

Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs Found in *Fleabag* Series Season 1

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs found in *Fleabag* series season 1. The purposes of this research are to identify the types of idiomatic phrasal verbs, analyze the translation strategies applied in translating the idiomatic phrasal verbs, and assess the quality of translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs in *Fleabag* series season 1 in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

The results of this research are: firstly, there are three types of idiomatic phrasal verbs discovered in the series. They are inseparable idiomatic phrasal verbs, separable idiomatic phrasal verbs, and idiomatic phrasal verbs that are always separated. Out of 80 data, 71,25% of the data are inseparable idiomatic phrasal verb. Subsequently, out of six translation strategies, there are only three translation strategies applied by the translator in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs identified within the series. These translation strategies consist of translation by paraphrase (71 data), using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (7 data), and using an idiom of similar meaning and form (2 data). Lastly, the analysis of the quality of translation shows that most of the translations receive high score in both aspects. In terms of accuracy, there are 69 accurate translations, 10 less accurate translations, and one inaccurate translation. Meanwhile, for the acceptability, there are 78 acceptable translations, one less acceptable translation, and also another one unacceptable translation. The average score for the accuracy is 2.85, while for the acceptability is 2.96. This result indicates that the translations of idiomatic phrasal verbs in *Fleabag* series season 1 are considered as accurate and acceptable.

1. INTRODUCTION

Idiom is a phrase in a language usage that is unique to itself, either because it has a meaning that cannot be deduced from the combined meaning of its components or because it uses words in grammatically unusual ways. In literature, idioms enrich the storytelling by adding emotion, cultural nuance, and vivid imagery. Idioms strengthen the personality of a character and bring life to the atmosphere of the story. One can learn about a character's background and living environment by observing how the character employs idioms. Idioms play a vital role in the plot of a story. Thus, the translators must be able to translate them accurately.

Many scholars have contributed their thoughts on the types of idiomatic expressions. One of which is still continuously being produced until this day is phrasal verb. Based on McCarthy (1997), phrasal verbs are verbs that are combined with different particles to produce new verbs. A phrasal verb is a phrase of more than one word as a result of combining a verb with particles (adverb, preposition, or both) which then functions as a single word. The meaning of the word is not necessarily derived from each of its elements. In other words, the meaning of this combination is often metaphorical or idiomatic. For example, simple phrasal verb combinations such as *come in* and *sit down* will be easier to understand than the combination with idiomatic meaning such as *throw up* and *look after*. Even though translators or English learners know the meaning of each constituent, it will still be confusing for them to understand what the idiomatic phrasal verbs essentially mean. Such an issue makes it difficult for non-native speakers to comprehend the meaning of the whole expression.

Drawing implication from these previous studies, translating idiomatic phrasal verbs can be challenging since the structure combination of these type of phrases is not common in Indonesian language. Furthermore, to translate English IPVs effectively, simply knowing the definition of each word from a dictionary is insufficient. This is because of the nature of idiomaticity in phrasal verbs, where the meanings within them cannot be determined solely from the individual words that make them up. Hence, the important issue is to consider the

context and the intended message of the text so that it will not cause any distortion.

With the nature of phrasal verbs in mind and the fact that idiomatic phrasal verbs can be basically found in every minute of movie, tv series, or books encourages me to conduct an analysis regarding this phenomenon. Common in English, idiomatic phrasal verbs often reflect cultural differences, lack of direct equivalents in other languages, and the flexibility and nuance of meaning they can convey, translating them poses significant challenges for translators. These challenges are not merely linguistic, but cultural and contextual, making translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs one of the most complex aspects of language transfer. This issue intrigued me to conduct this study to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator to translate idiomatic phrasal verbs and to assess the quality the translation of the idiomatic phrasal verb in *Fleabag* series season 1 that is streamed in an unauthorized platform.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted using descriptive qualitative method and designed as a single case study. This is because the research concentrates on a single phenomenon. The phenomenon discussed is the translation of IPVs found in *Fleabag* TV Show Season 1. This research involves two kinds of source of data. The first source of data is a document. *Fleabag* series Season 1 was used as the document, in which the data were obtained from the subtitle transcripts. The data are in the forms of source language IPVs which is in English and the target language which is Indonesian language. Both versions of the subtitles were taken from the streaming platform’s transcription. The second source of data consists of the informants. The informants are three raters, involved in the FGD with me. In collecting the data, I applied two methods: content analysis and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Content analysis was used to gather the idiomatic phrasal verbs found in *Fleabag* series season 1. Meanwhile, FGD with the raters was to further discuss the translation strategies and to assess the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The idiomatic phrasal verbs were classified according to the theory proposed by Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999). In identifying the translation strategies, the theory proposed by Mona Baker (2018) was applied. Furthermore, in assessing the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability, I purposefully used the Translation Quality Assessment model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result

3.1.1. Types of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs

There are three types of IPVs according to Celce-Murcia and Larsen-Freeman (1999). They are separable idiomatic phrasal verbs, inseparable idiomatic phrasal verbs, and idiomatic phrasal verbs that are always separated. The types of IPVs that are found in the *Fleabag* series are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Types of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs Found in *Fleabag* Series Season 1

No.	Types of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs	Number	Percentage
1	Inseparable idiomatic phrasal verbs (IIPV)	57	71.25%
2	Separable idiomatic phrasal verbs (SIPV)	16	20%
3	Idiomatic phrasal verbs that are always separated (IPVS)	7	8.75%
TOTAL		80	=100%

There are 80 data valid for this research. Inseparable IPVs make up more than half of the data, accounting for 71.25% (a total of 57 data). The second place is occupied by separable IPVs with the percentage of 20% (a total of 16 data). IPVs that are always separated rank the lowest, comprising 8.75% of the data (7 data).

3.1.2. Translation Strategies

The objective of this section is to provide a thorough picture with regard to the translation strategies applied by the translator in translating the IPVs in Fleabag series season 1. In this study, I utilized Mona Baker’s theory (2018). After analyzing the translation strategies with the three raters, out of six translation strategies mentioned in the theory, there are three translation strategies applied by the translator to translate the IPVs in Fleabag series season 1. Table 2 shows the translation strategies utilized to translate IPVs in Fleabag series season 1.

Table 2. The Total of Translation Strategies Applied in Fleabag Series Season 1

No.	Translation Strategies	Total	Percentage
1	Translation by paraphrase	71	88.75%
2	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	7	8.75%
3	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	2	2.5%
4	Borrowing	0	0
5	Omission of a play on idiom	0	0
6	Omission of entire idiom	0	0
TOTAL		80	100%

From Table 2, it can be understood that the translator only utilized three out of the six translation strategies. They are paraphrase, similar meaning and form, and similar meaning and dissimilar form. The strategy most frequently employed by the translator is translation by paraphrase in the translation of a total of 71 data (88.75%). The second most frequently used strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form in the translation of a total of 7 data (8.75%). In addition, the least strategy used by the translator is using an idiom of similar meaning and form with a total of 2 data (2.5%).

- *Translation by paraphrase*

This strategy is the most frequently used by the translator to translate the IPVs in Fleabag series season 1. The analysis shows that there are a total of 71 data translated by using this strategy. This strategy allows the translator to translate an idiom having no counterpart in the target language.

Example (Datum No 56)

ST: “I hope you don’t mind me being here, but my Pilates **fell through** so...”

TT: “*Semoga kalian tak keberatan aku disini, tetapi Pilates-ku batal...*”

According to Cambridge dictionary (n.d.), **fall through** means that something that has been planned fails to happen. The translator translate this IPV into **batal** in Indonesian by employing paraphrase strategy.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), **batal** means *tidak berlaku/tidak sah, tidak jadi dilangsungkan/ditunda/urung*, and *tidak berhasil/gagal*. There are three different meanings for the word **batal**.

Referring to the context of the utterance, **batal** means *tidak jadi dilangsungkan* or not going to be held. In Indonesian, the word shares a similar implication to something or activity that is canceled due to a certain reason. Thus, the IPV **fell through** is translated into the word **batal**, which is not an idiom in the target language. It indicates the use of paraphrase.

- *Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*

The second translation strategy that the translator used to translate the IPVs in Fleabag series season 1 is using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form. The analysis shows that there are 7 data found in the series that are translated using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form as the strategy.

Example (Datum No 57)

ST: "Ooh. You do **turn over** fast."

TT: "Kau **berpindah hati** dengan cepat."

According to Collins dictionary (n.d.), one of the meanings of the phrase **turn over** is to hand over responsibility to someone else. Furthermore, **turn over** can also mean to undergo exchange or to be replaced. The translator decided to translate this IPV into **berpindah hati**. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), **berpindah** means moving from one place to another. Meanwhile, **hati** means the center of a person's thoughts and emotions, heart. When these two words are put together, it forms an idiom **berpindah hati** which means a change of heart or feelings toward a person after letting go of another. This idiom is typically used in romantic situations. It often implies that the change of feelings occurs too fast which leads others to think that the person is lacking commitment.

Referring to the context, the IPV **turn over** indicates the change of feelings and interest that Fleabag undertakes towards a person to someone new. Furthermore, the way the stepmother delivers this comment exudes a tone of negativity and sarcasm. This contextual nuance and emotions are also portrayed by the idiom **berpindah hati**. This makes the translation from **turn over** into **berpindah hati** an equivalent translation. In addition, the lexical items comprising the two idioms are different. Thus, it can be decided that the translator applied the strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form in translating **turn over** into **berpindah hati**.

- *Using an idiom of similar meaning and form*

The third strategy that the translator utilized is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. After analyzing the translation of IPVs along with the raters, there are 2 data found in Fleabag series season 1 translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form to translate the IPV.

Example (Datum No 35)

ST: "And then he **slept with** someone else and then she..."

TT: "Lalu dia **tidur dengan** orang lain, kemudian Boo..."

According to Cambridge dictionary (n.d.), **sleep with (someone)** means to indulge in a sexual intercourse with someone. The translator decided to translate this IPV into **tidur dengan (orang lain)** in Indonesian using idiom of similar meaning and form. This phrase in Indonesian language is a part of spoken language derived from **meniduri**. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), **meniduri** figuratively means to have intercourse (with someone else).

The translator, however, opted to choose **tidur dengan**, which basically has the exact same connotation. In Indonesian, the phrase **tidur dengan (seseorang)** is most commonly used in a conversational setting. The translator decided to translate **slept with** into **tidur dengan** using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy which fits the context. The translation both holds the same exact meaning and form in which the target audiences are familiar with.

3.1.3. Translation quality

The parameters to examine the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability in this research are the ones proposed in the model formulated by Nababan, et al. (2012). There are three parameters in assessing translation quality, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability. However,

in this research, the researcher only focuses on two points, accuracy and acceptability. Two raters were involved in the translation quality assessment in a focus group discussion to evaluate the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of IPV.

- Accuracy

According to Nababan et al. (2012), accuracy is a term employed to assess the degree of equivalence between the message in the target text and that in the source text. The concept of equivalence here refers to whether the target text is able to grasp and convey equivalent message the message in the source text. Thus, a translator must not reduce or add the message of the source text in the target language. There are three degrees of accuracy of translation. They are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The results of the assessment of the accuracy level of the translation of IPV in this research are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The Accuracy Level of the Data

Accuracy	Total
Accurate	69
Less Accurate	10
Inaccurate	1
Total Data	80

1) Accurate

Accurate translation describes the exact and precise message in the translation of technical terminology, phrases, sentences, meanings, or the entire source text into the target language (Nababan, et. al., 2012). According to Table 3, 69 data are considered accurate translations.

Example (Datum No 58)

ST: “Either she’s got her period or some serious shit’s **gone down**.”

TT: “*Dia sedang datang bulan atau sesuatu yang serius sedang terjadi.*”

According to Collins dictionary (n.d.), **gone down** or **go down** means to happen. This IPV is translated into **terjadi**. Based on KBBI (n.d.), **terjadi** describes that something has occurred. In addition, the IPV **go down** is spoken in a particular tense which indicates that something has happened. This indicates that **gone down**, which is translated into **terjadi** is accurate because **terjadi** has a similar meaning and implication as what the IPV communicates. Datum No 58 is translated using the paraphrase strategy.

2) Less accurate

The category of less accurate translation indicates that most of the message of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text in the SL is accurately translated into the TL. However, the message is still obstructed because of a distortion of meaning, ambiguous meaning, or omission of meaning (Nababan, et al., 2012). Table 3 shows that there are 10 data which are categorized into less accurate translation.

Example (Datum No 47)

ST: “The sooner we **get on with** it, the sooner we are out of here.”

TT: “*Semakin cepat kita selesai, semakin cepat kita pergi dari sini.*”

According to Cambridge dictionary (n.d.), **get on with** means “to start or continue doing something”. The translator decided to translate this IPV into **selesai** by applying the paraphrase strategy. According to KBBI (n.d.), **selesai** means that something is finished or completed. Although the translation sounds natural for the target audiences because it is linguistically and culturally acceptable, there is still a distortion of meaning in the word **selesai** as the translation for the idiom **get on with**. Because of this distortion, the translation of the IPV is considered less accurate.

3) Inaccurate

Inaccurate translation implies that the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text in the source language is incorrectly conveyed in the target language or is deleted (Nababan, et al., 2012). Out of 80 data, there is only one datum which is considered as inaccurate translation.

Example (Datum No 2)

ST: “Get in the shower, shave everything, **dig out** some Agent Provocateur business.”

TT: “*Mandi, mencukur semuanya, **mengenakan** pakaian dalam Agent Provocateur.*”

According to Cambridge dictionary (n.d.), **dig out** means “to find” something that has been put away for a long time. The translator decided to translate it into **mengenakan** by applying the translation by paraphrase strategy. Based on KBBI (n.d.), **mengenakan** means “to wear” something. Referring to the case, “to find” and “to wear” certainly have different meanings. Thus, the meaning of the IPV is rendered incorrectly in the target language. Because of this reason, datum 2 is considered inaccurate.

- *Acceptability*

According to Nababan et al (2012), acceptability is a term used to describe whether or not a translation has been in accordance with the rules, norms, and culture in the target language. There are also three levels of categories for the acceptability of a translation. The categories are acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable. The results of the assessment of the acceptability level of the translation of IPVs in this research are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. The Acceptability Level of the Data

Acceptability	Total
Acceptable	78
Less Acceptable	1
Unacceptable	1
Total Data	80

1) *Acceptable*

Acceptable translations refer to translations which are in accordance with the rules, norms, and culture in the target language. Acceptable translations include technical terms that are commonly used and familiar to the readers, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences used follow the target language rules (Nababan, et al., 2012). There are 78 data out of 80 that are considered acceptable.

Example (Datum No 63)

ST: “No, I have never **bought into** that rule, that’s disgusting.”

TT: “*Tidak, aku tidak **percaya** aturan itu, itu menjijikan.*”

According to Cambridge dictionary (n.d.), **bought into** or **buy into** means “to completely believe in a set of ideas”. The translator decided to translate the English IPV into **percaya** by applying the paraphrase strategy. According to KBBI (n.d.), **percaya** means “to believe that something is real and right”. The IPV **bought into** and **percaya** convey the same meaning and idea. In the TL, **percaya** is a familiar and natural word to use in the context in this scene. Thus, the translation is considered acceptable.

2) *Less acceptable*

Translations are less acceptable when they feel natural in, but there are still a few problems in the use of technical terms and in the conformity to target language grammatical rules (Nababan, et al., 2012). Out of 80 data, there is one datum that is considered as less acceptable.

Example (Datum No 71)

ST: “I just don’t think I should be **fucking around** behind her back anymore.”

TT: “*Sebaiknya aku tak **bercinta** dengan orang lain...*”

According to Collins dictionary (n.d.), **fuck around** means “to engage in a promiscuous sex/relationship”. The translator decided to translate the IPV into **bercinta** by applying using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy. In Indonesian language, **bercinta** has an idiomatic meaning of “engaging in physical intercourse”. Although it is grammatically correct, the word **bercinta** is less commonly used in the target language for the conversational setting. Thus, it makes the word choice here is too general for the context in this scene. Therefore, this translation is considered less acceptable.

3) Unacceptable

Unacceptable translations are identified when translations do not feel natural. In addition, the technical terms used are not familiar or commonly used by the target reader. Moreover, the phrases, clauses, and sentences in such texts are not in accordance with the grammatical rules of the target text (Nababan et al., 2012). Out of 80 data, there is one datum that is considered an unacceptable translation.

Example (Datum No 2)

ST: “Get in the shower, shave everything, **dig out** some Agent Provocateur business.”

TT: “Mandi, mencukur semuanya, **mengenakan** pakaian dalam Agent Provocateur.”

According to Cambridge dictionary (n.d.), **dig out** means “to find” something that has been put away for a long time. The translator decided to translate it into **mengenakan** by applying the translation by paraphrase strategy. Based on KBBI (n.d.), **mengenakan** means “to wear” something. The diction used by the translator to render the message behind the phrase **dig out** here is uncommon to use to convey the original message. Therefore, the translation is considered unacceptable since it is not right and not natural to put **mengenakan** in this context.

3.2. Discussion

Out of the three types, inseparable IPVs are the dominant type identified in the source of data. In syntactic feature analysis, the separable and inseparable of the structure of the phrasal verbs primarily focuses on the matter of whether the particles occur before or after the direct object. However, there is no clear distinction between the two. Gries (2002) stated that there is still no clear explanation regarding why the speakers of the native language choose one combination over the other in a certain situation. The particle placement after the direct object is considered natural choice if the speaker intends to communicate the spatial meaning of the phrasal verb rather than the idiomatic meaning of it (Gries, 2002). In other words, when the speaker wants to convey the idiomatic meaning of the phrasal verb, they will likely put the particle before the direct object.

This shows that the structure that governs the idiomatic meaning of phrasal verbs is mostly inseparable. This aligns with the IPVs commonly found in this research. In addition, Palmer (1988) also indicated that phrasal verbs in which the particle is preceding the noun phrase are likely to be idiomatic compared to those in which the particle follows the noun phrase. In other words, in terms of semantic feature, IPVs mostly occur in inseparable construction. However, this is important to note that this rule is not completely drawn as a clear-cut distinction. This is mainly because there are some IPVs that do not allow the particle to be placed before the direct object (Palmer, 1988, pg. 223).

The translation strategies applied by the translator in translating the IPVs affect the quality of the translation. Therefore, I also investigated the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability. In analyzing the quality of translation of the IPVs in the Fleabag series season 1, I used Nababan et al.’s (2012) model of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA).

Table 5. The Impact of the Translation Strategies on the Accuracy and Acceptability of the Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs

No.	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Translation Quality					
			Accuracy			Acceptability		
			3	2	1	3	2	1
1	Translation by paraphrase	71	61	9	1	70	-	1
2	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	7	6	1	-	6	1	-
3	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
TOTAL		80	69	10	1	78	1	1

Referring to the findings of this research, translation by paraphrase is the most frequently used translation strategy, to translate a total of 71 data. Translation by paraphrase, according to Baker (2018), is the most common strategy to render idioms when the target language does not have equivalent idioms or when it is inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text. From Table 5, in terms of acceptability, there is one datum that gets a low score of 1. On the other hand, in terms of accuracy, only 61 data acquire the highest score while the other 9 data get the score of 2 and the other one datum get the lowest score, 1. Baker (2018) already mentioned this issue that translation by paraphrase might or might not appear to be accurate.

The researcher found another reason that affect the accuracy level of IPV translation by employing the translation by paraphrase strategy. That is the omission of emotional nuance. Celce-Murcia & Larsen-Freeman (1999) stated that the use of phrasal verb plays an important role in conveying the meaning and emotion in certain situations, especially in an informal setting. This means when the idiom is paraphrased incorrectly without considering the context, the level of emotion and the characters of the figures in a narrative might not be fully conveyed to the target audiences.

The next translation strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. According to Baker (2018), this strategy is applied when the target language has the idiom that is equivalent in terms of the message but the lexical items or form are different as those in the source language. This strategy tends to produce a high score in accuracy and acceptability since the idiom in the source language is able to be translated into another idiom in the target language even though the form is different. A sum of 8 data are translated by applying this strategy.

However, I found a case in which using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar translation strategy results in lower score in accuracy and acceptability. Out of 7 data, there is one datum that receives a score of 2 both in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The datum is the IPV **fuck around**. This phrase has several meanings. Based on the context, it expresses an act of doing an affair without the knowledge of the partner. It is translated into *bercinta* in the target language. While it might seem correct since affair involves sexual activities, the idiom *bercinta* still does not fully carry the message of betrayal and lack of commitment the phrase conveys. Thus, there is a distortion in meaning making it to be less accurate. In terms of acceptability, *bercinta* is not commonly used in a conversational and informal setting in the target language while it might still linguistically and culturally appropriate. Due to the fact, the translation is considered less acceptable. In order to get a higher score in accuracy and acceptability, the IPV can be translated into *main serong* using the same translation strategy. The idiom *main serong* captures the whole message of the expression and still sounds natural in an informal and playful setting as in the context of the scene.

While analyzing the translation strategies, I also found an interesting case that it is possible to translate IPV using an idiom of similar meaning and form. This is considering that in the target language, IPV is not specifically recognized as one form of Indonesian idiomatic expressions. According to Baker (2018), this strategy is used when the target language has the idiom that is equivalent, in terms of the message and lexical items, to the idiom of the source language. This means this strategy can get a high score on accuracy and acceptability since the idiom in the source language is able to be translated into equivalent idiom in the target language. In this research, 2 data are translated using this strategy.

Take datum 77 as an example, the IPV **slept with** is translated into *tidur dengan*. Both phrases have the same message and form, which is verb + preposition (particle). This finding shows that even though the target language does not have similar lexical category as English phrasal verb, it is not completely impossible to translate IPV into construction of the same structure in the target language. As a result, the translation is considered to have high score in accuracy and acceptability since the expression is commonly used in the target language.

To state in a more concise way, the most common translation strategies in dealing with IPV is translation by paraphrase. However, this strategy may not produce translations with the highest score of accuracy. There are two reasons that affect the level of accuracy of the translation of the IPV in this research. The first reason has to do with the fact that most of the IPV in general have several meanings or polysemous. The polysemous nature of the IPV may trick the translators to translate the phrases by rendering their literal meanings. Therefore, when translating the IPV, the translator must not only consider the lexical meaning of the IPV, but also the pragmatic meaning (Aldahesh, 2008). If the translator fails to completely understand the context in which the IPV is used, it might result in misleading or distorted translation.

The second reason has to do with the nuance of the IPV in which it is spoken in certain contexts. When translators cannot transfer the intended message of the IPV, the translation may result in different impression communicated to the target audiences. As stated by Boase-Beier (2014), grasping the style of the original text while effectively reproducing its equivalent impact is critical. Style serves to reflect attitudes, express underlying implications, fulfills particular roles, and shapes the audience's perception. Thus, it can affect the wrongful characterization of the characters or figures of the source text narrative or the overall atmosphere of the situation in the target language.

On the other hand, the translation by paraphrase strategy does not have problem in terms of acceptability. As stated by Nababan et al. (2012), a translation is considered acceptable when the translation feels natural, uses the common and familiar technical terms, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences used are in accordance with Indonesian grammatical rules. Therefore, it can be inferred that the translation is acceptable if the translator can manage to translate the IPV naturally even without preserving the form of the IPV.

Another compelling finding from this research worth noting is the crucial role of the translator's knowledge in the process of translation. Although the translation strategies significantly contribute to the quality of the translation, the knowledge of the translator remains equally essential. Taking this into account, there are several IPV that appears more than once. Each of the data is translated differently in accordance with the context. This is also one of the characteristics of phrasal verbs, which is being polysemous. For example, the IPV **pick up** that appears twice throughout the series. The translator translated it into *menjawab* and *berkenalan*. Although it is translated into different lexical items, both translations manage to get high score both in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The translator is successful in recognizing the IPV while also translating the phrases correctly based on the context. This shows that the translator has a good knowledge of idiomatic translation since idioms can have different meanings of the IPV based on their given context.

Lastly, after conducting this research, I found 69 data that are accurate, while 10 data are considered less accurate and another one is inaccurate. The result shows that the overall accuracy score is 2.85 out of 3. In terms of acceptability, 78 data are considered acceptable, one datum is less acceptable, and another datum is unacceptable. Thus, the acceptability score is 2.96 out of 3. In spite of the difficulties which might be faced by the

translator, the quality of translation of the IPVs found in *Fleabag* series season 1 is considered as accurate and acceptable.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings, a total of 80 idiomatic phrasal verbs were found in *Fleabag* series season 1. Out of three categories of IPVs, the most dominant type is inseparable IPV. The analysis showed that the translator applied three translation strategies to translate IPVs. They are translation by paraphrase, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and using an idiom of similar meaning and form. Translation by paraphrase is the most frequently used translation strategy in translating the IPVs in *Fleabag* series season 1 with the percentage of 88.75%. The average score for accuracy is 2.85. Out of 80 data, 69 data are considered accurate (86.25%), 10 data are considered less accurate (12.5%), and one datum is considered inaccurate (1.25%). In terms of acceptability, the average score is 2.96. Out of 80 data, 78 data are considered acceptable (97.5%), one datum is considered less acceptable (1.25%), and the other one datum is considered unacceptable (1.25%).

In translating the IPVs, translators should know the elements of the phrasal verb as one unit. Translators should understand that the elements are verb plus particle(s) that function as one unit and it has an idiomatic meaning. Hence, an efficient way to translate IPVs involves avoiding word-for-word translation. Translators should also pay close attention to the context when translating IPVs. This is because most IPVs have more than one meaning. Thus, their meanings are determined by the contexts. Blindly translating the IPVs without understanding the context potentially leads to incorrect translations. Moreover, understanding the setting, register, and the culture of the source language proves to be helpful in producing high quality translations. Phrasal verbs, including the idiomatic ones, are often used in informal and casual situation, but are not completely absent from formal situation. Subsequently, the translators must also consider these aspects to be able to properly deliver the message of IPV in situations where the phrase is used to the target language.

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