"

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb pick up is translated into mengambil, while in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb pick up into melihatnya. The translator used the *Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Words* strategy because in the TL, the translator is not use the lexical meaning of phrasal verb itself. He uses the more general meaning of phrasal verb itself and if it translated into the TL, it will lost the translation. The aim of the translator uses this strategy is to find the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley* and her family are eating dinner, *Riley's* parents are trying to talk to *Riley* about her daily activity. *Riley* looks gloomy. She is looking at her mom with a strange look. Meanwhile, in the mom's headquarters, all of the emotions (*Mom's Fear, Mom's Joy, Mom's Disgust, Mom's Sadness and Mom's Anger*) are sitting in front of the monitor to watch what *Riley* is doing. One of the emotion says "Did you guys pick up on that?"

18. SL: Her teeth are falling out!

TL: Lihatlah, giginya berjatuhan!

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 95), the phrasal verb falling out means to become loose and drop out. The pattern of the phrasal

verb falling out is a verb+ing (falling) + adverb (out). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "Her teeth are falling out!"

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb falling out is translated into jatuh keluar while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb falling out into berjatuhan. The translator used the *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word* strategy because while translating into the TL, the translator paraphrases the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself from "jatuh keluar" into "berjatuhan" and he adds the prefix "ber-" and the suffix "-an" in the TL, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley* tries to introduce herself in the class, inside of *Riley's* Headquarters, some of the emotions (*Fear*, *Dream Director* and *Dream Student #1*) gets ready to set her facial expressions. Suddenly, one of the emotions (*Dream Student #1*) says "Ew, look! Her teeth are falling out!"

19. SL: The investor's supposed to show up on Thursday, not today!

TL: Para investor seharusnya datang hari Kamis, bukan hari ini.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 260), the phrasal verb show up means to arrive or appear at the place you have arranged. The pattern of the phrasal verb show up is a verb (show) + adverb (up). This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "The investor's supposed to show up on Thursday, not today!"

In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb show up is translated into muncul while, in this movie the translator was translating the phrasal verb show up into datang. The translator used the *Translation by a More General Word* strategy because because the lexical meaning of the phrasal verb itself is not equal with the scene of the movie so that in the TL the translator paraphrases the meaning of the phrasal verb itself to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Riley's* family are playing the hockey in the house, suddenly dad's cell phone are ringing. *Riley's dad* answers the telephone with a serious face. He is shock, then he said "The investor's supposed to show up on Thursday, not today!"

20. SL: Things are really messed up.

TL: Keadaan disini kacau.

As stated in the Oxford Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2001: 185), the phrasal verb messed up means to make something untidy or dirty. The pattern of the phrasal verb messed up is a verb+ed (messed) + adverb (up). In a Cambridge Online Dictionary (English - Indonesian), the phrasal verb messed up is translated into kacau. This kind of phrasal verb is *Intransitive Phrasal Verb* because there is no object in the end of the sentence "Things are really messed up."

The translator used the *Translation by a More General Words* strategy because the translator does not add or subtract the meaning from the source language into the target language. The translator follows the lexical meaning to get the appropriate meaning, so that the audience will understand the definition of the phrasal verb itself.

The situation of the subtitle above is when *Disgust*, blows a hole in front of the window. *Sadness* and *Joy* try to climb to the Headquarter. *Fear*, *Disgust* and *Anger* talk. In the middle of the talk, *Disgust* said "Things are really messed up."

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research finding and discussion, the conclusions are as follows: (1) Only 4 of 7 Mona Baker's translation strategies are used by the translator in translating the phrasal verbs in the subtitle of *Inside Out* movie, (2) Based on the 20 data analysis, the translation strategies used frequently by the translator are: *Translation by a More General Word* (8 times used, available in data number 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, 14, 19 and 20), *Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word* (8 times used, available in data number 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16 and 18), *Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word* (2 times used, available in data number 2 and 4), *Translation by a More Neutral/Less Expressive Word* (2 times used, available in data

number 10 and 17). (3) 3 translation strategies that are not used by the translator are *Translation by Cultural Substitution*, *Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation* and *Translation by Omission*.

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