

PHONOLOGICAL TRANSLATION IN *THE HUNGER GAMES* NOVEL: INVESTIGATING THE MEANINGS OF WORDS IN SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses phonological translation in fiction text of The Hunger Games Novel translated by Hetih Rusli. This research investigates translation acquisition of transferring or replacing the Source Language into the Target Language as the second language. In analyzing the novel of The Hunger Games, the writers allude the process of translation that is produced by translator using the methods of phonological translation. The reseach used qualitative method and the data is taken from the novel of Suzanne Collins: The Hunger Games from both English and Indonesian version. The purpose of this paper is to find out the meaning of words from the Source Language into the Target Language using the method of phonological translation. Many words in the novel are commonly used in daily life of society such as the word of animal, places, and plants. From the discussion, it can be concluded that phonological translation is used in translating the Hunger Games novel. Using phonological translation could sound better and could deliver the meaning of the words itself with the play on sound. Thus, the research finds that the meanings of translation word in the Hunger Games Novel which have been analyzed in SL show the sense of original or foreign meaning in the TL. The significant of this study is to reveal the meaning of word as a language phenomenon and communication used in daily life of society through phonological translation.

Keyword: Translation process, Phonological Translation, the Hunger Games Novel

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas terjemahan fonologis dalam teks fiksi The Hunger Games Novel yang diterjemahkan oleh Hetih Rusli. Penelitian ini menyelidiki akuisisi terjemahan mentransfer atau mengganti Bahasa Sumber ke Bahasa Target sebagai bahasa kedua. Dalam menganalisis novel The Hunger Games, para penulis menyinggung proses penerjemahan yang dihasilkan oleh penerjemah menggunakan metode penerjemahan fonologis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan datanya diambil dari novel Suzanne Collins: The Hunger Games dari versi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Tujuan makalah ini adalah untuk mengetahui makna kata-kata dari Bahasa Sumber ke dalam Bahasa Target menggunakan metode penerjemahan fonologis. Banyak kata

dalam novel ini biasa digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari masyarakat seperti kata binatang, tempat, dan tumbuhan. Dari diskusi, dapat disimpulkan bahwa terjemahan fonologis digunakan dalam menerjemahkan novel *Hunger Games*. Menggunakan terjemahan fonologis bisa terdengar lebih baik dan bisa menyampaikan arti kata-kata itu sendiri dengan permainan suara. Dengan demikian, penelitian menemukan bahwa makna kata terjemahan dalam Novel *Hunger Games* yang telah dianalisis dalam SL menunjukkan arti asli atau makna asing dalam TL. Yang signifikan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengungkap makna kata sebagai fenomena language dan komunikasi yang digunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari masyarakat melalui terjemahan fonologis.

Keyword: Translation process, Phonological Translation, the *Hunger Games* Novel

INTRODUCTION

Phonological translation means translating a word from the Sources Language (SL) into the closest sound in the Target Language (TL). Meanwhile, transferred word translation means transferring a word in Sources Language into Target Language. Bassnett in Wills (2006) says, "Translation is a procedure which leads from the written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and pragmatic comprehension text by the translator of the original text". That means translation is important procedure that transfers source language into target language optimally in the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and pragmatic comprehension text.

In addition, Shuttleworth and Cowin (1997) expressed that, "Translation is the first of these two senses relates to translation as a process, the second to the product". This immediately means that the term translation encompasses very distinct perspectives. Based on Hatim (2004) said that, "Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life". It means that the act or a phenomenon of translating usually happens in a written or spoken language of everyday in human life.

In this case, many words of daily human life are spoken in the *Hunger Games* Novel which were translated by Hetih Rusli. As Chapman in Ventola (1991) states, "Literary language is closely related to everyday usage". Novel as one of the literary texts consists of plot, content, characters, setting, etc that can give an entertainment or information to the reader using the meaning of the text. Ventola (1991) asserts, "to investigate phonological meanings and their translation are seen to be important only in literary texts" and Ingo in Ventola (1991) adds, "a translator told that entertainment literature and factual prose are not read for linguistic pleasure but for the sake of an exciting plot, content, or useful information, whereas in artistic literature (i.e. valued fiction) and verse part of the reading pleasure consists of carefully cultivated language with its fine nuances and well-formulated texts". Then this novel could give the reader the information and the artistic pleasure through the meaning of the word.

This article started with a brief discussion of the meanings created. The discussion at first centred on conceptions which translator have held of phonological meanings. The first sense focuses on the role of the translation in taking the original as source text and turning it into a text in another language. The second sense centers on the concrete translation product produced by the translator. It can be drawn that translation has two meanings. The first is related to a process of translation that focuses on the uses of translation which transfers the source language into a target language. The second is related to the result of translation. It focuses on the result that has been transferred by the translator.

Investigating the translation acquisition of transferring or replacing the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) as the second language is important to be analyzed in rendering the meaning of the text. The writers also allude the methods of phonological translation and transferred word translation to see the conformity between the TL and SL. The phonological translation that expressed in Indonesian translation text and how phonological translation have generally been treated by translator are the topic of discussion. Finally, this research is very significant to know the meaning of word as a language phenomenon and communication used in daily life of society through phonological translation.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. The nature of Phonological Translation

Newmark (2001) stated the description about phonological translation, "Phonological translation is usually accepted that the phoneme cluster 'fl-' has a certain common meaning in flame, flicker, flare, flitter, flash, flee, flit but not in 'flat' or 'flank'. Whether such sounds can be translated is an open question". The statement above means that phonological translation has a category of the phoneme words.

Catford (1995) stated that in phonological translation, "The Source Language (SL) phonology is replaced by equivalent Target Language (TL) phonology. The replacements are done only in grammatical or lexical changes as the result from phonological translation". That means is the phonology Source Language changes by equivalent Target Language phonology, only can be changed grammatically or lexically. In the same book, according to Catford (1995), phonological translation is "Restricted translation in which the Source Language (SL) phonology of a text is replaced by equivalent Target Language (TL) phonology". The writer assumes, that limited of translation in Source Language (SL) phonology text restored by equivalent Target Language (TL) phonology.

From the statement above, the meaning of phonological translation divided into six main types, as following:

- 1) The basis for translation equivalence in phonological translation is relationship of Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) phonological units to 'the same' phonic substance.

- 2) In phonological translation, as in translation at other levels, one must distinguish between formal correspondence and translation equivalence.
- 3) Phonological translation is thus seen to parallel 'total translation' quite closely; for any one Source Language (SL) phonological item there may be more than one Target Language (TL) phonological translation equivalent.
- 4) Phonological translation, like total translation, may involve change of rank, or regrouping and reorganizing of features of substance into the formal units of the Target Language (TL).
- 5) Another example of the reorganization of phonic substance into Target Language (TL) phonological units which may occur in phonological translation is provided by the following true story.
- 6) Phonological translation is practiced deliberately by actors and mimics when they assume a foreign, or dialectal, pronunciation.

From point of view of phonology translation, the writers assume, it can be regarded as translation from Target Language into Source Language at the phonology level only, since it is replacement of Target Language phonology by equivalent Source Language phonology (lexis and grammar remaining unchanged).

According to Nida (1994), there are three main types of phonological correspondences between source and receptor language, as following:

- 1) Transliteration of borrowed lexical units. It is used when the translator meet the proper names to translate. The translator would borrow it since there are no languages that exactly have same sounds. So, the translator would adjust the sound of the borrowed word into Target Language. For example is in translating the name of **February** in Source Language English into Indonesian. In Indonesian, the name of **February** becomes **Februari** (<https://kbbi.web.id/februari>). The sounds same like the Source Language but in written different.
- 2) Plays on words which are phonologically similar. It means that a translator translates a word in Source Language into Target Language that has same sound. For example, the word *Canvas* in Source Language English that is translated into *Kanvas* in Target Language Indonesian. It sounds same; the differences only in the consonant 'c' and 'k'.
- 3) Patterns of form-sound style, involving (a) alliteration (the beginning of two or more stressed syllables of a word group by the same sound or combination of sounds), (b) rhyme, and (c) acrostic arrangements. The three of them are almost the same as in play on words. The differences are only in the beginning sound of the words, the rhyme, and the same sound in the beginning or the end of the words. For example, the word *compulsive* in English is translated into *kompulsif* in Indonesian(<https://kbbi.web.id/kompulsif>). The syllable of *com* in

English is translated into *kom* in Indonesian and the syllable of *-sive* in English is translated into *-sif* in Indonesian.

From the several theory about phonological translation, it can be concluded that phonological translation is the way in translated words without changes the sound but can be differences in written. Phonological translation as a process of translation from the Source Language (SL) phonology replaced by equivalent Target Language (TL) phonology, it only done in grammatical or lexical. The last, phonological translation is done if the translator cannot find the suitable word in Target Language.

METHODS

In this paper, the theory used to analyse the data is the phonological translation. The writers read the Sources text (English) and read the Target text (Indonesia). After reading both versions, the writers list all the words to be analyzed that function as the writer's data. Then, the writers find the definition of the words in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English written by Hornby (1974). Next, the writers will compare between the definition written in dictionary and the words that have been translated. The writers restrict the theory and its approach only on the six main types of phonological translation and types of the of phonological correspondences between source and receptor language and adapt or borrow the loanword as the solution of transliteration of borrowed lexis as it has been explained by Nida in Ventola (1991). The phonological translation is only done in grammatical or lexical and if the translator cannot finds the suitable word in Target Language. The last, the writers would describe the analysis of phonological translation into fourth classifications; Kinds of Plants, Kinds of Animals, Kinds of Places, and Borrowed Words.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In analyzing this novel, the translator uses phonological translation because the writers discover that the translator of the novel uses the same sound in translating the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). Following Nida's solution to analyze the transliteration of borrowed lexis, e.g. proper names appearing in the text. As Nida said in Ventola (1991), "the solution is that either a translator can borrow the phonological form directly from the source language or she/he can adapt the form phonologically to the target language, or she/he can compromise between the two solutions". For example: the word *eyeliner* in English is translated into *eyeliner*. It is done because those two words (SL and TL) have the same sound and its translated word of the TL is also indicated as borrowed word in the lexical units and taken from the first type of phonological translation as mentioned in the theory above. The writers will describe phonological translation used in the novel below.

In this following, the writer would describe the analysis of phonological

translation into fourth classifications: Kinds of Plants, Kinds of Animals, Kinds of Places, and Borrowed Words. They are 25 data as showed below.

a. Phonological Translation Used in Kinds of Plants

The bold word in datum 1 (SL):

Prim's face is as fresh as a raindrop, as lovely as the **primrose** for which she was named. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.3)

(TL) *Wajah Prim sesegar tetesan hujan, semanis bunga **primrose**, seperti namanya.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.9)

The meaning of word in dictionary

The word **primrose** pronounces /'primrəʊz/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *pohon yang berbunga kecil dan menyerupai tabung dengan warna yang bermacam-macam, warna kuning muda.*

In datum 1 above, the word 'primrose' is not translated because the word 'primrose' can be said as a proper name of plants. In Indonesia, the plants of 'primrose' is nothing, so the translator still use the word 'primrose' directly to make the sentence have making a sense. In this case the translator still uses the equivalent of its phonic and hold the original word without changes the sound in the TL.

The bold word in datum 2 (SL):

Prim named him **buttercup**, insisting that his muddy yellow coat matched the bright flower. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.3)

(TL) *Prim menamainya **buttercup**, berkeras menyatakan bahwa warna bulunya yang berwarna kuning lumpur mirip seperti warna bunga yang cerah.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.9-10)

The meaning of word in dictionary

The word **buttercup** pronounces /'bʌtə(r)kʌp/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *sejenis bunga berwarna kuning yang berbentuk mangkok.*

In data 2 above, the word 'buttercup' is not translated into Indonesian but the translator keeps it the same as the English. So if it is translated like the definition above, it will sound incorrect and can make the reader confuse. The translator knows the flower of 'buttercup' that is not found in Indonesia. So that process of transferring SL to TL can be seen that both translations have the same phonic and the translator can not find the suitable word in Target Language except to transfer it as the original one.

The bold word in datum 3 (SL):

A willow, not terribly tall but set in a clump of other **willows**, offering concealment in those long, flowing tresses. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.155)

(TL) **Pohon willow** yang tidak terlalu tinggi tapi berada di antara **willow** lain, pohon-pohon memberikantempatpersembunyian di antara deretanpohonan. (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.173-174)

The meaning of word in dictionary

The word **willow** pronounces s /'wɪləʊ/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *pohon yang daunnya sempit dan bunganya panjang, hutan yang penuh dengan pohon-pohon.*

In datum 3 above, the word 'willow' in English is directly translated into 'willow' in Indonesian. The translator uses the phonological translation because it is easier than translated into 'pohon yang daunnya sempit dan bunganya panjang' that might cause the sentence become meaningless. The 'willow' trees is also not found in Indonesia. So the translator transfers it into the same sound.

The bold word in datum 4 (SL):

On the table, under a wooden bowl to protect it from hungry rats and cats alike, sits a perfect little goat cheese wrapped in **basil** leaves. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.4)

(TL) *Di atas meja, di bawah mangkuk kayu, untuk melindunginya dari tikus dan kucing kelaparan, tersembunyi sepotong kecil keju kambing yang terbangkus daun basil* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.10)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **basil** pronounces /'beizəl/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *daun kemangi, selasih.*

From datum 4 above, it can be seen that the word 'basil' is not changed in writting. The translator keeps it in the same as the Source Language, English. If the word 'basil' translated based on the dictionary given above, the sense and the meaning of sentences cannot be gotten because the word 'basil' is proper name of a flower.

The bold word in datum 5 (SL):

A thicket of **berry** bushes protects it from unwanted eyes. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.6)

(TL) *Semak-semak berry yang tebal melindunginya dari mata orang-orang yang tak diinginkan.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.13)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **berry** pronounces /'berie/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *buah berry, biji kering dari bermacam-macam tanaman, misalnya biji kopi.*

It can be seen, the word 'berry' is a adapted from English word. There is definition about word, but it cannot be translated like the definition given because the word 'berry' is proper name of fruits. The fruit of 'berry' in Indonesia may be different with 'berry' in the novel of Hunger Games.

The bold word in datum 6 (SL):

I dropped my gaze, embarrassed, and that's when I saw it. The first **dandelion** of the year. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.32)

(TL) *Aku menunduk, malu dan saat itulah aku melihatnya. Bunga **dandelion** pertama tahun ini.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.41)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word dandelion pronounces /'dændə'laɪən/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *sejenis bunga berwarna kuning, pohon bunga ini.*

In datum 6 above, the word 'dandelion' has the same sound in the original word. So, its meaning is adopted into 'dandelion' in Indonesian. If the translator translates the word 'dandelion' according to the definition above, it will lose the sense of the sentence. In Indonesia, the flower of 'dandelion' doesn't found.

b. Phonological Translation Used in Kinds of Animals

The bold word in datum 7 (SL):

Then when this crazy **lynx** started following me around the woods looking for handouts, it became his official nickname for me. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.7)

(TL) *Kemudian ketika ada **lynx** – kucing liar berukuran sedang – yang sinting dan mulai mengikutiku selama di hutan menunggu sisa buruanku, maka nama *Catnip* resmi jadi namajulukanku.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.14)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **lynx** pronounces /lɪŋks/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *binatang buas sejenis harimau yang terdapat di Amerika Utara, mempunyai kaki yang panjang, berekor pendek, berbulu panjang dan berwarna kuning.*

In datum 7 above, it can be seen that the definition is too long if it must be translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the translator just adopts directly from the English 'lynx' since it is proper name of an animal. The animal of 'lynx' doesn't find in Indonesia, it's just found in North America. So the translator doesn't make any changes in TL.

The bold word in datum 8 (SL):

But of...of what? Some sort of animal? It looks about the size of a **raccoon**, but it hangs from the bottom of a branch, swaying ever so slightly. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.185)

(TL) *Tapi...benda apa itu? Semacam binatang? Ukurannya sebesar **raccoon**, tapi tergantung pada bagian bawah dahan pohon, berayun-ayun pelan.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.206)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **raccoon** pronounces /rə'ku:n/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *sejenis binatang mamalia kecil di Amerika Utara dan Selatan yang tinggal di pohon atau bisa diartikan bulu raccoon.*

It can be seen that the definition is too long if it must be translated into

Indonesian. Therefore, the translator just adopted directly from the English 'raccoon' since it is the proper name of an animals. The translator keeps the word 'raccoon', cause this animal is only found in North America and South America.

The bold word in datum 9 (SL):

Instead, the jabberjays mated with female **mockingbirds**, creating a whole new species that could replicate both bird whistles and human melodies. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.43)

(TL) *Malahan, burung-burung jabberjay itu kawin dengan **mockingbird** betina menciptakan spesies baru yang bisa meniru siulan burung dan melodi manusia.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.53)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **mockingbird** pronounces /kamingbærd/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *burung Amerika yang pandai meniru suara burung lain.*

In the table, the word 'mockingbirds' in English is taken without any changes. There is definition for the word 'mockingbirds', but the definition is too long. While the translator just keep the same word 'mockingbirds' in TL.

c. Phonological Translation Used in Kinds of Places

The bold word in datum 10 (SL):

It holds three chairs, a **podium**, and two large glass balls, one for the boys and one for the girls. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.17).

(TL) *Di sana ada tiga kursi, **podium**, dan dua bola kaca ukuran besar, satu bola untuk nama anak lelaki dan satu lagi untuk anak perempuan.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.25)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **podium** pronounces /'pəʊdiəm/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *panggung, mimbar, podium.*

In the example above, the word 'podium' is not translated because the word 'podium' common uses in daily conversation. So, the translator still uses the original words being translated and has the familiar sound with the previous.

The bold word in datum 11 (SL):

Our horses pull our chariot right upto President Snow's **mansion**, and we come to a halt. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.71)

(TL) *Kuda-kuda berhenti tepat di depan **mansion** milik Presiden Snow, dan kami semua berhenti berjalan.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.83)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **mansion** pronounces /mænʃn/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *rumah yang besar dan indah.*

In datum 11 above, the word 'mansion' in Indonesian is adopted from the

English word 'mansion'. There is definition for 'mansion' that is 'rumah yang besar dan indah'. The translator still uses the word 'mansion', because like the definition above 'mansion' is rumah yang besar dan indah' physically there is different between Indonesia and American house. So, the translator still uses the original word to get the meaning from the novel story.

The bold word in datum 12 (SL):

Breakfast and dinner are served on our floor, but at lunch the twenty-four of us eat in a dining room off the **gymnasium**. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.97)

(TL) *Sarapan dan makan malam disajikan di lantai kami, tapi saat makan siang dua puluh empat peserta makan di ruang makan tidak jauh dari **gymnasium**.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.110-111)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **gymnasium** pronounces /jim'neizieəm/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *gedung untuk bersenam (berasal dari bahasa Latin).*

The word 'gymnasium' is adopted from the Source Language, English. The definition for 'gymnasium' is 'gedung untuk bersenam' but in sentence sounds improper. To avoid loses the meaning from the novel it self, so the translator still uses the word 'gymnasium' in the TL.

The bold word in datum 13 (SL):

As I stoop to pick it up, Claudius Templesmith's voice booms into the **arena**. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.342)

(TL) *Aku membungkuk untuk mengambilnya, ketika suara Claudius Templesmith membahana di **arena**.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.374)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **arena** pronounces /ə'rienə/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *gelanggang, tempat pertandingan atau pertarungan.*

In datum 13 above, the definition given in dictionary was not used by the translator since the word 'arena' is proper name for place. The word 'arena' is adopted directly from the Source Language, English. Indonesian people usually use the word 'arena' in daily conversation.

The bold word in datum 14 (SL):

I don't know how long it has been, maybe an hour or so, when Cato hits the ground and we hear the mutts dragging him, dragging him back into the **cornucopia**. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.337)

(TL) *Aku tidak tahu sudah lewat berapa lama, mungkin sekitar satu jam, ketika Cato terjatuh ke tanah dan kami mendengar para mutt menyeretnya, menyeretnya kembali ke **cornucopia**.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.369)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **cornucopia** pronounces /'kərnə'kɔwpiə/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *lukisan atau ukiran tanduk yang ditaburi atau dihiasi dengan buah-buahan atau bunga-bunga, tanduk kemakmuran, tempat atau wadah*

yang berbentuk kerucut.

In datum 14 above, the word 'cornucopia' is not translated into Indonesian but translator keeps it the same as the English. If the translator uses the definition above in the sentence, it will loses the meaning from the novels it self.

d. Phonological Translation Used in Borrowed Words

The bold word in datum 15 (SL):

Bright and bubbly as ever, Effie Trinket trots to the podium and gives her signature, "Happy Hunger Games! And may the odds be ever in your favor" Her pink hair must be a **wig** because her curls have shifted slightly off center since her encounter with Haymitch. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.19-20)
(TL) Effie Trinket yang selalu cerah ceria menjejakkan kaki ke podium dan menyampaikan salamnya yang terkenal, "Selamat mengikuti Hunger Games! Semoga keberuntungan menyertaimu selalu! Rambutnya yang berwarna merah jambu pasti cuma **wig** karena ikalnya agak berubah letak sejak dia ditabrak Haymitch. (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.27-28)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **wig** pronounces /wig/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *rambut palsu*

The word 'wig' is translated directly into 'wig' in Bahasa Indonesia. If the translator translates the word 'wig' according to the definition above, it will sound unfamiliar and improper in the sentence. The word 'wig' is usually worn by woman who have a hobby to change the new hair and it is always used in the fashion world and cosmetic product.

The bold word in datum 16 (SL):

"Your **pin**?" I say. Wearing a token from my district is about the last thing on my mind. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.38)

(TL) "**Pin** milikmu?" tanyaku. Memakai tanda mata dari distrikku nyaris tak terlintas dalam benakku. (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.48)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **pin** pronounces /pin/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *peniti, perhiasan peniti, bros*.

In datum 16 above shows that the word 'pin' is borrowed directly from the Source Language, English 'pin' though there is definition for the word 'pin' that is stated above. A translator keeps uses the word 'pin', cause in daily conversation the Indonesian people stilluses the word 'pin'.

The bold word in datum 17 (SL):

A pack of crackers. A pack of dried beef strips. A bottle of **iodine**. (Hunger

Games Novel in English p.154)

(TL) *Sebungkus biskuit, sebungkus dendeng sapi kering. Sebotol **iodine**.*
(Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.172)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **iodine** pronounces /'aɪədi:n/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *Yodium, obat merah*.

In datum 17 above, the word 'iodine' is transferred to 'iodine' without any changes. Meanwhile, in dictionary there is definition for the word 'iodine' which is 'yodium' or 'obat merah'. The translator still uses the word 'iodine' to avoid different meaning from the sentence itself.

The bold word in datum 18 (SL):

"Your **mentor** has a lot to learn about presentation. A lot about televised behavior." (Hunger Games Novel in English p.46)

(TL) "**Mentor** kalian harus belajar banyak tentang penampilan. Juga banyak belajar tentang bagaimana bersikap saat disorot televisi." (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.56)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **mentor** pronounces /'mɛntɔ/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *penasehat yang bijaksana*.

In datum 18 above, the translator doesn't translate the word 'mentor'. The translator should consider other definition given in dictionary. There is proper definition for 'mentor' that is 'penasehat yang bijaksana'. Therefore, the translator still uses the word 'mentor', it's usually uses with Indonesian people in daily conversation.

The bold word in datum 19 (SL):

The one who advises you, lines up your **sponsors**, and dictates the presentation of any gifts. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.46)

(TL) *Orang yang memberi kalian saran, mencarikan **sponsor**, dan menentukan hadiah-hadiah apa yang diberikan.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.57)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **sponsor** pronounces /'spɒnsə(r)/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *penanggung jawab, orang atau perusahaan yang membiayai penyelenggaraan siaran radio, acara televisi, partai politik, dsb.*

In datum 19 above, the word 'sponsors' is translated directly into 'sponsor' because it has the same sound. If the translator used the definition as written in English-Indonesian dictionary, it will make the sentence lose the meaning because the definition given in the dictionary is too long. In daily conversation, the word 'sponsor' has familiar sound for Indonesian.

The bold word in datum 20 (SL):

I start hurling myself against the glass, shrieking and I think I just catch a glimpse of **pink** hair – it must be Effie, it has to be Effie coming to my rescue – when the needle jabs me from behind. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.348)

(TL) *Kubenturkan tubuhku ke kaca sambil menjerit-jerit dan kupikir sekilas aku melihat bayangan rambut **pink** – pasti rambut Effie, pasti Effie datang menyelamatkanaku – ketika jarum suntik menusukku dari belakang.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.380)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **pink** sounds /pɪŋk/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *merah muda*.

In datum 20 above shows that the translator also doesn't not translate the word 'pink'. The translator only translates directly the word 'pink' into Bahasa Indonesia. The word 'pink' has a natural and easy form of expression in the sentence and Indonesian people are familiar with this word. Therefore, the word 'pink' has a definition in dictionary 'merah muda', but the translator still uses and adapts the word 'pink'.

The bold word in datum 21 (SL):

The only concession to self-alteration seems to be metallic gold **eyeliner** that has been applied with a light hand. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.63)

(TL) *Satu-satunya tampilan yang ditambahkan tampaknya Cuma **eyeliner** berwarna emas metalik yang dipulas dengan halus.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.75)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **eyeliner** pronounces /ai'lainər/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *alat rias untuk membuat garis di atas bulu mata*.

In datum 21 above, the word 'eyeliner' is adopted from the English. There is definition for the word 'eyeliner' itself, but if it translates like the definition in the dictionary, the sentence will be too long and will miss the meaning of the sentence. Beside that, the word 'eyeliner' conveys the spirit and manner of the original word it self. It is usually used and well known in fashion industry in the world.

The bold word in datum 22 (SL):

I hate her, too, with her knowing reproachful eyes that call me a coward, a **monster**, a puppet of Capitol, both now and then (Hunger Games Novel in English p.118-119)

(TL) *Aku membencinya juga, membenci matanya yang penuh tuduhan, yang menyebutku pengecut, monster, boneka Capitol.* (Hunger Games Novel in

Indonesia p.134)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **monster** pronounces /'manstər/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *tanaman atau binatang yang ganjil bentuknya, makhluk khayalan dalam cerita, benda atau binatang yang sangat besar.*

In datum 22 above, the word 'monster' is not translated based on the definition in dictionary. The translator only replaces the word 'monster' into Bahasa Indonesia, because if it uses the definition above, it will be too long and does not match with the sentence. The word 'monster' usually uses in daily conversation by Indonesian people.

The bold word in datum 23 (SL):

"When the **gong** sounds, get the hell out of there. You're neither of you to the blood bath at the Cornucopia. Just..." (Hunger Games Novel in English p.138)

(TL) "*Ketika **gong** berbunyi, langsung lari dari sana. Kecuali kalian siap menghadapi banjir darah di Cornucopia. Segera...*" (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.155)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **gong** pronounces /gang, gong/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *Gong, canang.*

In the table above, the word 'gong' is also translated into 'gong' though there is definition for 'gong' that is '*gong*' or '*canang*'. Between Source Language and Target Language have the same sound and same meaning. That's way the translator keeps it similar like in Source Language, English.

The bold word in datum 24 (SL):

"Katnis, I know you've had a **shock**, but I've got to ask. The moment when you pulled out those berries. What was..." (Hunger Games Novel in English p.369)

(TL) "*Katnis, aku tahu kau **shock**, tapi aku harus bertanya. Pada saat kau mengeluarkan buah- buah berry itu. Apa yang...*" (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.402)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **shock** pronounces /syak/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *goncangan yang tiba-tiba, sesuatu yang mengejutkan.*

In datum 24, the word 'shock' is borrowed directly from the Source Language, English 'shock' though there is definition for the word 'shock' that is '*goncangan yang tiba-tiba*' or '*sesuatu yang mengejutkan*'. The translator keeps this word, because the Indonesian people usually use this word in daily conversation.

The bold word in datum 25 (SL):

Whatever vague plan I had conceived regarding returning to my pond is wiped from my mind as I **zigzag** and dive and leap to avoid fireballs. (Hunger Games Novel in English p.175)

(TL) *Apapun rencana samar yang kupikirkan tentang kembali ke kolam langsung terhapus dari benakku ketika aku berlari **zigzag**, menyuruk, dan melompat menghindari bola-bola api.* (Hunger Games Novel in Indonesia p.196)

The meaning of word in dictionary:

The word **zigzag** pronounces /'zig'zæg/. It has the meaning in Indonesia as *berbelok-belok tajam, ditandai dengan belokan-belokan tajam.*

In datum 25, the word 'zigzag' is translated into 'zigzag' in Indonesian. It can be said that the translator just transfers the word although there is definition in dictionary that can be understood better by Indonesian reader. The word 'zigzag' having a natural and easy form of expression from both the novels. So, the translator still keeps the original meaning.

Finally, phonological translation is conducted in whole analysis through the same pronunciation or sound in Source Language and Target Language. The sound is used as phonological process in translating the meaning of words in the TL and it is used because the translator cannot find the suitable word in Target Language. So the translator still keeps, adapts, and borrows the original word of its pronunciation (SL) with the same writing in the TL. In this case, from 25 of the collected data, they are 6 words of plants, 3 words of animals, 5 words of places, and 11 words of borrowed words showing their original meaning in the TL. Those collected data have the proximity of the sound. So those examples not make any changes in grammar and lexis. The last, borrowed words are the most word that can be easily found in the novel.

CONCLUSION

Translation of transferred words simply means transferring the words into the close target words. It is generally common that the translator uses the transferred word translation and give the standard meaning (based on dictionary) on the brackets at the end of the sentences or write them as a footnote. In this case, the meaning of those analysis indicate that the words have the same sound and translate into the same phonic. So the meanings of the words are not change in TL as in the word of plants, animal, places, plants, and borrowed word.

From those analysis found that the process of transferring SL to TL which is conducted by the translator can be seen clearly using phonological and transferred words. First, the translator understands well the content of a text. Then, the translator knows what approach, which is more appropriate in translating it; Second, the translator's Language. However, the translator understands whether the words could be transferred directly or not. The risk of this approach is that if the translator uses many transferred words, it can bring the impression that he or she is not able to translate or too lazy to translate; and the better way to cover his or her laziness is by using as many

transferred words as he or she can. Therefore, this kind of translation, according to the writers is better used when the transferred word is as the proper names. The transferred word has wider definition and the transferred word is accepted by the readers. The translator should consider the expectation of the reader before he or she uses phonological translation and transferred words translation. If it sounds possible to translate based on definition given in dictionary, it is better to use it rather than translating using phonological or transferred it directly.

The last, the writers hope from this paper that all the readers know how to translate using phonological translation approach and the writers suggest to the next researcher to find the other analysis using other theory of translation and some aspects that can be investigated for further study such as phonological coding, interlingual homographs, and the level of representation in words as in an orthographic lexicon, a phonological lexicon, and a semantic representation to get the proper meaning in Target Language.

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