

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL
WORDS AND THEIR READABILITIES IN *THE
HUNGER GAMES* BY SUZANNE COLLINS

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
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by:

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, March 3, 2014

Liem Galih Natalia

MOTTO

The fear of the LORD is the beginning of knowledge:

but fools despise wisdom and instruction.

Proverbs 1: 7 (KJV)

So, whether you eat or drink or whether you do, do it all for the glory of God.

1 Corinthians 10: 31

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate my thesis to:

- ❖ My Almighty God (Jesus Christ).
- ❖ My beloved Father and Mother.
- ❖ My beloved sister and brother in law.
- ❖ My lecturers at the English Department of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University who had given to knowledge.
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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *Translation Strategies of Cultural Words and Their Readabilities in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins*. This research is aimed at finding the cultural words, translation strategies, readability, and the connection among cultural word, strategy and readability. This research describes about the use of translation strategies in translating the cultural words, the connections among them, and the impact of translation strategies to the readability of the cultural words.

This thesis was a qualitative data research. In collecting the data, the researcher followed three stages. Those were identification, questionnaire and interview. Identification stage was covered by choosing the data source and collecting the cultural words, questionnaire stage was covered by collecting and accumulating the questionnaire results data, and interview stage was included in the discussion about the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher followed six stages. They were classifying the cultural words, grouping the words based on the strategies, finding the reason and cultural items of each cultural word, discussing the reason related to the translation strategies, analyzing the readability, and finding the relationship between the translation strategy and the readability.

From all of the findings, there are five classes of cultural words: ecology words, material culture words, social culture words, organization, customs, and idea words, and gesture and habit words. There are two translation strategy classes: foreignization and domestication. There are two readability levels: high and medium. There are some connections among cultural word, strategy and readability: translators must be aware about the readability of cultural words in translating those words and a high readability can only be reached when a cultural word is translated by an accurate strategy.

Keywords: cultural word, readability level, translation strategy

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, translation is becoming a popular thing in many sectors of life, such as: education, entertainment, economy, and many more. Translated books are the example of translation products which have assorted types and come from many sectors, for example: medical books, science books, novels, and many more. Translators play an important role to transfer the idea from the source language into the target language. In transferring the idea, translators need some strategies to face with a number of translation problems.

One of the translation problems is about cultural background of the text. This problem comes in translation because translation is a part of language and language is a part of culture. Torop (2002:600) states, "Culture has its own sign systems or languages on the basis of which the members of the culture communicate. Thus, one possibility to understand a culture is to learn the languages of the culture, the sign systems operating within the culture." By his statement, it can be said that culture is an important part of a language and must be transferred into the target language in translation.

In translation, some words in the source language cannot be replaced into the target language as caused by the cultural background of those words. Those words are called by cultural words (Newmark, 1998: 95-103). The cultural words such as: traditional foods, local animal or plant names, and places will be hard to be translated into the target text. It is because the meaning for the cultural words is not available in the target language. The cultural word problems in translation mostly cause some failures of idea delivery in the target language.

The failure of transferring the cultural words to the target language causes some disadvantages for the target readers. One of the disadvantages is the cultural misunderstanding that happens when a wrong strategy is chosen in translating a cultural word into the target language. The target readers will not receive the same message as the message in the target text if the cultural misunderstanding is found in a translation project. By that reason, the researcher argues that the translation analysis of cultural words must be made to restrain the cultural misunderstanding of the subject of analysis.

The subject of analysis for this research is a novel entitled *The Hunger Games*. It is a best seller novel written by New York Times bestselling author named Suzanne Collins and published by Scholastic press. This novel becomes more popular after *The Hunger Games* film was released on March 2012. Gramedia Pustaka Utama is the publisher for the Indonesian version of *The Hunger Games* and Hetih Rusli is the translator who translates this novel from English into Indonesian language. Some articles in the internet inform that

many people have read this novel and they are really inspired by *The Hunger Games* story.

The story of *The Hunger Games* is about survival games that takes place in the forest. The researcher argues that the novel is good enough to be the project of the analysis because the cultural backgrounds of the source and target language are different. The researcher found a great number of cultural words at word to phrase level found from the novel, such as: the names of place, flora, and fauna that will be the centre of the analysis.

The researcher argues that the analysis of cultural words then must be related to the translation strategies as the solution for the cultural problems. To choose which translation strategies theory that will be used for this analysis, the researcher tries to find some related analysis. From many findings that will be explained further in Chapter II, the researcher found that the most famous translation strategies for cultural words analysis is *The Translator's Invisibility* by Venuti (1995: 1-42). It consists of two main strategies named domestication and foreignization. Domestication is a strategy which a transparent and fluent style is adopted in order to minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for target language readers. Foreignization designates the type of translation in which a target text deliberately breaks target conventions by retaining something of foreignness of the original.

The researcher chooses strategies by Venuti because those strategies take into account the influence of cultural and ideological factors on translation and consider the influence of translation of the target readers and cultures as

well. The strategies like binary opposition, foreignization and domestication highlight the importance that it is rather the foreign-as-familiar and the familiar-as-foreign. According to Vid (2007:152), “Domesticated translation is more natural and easy for understanding because it is read as an original text. Foreignized translation presents foreign language and culture and for that reason requires certain details to be rationalized and clarified.” By his statement, the researcher argues that the strategies make possible to the translators to choose the best way for translating the cultural words in their translation projects by using one of those strategies.

In this research, the researcher also uses the translation strategy theory by Vinay and Darbelnet. The reason of choosing this translation theory is because the Translator’s Invisibility theory has a relationship to Vinay and Darbelnet’s strategy (Zare-Behtash 2009: 1579). The theory is divided into 7 strategies, they are: borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. In Chapter II, the explanation about these strategies will be explained further.

The researcher tries to relate the translation strategy to the readability level to make further analysis as compared to the previous research. Readability is about how easily written materials can be read and understood. In this research, the readability analysis uses questionnaire with some target readers. The researcher argues that the cultural words from the source language cannot be accepted if the target text has a low readability level.

The researcher understands that this is not the first research project that discusses about cultural words, readability and strategies of translation. However, the researcher presents more detail analysis in this project by making some questionnaires and the interview. The researcher also uses previous research projects as references and also to makes some gaps to their projects.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study can be stated into several questions below.

1. What are the cultural words found in *The Hunger Games* novel?
2. What are the strategies used by the translator for those cultural words?
3. What is the readability level of each cultural word in the novel?
4. What are the connections among cultural word, strategy and readability?

1.3 Scope of the Study

This study is about translation analysis of cultural words, translation strategies, and readability. The object of the study is every cultural word at word to phrase level of the novel. The novel is entitled *The Hunger Games*, written by Suzanne Collins. The English version was published by scholastic press, while the Indonesian version published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. This novel translated into Indonesian language by Hetih Rusli. The researcher also uses several theories for this analysis: the theory of cultural word by Newmark; translation strategy by Venuti, and Vinay and Darbelnet's translation theory, and the theory of readability by Nababan.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study can be stated into several sentences below.

1. To know the cultural words in *The Hunger Games* novel.
2. To know the strategies used by the translator for those cultural words.
3. To know the readability level of each cultural word in the novel.
4. To know the connections among cultural word, strategy and readability.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The analysis hopefully can inspire the public about a simple translation analysis of a translated novel. The result of this study is expected to give contribution for Dian Nuswantoro University, other researchers, and the translators. In details, the result of the study can be stated below.

1. A reference for Dian Nuswantoro University, particularly for English department student in translation program.
2. A reference for the other researchers pertaining to a translation analysis about cultural words, translation strategies, and readability.
3. A reference for the translators about cultural words translation, translation strategies, and readability.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This research is divided into five chapters, and each chapter discusses different topics.

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of background of the study, statement of problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II is Review of Related Literature. It is consist of: review of previous research, the theory of culture, theory of translation, cultural word theory, translation strategies, readability, novel, and figurative framework.

Chapter III is Research Method. The chapter deals with research design, unit of analysis, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV is Data Analysis. It discusses about the translation strategies and the readability of every cultural word in the novel.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. This chapter includes the conclusion about analysis and suggestion dealing with the topic of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Review of related literature is about every statement, theory, information, knowledge, paper, and other things that related to the main of this analysis and used as background of the theory. This chapter is divided into 8 subchapters: review of previous literature, culture, translation, cultural word, translation strategies, readability, novel and figurative framework.

In this section, the researcher discusses about some previous research projects that are similar to this study as to restrain plagiarism or duplication. In the culture point, the researcher reviews about the theory of culture, and the relationship between culture and translation. In the translation point, the researcher reviews about the theory of translation in many sectors such as: the definition of translation, types of translation.

In the cultural word point, the researcher reviews about the theory of cultural words and the relationship of cultural words with some other theories. In the translation strategies point, the researcher reviews about the theory of *The Translator's Invisibility* by Venuti (1995: 1-42). In the readability point, the researcher reviews about several theories of readability that consist of the readability factors and the level of readability. In the novel point, the researcher reviews about the novel and project of analysis. The figurative framework point is about the way of thinking for this analysis.

2.1 Review of Previous Research

Chasanah (2012) wrote about the ideology of translation, especially the domestication and foreignization in translating from English into Indonesian language in *A Translation Analysis on Ideology of Translation of the chronicles of Narnia "the Magician Nephew" Written by C.S.Lewis*. The result of her thesis shows that the percentage of domestication is 74,50% and foreignization is 25,50%.

The study written is relevant to this study since it focuses on the English cultural words translated into Indonesian language and the translator's invisibility theory which consists of foreignization and domestication by Venuti that is used as theoretical framework. However, the researcher argues that her analysis would be more complete if she used interview with some experts to discuss about the ideology of translation. By that reason, the researcher tries to make similar study with questionnaire and interview for deeper analysis. The questionnaire and interview result are used as the parameter of the text readability level.

2.2 Culture

There are many definitions of culture. Culture is the way of life and its manifestations that is peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression. According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, "culture is the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time." Culture is a unity of so many parts and one of

them is language. Another scholars state the relationship of language and culture. One of them is well explained by Reshi (2012:7-8) from his statement:

Language and culture being inextricably interwoven, the transference of the linguistic expression is precisely an attempt to integrate elements of one culture into another. In this respect a translator must not be only multilingual but multicultural also... Translation is a kind of cultural bridge between languages... No target language text is valued either for linguistic equivalence alone or for cultural transmission only. They are the two sides of the same coin.

By the statement above it can be concluded that culture has relationship to the translation, because culture is transmitted by language. Translation plays an important role, as media, which bridges two different languages and culture. It means that translation is process of transferring language and some cultural items into the target language.

Torop (2002:13) states:

Culture has its own sign systems or languages on the basis of which the members of the culture communicate. Thus, one possibility to understand a culture is to learn the languages of the culture, the sign systems operating within the culture.

This statement makes possible that a translation text helps the target readers to learn the source language culture.

2.3 Translation

Translation has an important role to make a grammatical and natural text, so that the text can be understood by the readers. Catford (1974: 20) states, “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent of textual material in another language.” The translators have to reproduce the text in different language but same in meaning.

Translation meanings according to Nababan (2008:48-51) are: lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual and situational meaning, textual meaning, and socio-cultural meaning. In translation, not all of the words in the source text must be translated, because the main purpose of translation process is to get the same meaning in general to make the target readers understand about the text and receive the same message as like as in the source text. Some reductions and replacements are chosen by the translators to translate the translation projects.

By the types of the translation project, the translators need to choose the types of translation that most accurate to their projects. Nababan (2008: 29-46) states there are 8 types of translation.

1) Word for Word Translation

The translator changes each of word to the target language without change the structure of the text. This type of translation commonly used for two languages with similar language structure.

Example:

(SL) I like that clever student.

(TL) *Saya menyukai itu anak pintar.*

2) Free Translation

In this type, the translator needs to get the closest equivalence for the whole of a paragraph or text. The translator can freely choose the translation strategy and procedure to get the same meaning.

Example:

(SL) Killing two birds with one stone.

(TL) *Sambil menyelam minum air.*

3) Literal Translation

This type is between word for word translation and free translation, because mostly every word in the source text translated into target text, but then the translator will change the word order based of the target language structure.

This type commonly used for two languages with different structure.

Example:

(SL) His heart is in the right place.

(TL) *Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar.*

4) Dynamic Translation

In this type, the source language idea will be translated by familiar expression in the target language. Some cultural adaptation may be happened to make a natural text in the target language.

Example:

(SL) The author has organized this book since 1995.

(TL) *Penulis telah menyusun buku ini sejak 1995.*

5) Pragmatic Translation

This type more focuses about the accuracy of the idea. Hopefully the target reader will get the same understanding with the content of the text. This type commonly used for technical procedures or manual books.

Example:

(SL) This powder is soft and smoothing.

(TL) *Bedak ini lembut dan halus.*

6) Esthetic-poetic Translation

In this type, the translator needs to transfer not only the text but also the implicit things such as: feeling, emotion, and impression. This type is really hard because the cultural background and the beauty of the text must be translated also. This type is commonly used to translate novel, comic, lyric and poetry.

7) Ethnographic Translation

This type more focuses about the explanation of cultural term or context from source language into the target language. In some cases, there are several words that may be not translated to the target language because the differences of culture that make some words can't be found in target language.

Example:

(SL) Today is Halloween.

(TL) *Hari ini adalah hari Haloween.*

8) Linguistic Translation

In this type, the implicit idea must be changed to explicit. Word or text shape transformation may be happened in this type.

Example:

(SL) Harry is willing to help his mother.

(TL) *Harry sangat ingin membantu ibunya.*

9) Communicative Translation

The main focus of this type is to use the translator as communication media.

Hopefully after read the text, the target readers have the same response as like as the source text readers.

Example:

(SL) Beware of dog.

(TL) *Awas anjing galak.*

10) Semantic Translation

This type is almost the same with communicative translation, but this type focuses more about word equivalence and the source language culture faithfulness.

Example:

(SL) I will admit that I am wrong.

(TL) *Saya akan mengakui bahwa saya salah.*

2.4 Cultural Words

Cultural words are words that associated with a particular language and cannot be literally translated. According to Newmark (1998: 94), “frequently where there is cultural focus, there is a translation problem due to the cultural

‘gap’ or ‘distance’ between the source and target language.” Newmark (1998: 95-103) mentions that the cultural words in several classes below.

1) Ecology

Geographical features can be normally distinguished from other cultural term in that they are usually value-free, politically and commercially. Ecology consists of animals, plants, local winds, mountains, plains, and ice.

Example:

(SL) Blackberry

(TL) Blackberry

2) Material culture

Food is the most sensitive and important expression of national culture for many countries because food has the widest variety in translation procedures. Material culture consists of food, clothes, housing, transport, and communications.

Example:

(SL) Hamburger

(TL) Hamburger

3) Social culture

In considering social culture one has to distinguish between denotative and connotation problems of translation. Connotative meaning in each country is different; a word may have a positive connotative meaning in one culture but not in another. Social culture consists of work and leisure.

Example:

(SL) New York Times

(TL) New York Times

4) Organizations, customs and ideas

The political and social life of a country is reflected in its institutional terms.

Names of ministries are usually literally translated, provided they are appropriately descriptive. Organization, custom and ideas consist of political, social, legal, religious and artistic.

Example:

(SL) FBI

(TL) FBI

5) Gestures and habits

For gestures and habits there are distinctions between description and function made where necessary in ambiguous case. Gestures and habits often described in non-cultural language.

Example:

(SL) OK

(TL) *Oke / Iya / Siap / Baik*

Beside the theory of cultural words, the researcher also uses the translation problems theory by Mona Baker. The reason of choosing this theory is because the researcher found relationships of both theories.

Baker (1995:21-26) mentions several common problems of non-equivalence at word level in translation: culture specific concept, the source language concept is not lexicalized in the target language, the source language word is semantically complex, the source and target languages make different distinction in meaning, the target language lacks a superordinate, the target language lacks a specific terms (hyponym), differences in physical or interpersonal perspective, differences in expressive meaning, differences in form, differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms, and the use of loan word in the source language.

One of the translation problems mentioned above which relates to the cultural word is culture specific concept. This problem comes when the source-language word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept in question may be abstract or concrete; it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. Such concepts are often referred to as ‘culture-specific’.

Example:

(SL) Valentine

(TL) *Hari kasih saying*

In relation to Newmark’s cultural concept, Brasiene (2013:5) states:

One manifestation of culture in language is the usage of words and phrases that refer to cultural entities. Baker refers to cultural entities as “culture-specific concepts”, Newmark defines them as cultural words, Nord employs the term *cultureme*, Gambier names them as culture-specific references, Robinson uses terms *realia* and culture-bound phenomena.

By the statement above, it can be said that actually both of cultural word and culture specific concept are the same theories which focus about cultural entities at the level of word to phrase in a language.

2.5 Translation Strategy

In translation, the translator must be able to solve every translation problem to produce a good translation product. Translation strategies can be used by the translator to solve the problems. According to Baker (2005:188), “a translation strategy is a procedure for solving a problem encountered in translating a text or a segment of it.”

One of the translation problems that mostly happened is cultural problem, because in a text, there are some cultural words in source language that cannot be translated in target language. The most famous translation strategy for cultural problems found by Venuti and it is named by *Translator's Invisibility*.

Translator's invisibility theory according to Venuti (1995: 1-42) is about the translator's language manipulations in translating the text into the target language. Venuti (1995:8) states “In Trask's analogy, translators play act as authors, and translations pass for original texts. Translators are very much aware that any sense of authorial presence in a translation is an illusion, an effect of transparent discourse...”

This strategy also called as the ideology of translation. The strategy is divided by the translation procedure and dominance culture orientation presented below.

1) Foreignization

It is a source-culture-oriented translation which strives to preserve the foreign flavor as much as possible in order to transfer the source language and culture into the target one. The “foreign” in foreignizing translation is not a transparent representation of an essence that resides in the foreign text and is valuable in itself, but a strategic construction whose value is contingent on the current target-language situation. Foreignizing translation signifies the difference of the foreign text, yet only by disrupting the cultural codes that prevail in the target language.

Example:

(SL) Blackberry

(TL) Blackberry

2) Domestication

It refers to the target-culture-oriented translation in which unusual expressions to the target culture are exploited and turned into some familiar ones so as to make the translated text intelligible and easy for the target readers. In this strategy, the foreign text is imprinted with values specific to the target-language culture. Domestication is now recommended on the basis of a general human nature that is repeatedly contradicted by an aesthetic individualism.

Example:

(SL) A tuft of chives

(TL) *Lokio*

Beside the Translator's Invisibility theory above, the researcher also uses another translation strategy theory by Vinay and Darbelnet. The reason of choosing this theory is because the researcher found some relationships of both Translator's Invisibility theory and Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. From the taxonomies of procedure according to Translation Scholars in Zare-Behtash (2009:1579), the relationship of Translator's Invisibility theory and Vinay and Darbelnet's theory is described in the table below.

Table 1: Strategies Taxonomies

| Foreignization | Domestication |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Vinay and Darbelnet | |
| Borrowing | Transposition |
| Caique | Modulation |
| Literal translation | Equivalence |
| | Adaptation |

Source: (Zare-Behtash 2009: 1579)

In Venuti (2000: 84-93), *A Methodology for Translation* is the theory name of Vinay and Darbelnet. It is divided into two groups: direct translation and oblique translation. Direct translation has three procedures: borrowing, caique, and literal translation. Meanwhile, oblique translation has four procedures: transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. Below is the explanation of each procedure.

1) Borrowing

Borrowing means taking a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure or naturalized (Guera, 2012: 7-8). According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000: 85), "...in order to introduce the flavour of the source language (SL) culture into a translation, foreign terms may be used..." The advantage of borrowing strategy is that it brings an original connotation to the word in target language.

Example:

(SL) Download

(TL) Download

2) Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. Calque is a special kind of borrowing, so, as borrowing strategy mentioned above, it has the same influence on the enhancement of cultural integration. However, sometimes this translation strategy will cause difficulties in conveying messages in the TL.

Example:

(SL) Secretariat general

(TL) *Sekretaris jenderal*

3) Literal translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family, and even more so when they also share the same culture.

Example:

(SL) Bamboo windmills

(TL) *Baling-baling bambu*

4) Transposition

The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Transposition means to change a grammatical category. When adopting transposition, the translator has the awareness to the relative markedness of the words in the ST and pays attention to the meaningful choices made by the author.

Example:

(SL) Pebble stones

(TL) *Kerikil*

5) Modulation

Modulation refers to a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. Modulation can be adopted when, though literal or transposition translation results grammatically correct utterance, the patterns of target language in the target text are considered as abnormal or awkward. The application of this skill demands very much the translator's capacity to mastering bilingual languages.

Example:

(SL) Close down

(TL) *Gulung tikar*

6) Equivalence

Equivalence refers to a strategy to describe the same situation by using completely different stylistic or structural methods for producing equivalent texts. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000: 90), "We have repeatedly stressed that one and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods." Equivalence is not only useful but also necessary in translating idioms and proverbs.

Example:

(SL) Buy a pig in a poke

(TL) *Membeli kucing dalam karung*

7) Adaptation

Adaptation means replacing a ST cultural element with another element of the target culture. By adopting this method an equivalence of the same value is created in both source and target text.

Example:

(SL) Baseball

(TL) *Kasti*

2.6 Readability

Readability in translation is about how easily written materials can be read and understood. Readability is what makes some texts easier to read than others. To maximise readability is a goal that every writer, technical or otherwise, should strive to achieve.

Readability has two common meanings, one applying to document design, the other to language. Readability as it is applied to document design is concerned with such matters as line length, leading, white space, font type and the like. Readability as it is applied to language is concerned with the comprehensibility or understandability of a piece of written text.

Readability level is about some standards criteria to get the readability score of a text. Readability level must be divided into several levels with different score of each. There are 3 readability levels according to Nababan in Silalahi (2009:120).

1) Low Readability

In this level, a word or phrase is hard to be understood. The score for this readability level is 1 of each unit of analysis.

Example:

(SL) Ectropion

(TL) Ectropion

2) Medium Readability

In this level, a word or phrase can be understood, but some parts of text must be read more than one times. The score for this readability level is 2 of each unit of analysis.

Example:

(SL) Macular degeneration

(TL) *Degenerasi macular*

3) High Readability

In this level, a word or phrase can be understood easily. This level has the highest readability score. The score for this readability level is 3 of each unit of analysis.

Example:

(SL) Condition of the eye

(TL) *Kondisi mata*

2.7 Novel

The researcher chooses a novel for this analysis because the researcher wants to know how the translator can reproduce a story into the target language. The researcher argues that novel is a good analysis project because there are so many things that can be explored about translation.

The Hunger Games is the first book of *The Hunger Games Trilogy* the second book entitled *Catching Fire* and the final book entitled *Mocking Jay*. The English version of *The Hunger Games* is a best seller novel published by scholastic press, written by New York Times bestselling author named Suzanne Collins. In 2008 when this novel was firstly published to the public in USA, the scholastic publisher sold 200.000 copies. Until the end of 2012, this novel is sold for more than 24.000.000 copies. The novel has 26 chapters and 368 pages. This novel had been translated into 26 languages and sold in 43 countries. This novel also becomes more popular after *The Hunger Games* film released on March 2012.

Gramedia Pustaka Utama is the publisher for the Indonesian version of *The Hunger Games* and Hetih Rusli is the translator who translates this novel from English into Indonesian language. According to her biography in internet (www.hetihrusli.com), Hetih Rusli has translated so many translation projects, analysis, books all genre and about 62 fiction books. She also has worked as translator for more than 15 years and joined with Gramedia Pustaka Utama since 2000.

Gramedia Pustaka Utama printed the Indonesian version novel for eight times until May 2012. The novel was firstly published on October 2009, then November 2009, March 2012, then two times on April 2012, and two times also on May 2012. This novel has 408 pages, 26 chapters which are divided in 3 parts.

2.8 Figurative Framework

This research is made by logical thinking that translators have to translate both language and culture from the source language into the target language. In translating the text, the translators face with a number of problems. One of those problems is about culture.

The cultural problem analysis of this research focuses at word to phrase, so the researcher chooses the cultural word theory by Newmark. The researcher tries to relate the cultural word with some strategies. The strategies are foreignization and domestication by Venuti.

To analyze about the strategies, the researcher makes an interview with a professional translator named Slamet Parsaoran Sinambela to discuss about the strategies accuracy. The researcher also makes an interview with some target readers about the strategies and the readability. From the questionnaire, the researcher gets the target readers' opinions about the readability level of each cultural word. Finally, the researcher finishes this analysis by some conclusion and suggestions. This framework is illustrated by the picture below.

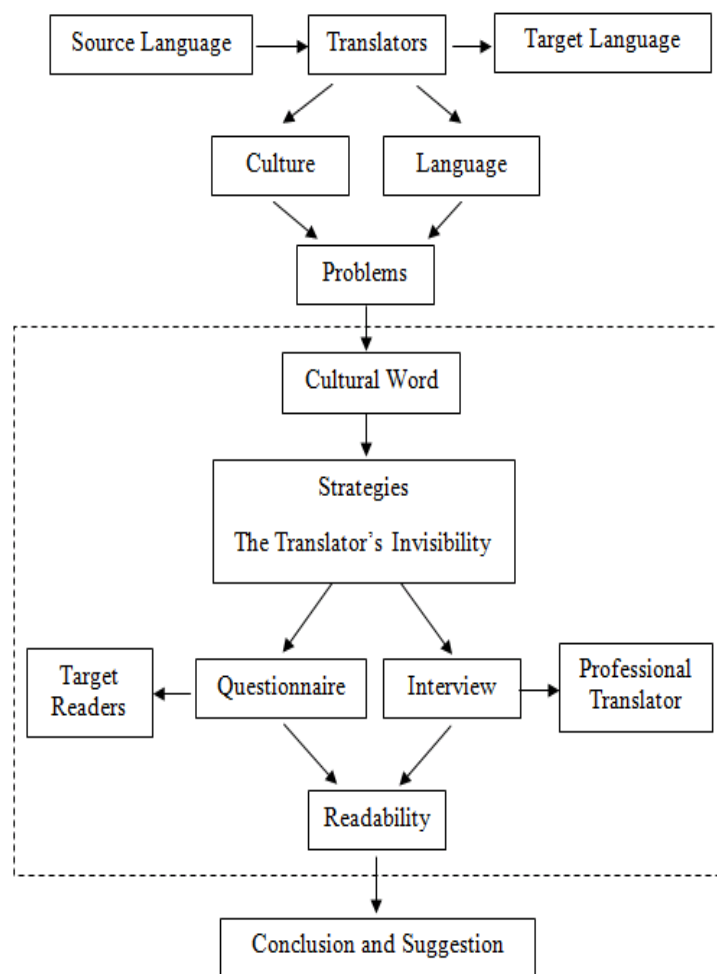


Figure 1: Figurative Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Based on the research study and theory, this research simply used descriptive qualitative research method. Descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. Qualitative research is based on the qualitative measurements of some characteristics and concerned with qualitative phenomenon. Rajasekar (2013:10) mentions several characteristics of qualitative data research/method.

1. It is non-numerical, descriptive, applies reasoning and uses words.
2. Its aim is to get the meaning, feeling and describe the situation.
3. Qualitative data cannot be graphed.
4. It is exploratory.
5. It investigates the why and how of decision making.

The method had used to give more space for the researcher to gain information for supporting the analysis. The data were collected from *The Hunger Games* Novel, both Indonesian and English version. Identification, questionnaire with some of the target readers, and interview with a professional translator were used for data collection and discussion analysis.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this study was all cultural words found in *The Hunger Games* novel of both English and Indonesian version. The analysis focused on every cultural word at the level of word and phrase.

3.3 Source of Data

Source data is the subject of analysis where the data found. Source of data for qualitative research can be things, texts, and people. It is divided into: informant, event or activity, place or location, and documents (Sutopo, 2002:50-54). However in this analysis, the researcher only used informant and document.

1) Informant

Informant is a person who owns the information or authorized to give some responses or statement for the topic of analysis.

a. Questionnaire Respondent

There were 5 target readers who became the questionnaire respondents. They reviewed about the readability of the cultural words by the questionnaire form based of their own judgments. The researcher chose them as the respondents through several filtering steps based on their language (English and Indonesian) skill and translation knowledge to find the best respondents. There were 4 respondent qualifications used in this research.

1. The respondent must have read both versions novel.
2. The respondent must be native Indonesian.
3. The respondent understands about translation.
4. The respondent understands about English language and culture.

b. Interview Informant

Suryawinata (2003:27) mentions several qualifications of a good translator.

1. The translator is a master of source and target language.
2. The translator understands about both languages culture.
3. The translator is a master of the problem or theme of the text.
4. The translator understands about receptive and writing theories.
5. The translator has a good writing skill to express the idea.
6. The translator is capable to use some dictionaries and references.

In this research, the researcher chose a professional translator named Slamet Parsaoran Sinambela who was the only interview informant. He is an author and a translator. He is a member of Association of Indonesian Translators for 8 years. He had translated hundreds of law documents, 25 books and other translation projects. In the interview, the researcher discussed about the accuracy of translation strategy and cultural items. From the interview, the researcher got the review of cultural words and strategies accuracy and some suggestions or corrections for a better readability. The interview transcript was also used in the analysis.

2) Document

Document is all of written or concrete material of the problem. The document of this analysis was divided into: novel, questionnaire, and interview transcript.

a. Novel

The researcher took the data from the novels, the Indonesian version of *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins, a translated novel by Hetih Rusli and the English version of *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins as the research data. Both novels were used as the data because the translator tried to find the cultural words from both languages. The data were taken from printed book. The English version has 368 pages and the Indonesian version has 408 pages.

b. Questionnaire

Questionnaire result was the respondent response result about the readability level of the cultural words in *The Hunger Games* novel. This result made the researcher possible to analyze about the relation of cultural word translation strategies to the readability. The researcher used self administrated questionnaires as the questionnaire management method in this research. Self administrated questionnaire means that the researcher herself collected and calculated the questionnaire. This method had been used by Kurniawati (2006), Handayani (2006), and Silalahi (2009) in their research projects.

c. Interview Transcript

Transcript interview was the script of dialog between the researcher and the interview informant about the accuracy of the strategies to the cultural words and the suggestions for a better readability. This script helped the researcher to get more information and deeper understanding.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The steps of data collection methods were: identification, questionnaire, and interview.

1) Identification

In this step, the researcher analyzed the Indonesian version novel then compared it with the English version novel. The researcher identified every sentence in the novel to find the cultural words in both of English version and Indonesian version novel by several activities below.

1. Reading both novels.
2. Finding the cultural words in both of the novels. To justify identification, the researcher used encyclopedias, and dictionaries.
3. Grouping the words based on the source and target language.

2) Questionnaire

In this step, the questionnaire aimed to collect the reader's statements of the language in Indonesian version novel. The questionnaires consisted of several sentences which had cultural words. The respondent could only choose one level for each sentence. The readability levels were: 1) low, 2)

medium, and 3) high. The questionnaire form had some space for the respondent's statements to be the additional reasons of analysis discussion. The questionnaire type, method and calculation formula in this research has been used by Silalahi (2009) and Kurniawati (2006) in their research projects. The researcher made the questionnaire by using several activities below.

1. Writing questionnaire form.

In writing the questionnaire form, the researcher used the readability classification from Nababan in Silalahi (2009:120). Below is the table of readability classification in this study.

Table 2: Readability Classification Standard

| Level | Score | Definition |
|--------|-------|--|
| Low | 1 | The word or phrase is hard to be understood. |
| Medium | 2 | The word or phrase can be understood, but some parts of text must be read more than one times. |
| High | 3 | The word or phrase can be understood easily. |

Low : The target readers still do not understand the meaning even though a cultural word had been read for many times, or they need to open some dictionaries and references to know the real meaning of that word.

Medium : The target readers can understand the meaning of a cultural word after read it for more than one times, there are some missing cultural backgrounds from that word, or there is another word that is more accurate for that word in the target language.

High : The target readers can understand the meaning easily when the first time they read it or the word is translated accurately into the target language without lost its cultural backgrounds.

After choosing the readability classification, the researcher wrote the questionnaire questions. After writing the questionnaire questions, the researcher made the questionnaire review form.

2. Choosing the respondents.
3. Collecting questionnaire result.
4. Reviewing and concluding questionnaire result.

The reviews of the questionnaire result were gained by the score average from all respondents of each cultural word. The average formula for review of questionnaire results was: total score divided by the number of respondents. The average rounding was used to get non-decimal numbers. The rounding: number 1-4 after the coma will be omitted, while number 5-9 after the coma will be counted. For example if the average is 1,4 it would be rounded to 1, while if the average 1,5 it would be rounded to 2. After getting the average of the questionnaire result, then the researcher made the readability result conclusion to know the readability level of each cultural word found from the novel. Below is the questionnaire result analysis process form.

Table 3: Questionnaire Result Analysis Process

| No | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | Total score | Average | Rounding |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------|----------|
| | | | | | | | | |

No : The data number

R1 : Respondent 1

R2 : Respondent 2

R3 : Respondent 3

R4 : Respondent 4

R5 : Respondent 5

Total score : $R1 + R2 + R3 + R4 + R5$

Average : $\frac{R1 + R2 + R3 + R4 + R5}{5}$

5 (the respondent amount)

Rounding : Decimal number avoidance

3) Interview

The researcher used in-depth interview with a professional translator to review the accuracy of every cultural word and its translation strategies. The interview took place at a restaurant for the enjoyable and comfortable atmosphere. The interview process had several activities below.

1. Choosing a professional translator.
2. Interviewing the translator.
3. Reviewing and concluding the interview result.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

There are a number of qualitative data analysis techniques. According to Miles and Huberman in Berg (2000: 238), there are 3 major approaches to qualitative data analysis: interpretative approaches, social anthropological approaches, and collaborative social research approaches. The researcher used interpretative approaches of data analysis in this study. Miles and Huberman in Berg (2000: 239) states, “This orientation allows researchers to treat social action and human activity as *text*... Interviews and observational data, then, can be transcribed into written text for analysis.” The interpretative approaches to the techniques of data analysis were used in this research by conducting several steps below.

- 1) Classifying the cultural words based on the cultural word classification theory. In this step, the researcher coded and reduced to some data which did not have cultural items.
- 2) Grouping the words into groups based on the strategies. Some reduction happened for words that were not included in the strategy groups.
- 3) Finding the reason and cultural items of each cultural word. Generation of key themes, tabulation and analysis happened in this step.
- 4) Discussing the reason related to the translation strategies.
- 5) Analyzing the readability by calculating the questionnaire results.
- 6) Finding the relationship between the translation strategy and the readability of cultural words from the novel. The process of translation analysis in this research written in this following structure:

Table 4: Translation Analysis Process

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|------|------|-------|----------|-------------|
| | SL | | | | F / D | Med / High |
| | TL | | | | | |

No : The data number

Text : Source of the cultural word (SL or TL)

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

Word : The cultural word or phrase

Page : Page of the cultural word in the novel

Class : The cultural word class

Strategy : The translation strategy used to translate the word

F : Foreignization

D : Domestication

Readability : The readability level of the cultural word

Med : Medium readability

High : High readability

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Cultural Word

Cultural words are words that associated with a particular language and cannot be literally translated. Based on the cultural words classification that is presented by the table below, it can be said that the largest amount of cultural word belongs to material culture. Meanwhile, the fewest amount of cultural word belongs to gestures and habits word. There are 107 cultural words found from the novel. Those cultural words are divided into 5 classes: 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) social culture, 4) organization, customs and ideas, and 5) gestures and habits.

Table 5: Cultural Word Classification

| No | Class | | | Quantity | Percentage |
|-------|--|---------|------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | Ecology | | | 30 | 28,04% |
| | Animals | Plants | Plains | | |
| | 11 | 17 | 2 | | |
| 2 | Material culture | | | 31 | 28,97% |
| | Food | Clothes | Houses and towns | | |
| | 6 | 10 | 15 | | |
| 3 | Social culture | | | 25 | 23,36% |
| 4 | Organization, customs and ideas | | | 11 | 10,28% |
| | Political and administrative | | Religious | | |
| | 10 | | 1 | | |
| 5 | Gestures and habits | | | 10 | 9,35% |
| Total | | | | 107 | 100% |

1) Ecology

Newmark (1998: 95) classifies animals, plants, local winds, mountains, plains, and ice in the ecology class. There are 30 words found from the novel. The researcher divides the ecology words into 3 groups: a) animals, b) plants, and c) plains.

a) Animals

Newmark (1998:95) classifies animal in the cultural word because he argues that many countries has local names for animal. Most of those local names cannot be literally translated because of some brief cultural items behind the names. There are 11 animals found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 73

(SL) It looks about the size of a **raccoon**, but it hangs from the bottom of a branch, swaying ever so slightly.

(TL) *Ukurannya sebesar **raccoon**, tapi tergantung pada bagian bawah dahan pohon, berayun-ayun pelan.*

Raccoon is an example of animal found in the novel. According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, “raccoon is a small North American animal with black marks on its face and a long tail with black rings on it.” Raccoon is a cultural word because this is a local animal that cannot be found in the target language. Sinambela (the interview informant of this research) states, “*Rakun* is the Indonesian name of this animal.” The

word ‘*rakun*’ is made by using borrowing process. The borrowing process is not a pure borrowing because there are some spelling naturalizations (**raccoon** into *rakun*) in the target language. The word ‘*rakun*’ sometimes can be found in children story books, such as in *Paman Alferd dan 3 Ekor Rakun* (Uncle Alferd and 3 Tail Raccoon) story. Some translators prefer to use raccoon instead of *rakun* to restrain misunderstanding definition, especially in the scientific texts.

b) Plants

Newmark (1998: 95) classifies plants in his cultural categories, because there are many local names of plants such as: flower, fruit, tree, and leave names. There are 17 plants found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 71

(SL) There’s a slight, sweet scent that reminds me of **lilies**.

(TL) *Ada aroma manis dan samar yang mengingatkanku pada **bunga bakung**.*

Lilies are the plural form of lily. It is any of various plants with a large, bell-shaped flower on a long stem. It is literally translated into *bunga bakung*, because it is called *bunga bakung* in the target language. This name can be found in Indonesian dictionaries with similar meaning to Lily.

c) Plains

Newmark (1998: 95) classifies plains in the cultural categories because there are some local names of plains such as: savanna and paddy field that may have different in other language. There are 2 plains found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 2

(SL) I only have to pass a few gates to reach the scruffy field called the **Meadow**.

(TL) *Aku hanya perlu melewati beberapa pagar untuk tiba di lapangan tak terurus yang disebut **Padang Rumput**.*

Meadow is a field with grass and often wild flowers in it. A meadow is a field habitat vegetated by primarily grass and other non-woody plants. Meadow is literally translated into *padang rumput* in the target language. However, according to countrysideinfo.co.uk, there are some different types of meadow based of the geographical factors. Dry hay meadow and water meadow are the examples of meadow types. Temperature and climate are some of the geographical factors that discriminate the meadow types. In different types of meadow, the living animals, plants and grasses are also different. By that reason, it can be said that there are some differences between meadow and *padang rumput*.

2) Material culture

Material culture is the product of human creativity. Newmark (1998: 95) states food, clothes, houses and towns, and transport in the material culture. A material culture product in the source language may have some differentiations in name, function, shape or raw materials in the target language. By that reason, it is important to notice in detail about a material culture product before a translator translates it into the target language. There are 31 words found from the novel. The researcher divides the material culture words into 3 groups: a) food, b) clothes, and c) houses and towns.

a) Food

Newmark (1998: 97) states, “Food is the most sensitive and important expression of national culture: food terms are subject to the widest variety of translation procedures.” In English language, there are some Italian foods such as: ravioli and pizza that are introduced by their original names, because to change them in English is impossible. There are 6 food words found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 39

(SL) All the colors seem artificial, the pinks too deep, the greens too bright, the yellows painful to the eyes, like the flat round disks of

hard candy we can never afford to buy at the tiny sweet shop in District 12.

(TL) *Semua warnanya tampak palsu, warna pinknya terlalu pink, warna hijaunya terlalu terang, warna kuningnya menyakitkan mata, seperti warna **lolipop** yang tak pernah sanggup kami beli di toko kecil di distrik 12.*

Hard candy is a type of candies which has a solid texture. Lollipop is an example of hard candy products where the candy is put on a stick. *Lolipop* is the Indonesian name of lollipop. Actually, the lexical meaning of hard candy is *permen*, but it is a general name also for candy. The translator chose *lolipop* instead of *permen* to illustrate a more specific candy. *Lolipop* is chosen because this hard candy product has various colors like what has been described in the sentence. This word is translated by using adaptation strategy, because not only does the translator translate it literally but also adapts some elements of the sentence into the target language.

b) Clothes

Newmark (1998:97) states that clothes as cultural terms may be sufficiently explained for TL general readers if the generic noun or classifier is added. In translating clothes, the translators have to understand overall functions and types of the clothes. There are 10 clothes found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 21

(SL) Her pink hair must be a **wig** because her curls have shifted slightly off-center since her encounter with Haymitch.

(TL) *Rambutnya yang berwarna merah jambu pasti cuma **wig** karena ikalnya agak berubah letak sejak ia ditabrak Haymitch.*

Wig is included in clothes because it can be used to cover, protect or decorate your head (part of body). The lexical meaning of wig is *rambut palsu* in the target language, but in this example, the translator chose wig instead of *rambut palsu* because it has been familiar in many sectors and this word is more suitable to the context of the sentence. It is translated by using pure borrowing strategy into the target language.

c) Houses and towns

Housings are buildings for people to live in. According to Newmark (1998: 97-98), "...many language communities have a typical house which for general purposes remains untranslatable..." There are 15 houses and towns found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 49

(SL) Our horses pull our chariot right up to President Snow's **mansion**, and we come to a halt.

(TL) *Kuda-kuda berhenti tepat didepan **mansion** milik Presiden Snow, dan kami semua berhenti berjalan.*

Mansion is a very large expensive house. It can be lexically translated into *rumah besar* or *rumah mewah* in the Indonesian language. Meanwhile, the word mansion has been familiar for some people especially for high class people. Sinambela argues that what is called by mansion in the source language is different in the target language. Mansion in the source language is a very big house looks like a castle. Meanwhile, mansion in the target language refers to a big house (about 500-100 meter areas) only. He suggests that the translator may better to choose *rumah besar* instead of mansion for this sentence, to avoid concept misunderstanding.

3) Social culture

Social culture is a cultural concept that is created by individuals of a social system, and their interactions with other individuals. Newmark (1998: 98) states, “In considering social culture one has to distinguish between denotative and conno-tative problems of translation.” Any activity which does a *work* can be considered in this category. In this case the translator uses different strategies for translating social cultures in the context. There are 25 social culture words found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 68

(SL) I **cut** up the rabbit, fashion a spit out of branches, and set it over the coals.

(TL) *Kubelek daging kelinci itu, kuambil ranting pohon, dan kupanggang diatas bara.*

Any activity which does a *work* can be considered in this category. According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, “Cut means to break the surface of something, or to divide or make something smaller, using a sharp tool, especially a knife.” This activity can be translated literally into *memotong*. In the target language, *belek* is coming from *membelek*, but it is not appropriate to the context of the sentence. It will be better to be translated into *memotong* in the target language (questionnaire result).

4) Organization, custom and idea

Newmark (1998: 95) classifies political, administrative, historical, international, religious, and artistic terms in this class. There are some difficulties in translating those terms above, because they are mostly presenting the identity of local people or a nation. There are 11 words found from the novel. The researcher divides the material culture words into 2 groups: a) political and administrative and b) religious.

a) Political and administrative

Political and administrative terms such as: president, king, and senate include in this category. According to Newmark (1998: 99), “The political and social life of a country is reflected in its institutional terms.”

There are many difficulties in translating political and administrative terms because they have their own functions, rules or systems that cannot be replace into local terms in the target language. There are 10 political and administrative words found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 19

(SL) Then came the Dark Days, the uprising of the districts against the **Capitol**.

(TL) *Kemudian tiba Masa Kegelapan, gejolak kebangkitan perlawanan terhadap **Capitol**.*

Capitol is a capital city, but in this sentence it refers to an authorized government who leads and controls the games. According to thehungergames.wikia.com, “The Capitol of Panem is a technologically advanced, utopian city where the nation's most wealthy and powerful live. The Capitol is also the colloquial name for the ruling government of Panem.” Capitol cannot be replaced into other word because the target language does not have this kind of government. As the result, this word translated into the target language by using pure borrowing strategy.

b) Religious

Religious is everything related to the religion. Newmark (1998: 102) argues that many activities reflected in manifold translation. Most of translated religious texts have been particularly exercised by cultural connotation due to the translation of similes of fruit and husbandry into languages where they are inappropriate. There is only 1 religious word.

Data number 17

(SL) The Treaty of Treason gave us the new laws to guarantee peace and, as our yearly reminder that the **Dark Days** must never be repeated, it gave us the Hunger Games.

(TL) *Perjanjian Pengkhianat memberi kami undang-undang baru untuk menjamin perdamaian dan sebagai pengingat setiap tahunnya agar **Masa Kegelapan** itu tak terulang lagi, Capitol member kami Hunger Games.*

Dark Days is a name of a murky period. It includes in religious because the period get its name by people's faith. Detail definitions or descriptions of this term are not available in the novel. It is translated into *Masa Kegelapan* by using literal translation strategy into the target language. The lexical meaning of *Masa Kegelapan* is Dark Age (an era between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance).

5) Gesture and habit

It is often described in non-cultural language. Newmark (1998: 102) argues that there is a distinction between description and function which can be made where is necessary in ambiguous cases. The example of gesture and habit: if people smile a little when someone dies, and give a thumbs-up to signal OK. There are 10 words found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 57

(SL) I **nod**. I don't know why I said anything at all.

(TL) *Aku **mengangguk**. Entah kenapa aku bicara seperti itu.*

There are so many ways to show an agreement or approval. It can be expressed orally (yes, okay, and deal) or by using a body language (nod and thumbs up). According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, "Nod means to move your head down and then up, sometimes several times." In many cultures, it is most commonly, but not universally, used to indicate agreement, approval, acceptance, greeting or acknowledgment. It is translated into *mengangguk* by using literal translation strategy. The meaning and body movement of nod is really similar to *mengangguk*. In the target language, people also use this gesture to express an agreement or approval.

4.2 Translation Strategy

Translation strategies can be used by the translator to solve the problems. Based on the translation strategies classification that is presented by the table below, it can be said that foreignization is more dominant than domestication. There are 107 cultural words found from the novel. Those words are divided into 2 strategy classes: 1) foreignization and 2) domestication.

Table 6: Translation Strategy Classification

| No | Strategy | | | Quantity | Percentage |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | Foreignization | | | 67 | 62,62% |
| | Borrowing | Literal translation | | | |
| | 33 | 34 | | | |
| 2 | Domestication | | | 40 | 37,38% |
| | Transposition | Modulation | Adaptation | | |
| | 2 | 19 | 19 | | |
| Total | | | | 107 | 100% |

1) Foreignization

It is a source-culture-oriented translation which strives to preserve the foreign flavor as much as possible in order to transfer the source language and culture into the target one. The researcher finds 67 cultural words translated with foreignization strategy. The researcher divides foreignization strategy into 2 groups: a) borrowing, and b) literal translation

a) Borrowing

Borrowing means taking a word or expression straight from another language. Guera (2012: 7-8) states, “It can be “pure”, if there is no change of any kind in the foreign term..., or “naturalized”, if the word has some change in the spelling, and perhaps some morphological or phonetic adaptation...” According to Sinambela, mostly this strategy is chosen because those cultural words could not be found in the target language. Some translators prefer to borrow the word into the target language rather than to force the adaptation of the words. There are 33 words translated by using borrowing strategy.

Example:

Data number 37

(SL) That night, we feasted on fish and **katniss** roots until we were all, for the first time in months, full.

(TL) *Malam itu, kami berpesta ikan dan umbi **katnis** sampai kami merasa kenyang, perasaan yang akhirnya bisa kami rasakan setelah berbulan-bulan.*

Katnis is a name of American aquatic plant. This plant is classified in ecology class and is translated by using pure borrowing strategy. The strategy is chosen because this plant cannot be found in the target language. Besides that, this strategy makes possible to the target readers to enrich their knowledge about a type of American plant (questionnaire result).

b) Literal translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. There are 34 words translated by using literal translation strategy.

Example:

Data number 35

(SL) On May 8th, I went to the **Justice Building**, signed up for my tesserae, and pulled home my first batch of grain and oil in Prim's toy wagon.

(TL) Pada tanggal 8 Mei, aku pergi ke **Gedung Pengadilan**, mendaftar untuk jatah *tessera*, membawa pulang gandum dan minyak pertamaku yang jumlahnya tak seberapa dalam gerobak mainan Prim.

According to the hungergames.wikia.com, "The Justice Building is a place in each district where official business is conducted and is presumably the seat of the regional government." This word is translated into *Gedung Pengadilan* by using literal translation strategy. In the target language, *Gedung Pengadilan* means a home to a local court of law. The use of literal translation in this example makes the sentence readable to the target readers.

2) Domestication

It refers to the target-culture-oriented translation in which unusual expressions to the target culture are exploited and turned into some familiar ones so as to make the translated text intelligible and easy for the target readers. In this strategy, the foreign text is imprinted with values specific to the target-language culture. The researcher finds 40 cultural words translated with domestication strategy.

a) Transposition

To make the text more familiar for the target readers, the translators have to understand the target culture and try to make the text closer to the target culture. Transposition is the translation strategy that is more dominant to the target culture. Transposition means to change a grammatical category. When adopting transposition, the translator has the awareness to the relative markedness of the words in the source text and pays attention to the meaningful choices made by the author. There are 2 words translated by using transposition strategy.

Example:

Data number 51

(SL) The shower alone has a panel with more than a hundred options you can choose regulating water temperature, pressure, soaps, shampoos, scents, oils, and **massaging sponges**.

(TL) *Pancuran air di kamar mandinya saja memiliki panel dengan lebih dari seratus pilihan yang bisa kaupilih untuk mengatur temperatur, tekanan air, sabun, sampo, wewangian, minyak mandi, dan spons yang bisa memijat.*

Massaging sponge is a sponge for body massage. It is translated by using transposition into the target language. The translator changes the grammatical category from phrase (massaging sponges) in the source language into clause in the target language (*spons yang bisa memijat*). The readability level of this word is high, because it is easy to be understood by the target readers (questionnaire result).

b) Modulation

Some cultural words of the source text may not be easy to be translated into the target language. Modulation refers to a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. Modulation can be adopted when, though literal or transposition translation results grammatically correct utterance, the patterns of target language in the target text are considered as abnormal or awkward. The application of this skill demands very much the translator's capacity to mastering bilingual languages. The application of this skill demands very much on the translator's capacity to mastering bilingual languages. There are 19 words translated by using transposition strategy.

Example:

Data number 104

(SL) Funny, in the arena, when I poured out those berries, I was only thinking of **outsmarting** the Gamemakers, not how my actions would reflect on the Capitol.

(TL) *Lucunya, di arena, ketika aku menuang buah-buah berry itu, aku hanya berpikir untuk **mempercundangi** para Juri Pertarungan, tidak memikirkan bagaimana pengaruh tindakanku terhadap Capitol.*

Outsmart means to get an advantage over someone by acting more cleverly and often by using a trick. In this example, outsmarting is used by the characters of the story to win the games without killing each other. The characters use a trick (by holding some poison berries) to persuade the gamemakers. The word is translated into *mempercundangi* by using modulation strategy. To get the best meaning of this word, not only does the translator translate it literally but also modulates the text situation.

c) Adaptation

Adaptation means replacing a ST cultural element with another element of the target culture. By adopting this method, an equivalence of the same value is created in both source and target texts. Vinay and Darbelnet in Guera (2012:7) states, "Adaptation is used in those cases in which the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is

unknown in the TC and translators create a new situation that can be described as situational equivalence. There are 19 adaptation words found from the novel.

Example:

Data number 66

(SL) The camera crews, **perched** like buzzards on rooftops, only add to the effect.

(TL) Kru-kru kamera yang **nangkring** di atap-atap seperti elang menambah efek suram yang sudah ada.

There are so many activities in the source language that are hard to be translated into the target language. Sometimes, there are some local names to express body movements or positions. Perch means to sit on or near the edge of something. Perched in this example refers to an activity did by the camera crews. It is used to express their activities on the rooftops that look like buzzard. This word is translated by using adaptation strategy, because the translator used a local verb '*nangkring*' in the target language. This word has the closest meaning to perch in the source language and it is chosen to make the text more familiar to the target reader.

4.3 Readability

Readability in translation is about how easily written materials can be read and understood. Readability is what makes some texts easier to read than others. To maximise readability is a goal that every writer, technical or otherwise, should strive to achieve. In the readability classification, the researcher shows the questionnaire respondent results. Based on that result that is presented in the table below, it can be said that the cultural words in high readability is more numerous than the cultural words in medium readability. The researcher uses questionnaire for the readability analysis. There are 107 cultural words found from the novel. Those words are divided into 2 readability levels: 1) high readability and 2) medium readability.

Table 7: Readability Classification

| No | Readability level | Quantity | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------|----------|------------|
| 1 | High | 84 | 78,50% |
| 2 | Medium | 23 | 21,50% |
| Total | | 107 | 100% |

1) High Readability

A translated text will be more interesting to the target reader if the contents of the text have a high readability level. Text with a high readability level makes the readers receive the idea of the text directly. To create a high readability text, the translators have to be smart enough in translating the text. In high readability level, the word or phrase can be understood easily. This level has the highest readability score. The score for this readability

level is 3 of each unit of analysis. The minimum total score that includes in high readability is 13, while the maximum is 15. Based on the questionnaire result, there are 84 words at high readability level.

Example:

Data number 47

(SL) The ride lasts about twenty minutes and ends up at the **City Circle**, where they will welcome us, play the anthem, and escort us into the Training Center, which will be our home/prison until the Games begin.

(TL) *Perjalanan naik kereta kuda ini makan waktu dua puluh menit dan akan berakhir di **Bundaran Kota**, disana mereka akan menyambut kami, memainkan lagu kebangsaan, dan mengawal kami memasuki Pusat Latihan, yang akan menjadi rumah/penjara kami sampai Hunger Games dimulai.*

The readability level for this example:

| No | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | Total score | Average | Rounding |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------|----------|
| 47 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |

Text with a high readability level must be understood easily and accurate in meaning. Many strategies can be used to transfer the idea and create a natural text. This is an example with a high readability level. This phrase is translated by using literal translation strategy. City Circle is classified in material culture class because it refers to a name of building or town. According to thehungergames.wikia.com, "The City Circle is in the center of the Capitol. It holds the buildings of Panem's government and other

important buildings...” The phrase is translated literally because the local name of this word (with exactly similar in meaning) cannot be found in the target language. However, the target readers know *bundaran kota* as a name for the center of the city. It can be a building, monument, or park which is located close to the head government of a city. When the target readers find this word in the text they will identify it and understand the meaning of this word. Finally, the target readers have enough understanding without any meaningful difficulties. By that reason, it makes the text get a high readability.

2) Medium Readability

When the translation text cannot be read easily, it may have a bad readability level. However, if the understanding difficulties are not really hard, the text may have a medium readability level. In medium readability, it can be said that the quality of the text is not too bad but is not really good. Sometimes, the text is good but it makes the target readers got an incomplete idea. What is called as medium readability level in this research is when a word or phrase can be understood, but some parts of text must be read more than one times. The score for this readability level is 2 of each unit of analysis. The minimum total score of medium readability is 8, while the maximum is 12. Based on the questionnaire result, there are 23 cultural words which have low readability level.

Example:

Data number 8

(SL) With both of us hunting daily, there are still nights when game has to be wapped for lard or shoelaces or wool, still nights when we go to bed with our **stomachs growling**.

(TL) *Meskipun kami berburu setiap hari, masih saja ada malam-malam ketika hasil buruan kami harus ditukar dengan minyak, tali sepatu, dan kain wol, masih ada malam-malam ketika kami tidur dengan **perut berkeruyuk**.*

The readability level for this example is:

| No | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | Total score | Average | Rounding |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------|----------|
| 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1,8 | 2 |

This is an example of a medium readability text. This text is translated by using literal translation. This is classified as gestures and habits because this phrase expresses a signal when someone feels hungry. As like as in the source language, the target readers also have known this signal. In this text, the target readers are confused about the meaning of *'berkeruyuk'*. In the target language, *'berkeruyuk'* refers to the sound of roster in the morning. The readers feel that the word *'berkeruyuk'* is not really accurate to the sentence context. Actually 'growling' has some other lexical meanings, such as: *mengaum, menggeram, or menggarung*. As a suggestion, the phrase 'stomach growling', could be translated into *'perut keroncongan'* by using adaptation strategy.

4.4 Connections among the Cultural Word, Strategy and Readability

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about the connections among the cultural word, strategy and readability. It begins with the accuracy of the cultural words and translation strategies discussion. After that, the researcher connects the strategy accuracy to the readability of the cultural. The researcher uses interview transcript and questionnaire comments for deeper analysis.

The researcher combines the cultural word, strategy and readability classifications above to know the connections among the cultural word, strategy and readability. From this analysis, it can be found that the strategy influences the readability of the cultural word. For example, an ecology word has a high readability level when it is translated by using foreignization strategy. Meanwhile, it only has a medium readability when it is translated by using domestication strategy.

Table 8: Connections among Cultural Word, Strategy and Readability

| No | Class Readability Level | Strategy | | | | Q |
|-------|------------------------------------|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----|
| | | Foreignization | | Domestication | | |
| | | High | Med | High | Med | |
| 1 | Ecology | 21 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 30 |
| 2 | Material culture | 18 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 31 |
| 3 | Social culture | 7 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 25 |
| 4 | Organization, customs and ideas | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 5 | Gestures and habits | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | | 67 | | 40 | | 107 |

Q= Quantity

The researcher chooses 10 of the cultural words for deeper analysis examples of this research. Every analysis below consists of the cultural word, strategy, and readability analysis. The researcher uses all theories, the respondent suggestions or comments and the interview transcript for the analysis.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|--------------------------|------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 6 | SL | A few Blackberries | 7 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Beberapa buah blackberry | 14 | | | |

(SL) He plucks a few **blackberries** from the bushes around us.

(TL) *Gale memetik beberapa buah **Blackberry** dari semak-semak di sekitar kami.*

According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, “Blackberry is kind of berry which has a dark skin.” This kind of fruit cannot be found in the target language. It is classified in ecology (plants) class. It is translated by using literal translation into the target language. Blackberry + suffix –s (plural mark) is translated into *beberapa buah* (plural mark) blackberry. It is translated by literal translation (not borrowing) because blackberry has been borrowed from the English word for a long period and it has been introduced for many times in the target language. This text has a high readability level.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|----------|------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 33 | SL | Pokeweed | 50 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Pokeweed | 61 | | | |

(SL) Dandelions, **pokeweed**, wild onions, pines.

(TL) *Dandelion, pokeweed, bawang liar, cemara.*

Pokeweed is an American plant. This word is translated into the target language by using borrowing strategy. This word is classified in ecology (plants) class. The readability level of this text is medium. As a suggestion, this word may need some additional explanation, footnote or description to make the target readers understand the meaning of pokeweed.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|-------|------|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 31 | SL | Salad | 50 | Material Culture (food) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Salad | 60 | | | |

(SL) That night, we gorged ourselves on dandelion **salad** and the rest of the bakery bread.

(TL) *Malam itu, kami puas melahap salad dandelion dan sisa roti dari toko roti.*

Salad is a mixture of uncooked vegetables, usually including lettuce, eaten either as a separate dish or with other food. It is classified in material culture (food) class. It is translated into the target language by using pure borrowing strategy. The readability of this text is high because salad has been familiar to the target readers. The Indonesian people can find this food in Italian or Japanese restaurants. Salad is also used as an appetizer menu for some occasions and parties in Indonesia.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|-----|------|-------------------|------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 100 | SL | Tourniquet | 340 | Material Culture (clothes) | F (borrowing) | Medium |
| | TL | <i>Turniketmu</i> | 372 | | | |

(SL) “My last arrow’s in your **tourniquet**,” I say.

(TL) “*Panah terakhirku ada di **turniketmu**,*” kataku.

Tourniquet is classified in material culture (clothes) class. It is translated into the target language by using borrowing strategy. The borrowing process is not a pure borrowing, because the translator changed the vocal ou, letter q, and vocal ue (**tourniquet**) in the source language with vocal u, letter k, and vocal e (**turniket**) in the target language. The replacement of several letters happened by phonological adaptation process in the target language. According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, “Tourniquet means a strip of cloth which is tied tightly round an injured arm or leg to stop it bleeding.” The readability level of this text is medium.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|--------------------|------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 66 | SL | Slump down | 153 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | <i>Berselonjor</i> | 171 | | | |

(SL) I **slump down** next to my pack, exhausted.

(TL) *Aku duduk **berselonjor** disamping tas ranselku, kelelahan.*

The phrase ‘slump down’ is classified in social culture class. This phrase is translated into *berselonjor* in the target language by using adaptation strategy. According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, “Slump means to sit or fall heavily and suddenly.” This text has a high readability level because the word ‘*berselonjor*’ is really familiar to the target readers.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|----------|------|----------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 16 | SL | Murmur | 18 | Social culture | F (Literal translation) | Med |
| | TL | Bergumam | 25 | | | |

(SL) They **murmur** to each other and then look with concern at the empty seat.

(TL) Mereka **bergumam** pada satu sama lain kemudian memandang kursi kosong yang tersisa dengan pandangan cemas.

The word ‘murmur’ is classified in the social culture class. This word is translated into *bergumam* in the target language by using literal translation strategy. According to Cambridge Electronic Dictionary, “Murmur means to speak or say very quietly or to complain about something that you disagree with or dislike, but not in a public way.” The readability level of this text is medium. In the target language, ‘*bergumam*’ is a formal expression of murmur, but it is really unpopular for common people. When this word appears in the translation text, the readers feel that it is not appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|---------|------|---|------------------|-------------|
| 19 | SL | Capitol | 18 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Capitol | 26 | | | |

(SL) Then came the Dark Days, the uprising of the districts against the **Capitol**.

(TL) Kemudian tiba Masa Kegelapan, gejolak kebangkitan perlawanan terhadap **Capitol**.

Capitol is classified in organization, customs and ideas (political and administrative) class. Capitol is a capital city, but in this text it also refers to an authorized committee who leads and controls the games. This word is translated into the target language by using borrowing strategy. Borrowing strategy is used in this text because Capitol is impossible to be translated into another word. This text has a high readability level.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|------|------|--|------------------|-------------|
| 53 | SL | Avox | 77 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Avox | 90 | | | |

(SL) How could you possibly know an **Avox**?

(TL) *Bagaimana mungkin kau bisa kenal **Avox** semacam itu?*

This is another example of political and administrative class. Avox is translated by using pure borrowing strategy into the target language. The definition of Avox according to thehungergames.wikia.com:

An Avox is a person who has been punished for being a rebel against the Capitol; a traitor or a runaway. Avoxes have had their tongues cut out, rendering them mute... The term "avox" is from Latin, meaning "without a voice."

The readability level of this word is medium, because the target readers do not really understand what the meaning of Avox is. To make the readability of the text higher, the translator may give some explanations or descriptions about Avox. By giving extra definition or information about Avox, the target readers will be easier to understand the meaning and the readability of this word will be higher.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|------------|------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| 57 | SL | Nod | 100 | Gestures and Habits | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mengangguk | TL | | | |

(SL) I **nod**. I don't know why I said anything at all

(TL) Aku **mengangguk**. Entah kenapa aku bicara seperti itu.

The word 'nod' is translated into *mengangguk* by using literal translation strategy. The meaning and body movement of nod is really similar to *mengangguk*. In the target language, people also use this gesture to express an agreement or approval. The readability level of this text is high because the culture of the source and target languages are similar.

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|------------------|------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 76 | SL | Inch Back | 187 | Gestures and Habits | D (Modulation) | Med |
| | TL | <i>Beringsut</i> | 209 | | | |

(SL) In the faint light of the Careers' torches, I **inch back** down to my fork to find the best surprise I've ever had.

(TL) *Dalam cahaya samar obor peserta karier, aku beringsut kembali ke dahan pohonku dan menemukan kejutan terbaik yang bisa kuperoleh.*

The phrase 'inch back' is translated into '*beringsut*' by using modulation strategy. The modulation used in translating this word is less accurate, because the word '*beringsut*' cannot give enough description about the word and makes some ambiguities. The target readers cannot really imagine what the real meaning of *beringsut* is. As the result, the readability level of this text is medium.

After discussing some of the findings and analysis, the researcher classifies each of the data based on its cultural word class, translation strategy and readability level. This classification is made to know the overall result of this analysis. The overall classification in this research is written in two following tables. Table 11 aims to display the distribution of cultural word and translation strategies. In addition, Table 12 aims to display a detailed distribution of cultural words, strategies, and their readability.

Table 9: Overall Classification 1

| | Ecology | | | Quantity | |
|---------------------|---|-----------|------------------|----------|---|
| | Animal | Plants | Plains | | |
| Borrowing | 5 | 8 | 1 | 14 | |
| Literal translation | 3 | 7 | 1 | 11 | |
| Transposition | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Modulation | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Adaptation | 1 | 2 | | 3 | |
| | Material Culture | | | | |
| | Food | Clothes | Houses and Towns | | |
| Borrowing | 1 | 6 | 5 | 12 | |
| Literal translation | 2 | 1 | 6 | 9 | |
| Transposition | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Modulation | | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Adaptation | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | |
| | Social Culture | | | | |
| | Literal translation | 8 | | | 8 |
| | Modulation | 9 | | | 9 |
| | Adaptation | 8 | | | 8 |
| | Organization, Customs, and Ideas | | | | |
| | Political and Administrative | Religious | | | |
| Borrowing | 7 | | | 7 | |
| Literal translation | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Modulation | 1 | | | 1 | |
| Adaptation | 1 | | | 1 | |
| | Gestures and Habits | | | | |
| | Literal translation | 4 | | | 4 |
| | Modulation | 5 | | | 5 |
| | Adaptation | 1 | | | 1 |

From the table above, the researcher divides the explanations into 5 groups based on the translation strategy classifications. The groups are: 1) borrowing, 2) literal translation, 3) transposition, 4) modulation, 5) adaptation.

1) Borrowing

There are 33 cultural words translated by using borrowing strategy. From the findings, borrowing strategy is used to translate 5 animals, 8 plants, 1 plain, 1 food, 6 clothes, 5 houses and towns, and 7 political and administrative.

2) Literal Translation

There are 34 cultural words translated by using literal translation strategy. From the findings, literal translation strategy is used to translate 3 animals, 7 plants, 1 plain, 2 food, 1 clothes, 6 houses and towns, 8 social culture, 1 political and administrative, 1 religious, and 4 gestures and habits.

3) Transposition

There are 2 cultural words translated by using transposition strategy. From the findings, transposition strategy is used to translate 1 animal and 1 cloth.

4) Modulation

There are 19 cultural words translated by using modulation strategy. From the findings, modulation strategy is used to translate 1 animal, 1 cloth, 2 houses and towns, 9 social culture, 1 political and administrative, and 5 gestures and habits.

5) Adaptation

There are 19 cultural words translated by using adaptation strategy. From the findings, adaptation strategy is used to translate 1 animal, 2 plants, 3 food, 1 cloth, 2 houses and towns, 8 social culture, 1 political and administrative, and 1 gesture and habit.

From the explanation above, it can be said that every cultural word class requires different translation strategy. The table above shows that foreignization is more dominant than domestication in ecology, material culture and organization customs and ideas class. Meanwhile, domestication is more dominant than foreignization in social culture and gestures and habits class. The researcher also connects the cultural words with the strategy and readability to know the connections among them. The table below is the distribution display of cultural words, strategies, and readability level.

Table 10: Overall Classification 2

| Cultural Word Classification | Translation Strategy Classification | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------|-----|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | Foreignization | | | | Domestication | | | | | |
| | Borrowing | | Literal translation | | Transposition | | Modulation | | Adaptation | |
| Readability Level | High | Med | High | Med | High | Med | High | Med | High | Med |
| Ecology | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Animals | 4 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 |
| b) Plants | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| c) Plains | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Material Culture | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Food | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 | 1 |
| b) Clothes | 5 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| c) Houses and Towns | 5 | | 5 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | |
| Social Culture | | | 7 | 1 | | | 9 | | 7 | 1 |
| Organization, customs and ideas | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Political and administrative | 3 | 4 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| b) Religious | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Gestures and habits | | | 3 | 1 | | | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| Total | 33 | | 34 | | 2 | | 19 | | 19 | |

From the table above, the researcher divides the explanations into 5 groups based on the cultural word classifications. The groups are: 1) ecology, 2) material culture, 3) social culture, 4) organization, customs and ideas, 5) gestures and habits.

1) Ecology

There are 30 ecology words found from the novel. To know the connections among the ecology words with the translation strategies and readability levels, the researcher makes the following analysis.

a) Ecology + Animals + Borrowing + High

There are 4 animals translated by using borrowing strategy and have high readability. For example, 'Mockingjay' (data number 29) is translated by using borrowing (pure) translation into the target language. It has high readability level.

b) Ecology + Animals + Borrowing + Medium

The data of number 77 is 'honeysuckle'. It is translated by using pure borrowing, but the readability level of this word is medium.

c) Ecology + Animals + Literal translation + High

There are 3 animals translated by using literal translation and have high readability level. For example: 'Mutations' (data number 74) is translated by using literal translation into *mutasi* in the target language. It has medium readability because the translation word is not appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

d) Ecology + Animals + Transposition + Medium

The data of number 4 is 'lynx' that is translated by using transposition into *lynx-kucing liar berukuran sedang*. It only has medium readability level because the target readers cannot imagine what the lynx is (questionnaire result).

e) Ecology + Animals + Modulation + Medium

The data number 75 is 'tracker jackers' that is translated by using modulation strategy into *tawon penjejak*. This translation phrase only has medium readability level.

f) Ecology + Animals + Adaptation + Medium

The data number 27 is 'mutations' that is translated by using adaptation strategy into *mutan*. It only has medium readability level.

g) Ecology + Plants + Borrowing + High

There are 7 plants translated by using borrowing strategy and have medium readability. For example: 'Berry' (data number 3) is translated by using pure borrowing strategy. It has high readability because this plant has been familiar to the target readers (questionnaire result).

h) Ecology + Plants + Borrowing + Medium

The data number 33 is pokeweed that translated by pure borrowing strategy. It has medium readability.

i) Ecology + Plants + Literal translation + High

There are 6 plants translated by using literal and have high readability level. For example, 'strawberries' (data number 6) is translated by using literal translation into *stroberi*. This translation word has high readability level because the target readers are really familiar about this word (questionnaire result).

j) Ecology + Plants + Literal translation + Medium

The data number 1 is the 'primrose' that is translated by using literal translation into *bunga primrose*. The word 'primrose' is not familiar to the target readers (questionnaire result).

k) Ecology + Plants + Adaptation + High

The data number 36 is ‘tall’ that is translated by using adaptation strategy into *rimpang*. This translation word has high readability because it is familiar to the target readers (questionnaire result).

l) Ecology + Plants + Adaptation + Medium

The data number 92 is ‘a tuft of chives’ that is translated by using adaptation strategy into *lokio*. This translation word has medium readability because some of the target readers never know what *lokio* is (questionnaire result).

m) Ecology + Plains + Borrowing + Medium

The data number 25 is ‘Appalachia’ that is translated by using borrowing (pure) strategy. This word has medium readability because the target readers feel unfamiliar about the word (questionnaire result).

n) Ecology + Plains + Literal translation + High

The data number 2 is ‘meadow’ that is translated by using literal translation into *padang rumput*. It has high readability level.

2) Material Culture

There are 31 material culture words found from the novel. To know the connections among the material culture words with the translation strategies and readability levels, the researcher makes the following analysis.

a) Material Culture + Food + Borrowing + High

The data number 31 is 'salad' that is translated by using pure borrowing strategy. It has high readability level.

b) Material Culture + Food + Literal Translation + High

The data number 107 is 'grain' that is translated by using literal translation into *gandum*. It has high readability level.

c) Material Culture + Food + Literal Translation + Medium

The data number 96 is 'groosling' that is translated by using literal translation into *daging groosling*. It has medium readability level.

d) Material Culture + Food + Adaptation + High

There are 2 names of food translated by using adaptation strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'soot' (data number 80) is translated by using adaptation strategy into *jelaga*. It has high readability level because it is familiar to the target readers (questionnaire result).

e) Material Culture + Food + Adaptation + Medium

The data number 5 is 'rations' that is translated by using adaptation strategy into *ransum* and has medium readability level.

f) Material Culture + Clothes + Borrowing + High

There are 5 clothes translated by using borrowing strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'lotion' (data number 43) is translated by using borrowing (not pure) strategy into *losion*. It has high readability level because it is familiar to target readers (questionnaire result).

g) Material Culture + Clothes + Borrowing + Medium

The data number 100 is ‘tourniquet’ that is translated by using borrowing (not pure) strategy into *turniket*. It has medium readability level because it is unfamiliar to the target readers (questionnaire result).

h) Material Culture + Clothes + Literal Translation + High

The data number 22 is ‘wig’ that is translated by using literal translation into *rambut palsu*. It has high readability level.

i) Material Culture + Clothes + Transposition + High

The data number 51 is ‘massaging sponges’ that is translated by using transposition into *spons yang bisa memijat*. It has high readability level.

j) Material Culture + Clothes + Modulation + High

The data number 50 is ‘oils’ that is translated by using modulation into *minyak mandi*. It has high readability level.

k) Material Culture + Clothes + Adaptation + High

The data number 102 is ‘shower’ that is translated by using adaptation into *air pancuran*. It has high readability level.

l) Material Culture + Houses and Towns + Borrowing + High

There are 5 words translated by using borrowing strategy and have high readability level. For example, ‘gymnasium’ (data number 54) is translated by using borrowing (pure) translation strategy. It has high readability level because it is familiar to the target readers (questionnaire result).

m) Material Culture + Houses and Towns + Literal Translation + High

There are 5 words translated by using literal translation strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'city circle' (data number 68) is translated by using literal translation into *bundaran kota*. This translation phrase has high readability level because it is appropriate to the sentence context.

n) Material Culture + Houses and Towns + Literal Translation + Medium

The data number 24 is 'community home' that is translated by using literal translation into *rumah komunitas*. It has medium readability because the target readers do not understand what the meaning of *rumah komunitas* is.

o) Material Culture + Houses and Towns + Modulation + High

The data number 59 is 'city circle' that is translated by using modulation into *pusat kota*. It has high readability level.

p) Material Culture + Houses and Towns + Modulation + Medium

The data number 52 is 'mouthpiece' that is translated by using modulation into *corong bicara*. It has medium readability.

q) Material Culture + Houses and Towns + Adaptation + High

There are 2 words translated by using adaptation strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'the square' (data number 56) is translated into *kota*. It has high readability because it is appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

3) Social Culture

There are 25 social culture words found from the novel. To know the connections among the social culture words with the translation strategies and readability levels, the researcher makes the following analysis.

a) Social Culture + Literal Translation + High

There are 7 words translated by using literal translation strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'squint' (data number 63) is translated by literal translation into *menyipitkan mata*. It has high readability because it is appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

b) Social Culture + Literal Translation + Medium

The data number 16 is 'murmur' that is translated by literal translation strategy into *bergumam*. It has medium readability level.

c) Social Culture + Modulation + High

There are 9 words translated by using modulation strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'angrily' (data number 64) is translated into *berang*. It has high readability because it is appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

d) Social Culture + Adaptation + High

There are 7 words translated by using adaptation strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'giggling' (data number 62) is translated by using adaptation strategy into *cekkikan*. It has high readability because it is appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

e) Social Culture + Adaptation + Medium

The data number 82 is 'barreling' that is translated by using adaptation into *menyeruduk*.. It has medium readability level.

4) Organizations, customs, and habits

There are 11 organizations, customs, and habits found from the novel. To know the connections among the organizations, customs, and habits with the translation strategies and readability levels, the researcher makes the following analysis.

a) Organization, Customs and Ideas + Political and Administrative + Borrowing + High

There are 3 words translated by using borrowing strategy and have high readability level. For example, 'giggling' (data number 20) is translated by using borrowing (pure) strategy. It has high readability because it is appropriate to the sentence context (questionnaire result).

b) Organization, Customs and Ideas + Political and Administrative + Borrowing + Medium

There are 4 words translated by using adaptation strategy and have medium readability level. For example, 'avox' (data number 53) is translated by using borrowing (pure). It has medium readability.

c) Organization, Customs and Ideas + Political and Administrative + Literal Translation + High

The data number 7 is ‘peacekeeper’ that is translated by literal translation strategy into *penjaga perdamaian*. It has high readability level.

d) Organization, Customs and Ideas + Political and Administrative + Modulation + High

The data number 18 is ‘treaty of treason’ that is translated by modulation strategy into *perjanjian pengkhianat*. It has high readability level.

e) Organization, Customs and Ideas + Political and Administrative + Adaptation + Medium

The data number 61 is ‘gamemakers’ that is translated by adaptation strategy into *juri*. It has medium readability level.

f) Organization, Customs and Ideas + Religious + Literal Translation + High

The data number 17 is ‘dark days’ that is translated by literal translation strategy into *masa kegelapan*. It has high readability level.

5) Gestures and Habits

There are 10 gestures and habits found from the novel. To know the connections among the gestures and habits with the translation strategies and readability levels, the researcher makes the following analysis.

a) Gestures and Habits + Literal Translation + High

There are 3 words translated by using literal translation strategy and have medium readability level. For example, 'sigh' (data number 72) is translated by using literal translation into *mendesah*. It has high readability.

b) Gestures and Habits + Literal Translation + Medium

The data number 8 is 'stomach growling' that is translated by literal translation strategy into *perut berkeruyuk*. It has medium readability level.

c) Gestures and Habits + Modulation + High

There are 3 words translated by using modulation strategy and have medium readability level. For example, 'light up' (data number 91) that is translated by using modulation strategy into *berbinar*. It has high readability level.

d) Gestures and Habits + Modulation + Medium

There are 2 words translated by using adaptation strategy and have medium readability level. For example, 'inch back' (data number 76) is translated by using modulation strategy into *beringsut*. It has medium readability.

e) Gestures and Habits + Adaptation + High

The data number 58 is 'grin' that is translated by adaptation strategy into *nyengir*. It has medium readability level.

From the explanation above, it can be said that foreignization strategy is more accurate for animals, plants, houses and towns. Foreignization is divided into borrowing and literal translation. Borrowing strategy is accurate to translate animals, plants, clothes, houses and town. However, it is less accurate for political administrative. Literal translation is accurate for animals, plants, houses and towns, social culture and some of gestures and habits.

Domestication is more accurate for social culture and gesture and habits word. It is divided into transposition, modulation and adaptation. There are only 2 words translated by transposition strategy. However, one of them only gets a medium readability level. Based on this condition, it can be said that the translators must be careful in using the transposition strategy. Modulation is accurate for social culture, because all of the text translated by this strategy gets high readability level. However, this strategy is less accurate for houses and town and gestures and habits, because there are many words (translated by modulation) only have medium readability. Adaptation is accurate for social culture words, because most of the social culture words have high readability by using this strategy.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The purposes of this analysis are: to know the cultural words found from the novel, translation strategies that used in translating the text, readability level of every cultural words, and connection among the cultural word, translation strategy and readability.

The researcher finds 107 cultural words from the novel. Those words are classified into 5 classes. This classification is made to know about the cultural word varieties in the novel. The results of cultural word classifications are: 30 (28,04%) ecology words, 31 (28,97%) material culture words, 25 (23,36%) social culture words, 11 (10,28%) organization, customs, and idea words, and 10 (9,35%) gesture and habit words.

After classifies the cultural words, the researcher divides the words based on the translation strategy. The results of translation strategy classifications are: 67 (62,62%) foreignization strategies and 40 (37,38%) domestication strategies.

After that, the researcher also divides the words based on their readability level. The results of readability classifications are: 84 (78,50%) words at high readability and 23 (21,50%) words at medium readability.

From the connection among cultural word, strategy and readability analysis, the researcher concludes that every cultural word class requires different translation strategy. From the analysis, it can be found that foreignization is more dominant in ecology, material culture and organization customs and ideas class. Meanwhile, domestication is more dominant in social culture and gestures and habits class. The researcher also concludes that a cultural word will have a high readability level when it is translated by an accurate translation strategy.

Domestication is accurate for social culture and material culture words, the words that are translated by using domestication strategy have high readability. Foreignization strategy is accurate for ecology, material culture and social culture words, because most the words that are translated by using foreignization have high readability

Domestication is less accurate for ecology words, because 3 of 5 ecology words that are translated by using domestication strategy only have medium readability level. In translating organization, customs and ideas, translators must be aware, because there are 5 of 11 words at medium readability. The translator must be aware in using borrowing strategy for political and administrative word, because there are 4 of 7 words at medium readability level.

5.2 Suggestion

In translation, every text with so many cultural words will not be easy to be translated into the target language. However, there are some translation strategies that can be used to translate a text with numerous cultural words.

The Translator's Invisibility theory is one of the strategies that can be used in translating the cultural words of the text. Besides that, Vinay and Darbelnet's strategies can also be used for translating the cultural words.

The researcher suggests translators to always remember that in translating a text with numerous cultural words, every translator must be aware about the readability of the text. Some cultural words in low readability level may cause cultural misunderstanding or incomplete idea transformation.

The researcher suggests for English department students and other next researchers to examine about the use of translation strategies in translating the cultural words to the equivalence and readability of the text. The kind of data such as poems, comics, or subtitling transcription can also be used for the next object analysis with similar research idea.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX 1

The Translation Analysis of Cultural Words

| No | Text | Word | Page | Class | Strategy | Readability |
|----|------|-------------------------------------|------|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | SL | The Primrose | 3 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | Med |
| | TL | Bunga Primrose | 9 | | | |
| 2 | SL | Meadow | 4 | Ecology (Plains) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Padang Rumput | 11 | | | |
| 3 | SL | Berry | 6 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Berry | 13 | | | |
| 4 | SL | Lynx | 7 | Ecology (Animals) | D (Transposition) | Med |
| | TL | Lynx – kucing liar berukuran sedang | 14 | | | |
| 5 | SL | Rations | 7 | Material Culture (food) | D (Adaptation) | Med |
| | TL | Ransum | 14 | | | |
| 6 | SL | A few Blackberries | 7 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Beberapa buah blackberry | 15 | | | |
| 7 | SL | Peacekeepers | 7 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Penjaga Perdamaian | 15 | | | |
| 8 | SL | Stomach growling | 9 | Gestures and Habits | F (Literal translation) | Med |
| | TL | Perut berkeruyuk | 17 | | | |
| 9 | SL | Strawberries | 11 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Stroberi | 18 | | | |
| 10 | SL | Tessera | 13 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Tessera | 20 | | | |
| 11 | SL | Tesserae | 13 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Tessera | 20 | | | |
| 12 | SL | Entire | 13 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Seantero | 20 | | | |
| 13 | SL | Paraffin | 15 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Parafin | 22 | | | |
| 14 | SL | Perched | 16 | Social culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Nangkring | 24 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|------------------------|----|---|----------------------------|------|
| 15 | SL | Undersee | 17 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Undersee | 25 | | | |
| 16 | SL | Murmur | 18 | Social culture | F (Literal translation) | Med |
| | TL | Bergumam | 25 | | | |
| 17 | SL | Dark days | 18 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Religious) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Masa Kegelapan | 26 | | | |
| 18 | SL | The Treaty of Treason | 18 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Perjanjian Pengkhianat | 26 | | | |
| 19 | SL | Capitol | 18 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Capitol | 26 | | | |
| 20 | SL | Hunger Games | 18 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Hunger Games | 26 | | | |
| 21 | SL | Wig | 20 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Wig | 28 | | | |
| 22 | SL | Wig | 25 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Rambut palsu | 34 | | | |
| 23 | SL | Interfered | 29 | Social culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Membuyarkanku | 38 | | | |
| 24 | SL | Community home | 30 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (Literal translation) | Med |
| | TL | Rumah komunitas | 39 | | | |
| 25 | SL | Appalachia | 41 | Ecology (Plains) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Appalachia | 51 | | | |
| 26 | SL | Overlook | 41 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Menganggap enteng | 51 | | | |
| 27 | SL | Muttations | 42 | Ecology (Animals) | D (Adaptation) | Med |
| | TL | Mutan | 52 | | | |
| 28 | SL | Mutts | 42 | Ecology (Animals) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Mutt | 52 | | | |
| 29 | SL | Mockingjay | 43 | Ecology (Animal) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Mockingjay | 52 | | | |
| 30 | SL | Jabberjays | 43 | Ecology (Animals) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Burng-burung Jaberjay | 53 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 31 | SL | Salad | 50 | Material Culture (food) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Salad | 60 | | | |
| 32 | SL | Dandelion | 50 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Dandelion | 60 | | | |
| 33 | SL | Pokeweed | 50 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Pokeweed | 61 | | | |
| 34 | SL | Oak | 50 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Oak | 61 | | | |
| 35 | SL | Justice Building | 51 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Gedung Pengadilan | 62 | | | |
| 36 | SL | Tall | 52 | Ecology (Plants) | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Rimpang | 63 | | | |
| 37 | SL | Katniss | 52 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Katnis | 63 | | | |
| 38 | SL | Koncking back | 56 | Social culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Menenggak | 67 | | | |
| 39 | SL | Hard candy | 59 | Material Culture (food) | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Lolipop | 70 | | | |
| 40 | SL | District | 59 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Distrik | 70 | | | |
| 41 | SL | Shrugs | 60 | Gestures and Habits | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mengangkat bahu | 71 | | | |
| 42 | SL | Lipstick | 62 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Lipstik | 73 | | | |
| 43 | SL | Lotion | 62 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Losion | 73 | | | |
| 44 | SL | Eyliner | 63 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Eyliner | 75 | | | |
| 45 | SL | Grins | 67 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Menyeringai | 78 | | | |
| 46 | SL | Remake Center | 68 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Pusat Tata Ulang | 79 | | | |
| 47 | SL | City Circle | 68 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Bundaran Kota | 80 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|------|
| 48 | SL | Training Center | 69 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Pusat Latihan | 80 | | | |
| 49 | SL | Mansion | 71 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Mansion | 83 | | | |
| 50 | SL | Oils | 75 | Material Culture (Clothes) | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Minyak mandi | 87 | | | |
| 51 | SL | Massaging sponges | 75 | Material Culture (Clothes) | D (Transposition) | High |
| | TL | Spons yang bisa memijat | 87 | | | |
| 52 | SL | Mouthpiece | 75 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | D (modulation) | Med |
| | TL | Corong bicara | 88 | | | |
| 53 | SL | Avox | 77 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Avox | 90 | | | |
| 54 | SL | Gymnasium | 93 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Gymnasium | 106 | | | |
| 55 | SL | Gym | 94 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Gym | 108 | | | |
| 56 | SL | The square | 96 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Kota | 109 | | | |
| 57 | SL | Nod | 100 | Gestures and Habits | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mengangguk | 114 | | | |
| 58 | SL | Grin | 108 | Gestures and Habits | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Nyengir | 123 | | | |
| 59 | SL | City Circle | 124 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Pusat Kota | 139 | | | |
| 60 | SL | Balcony | 124 | Material Culture (Houses and towns) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Balkon | 139 | | | |
| 61 | SL | Gamemakers | 124 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | D (Adaptation) | Med |
| | TL | Juri | 139 | | | |
| 62 | SL | Giggling | 137 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Cekikikan | 154 | | | |
| 63 | SL | Squint | 141 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Menyipitkan mata | 157 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------|------|
| 64 | SL | Angrily | 142 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Berang | 158 | | | |
| 65 | SL | Shake my head | 146 | Gestures and Habits | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Menggeleng | 163 | | | |
| 66 | SL | Slump down | 153 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Berselonjor | 171 | | | |
| 67 | SL | Iodine | 154 | Organization, Customs and Ideas (Political and administrative) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Iodine | 172 | | | |
| 68 | SL | Cut | 164 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Belek | 184 | | | |
| 69 | SL | Blueberries | 166 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Blueberry | 186 | | | |
| 70 | SL | Urgency | 167 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Gegas | 187 | | | |
| 71 | SL | Lilies | 170 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Bunga Bakung | 190 | | | |
| 72 | SL | Sigh | 179 | Gestures and Habits | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mendesah | 200 | | | |
| 73 | SL | Raccoon | 185 | Ecology (Animals) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Raccoon | 206 | | | |
| 74 | SL | Mutations | 185 | Ecology (Animals) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mutasi | 207 | | | |
| 75 | SL | Tracker jackers | 185 | Ecology (Animals) | D (Modulation) | Med |
| | TL | Tawon penjejak | 207 | | | |
| 76 | SL | Inch back | 187 | Gestures and Habits | D (Modulation) | Med |
| | TL | Beringsut | 209 | | | |
| 77 | SL | Honeysuckle | 196 | Ecology (Animals) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Honeysuckle | 218 | | | |
| 78 | SL | Put the whole thing out | 197 | Gestures and Habits | D (Modulation) | Med |
| | TL | Mengenyahkan | 219 | | | |
| 79 | SL | Purify | 198 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Disucihamakan | 221 | | | |
| 80 | SL | Soot | 198 | Material Culture (food) | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Jelaga | 221 | | | |
| 81 | SL | Demolishing | 220 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Meluluhlantahkan | 243 | | | |
| 82 | SL | Barreling | 223 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | Med |
| | TL | Menyeruduk | 247 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----|-------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|
| 83 | SL | Plum | 230 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Plum | 254 | | | |
| 84 | SL | Mint | 230 | Ecology (Plants) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Mint | 254 | | | |
| 85 | SL | Run into | 231 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Berpapasan | 255 | | | |
| 86 | SL | The willow | 234 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Pohon willow | 259 | | | |
| 87 | SL | Daisies | 235 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Bunga-bunga aster | 259 | | | |
| 88 | SL | Scrape up | 239 | Social Culture | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Mengais-ngais | 263 | | | |
| 89 | SL | Wince | 255 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mengernyit | 281 | | | |
| 90 | SL | Half-carry | 259 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Separuh memapah | 286 | | | |
| 91 | SL | Light up | 261 | Gestures and Habits | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Berbinar | 288 | | | |
| 92 | SL | A tuft of chives | 267 | Ecology (Plants) | D (Adaptation) | Med |
| | TL | Lokio | 294 | | | |
| 93 | SL | Slit | 269 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Menggorok | 296 | | | |
| 94 | SL | Slipped | 269 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Menyelinap | 297 | | | |
| 95 | SL | Sipping | 281 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Menyesap | 311 | | | |
| 96 | SL | Groosling | 290 | Material Culture (food) | F (Literal translation) | Med |
| | TL | Daging groosling | 324 | | | |
| 97 | SL | Nightlock | 314 | Ecology (Plants) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Berry nightlock | 352 | | | |
| 98 | SL | Muts | 326 | Ecology (Animals) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Mut | 362 | | | |
| 99 | SL | Muts | 326 | Ecology (Animals) | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Mut-mut | 363 | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|----|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-------------------------|------|
| 100 | SL | Tourniquet | 340 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (borrowing) | Med |
| | TL | Turniketmu | 372 | | | |
| 101 | SL | Collapse into each other's arms | 346 | Gestures and Habits | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Ambruk berpelukan | 378 | | | |
| 102 | SL | Shower | 353 | Material Culture (Clothes) | D (Adaptation) | High |
| | TL | Air pancuran | 386 | | | |
| 103 | SL | Makeup | 353 | Material Culture (Clothes) | F (borrowing) | High |
| | TL | Makeup | 386 | | | |
| 104 | SL | Out-smarting | 358 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Mempercundangi | 390 | | | |
| 105 | SL | Curl up | 367 | Social Culture | F (Literal translation) | High |
| | TL | Bergelunglah | 400 | | | |
| 106 | SL | Give a faint, breathy laugh | 368 | Social Culture | D (Modulation) | High |
| | TL | Tertawa dibuat-buat | 400 | | | |
| 107 | SL | Grain | 51 | Material Culture (Food) | D (Literal Translation) | High |
| | TL | Gandum | 62 | | | |

APPENDIX 2

The Readability Level Based on The Questionnaire Result

| No | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | R5 | Total score | Average | Rounding |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|---------|----------|
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 10 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 12 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 14 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 15 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 16 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 18 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 19 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 20 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 21 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 22 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 23 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 24 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 25 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 26 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 27 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 28 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 29 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 30 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 31 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 32 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 33 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 1,8 | 2 |
| 34 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 35 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 36 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 37 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 38 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 39 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 40 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|---|
| 41 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 42 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 43 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 44 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 45 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 46 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 47 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 48 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 49 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 50 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 51 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 52 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 53 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 54 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 55 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 56 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 57 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 58 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 59 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 60 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 61 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 62 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 63 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 64 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 65 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 66 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 67 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 68 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 69 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 70 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 71 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 72 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 73 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 74 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 75 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 76 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 77 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 78 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 79 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 80 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 81 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 82 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 83 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 84 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-----|---|
| 85 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 86 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 87 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 88 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 89 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 90 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 91 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 92 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2,2 | 2 |
| 93 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 94 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 95 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 96 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 |
| 97 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 98 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 99 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 100 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 101 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 102 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 2,6 | 3 |
| 103 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 104 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 105 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |
| 106 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 14 | 2,8 | 3 |
| 107 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 3 |

APPENDIX 3

The Questionnaire Questions

| No | Source Text (ST) | Page | Target Text (TT) | Page |
|----|---|------|--|------|
| 1 | Prim's face is as fresh as a raindrop, as lovely as the primrose for which she was named. | 3 | Wajah Prim sesegar tetesan hujan, semanis bunga primrose seperti namanya. | 9 |
| 2 | I only have to pass a few gates to reach the scruffy field called the Meadow . | 4 | Aku hanya perlu melewati beberapa pagar untuk tiba di lapangan tak terurus yang disebut Padang Rumput . | 11 |
| 3 | A thicket of berry bushes protects it from unwanted eyes. | 6 | Semak-semak Berry yang tebal melindunginya dari mata orang-orang yang tak diinginkan. | 13 |
| 4 | Then when this crazy lynx started following me around the woods looking for handouts, it became his official nickname for me. | 7 | Kemudian ketika ada Lynx – kucing liar berukuran sedang -yang sinting dan mulai mengikutiku selama di hutan menunggu sisa buruanku, maka Catnip resmi jadi nama julukanku. | 14 |
| 5 | It's real bakery bread, not the flat, dense loaves we make from our grain rations . | 7 | Itu roti sungguhan buatan tukang roti, bukan roti tawar bantat dan keras yang kami buat dari gandum hasil ransum kami. | 14 |
| 6 | He plucks a few blackberries from the bushes around us. | 7 | Gale memetik beberapa buah Blackberry dari semak-semak di sekitar kami. | 15 |
| 7 | My mother's parents were part of the small merchant class that catersto officials, Peacekeepers , and the occasional Seam customer. | 7 | Orang tua ibuku merupakan kelas pedagang kecil yang melayani para pejabat, Penjaga Perdamaian , dan kadang-kadang pelanggan dari Seam. | 15 |
| 8 | With both of us hunting daily, there are still nights when game has to be wapped for lard or shoelaces or wool, still nights when we go to bed with our stomachs | 9 | Meskipun kami berburu setiap hari, masih saja ada malam-malam ketika hasil buruan kami harus ditukar dengan minyak, tali sepatu, dan kain wol, masih ada malam-malam ketika kami | 17 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|----|
| | growling. | | tidur dengan perut berkeruyuk. | |
| 9 | By late morning, we have a dozen fish, a bag of greens and, best of all, a gallon of strawberries. | 11 | Menjelang siang, kami berhasil mengumpulkan selusin ikan, sekantong sayuran hijau, dan yang terbaik diantara segalanya, segalon stroberi. | 18 |
| 10 | Each tessera is worth a meager year's supply of grain and oil for one person. | 13 | Setiap Tessera bisa ditukar sekadarnya dengan persediaan setahun gandum dan minyak untuk satu orang. | 20 |
| 11 | Say you are poor and starving as we were. You can opt to add your name more times in exchange for tesserae. | 13 | Misalkan kau miskin dan kelaparan seperti kami, kau bisa memasukkan namamu lebih banyak untuk ditukar dengan tessera. | 20 |
| 12 | That's true for every citizen in all twelve districts in the entire country of Panem. | 13 | Itulah yang terjadi pada semua warga negara di dua belas distrik dalam seantero negara Panem. | 20 |
| 13 | Gale and I divide our spoils, leaving two fish, a couple of loaves of good bread, greens, a quart of strawberries, salt, paraffin , and a bit of money for each. | 15 | Aku dan Gale membagi hasil buruan kami, sisa dua ekor ikan, beberapa potong roti bagus, sayuran, seperempat bagian stroberi, garam, parafin , dan sedikit uang kami bagi dua. | 22 |
| 14 | The camera crews, perched like buzzards on rooftops, only add to the effect. | 16 | Kru-kru kamera yang nangkring di atap-atap seperti elang menambah efek suram yang sudah ada. | 24 |
| 15 | Two of the three chairs fill with Madge's father, Mayor Undersee , who's a tall, balding man, and Effie Trinket, District 12's escort, fresh from the Capitol with her scary white grin, pinkish hair, and spring green suit. | 17 | Dua dari tiga kursi itu diisi oleh ayah Medge, Wali kota Undersee -yang bertubuh jangkung, dan mulai botak, dan Effie Trinket, pengiring distrik 12, dikirim langsung dari Capitol dengan seringainya yang putih menakutkan, rambut berwarna merah jambu, dan pakaian berwarna hijau cerah. | 25 |

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|----|--|----|--|----|
| 16 | They murmur to each other and then look with concern at the empty seat. | 18 | Mereka bergumam pada satu sama lain kemudian memandang kursi kosong yang tersisa dengan pandangan cemas. | 25 |
| 17 | The Treaty of Treason gave us the new laws to guarantee peace and, as our yearly reminder that the Dark Days must never be repeated, it gave us the Hunger Games. | 18 | Perjanjian Pengkhianat memberi kami undang-undang baru untuk menjamin perdamaian dan sebagai pengingat setiap tahunnya agar Masa Kegelapan itu tak terulang lagi, Capitol member kami Hunger Games. | 26 |
| 18 | The Treaty of Treason gave us the new laws to guarantee peace and, as our yearly reminder that the Dark Days must never be repeated, it gave us the Hunger Games. | 18 | Perjanjian Pengkhianat memberi kami undang-undang baru untuk menjamin perdamaian dan sebagai pengingat setiap tahunnya agar Masa Kegelapan itu tak terulang lagi, Capitil member kami Hunger Games. | 26 |
| 19 | Then came the Dark Days, the uprising of the districts against the Capitol . | 18 | Kemudian tiba Masa Kegelapan, gejala kebangkitan perlawanan terhadap Capitol . | 26 |
| 20 | The rules of the Hunger Games are simple. | 18 | Peraturan Hunger Games sebenarnya sederhana. | 26 |
| 21 | Her pink hair must be a wig because her curls have shifted slightly off-center since her encounter with Haymitch. | 20 | Rambutnya yang berwarna merah jambu pasti cuma wig karena ikalnya agak berubah letak sejak ia ditabrak Haymitch. | 28 |
| 22 | “What an exciting day!” she warbles as she attempts to straighten her wig, which has listed severely to the right. | 25 | “Hari ini hari yang seru!” ocehnya sambil berusaha meluruskan rambut palsu, yang terlalu miring ke kanan. | 34 |
| 23 | I stood mesmerized by the heat and the luscious scent until the rain interfered, running its icy fingers down my back, forcing me back to life. | 29 | Aku berdiri terpana dalam kehangatan dan aroma kelembutan itu sampai hujan membuyarkanku, airnya yang dingin mengguyur punggungku, memaksaku kembali ke kenyataan hidup. | 38 |

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|----|--|----|--|----|
| 24 | <i>Let them call the Peacekeepers and take us to the community home, I thought.</i> | 30 | <i>Biar saja mereka menghubungi penjaga perdamaian dan membawa kami ke rumah komunitas, pikirku.</i> | 39 |
| 25 | District 12 was in a region known is Appalachia . | 41 | Distrik 12 adalah wilayah yang dikenal sebagai Appalachia . | 51 |
| 26 | It will take an awful lot of weeping to convince anyone to overlook him. | 41 | Dia harus menangis tersedu-sedu tanpa henti untuk meyakinkan siapapun agar mau menganggap enteng dirinya. | 51 |
| 27 | The common term for them was muttations , or sometimes <i>mutts</i> for short. | 42 | Istilah umum bagi hewan-hewan itu adalah mutan , atau kadang-kadang disingkat dengan sebutan <i>mutt</i> . | 52 |
| 28 | The common term for them was <i>muttations</i> , or sometimes mutts for short. | 42 | Istilah umum bagi hewan-hewan itu adalah mutan , atau kadang-kadang disingkat dengan sebutan <i>mutt</i> . | 52 |
| 29 | My father was particularly fond of mockingjays . | 43 | Ayahku sangat menyukai burung mockingjay . | 52 |
| 30 | Instead, the jabberjays mated with female mockingbirds creating a whole new species that could replicate both bird whistles and human melodies. | 43 | Malahan, burung-burung jabberjay itu kawin dengan <i>mockingbird</i> betina menciptakan spesies baru yang bisa meniru siulan burung dan melodi manusia. | 53 |
| 31 | That night, we gorged ourselves on dandelion salad and the rest of the bakery bread. | 50 | Malam itu, kami puas melahap salad dandelion dan sisa roti dari toko roti. | 60 |
| 32 | That night, we gorged ourselves on dandelion salad and the rest of the bakery bread. | 50 | Malam itu, kami puas melahap salad dandelion dan sisa roti dari toko roti. | 60 |
| 33 | Dandelions, pokeweed , wild onions, pines. | 50 | Dandelion, pokeweed , bawang liar, cemara. | 61 |
| 34 | Most of the time, I perched up in the branches of an old oak , hoping for game to come by. | 50 | Aku menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu di atas dahan pohon oak tua, berharap buruanku lewat. | 61 |

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|----|--|----|--|----|
| 35 | On May 8th, I went to the Justice Building , signed up for my tesserae, and pulled home my first batch of grain and oil in Prim's toy wagon. | 51 | Pada tanggal 8 Mei, aku pergi ke Gedung Pengadilan , mendaftar untuk jatah <i>tessera</i> , membawa pulang gandum dan minyak pertamaku yang jumlahnya tak seberapa dalam gerobak mainan Prim. | 62 |
| 36 | Tall with leaves like arrowheads. | 52 | Tumbuhan jenis rimpang dengan dedaunan yang lancip. | 63 |
| 37 | That night, we feasted on fish and katniss roots until we were all, for the first time in months, full. | 52 | Malam itu, kami berpesta ikan dan umbi <i>katniss</i> sampai kami merasa kenyang, perasaan yang akhirnya bisa kami rasakan setelah berbulan-bulan. | 63 |
| 38 | Haymitch hasn't paid much attention to his platter, but he's knocking back a glass of red juice that he keeps thinning with a clear liquid from a bottle. | 56 | Haymich tampak tidak peduli pada makanan di piringnya, tapi dia menenggak segelas jus berwarna merah yang ditambahkan dengan cairan bening dari botol. | 67 |
| 39 | All the colors seem artificial, the pinks too deep, the greens too bright, the yellows painful to the eyes, like the flat round disks of hard candy we can never afford to buy at the tiny sweet shop in District 12. | 59 | Semua warnanya tampak palsu, warna pinknya terlalu pink, warna hijaunya terlalu terang, warna kuningnya menyakitkan mata, seperti warna lollipop yang tak pernah sanggup kami beli di toko kecil di distrik 12. | 70 |
| 40 | All the colors seem artificial, the pinks too deep, the greens too bright, the yellows painful to the eyes, like the flat round disks of hard candy we can never afford to buy at the tiny sweet shop in District 12. | 59 | Semua warnanya tampak palsu, warna pinknya terlalu pink, warna hijaunya terlalu terang, warna kuningnya menyakitkan mata, seperti warna lollipop yang tak pernah sanggup kami beli di toko kecil di distrik 12. | 70 |

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|----|---|----|--|----|
| 41 | He sees me staring at him and shrugs. | 60 | Dia melihatku sedang memelototinya dan mengangkat bahu. | 71 |
| 42 | He gives his orange corkscrew locks a shake and applies a fresh coat of purple lipstick to his mouth. | 62 | Dia menggoyang-goyangkan rambut ikalnya yang berwarna oranye dan memulaskan lipstik berwarna ungu ke bibirnya. | 73 |
| 43 | Venia and Octavia, a plump woman whose entire body has been dyed a pale shade of pea green, rub me down with a lotion that first stings but then soothes my raw skin. | 62 | Venia dan Oktavia, wanita bertubuh montok yang seluruh tubuhnya penuh dengan warna hijau kacang polong, menggosok tubuhku dengan losion yang mulanya terasa menyengat tetapi kemudian menyejukkan kulitku yang pedih. | 73 |
| 44 | The only concession to selfalteration seems to be metallic gold eyeliner that has been applied with a light hand. | 63 | Satu-satunya penampilan yang ditambahkan tampaknya cuma eyeliner berwarna emas metalik yang dipulas dengan halus. | 75 |
| 45 | He sees my expression and grins . | 67 | Dia melihat ekspresiku dan menyeringai . | 78 |
| 46 | We're whisked down to the bottom level of the Remake Center , which is essentially a gigantic stable. | 68 | Kami dibawa ke lantai bawah Pusat Tata Ulang , yang pada dasarnya adalah kandang raksaksa. | 79 |
| 47 | The ride lasts about twenty minutes and ends up at the City Circle , where they will welcome us, play the anthem, and escort us into the Training Center, which will be our home/prison until the Games begin. | 68 | Perjalanan naik kereta kuda ini makan waktu dua puluh menit dan akan berakhir di Bundaran Kota , disana mereka akan menyambut kami, memainkan lagu kebangsaan, dan mengawal kami memasuki Pusat Latihan, yang akan menjadi rumah/penjara kami sampai <i>Hunger Games</i> dimulai. | 80 |
| 48 | The ride lasts about twenty minutes and ends up at the City Circle, where they will welcome us, play the anthem, and | 69 | Perjalanan naik kereta kuda ini makan waktu dua puluh menit dan akan berakhir di Bundaran Kota, disana mereka akan menyambut | 80 |

| | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|-----|
| | escort us into the Training Center , which will be our home/prison until the Games begin. | | kami, memainkan lagu kebangsaan, dan mengawal kami memasuki Pusat Latihan , yang akan menjadi rumah/penjara kami sampai <i>Hunger Games</i> dimulai. | |
| 49 | Our horses pull our chariot right up to President Snow's mansion , and we come to a halt. | 71 | Kuda-kuda berhenti tepat didepan mansion milik Presiden Snow, dan kami semua berhenti berjalan. | 83 |
| 50 | The shower alone has a panel with more than a hundred options you can choose regulating water temperature, pressure, soaps, shampoos, scents, oils , and massaging sponges. | 75 | Pancuran air di kamar mandinya saja memiliki panel dengan lebih dari seratus pilihan yang bisa kaupilih untuk mengatur temperatur, tekanan air, sabun, sampo, wewangian, minyak mandi , dan spons yang bisa memijat. | 87 |
| 51 | The shower alone has a panel with more than a hundred options you can choose regulating water temperature, pressure, soaps, shampoos, scents, oils, and massaging sponges . | 75 | Pancuran air di kamar mandinya saja memiliki panel dengan lebih dari seratus pilihan yang bisa kaupilih untuk mengatur temperatur, tekanan air, sabun, sampo, wewangian, minyak mandi, dan spons yang bisa memijat . | |
| 52 | You need only whisper a type of food from a gigantic menu into a mouthpiece and it appears, hot and steamy, before you in less than a minute. | 75 | Aku hanya perlu membisikkan jenis makanan yang kuinginkan dari daftar menu raksasa ke corong bicara , dalam waktu kurang dari semenit makanan itu muncul di hadapanku, panas, dan mengepulkan asap. | 88 |
| 53 | How could you possibly know an Avox ? | 77 | Bagaimana mungkin kau bisa kenal Avox semacam itu? | 90 |
| 54 | Gymnasium The doors open into an enormous gymnasium filled with various weapons and obstacle courses. | 93 | Gymnasium Pintu elevator terbuka menuju gymnasium besar yang penuh dengan berbagai senjata dan jalur-jalur rintangan. | 106 |
| 55 | When Atala releases us, they head straight for the | 94 | Ketika Atala melepaskan kami, mereka langsung | 108 |

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| | deadliest-looking weapons in the gym and handle them with ease. | | menuju ketempat senjata-senjata paling mematikan di gym dan memegangnya dengan santai. | |
| 56 | When we're in the square , Prim always drags me over to admire them, although we'd never be able to afford one. | 96 | Pada saat kami berada di kota , Prim selalu menyeretku kesana untuk mengagumi kue-kue itu, meskipun kami tak pernah sanggup membelinya. | 109 |
| 57 | I nod . I don't know why I said anything at all | 100 | Aku mengangguk . Entah kenapa aku bicara seperti itu. | 114 |
| 58 | I grin at him and realize that I'm starving. | 108 | Aku nyengir memandang Peta dan tersadar bahwa aku merasa amat lapar. | 123 |
| 59 | Although evening is falling, the City Circle is brighter than a summer's day. | 124 | Walaupun hari sudah malam, Pusat Kota tampak lebih terang daripada musim panas. | 139 |
| 60 | large balcony off a building to the right has been reserved for the Gamemakers. | 124 | Balkon besar yang berada di sebelah kanan gedung disiapkan untuk para juri. | 139 |
| 61 | Large balcony off a building to the right has been reserved for the Gamemakers . | 124 | Balkon besar yang berada di sebelah kanan gedung disiapkan untuk para juri . | 139 |
| 62 | I seem frilly and shallow, twirling and giggling in my dress, although the others assure me I am charming. | 137 | Meskipun yang lain meyakinkanku bahwa aku mempesona, tapi aku merasa meriah dan dangkal, berputar-putar dan cekikikan dengan gaunku yang berkilau. | 154 |
| 63 | I squint to make out their tiny figures in more detail. | 141 | Aku menyipitkan mata agar bisa memperhatikan sosok-sosok mungil di bawah. | 157 |
| 64 | "I do. I mean, what else am I allowed to care about at this point?" he asks angrily . | 142 | "Aku peduli. Maksudku apa lagi yang bisa kupedulikan pada tahap ini?" tanyanya berang . | 158 |
| 65 | I shake my head but after a moment hold out my hand to him. | 146 | Aku menggeleng , tapi tidak lama kemudian aku mengulurkan tangan ke arahnya. | 163 |

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| 66 | I slump down next to my pack, exhausted. | 153 | Aku duduk berselonjor disamping tas ranselku, kelelahan. | 171 |
| 67 | A bottle of iodine. | 154 | Sebotol iodine. | 172 |
| 68 | I cut up the rabbit, fashion a spit out of branches, and set it over the coals. | 164 | Kubelek daging kelinci itu, kuambil ranting pohon, dan kupanggang diatas bara. | 184 |
| 69 | What I thought were blueberries have a slightly different shape, and when I break one open the insides are bloodred. | 166 | Tadinya kupikir aku menemukan blueberry tapi ternyata bentuknya berbeda, dan saat kubelah buah itu bagian dalamnya tampak merah darah. | 186 |
| 70 | I should be acting with more caution, moving with more urgency . | 167 | Seharusnya aku bersikap lebih waspada, bergerak lebih gegas . | 187 |
| 71 | There's a slight, sweet scent that reminds me of lilies . | 170 | Ada aroma manis dan samar yang mengingatkanku pada bunga bakung . | 190 |
| 72 | Gingerly I stretch out my leg into the pool, propping the heel of my boot on a rock so the leather doesn't get too sodden, and sigh , because this does offer some relief. | 179 | Dengan langkah lunlai, kucelupkan kakiku ke kolam, tumit sepatu botku kutahan dibatu agar kulit sepatunya tidak terlalu basah kuyup, lalu aku mendesah , karena rasanya nyaman sekali. | 200 |
| 73 | It looks about the size of a raccoon , but it hangs from the bottom of a branch, swaying ever so slightly. | 185 | Ukurannya sebesar raccoon , tapi tergantung pada bagian bawah dahan pohon, berayun-ayun pelan. | 206 |
| 74 | More likely they will be one of the Capitol's muttations , tracker jackers. | 185 | Kemungkinan besar binatang itu adalah mutasi Capitol, yang dinamai tawon penjejak. | 207 |
| 75 | More likely they will be one of the Capitol's muttations , tracker jackers . | 185 | Kemungkinan besar binatang itu adalah mutasi Capitol, yang dinamai tawon penjejak . | 207 |

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| 76 | In the faint light of the Careers' torches, I inch back down to my fork to find the best surprise I've ever had. | 187 | Dalam cahaya samar obor peserta karier, aku beringsut kembali ke dahan pohonku dan menemukan kejutan terbaik yang bisa kuperoleh. | 209 |
| 77 | I drag myself over to the honeysuckle bush and pluck a flower. | 196 | Kuseret tubuhku ke semak honeysuckle dan kupetik bunganya. | 218 |
| 78 | I wonder what Gale made of the incident for a moment and then I push the whole thing out of my mind because for some reason Gale and Peta do not coexist well together in my thoughts. | 197 | Sejenak aku bertanya-tanya apa tanggapan Gale atas insiden ini tapi aku buru-buru mengenyahkan pikiran itu dari benakku. Entah karena alasan apa, Gale dan Peta tidak bisa hidup rukun bersama dalam benakku. | 219 |
| 79 | The sun's hot and severe, so while I wait for my water to purify I strip down to my underclothes and wade into the mild current. | 198 | Matahari bersinar panas dan terik, jadi sambil menunggu airku disucihamakan aku melepaskan pakaianku hingga cuma pakaian dalam yang tersisa f dan mencemplungkan diri ke arus air yang mengalir pelan. | 221 |
| 80 | I'm filthy from head to toe, I try splashing myself but eventually just lay down in the water for a few minutes, letting it wash off the soot and blood and skin that has started to peel off my burns. | 198 | Ujung rambut sampai kakiku kotor tak keruan. Aku berusaha mencebur-ceburkan diriku tapi akhirnya aku hanya berbaring di air selama beberapa menit, membiarkan air membasuh jelaga , darah, dan kulit mati yang mulai terlepas dari luka bakarku. | 221 |
| 81 | Besides, what I'd really need is to throw about thirty rocks in there at once, setting off a big chain reaction, demolishing the whole lot. | 220 | Selain itu, aku perlu melempar tiga puluh batu kesana secara bersamaan, dan memicu reaksi berantai yang besar, meluluhlantahkan semua tempat itu. | 243 |
| 82 | I have literally just dragged myself into the tangle of hushes at the base of the trees when | 223 | Bisa dibilang aku harus menyeret tubuhku kedalam belukar semak dibawah pohon ketika Cato lari | 247 |

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| | there's Cato, barreling onto the plain, soon followed by his companions. | | menyeruduk ke tanah lapang, dan tak lama kemudian diikuti oleh kawanannya. | |
| 83 | The lamb and dried plum stew. | 230 | Daging kambing dan stup buah plum kering. | 254 |
| 84 | I suck on a few mint leaves and tell myself to get over it. | 230 | Aku menghisap beberapa lembar daun mint dan memerintahkan diriku untuk melupakan semua makanan itu. | 254 |
| 85 | Run into a pack of predators or another tribute, like Thresh, and had to hide. | 231 | Berpapasan dengan binatang pemangsa atau peserta lain, seperti Thresh, misalnya hingga dia harus bersembunyi. | 255 |
| 86 | Deep in the meadow, under the willow | 234 | Jauh di padang rumput, di bawah pohon willow | 259 |
| 87 | Here the daisies guard you from every harm | 235 | Di sini bunga-bunga aster menjagamu dari yang jahat | 259 |
| 88 | How many would've had to do without to scrape up a coin to put in the collection for this one loaf? | 239 | Berapa banyak rang yang harus mengais-ngais uang yang mereka miliki untk menyumbang demi roti ini? | 263 |
| 89 | I have to dig the stingers out of his tracker jacker lumps, which causes him to wince, but the minute I apply the leaves he sighs in relief. | 255 | Aku harus mengeluarkan sengat dari luka membengkak akibat sengatan tawon penjejak dan membuatnya mengernyit . Tapi ketika aku mengoleskan daun-daunan disana, Peta mendesah lega. | 281 |
| 90 | When Peeta's able to stand, I half-guide, half-carry him up to the cave. | 259 | Ketika Peta sanggup berdiri, aku separuh memapah , separuh membimbingnya menuju gua. | 286 |
| 91 | The way my mother's face would light up at the sound of his boots at the door. | 261 | Bagaimana wajah ibuku berbinar mendengar suara langkah kaki sepatu bot ayahku dipintu. | 288 |
| 92 | I discover a tuft of chives growing at the base of some rocks. | 267 | Tidak lama kemudian, aku menemukan lokio yang tumbuh di dasar bebatuan. | 294 |
| 93 | The buck tried to run but stumbled, and Gale's knife slit his throat | 269 | Anak rusa itu berusaha lari tapi terjatuh, dan pisau Gale langsung menggorok | 296 |

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| | before he knew what had happened. | | lehernya sebelum binatang itu menyadari apa yang terjadi. | |
| 94 | This time, we waited until dark fell and slipped under a hole in the fence close to the butcher. | 269 | Kali ini, kami menunggu sampai malam tiba dan menyelinap melalui lubang dibawah pagar yang dekat dengan tempat tukang daging. | 297 |
| 95 | One where I've slipped into the woods, lantern in hand, to join Gale at some prearranged place where we'll sit bundled together, sipping herb tea from metal flasks wrapped in quilting, hoping game will pass our way as the morning comes on. | 281 | Suatu malam ketika aku menyelinap kehutan, dengan lentera di tangan bertemu dengan Gale ditempat yang sudah kami atur agar kami bisa duduk berbungkus selimut bersama, menyesap teh herbal dari termos logam yang terbungkus kain perca, sambil berharap buruan akan lewat depan kami sementara menunggu pagi tiba. | 311 |
| 96 | Two pieces of groosling , a small mishmash of roots, and a handful of dried fruit. | 290 | Dua potong daging groosling , campuran umbi-umbian, dan segenggam buah kering. | 324 |
| 97 | They're nightlock . | 314 | Kami menyebutnya nightlock . | 352 |
| 98 | I've never seen these mutts , but they're no natural-born animals. | 326 | Aku tak pernah melihat mutt ini, tapi mereka bukan binatang-binatang yang lahir secara alami. | 362 |
| 99 | He's about fifteen yards behind me, hobbling as fast as he can, but the mutts are closing in on him fast. | 326 | Dia berada lima belas meter di belakangku, tertatih-tatih secepat yang dia bisa, tapi mut-mut itu mendekat dengan amat cepat. | 363 |
| 100 | "My last arrow's in your tournequet ," I say. | 340 | "Panah terakhirku ada di turniketmu ," kataku. | 372 |
| 101 | Peeta pulls me to the lake where we both flush our mouths with water and then collapse into each other's arms . | 346 | Peta menarikku ke danau, disana kami membauh mulut kami dengan air lalu ambruk berpelukan . | 378 |

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| 102 | They take care of the shower settings for me, and they go to work on my hair, nails, and makeup when I'm done. | 353 | Mereka membereskan air pancuran untukku, dan mereka menata rambutku, kukuku, dan <i>makeup</i> -ku ketika aku selesai. | 386 |
| 103 | They take care of the shower settings for me, and they go to work on my hair, nails, and makeup when I'm done. | 353 | Mereka membereskan air pancuran untukku, dan mereka menata rambutku, kukuku, dan <i>makeup</i> -ku ketika aku selesai. | 386 |
| 104 | Funny, in the arena, when I poured out those berries, I was only thinking of outsmarting the Gamemakers, not how my actions would reflect on the Capitol. | 358 | Lucunya, di arena, ketika aku menuang buah-buah berry itu, aku hanya berpikir untuk mempercundangi para Juri Pertarungan, tidak memikirkan bagaimana pengaruh tindakanku terhadap Capitol. | 390 |
| 105 | We sit somewhat formally on the love seat, but Caesar says, "Oh, go ahead and curl up next to him if you want. It looked very sweet." | 367 | Kami duduk dalam posisi formal di kursi cinta itu, tapi Caesar berkata, "Oh, sana mendekat dan bergelunglah disampingnya kalau kau mau. Tampaknya sangat manis." | 400 |
| 106 | I give a faint, breathy laugh and look down at my hands. Help. | 368 | Aku tertawa dibuat-buat dan menunduk memandangi kedua tanganku. Tolong. | 400 |
| 107 | On May 8th, I went to the Justice Building, signed up for my tesserae, and pulled home my first batch of grain and oil in Prim's toy wagon. | 51 | Pada tanggal 8 Mei, aku pergi ke Gedung Pengadilan, mendaftar untuk jatah tessera, membawa pulang gandum dan minyak pertamaku yang jumlahnya tak seberapa dalam gerobak mainan Prim. | 62 |

Appendix 4

Interview Transcript

Q: What are the standards of using foreignization and domestication in translating the cultural words?

A: Practically there is no standard, because every translator has his own way in choosing what the best strategy is. Some certain standards in using the strategies just make the translators hard to get the best equivalence of their translation projects.

Q: How to choose the strategy without any standard?

A: Before translating the text, you have to know the purpose of the text. You can make a small research about the source text.

Q: What kind of research?

A: What do I mean about research is the marketing research of the source text. For example, if you are going to translate a novel, you can make a small research about the source language novel. Who are the readers? For example, it can be about their ages. Are they teenagers, adults or children? After you know the readers of the source text, then you can predict the target text readers.

Q: How about the cultural words? What is your suggestion?

A: From my experience in translating many projects, I always try to find the most similar word in the target language. But, if there is a word of the source language that has been familiar to the target readers, I will borrow it purely.

For example... is 'lynx' in your findings. It is a new name for the target readers. Maybe no one ever heard this name. For this case I prefer to use the Latin name of this animal if it is for a scientific text, because it is safer for me. But, for a novel, maybe I will try to paraphrase or describe it.

But it is different in 'raccoon'. Actually, I thought that it is right. But, when I read my son's story book, I found *rakun* in the story, not raccoon. I suggest to you to use *rakun* instead of raccoon, because you can find it in Hasan Shadily's dictionary. *Rakun* is the Indonesian name of this animal.

Q: Why the translator using raccoon?

A: There are many reasons... Maybe... It is happened because he is never read *rakun* in the target language. He doesn't have any children books... or maybe it's just because of his knowledge. For me, when I have a local name of something in my project and I can't use the adaptation because the word is not available, I prefer to borrow it. Maybe he has the same opinion with me.

Q: Why the translators don't try to use adaptation or for all?

A: Adaptation is a good strategy, because it refers to the target culture. However, when you force the adaptation in the target language, the translation text will be not natural. For example, when there are so many adaptation words in a public newspaper, you will find and complain about some of those words because they are really hard to be understood. Just like *unggah* (download) and *unduh* (upload) when for the early time they are introduced in the Indonesian language, there are many people who complaining about these words and ask the translator to change them with the English words.

Adapting every word is not a guarantee for a good translation text. And... You have to know that for big publisher companies, before a translated book published, there are many people who check the quality of the text. We call them as the editors. They are reading the text to check the equivalence of the text. They are complaining when some mistakes found. Finally they are judging whether it is suitable or not to be published. When it is not suitable, they will ask the translator to reproduce again with many corrections.

The editors have some criteria and standard. So, when you find many borrowed words in a translated novel, actually they have been censored by the editors. They are suitable and can be understood for the target readers.

Q: How to get a high readability level of a translation project?

A: Making analysis of source text and learn from the experts. You can also read many similar texts for more references. Never shy to ask and never stop to get some new knowledge.

There are many aspects to make a good readability of a translation text. For example, the translator may have a marketing research about the source text before starting to translate it.

But first, you have to know the order of your clients. There are 2 types of translation text: "beautiful text" and "good text". Beautiful text means the text is really eye catching and well organized, but it is mostly poor in the equivalence. It likes a rose with many thorns. Good text is not really well appearance but high in the equivalence.

Q: What is your opinion of the readability of this novel?

A: I think it is good enough, because it is easy to be understood.

Q: What is your suggestion for this novel?

A: For me, there are some mistranslations in this novel. For example, in the word 'mansion', it is better to be translated into *rumah besar*, because 'mansion' in the source language refers to a very big house, like a castle. But in Indonesia, people called a big house or cluster as mansion. I think the concepts are different.