

**EQUIVALENCE STRATEGY
USED IN TRANSLATING *THE HUNGER GAMES* NOVEL
INTO INDONESIAN**



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EQUIVALENCE STRATEGY USED IN TRANSLATING THE HUNGER GAMES NOVEL INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to describe: (1) the linguistic form of equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy in translation of the novel entitled The Hunger Games, (2) the dominant strategy used by the translator, (3) the equivalence and non—equivalence of the translation. The type of this research belongs to a descriptive qualitative research where the writer collects the data, arranges, classifies analyzes and concludes the result of the research. The writer uses comparison method which compares source language and target language which consists of equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy in chapter 1 of The Hunger Games novel and its translation into Indonesian. The results of the research show that first, there are 109 data or 15,53% belong to addition strategy which containing 87 data or 12,39% of word, 18 data or 2,56% of phrase, 4 data or 0,57% of clause and 0 data or 0% of sentence. Meanwhile in the second strategy which is known as deletion strategy the researcher finds 114 data or 16,24% concludes of 97 data or 13,81% of word, 16 data or 2,28% of phrase, a datum or 0,14% of clause and there is 0 data or 0% of sentence. The last strategy which is called as shift strategy consists 419 data or 59,69% belong to 165 data or 23,50% of word, 180 data or 25,64% of phrase, 31 data or 4,415% of clause and 43 data or 6,125% of sentence. It means that there are more than one strategy in the sentence which is used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the translation of The Hunger Games novel that concludes word, phrase, clause and even sentence. Second, the most strategy which is used by the translator is shift strategy which has 419 data or 59,69%. Third, from the entirely 702 data there are 642 data or 91,45% belong to equivalence while 60 data or 8,55% belong to non—equivalence. As a result, the translation of the novel entitled The Hunger Games into Indonesian is excellent with grade A.

Keywords: translation, equivalence strategy, addition, deletion, shifts.

1. Introduction

Background of the Study: Human beings are social creatures, means that they cannot be separated from human life. It means they need a communication. In our environment the people can express their idea, feeling, suggestion, agreement, disagreement, happiness, sadness with do communicate with the people around them.

Learning a foreign language is different from learning one's mother tongue. A foreign language learner will meet many of difficulties in learning target language. It is not easy for the beginner because they tend to learn a target language in the same ways as what they have learned in their native language.

Translating is very important to get the information and new discovery. Without translating, the scientist might be missed it. They cannot follow the development of science, in addition if they disable to read in foreign language.

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalence textual material in another language (TL) see (Catford, 1969:20) in (Sutopo and Candraningrum, 2001:1).

Nida and Taber in their book *The Theory and Practice of Translation* in Widyamartaya (1989:11) states that "translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style".

Translation is not as easy as the people might think. It is needed some strategies and crucial process to get an ideal translate and its equivalence. Finding equivalence is the most problematic in the translation stages. The comparison text which is from SL to TL text in different language inevitably involves of equivalence strategies. Equivalence can be said become the most central issues in translation. Those a translator needs some strategy to make their translation welfare and equivalence. There are kinds of translation strategy using in translation, i.e deletion, addition, and

structural adjustment/ shift strategy. The writer finds some strategy that used in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*. For the example:

SL : *I prop myself up on one elbow.*
TL : *Aku bertumpu pada sikuku.*

In this utterance case the translator make deletion word of **one**. In another hand in the target language (TL) there is not word of **one** which translated into **satu**. The word **satu** has been deleted by the translator to make the reader get the message from the text. Besides, the text is readable and understanding. Here a translator makes an equivalence strategy by using deletion strategy. Another strategy that used by the translator here is addition, here the writer finds its example:

SL : *Of course, she did.*
TL : *Tentu saja, dia pasti mimpi buruk.*

The example above seems that its translation is added by **mimpi buruk**. It should be *Tentu saja, dia pasti*. The translation has been added **mimpi buruk** to make its translation gets better understanding for the reader when they read the text.

Considering those examples above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation further of the novel and writes it down as a study entitled *Equivalence Strategy Used in Translating **The Hunger Games** novel into Indonesian*.

Limitation of the Study of this research is analyzing the equivalence strategy through addition, deletion, and shift strategy of linguistic form in chapter 1 from 5 chapters in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation into Indonesian.

Problem Statement of this research are 1) “What are the linguistic forms of equivalence strategy through addition, deletion, and shift strategy in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*?” 2) “Which is the dominant strategy used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation?” 3) “How is

equivalence and non—equivalence translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*?”

Objective of the Study are 1) to classify the linguistic form used in equivalence strategy of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation, 2) to describe the dominant strategy used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the novel of *The Hunger Games* and its translation, 3) to describe the translation equivalence and non—equivalence *The Hunger Games* novel and its translation.

Previous Study related to this research paper is coming from Maslahah (UMS, 2010) who graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta whose research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Deletion Strategy in Subtitling of The Fillm Entitled A Cinderella Story* and Hidayati (UNNES, 2009) whose research entitled *Textual Equivalence in Indonesian Translated Version of J.K Rowling’s novel Harry Potter and The Half Blood Prince*. Certainly, the writer’s research is different with those previous research which can be seen from the aim and the object each other.

2. Research Method

The writer uses descriptive qualitative study, which employs a descriptive method: collecting, classifying, analyzing data, and drawing conclusion. Object of this study is equivalence strategy by using of addition, deletion and shift strategy of linguistic form in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation. The data are all of the number of linguistic forms which categorized as word, phrase, clause and even sentence which classified into equivalence strategy which belong to addition, deletion and shift strategy. Meanwhile The data source of this research is both of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation. The researcher uses documentation as the method of collecting the data. The steps are following: reading both of the novel, underlying and retying the number of the linguistic form in the novel, classifying the number of linguistic form in the novel into equivalence strategy which

belonging to addition, deletion and shift/ structural adjustment, writing down them on the paper, and the last giving a code each of the data. The researcher uses comparison technique that compares between source language and target language in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation into Indonesian.

3. Translation Equivalence

In the translation field translators need some strategies and crucial process to get an ideal translate and its equivalence because translation is not as easy as the people might think. Finding equivalence is the most problematic in the translation stages. Therefore the translators must be careful when they are doing their translation work to achieve the best translation.

a. Notion of Translation

Through translation, a translator gives feedback the content of the text in another language. This process does not only replace the activity but also a translator do a new communicate through the result of the communication into a textual form, also give an attention the social aspect while the new text will be read or communicated.

According to Catford (1965) in Machali (2000:5) states that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalence textual material in another language (TL)”. Meanwhile Newmark (1988) in Machali (2000:5) states that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”.

From the statements above the writer can conclude that translation is a process of replacing/ transferring the meaning from source language (SL) into another language/ target language (TL) by equivalence meaning.

b. Equivalence

Many of theorists presents and describes their own idea, thought and opinion then divides the equivalence into some parts.

Nida (1964) in Nababan (2004:36) suggest formal and dynamic or functional equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. Dynamic equivalence is based on “the principle of equivalence effect, where the relationship between the receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptors and the message”. Popovic in Bassnett (1991:25) distinguishes equivalence into four types namely; 1) linguistic equivalence, 2) paradigmatic equivalence, 3) stylistic (translational) equivalence, 4) textual (syntagmatic) equivalence. Meanwhile Baker (1992) classifies various problems of equivalence in translation and suggests some strategies to deal with them. They are; 1) equivalence at word level, 2) equivalence above word level, 3) grammatical equivalence 4) textual equivalence, and 5) pragmatic equivalence.

In the translation studies it is necessary the correctness, rightness, and appropriateness between source language and target language in the text to achieve the equivalence because between source language and target language can never be the same. Since sameness cannot even exist between two versions of the same text, let alone between SL and TL text.

c. Equivalence Strategy

The equivalence problems emerge due to semantic, sociocultural, and grammatical differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). These three areas of equivalence problems are intertwined with one another. So that, there must be a solution to solve the problems of equivalence.

According to Nida (1975:27) in Nababan (2004:38), “all types of translation involve 1) loss of information, 2) addition of information, and/ or 3) skewing of information”. To confirm to stylistic demands and grammatical conventions of the target language,

structural adjustment in translation is inevitably needed. These possibilities are expanded below.

1. Addition

Information which is not present in the source language text may be added to the target language text. According to Newmark (1988:91) in Nababan (2004:38), information added to the translation is normally cultural (accounting for the differences between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic), or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words). The additional information may be put in the text (i.e. by putting it in brackets) or out of the text (i.e. by using a footnote or annotation). Such additional information is regarded as an extra explanation of culture-specification for comprehension purposes.

2. Deletion of Information

Baker (1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41) refers to deletion as “omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language” (Baker, 1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41). She states further that:

This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question (Baker, 1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41).

There are cases where “omission is required to avoid redundancy and awkwardness” Nida, 1964:228) in Nababan (2004:41) and this strategy is particularly applied if the source language tends to be a redundant language. As implicitly stated by Baker (1992:40) above, deletion may also refer to pieces of

content rather than restructuring for grammatical purposes. Moreover the deletion strategy is needed by a translator to reach the better understanding and explanation with omits some word, phrase, clause even sentence in a context. It is hoped by the deletion strategy the readers get the message informatively.

3. *Structural Adjustment/ Shift*

Structural adjustment is another important strategy for achieving equivalence. Structural adjustment which is also called (see Catford, 1965) or transposition (see Vinay and Darbelnet, 1977) or alteration (see Newmark, 1988) in Nababan (2004:41) refers to change in the grammar from SL to TL. Structural adjustment, according to Nida (1964:226) in Nababan (2004:42), has various purposes, including: 1) to permit adjustment of the form of the message to the requirements of the structures, 3) to provide equivalence stylistic appropriateness, and 4) to carry an equivalence communication load.

4. Discussion of the Finding

In this part the writer discusses about the analysis which answer the problem statement. Meanwhile the problem statement involves the linguistic form of equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy, second discusses the phenomenon of the dominant strategy used by the translator, the last discusses the equivalence and non—equivalence translation in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* into Indonesian.

a. The Linguistic Form of Equivalence Strategy through Addition, Deletion, and Shift Strategy in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* into Indonesian

The writer can conclude the result of equivalence strategy among addition, deletion, and shift strategy which implies in the linguistic form. The first part of linguistic form is word which collects 87 data or 12,39% data by addition strategy, 97 data or 13,74% data

by deletion strategy , and 165 data or 23,37% data by shift strategy. The second part is phrase which posses 18 data or 2,56% by addition, 16 data or 2,28% by deletion, and 180 data or 25,64% data by shift strategy. The next part is called clause which have 4 data or 0,57% by addition, 1 data or 0,14% through deletion, and the last 31 data or 4,415% with shift strategy. And the last part of linguistic form is sentence that posses 0 data or 0% by addition strategy ,0 data or 0% because there is no data use deletion strategy,43 data or 6,125% data by shift strategy.

The equivalence translation can be achieved by approach equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy. Each part of strategy has their own duty and way that all of them are effective to used and applied then in a translation field by the writer. There are some data can not be analyzed by the writer because of the dissapearance the data itself. For example from the entirety of the data there are not found interjection among addition, deletion, or shift strategy. Another data are simple, compound and complex sentence that are not found by the writer between in addition and deletion strategy. As a result after the researcher analyzed this paper she found that there are more one or two strategy in the same time of the same text. So that it can belongs to additional data to analyzed then.

b. The Dominant Strategy Used by the Translator

Here, the researcher collects 702 data in chapter 1 in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*. From the first strategy which is called by addition has 109 data or 15,52%, the second is known as deletion strategy which collects 114 data or 16,24%, and the last is named structural adjustment/ shift strategy that posses the most data; 419 or 59,69% which consist from word, phrase, clause, and even sentence and its part. Hence, from the explanation the researcher gets the conclusion that the most strategy that is used by the translator to

achieve the equivalence by the translator in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* is shift strategy.

c. Equivalence and non Equivalence between Source Language and Target Language in Translating of *The Hunger Games* novel

Based on the data analysis, there are non equivalence and equivalence translation in the novel entitled *The Hunger Games*.

a. Equivalence Translation

The writer classifies the equivalence of the data into two, they are; equivalence translation and non—equivalence translation. To achieve the equivalence one the writer use the equivalence strategy through addition, deletion and shift strategy. The data are dominated by the equivalence translation.

No: 181/ THG-007/ THG-015

SL: The sweet tartness explodes across my tongue.

*TL: Rasa pahit manis yang **tajam** meledak di lidahku.*

Here the translator inserts the word "*tajam*" in TL text which is known by addition strategy. The word "*tajam*" has a position as adjective in linguistic form and has a function as predicate in the sentence. This addition strategy is required by the translator to makes balance the texts from SL to TL text and gets the better equivalence message. So that the readers get the message of the text because the translator delivers well the meaning from SL to TL text. It can be concluded this data belongs to equivalence translation.

From the entirely 702 data there are 642 data or about 91,45% which categorized this classification.

b. Non—Equivalence Translation

When the translator makes translating, s/he wants the target language readable and understandable for the readers but

sometimes it can be unequal with the message of the source language to the target language. It means the message become non-equivalence.

No: 329/ THG-012/ THG-020

SL: No, it's no one's fault.

TL: Ya, itu bukan salah siapapun.

The translator makes a mistake which translates a word “No” into “Ya” and s/he should be translate it into “*tidak*”. The message seems wrong and unreadable to read by the readers because the translator can not deliver the message and meaning from SL to TL text even s/he changes the meaning of “No” that makes the translation still redundancy. So that this data belongs to non—equivalence translation.

From the entirely 702 data there are 60 data or 8,55% data belong to this classification.

The category of translation is divided into five parts namely; 1) translation is almost perfect, 2) translation is very good, 3) good translation, 4) translation enough, and 5) bad translation.

Table 4.2

The Assessment of Translation

Category	Σ	Indicators
Excellent	86-90 (A)	Normal delivery, there is no spelling mistake.
Very Good	76-85 (B)	Translation is very good no distortion of meaning: there is no literal translation of rigid.
Good	61-75 (C)	No distortion of meaning, there is a rigid literal translation, but relatively no more than 15% of the entire text.
Fair	46-60	There are some rigid literal translation,

	(D)	but relatively not more than 25% of the entire text.
Bad	20-45 (E)	Too much literal translation of rigid (relative more than 25% of the entire text).

In the translation theory, the most problematic and difficulty when translating and transferring is the correctness and equivalence of the text from SL to TL text. Based on the table above the researcher finds the number both of equivalences and non-equivalence of the text which can be a measurement the text is good or not. From that the researcher figures out that the translation is equivalence because at least the equivalence data has more a half or 50% from the entirely texts. From the table 4.2 it can be looked the averages and percentages the category of translation. Here, from the entirely 702 data there are 642 data or about 91,45% which means the translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* and its translation into Indonesian is excellent So that, from the table, data analysis and account process it can be concluded that the translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* from source language into target language is equivalence and it belongs to almost perfect which has grade A.

5. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, table and the discussion finding in chapter IV the problem statements can be answered and it can be concluded that:

Firstly, from the entirely of 702 data, there are 109 data or 15,53% belong to addition strategy which containing 87 data or 12,39% of word, 18 data or 2,56% of phrase, 4 data or 0,57% of clause and 0 data or 0% of sentence. Meanwhile in the second strategy which is known as deletion strategy the researcher finds 114 data or 16,24% concludes of 97

data or 13,81% of word, 16 data or 2,28% of phrase, a datum or 0,14% of clause and there is 0 data or 0% of sentence. The last strategy which is called as shift strategy consists 419 data or 59,69% belong to 165 data or 23,50% of word, 180 data or 25,64% of phrase, 31 data or 4,415% of clause and 43 data or 6,125% of sentence. From the analysis the writer concludes that it can be more than one strategy in the sentence which used by the translator to achieve the equivalence in the translation of *The Hunger Games* novel that concludes word, phrase, clause and even sentence.

Secondly, the dominant strategy used by the translator is shift strategy which has 419 data or 59,69% from the total data consists of word, phrase, clause and sentence.

The last, from the entirely 702 data there are 642 data or 91,45% belong to equivalence 60 data or 8,55% belong to non—equivalence. As a result, the translation of the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* into Indonesian is equivalence which categorized as excellent with grade A.

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