

**FOOD AND BEVERAGE NAMING TRANSLATION AS FOUND IN J.D**

**ROBB'S *IN DEATH* SERIES**

**THESIS**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



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*Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh*

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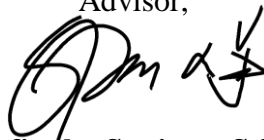
has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for your attention

*Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh*

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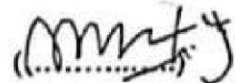
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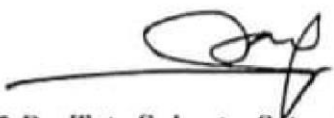
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. Her beloved parents
2. Her lectures
3. Her family
4. Her best friends
5. Her Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
6. English Letters Department
7. Beyond class
8. Herself

## MOTTO

*“Jarrib wa laahidzh takun a ‘arifan”*

(try and pay attention, surely you will be the one who knows)

*“Man shobaro dzhofiro”*

(whoever is patient, then he will be lucky)

-mahfudzot-

## **PRONOUNCEMENT**

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Food and Beverage Naming Translation as Found in Robb's In Death Series* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, December 19<sup>th</sup> 2022

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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The researcher believe that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

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17. Everyone who has helped in completing this thesis, apologize if the researcher cannot mentioned one by one.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, December 19<sup>th</sup> 2022

The Researcher,

Dinda Sherly Maauliati

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## ABSTRACT

Dinda Sherly Mauliati. 2022. Food and Beverage Naming Translation as Found in J.D Robb's *In Death* Series. English Letters. Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor: SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya, S.S., M.A

Keyword: Food and beverage names, Translation in food, Culture, The forms of dishes names, Food as cultural narrative.

This research entitled *Food and Beverage Naming Translation as Found in J.D Robb's In Death Series*. This research aims to explain the translation of food and beverage naming. This research focuses on finding the food as narrative as found in the novel series by JD Robb. To explain the forms of dishes names as found in the novel series by J.D Robb. To describe translation strategies that translators used to translate food and beverage names as found in the novel series by J.D Robb.

The form of the data is text, and the source of data is the e-book version of playbook. This research uses the theory of Yan Miao (2019) to find out the translation forms of the dishes' names and the translation strategies that the translator used to translate food and beverage names. To explain food as a narrative, this research uses the theory of Kim Salmons (2017). This research uses qualitative methods to analyze the data by reading English and Indonesian versions of the novel series. For collecting the data, the researcher used collecting or examining data as the method, the data that was collected then sought the forms of the dishes' names and the translation strategies that are dominant in translating food and beverage names. Afterward, the researcher categorizes the food as a cultural narrative in Robb's *In Death* series. And then, for analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory of Spradley (1979), which are domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and cultural theme. To validate the data, the researcher used the theory of Guba (1981); there are four criteria: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

The results of this research the researcher categorize food as a cultural narrative; there are seven categories those are food as plot, food as character, food as metaphor, food as concealment, food as frame, food as measure, food as setting. The most dominant food as a cultural narrative is food as a character. Because known characters are the essential part of the novel; they build a story in the novel, and the food and beverage show how the personality, identity, and also mood of the characters. The researcher also found that they are four forms of dishes names. It consists of 4 data names after lucky name, 8 data name after cooking methods, 28 data name after special flavor, and 40 data name after national characters. Name after national characters is the dominant form of dish names that the translator uses. It aims to show that the food contained in the novel has very strong national characters, and the translator maintained the main message from the source novel to introduce the local food. For translation strategy, the researcher found two translation strategies used by the translator to translate food and beverage names. It consists of 55 data foreignization and 25 data domestication. The dominant translation strategy is foreignization because the most dominant form of the dishes' name is name after national characters; the translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language so as not to decay the cultural values contained in the food.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ST : Source Text  
TT : Target Text  
SL : Source Language  
TL : Target Language  
NALN : Name after lucky name.  
NACM : Name after cooking methods.  
NASF : Name after special flavor.  
NANC : Name after national characters.  
FAP : Food and beverage as plot.  
FACha : Food and beverage as characters.  
FAMet : Food and beverage as Metaphors.  
FACon : Food and beverage as concealment.  
FAF : Food and beverage as Frame.  
FAMea : Food and beverage as Measure.  
FAS : Food and beverage as setting  
F : Foreignization  
D : Domestication

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **A. Background of Study**

Food and beverage are one of the primary needs of every human being; nevertheless, each country has its unique food and beverage, or it might be stated that food and beverage are country culture. According to Newmark (1988), “Food is for many the most sensitive and important expression of national culture; food terms are subject to the widest variety of translation procedures.” Translating food and beverage names are challenging for translators because they have to be expert in every culture, both the source text and the target text. It can be concluded that the more different culture is, the more difficult for translators to convey messages into the target language. Translators have to mediate different cultural contexts and cultural sub-competence. They also have to emphasize the importance of fully understanding the cultural terms and principles of both the source and target languages.

In translating the food and beverage names, translators must consider several aspects, and one of the aspects is the cultural association contained in the food and beverage names. It means the translators must be able to be experts in translation skills when translating the food and beverage names by looking at the form of the dishes’ names. Yan Miao (2019) states, “Translators should be aware of certain emphasis in dish names so that foreign visitors can not only learn the cuisine but also understand their special connotation to the greatest extent possible.” In this case, the researcher used a

theory from Yan Miao to find the appropriate forms of the dishes' names in translating the food and beverage names. Yan Miao (2019) states that the form of dishes names is divided into four. Those are (1) name after lucky name, (2) name after cooking methods, (3) name after special flavor, and (4) name after national characters. The translators must master certain cultures, both source and target text, in translating food and beverage names to the reader. According to different food and beverage names, translators should understand particular emphases in food and beverage naming so that the reader can not only know the food but also understand the cultural context as much as possible.

One of the forms of dishes name based on Yan Miao is name after national characters. For the example is taken from source:

Source Text (SL) : “炒面”

Target Language (TL): Chow Mein

As an example above, the Source language is “炒面,” and it is translated to be Chow Mein. In this case, the translator used name after national characters as one of the forms of dishes names. According to Yan Miao (2019), name after national characters means that translators should adopt a transliteration strategy and show the local characters of the target language from the perspective of cross-cultural communication. As an example, the translator used a transliteration strategy to translate “炒面” to Chow Mein.

Another example:

In the form of dishes name, Name after special flavor is when the translators translate the food and beverage names based on the original material or the flavor of the food and beverage itself.

ST: 鱼香肉丝

Target Text (TT: fried pork with garlic sauce or stir-fried pork shred in garlic sauce

As an example above, the Source language is “鱼香肉丝” which refers to a dish made similar flavor as fishes by matching the changeless raw materials. Therefore, the name of this dish should not be translated into fish-flavor shred-deed pork but fried pork with garlic sauce or stir-fried pork shred in garlic sauce.

In translating food and beverage, the translator also needs a translation strategy to produce an acceptable translation in the target language. According to Yan Miao, translators should combine the “cultural turn” theory with the background of foreign culture ‘going out’. Translation strategies are divided into two those are (1) Application of domestication strategy and (2) Application of Foreignization Strategy. In translating food and beverage, the translator must pay attention to the cultural context contained in the food and beverage and then consider whether the translator wants to be translated close to the source language culture or the target language culture.

For example, it is taken from the source.

ST: 舌尖上的中国



### TT: A Bite of China

As an example above, the Source Language is “舌尖上的中国,” and it is translated to be A Bite of China. In this case, the translator adopts the domestication strategy. This translation example not only retains the semantics forms of the source language but also helps the target language readers to understand what the source language wants to express deeply.

Nowadays, readers can find various translations of food and beverage names, one of which can be found in the narrative. According to Meredith E.Abarca & Joshua R.colby (2016), “Food narrative became the process of decoding the memories-sensory, cognitive, habitual, performative-that food creates.” When food and beverage are narrated, it is defined not only from the social and cultural perspectives but also from the stories about the food and beverage. Based on Kim Salmons (2017), food and beverage as a cultural narrative are divided into seven. Those are (1) Food as plot. (2) Food as characters. (3) Food as metaphor. (4) Food as concealment. (5) Food as frame. (6) Food as measure. (7) Food as setting.

For example is taken from the source:

#### Rice - Food as character

As an example above, the food rice takes a role as a character. It is narrated in the novel *Almayer's folly*: Almayer is also given a 'cracked glass tumbler and a tin spoon. He then attacked his rice greedily, but after a few mouthfuls, he paused, spoon in hand, and looked at his daughter curiously. The rice act as a character because it can be shown how Almayer eats his rice -' greedily'- emphasizing his agitated mood.

Besides a novel, the reader can find the translation of food and beverage names, such as on a website about food and restaurant menus. In this research, the researcher focuses on using a novel series to find data containing the food and beverage names found in the dialogues and narration in the novel. The researcher uses three novel series in this research. The novel series written by J.D Robb is entitled *Glory in Death*, *Survivor in Death*, and *Vision in Death*. Those novels tell the story of a detective who is trying to solve the mystery of death in her city.

In this research, the researcher is interested in choosing this novel series as an object because the researcher can find a lot of food and beverage names. The researcher is also interested in describing what forms of the dishes' names and strategies are used to translate the food and beverage names, also how food and beverage have an important meaning in this novel.

There were several previous studies of this research on the same topic. Jenny Nyren (2013) analyzes the different solutions when translating cultural references. This study uses strategies such as Ingo's Complementary addition, Vinay and Darbelnet's equivalence and adaptation, and Newmark's transference. This study found that the most common strategy used was transference. Meanwhile, Paiman M.A Salih (2018) reduces cross-cultural barriers by translating recipes for well-known Arabic dishes and lesser-known dishes representing values, customs, and traditions important to the Arabic language and culture. This study adopted terminology from Venuti's dichotomy in translation, foreignization, and domestication. In this research, this study found that the strategy that was widely used was domesticated.

On the other hand, Tang Yingmin and Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini (2021) this research focus on figuring out what procedures were used to translate the culture-specific items on the Chinese menu into English. In this study, this study found that transference and descriptive equivalence are the most frequent strategies. Koliswa Moropa (2018) analyzes the strategies used to describe indigenous Xhosa food in translated folk narratives and extracts from autobiographies/biographies of three prominent Xhosa figures, i.e., Magona, Mankazana, and Mandela. This study found that the main strategies that the translator used in translating indigenous food words and expressions were cultural borrowing and paraphrasing.

The previous study above discusses translation strategies for food names and the novel series. However, the difference with the researchers' study is the study's object and focus. The researcher will focus on the food and beverage names form of the dish name and strategies and examine the food and beverage name play an important part in the novel series by J.D Robb. Using this research, the researcher wants to strengthen previous research using a new focus and object.

One of the food and beverage names found in the novel series by J.D Robb categorized as food as characters, and it has the following description

For example:

Datum: 06/FACha/NALN/D

ST: Bubble water

TT: Air bersoda

For the example above, the beverage act as a character. In the novel series narrated that the character named Mavis orders bubble water. She has to treat her throat for the next show. In this case, the drink shows one of the murder witness' profession as a singer. The form of the dish's name is name after lucky name. In this case, the translator translated bubble water to be *air bersoda*, rather than translate in literal translation; the translator translated according to the deep cultural meaning of the bubble because if it is translated to literal translation to be air gelembung. The name of the beverage bubble water is translated using the domestication strategy because the translator helps the target language readers to understand what the source language wants to express the meaning of bubble water deeply.

Another example:

One of the food and beverage names found in the novel series by J.D Robb categorized as food as setting, and it has the following description

Datum: 08/FAS/NACM/F

SS: Toasted Bagel

TT: Bagel panggang

For the example above, the food of toasted bagel takes a role as food as setting of time. In the novel series by J.D Robb, it is told that a character named Roarke orders toasted bagel, and the toasted bread is identical to the breakfast menu, so the toasted bagel shows the setting time that is morning. For the form of the dish's name, the translator used name

after cooking methods to translate toasted bagel to *bagel panggang*. In this case, the translator used cooking methods that used to cook the bagel that was toasted, which translated to Indonesian to be panggang. The name of the food toasted bagel is translated using Foreignization because the translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the translation of English food and beverage names into Indonesian food and beverage names as found in the novel series by J.D Robb. The titles of the novel series are (1) *Glory in death*, published in 2008 and translated by Marina Suksmono, (2) *Survivor in death*, published in 2014 and translated by Shandy Tan, (3) *Visions in death*, published in 2013 translated by Ambhita Dhyaningrum. All novels have been published by Gramedia Pustaka.

The researcher used the theory of Yan Miao to analyze the translation forms and strategies used to translate food and beverage names as found in the novel series by J.D Robb. The researcher also used the theory of Kim Salmons to analyze the food narrative in the novel series By J.D Robb.

## **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the explanation, the researcher formulated this research on three problem statements, there are:

1. What are food categories as a cultural narrative found in J.D Robb's *In Death* series?

2. What are the forms of the dishes' names as found in J.D Robb's *In Death* series?
3. What strategies are used to translate food and beverage names into Indonesian food and beverage names, as found in J.D Robb's *In Death* series?

#### **D. Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problem statement, the researcher formulates two research objectives in this study. There are:

1. To explain the food category as a cultural narrative is found in JD Robb's *In Death* series.
2. To explain the forms of the dishes and the dominant forms of the dishes, as found in Robb's *In Death* series.
3. To explain the translation strategy and the dominant strategies used to translate food and beverage names into Indonesian food and beverage names as found in Robb's *In Death* series.

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

Based on the explanation. This study expects to give the benefits. The benefits can be stated as follows:

1. Translator

The findings in this research are expected to be used as a translator's reference in translating the food names in menu and literary work such as a novel.

## 2. Student of English letters

The researcher expects that this research can be an input for students' English letters, motivate the students to learn translation, and be useful for students to analyze the food and beverage names in translation.

## 3. For the other researcher

The findings of this research are expected to attract the interest of other researchers to develop their research in the translation of food and beverage names. In addition, it is hoped that this research will be a useful reference for other researchers.

# **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

## 1. Food and beverage names

Food and beverage are the one of primary needs for every human being; nevertheless, each country has its own unique food and beverage, or it might be stated that food and beverage are country culture.

## 2. Translation in food

Desjardins et al., (2015) states that 'translation in food contexts is primarily about getting access to information, but it is also about sharing and disseminating that information and as result, contributing to larger discourse that creates identities.'

## 3. Culture

Culture is a particular group of people's characteristics and cultures. Including language, religion, food, social habits, music and arts.

#### 4. The form of dishes names

Yan Miao (2019), “Translators should be aware of certain emphasis in dish names so that foreign visitors can not only learn the cuisine but also understand their special connotation to the greatest extent possible”.

#### 5. Translation strategies

Based on Yan Miao translation strategies is the translators should combine the “cultural turn” theory with the background of foreign culture ‘going out’.

#### 6. Food as cultural narrative

Meredith E.Abarca & joshua R.colby (2016:7) “Food narative became the process of decoding the memories-sensory, cognitive, habitual, performative-that food creates”.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Background**

##### **1. Food and Beverage Names Translation**

Culinary or food is the primary need of human existence. However, each country has its own unique food, and this situation can be stated as a country's culture. Nowadays, everybody can easily find another country's food and beverage names without visiting that country itself. It will have a huge impact on the translator to translate the food and beverage names into a target language.

In international communication, translation is essential for conveying cultures and languages. Without the translation, the exchange of cultures' growth would not have been the same as today. The translator, as an active role player, is regarded as the intermediary between the source text and the target text. According to Desjardins et al. (2015), 'translation in food contexts is primarily about getting access to information, but it is also about sharing and disseminating that information and, as a result, contributing to a larger discourse that creates identities. As a result, translation is important in all aspects of food study: it is important in the production, transformation, distribution, labeling, and marketing of food.' Translating food and beverage names is a challenge for translators because translators have to master in every culture both the source text and the target text. It can be concluded that the more the culture is different, the

more difficult it is for the translator to convey messages in the target language.

Every country has a different culture and different language. The different languages can cause a problem in translating the food names. It can happen because there are no appropriate words in the target language to express the food. Examples of unique food Indonesian names are *soto*, *gado-gado*, *pecel*, Etc. No one of the names of western food is suitable for that. This case is the same as mentioned in the journal "Translation And Dissemination of Chinese Dietary Culture with the Belt and Road Initiative by Yan Miao," Cultural discount is the value discount phenomenon of cultural products for cultural differences in international trade" (He Jianping & Zhao Yigang, 2007, pp 340). Every country has its cultural products and cultural structure, like Western and Indonesia. Therefore, this is very difficult for translators to translate a cultural product of western food into Indonesian food. This situation is one of a problem in translating the food names because of cultural differences.

## **2. The Forms of Dishes Name in Food and Beverage Names Translation**

The cultures of western and Indonesia are totally different. When translating food and beverage names to Indonesia, the translators must be an expert in certain translation skill, and this is stated by Yan Miao (2019), "Translators should be aware of certain emphasis in dish names so that foreign visitors can not only learn the cuisine but also understand their special connotation to the greatest extent possible." In this research, the theory of Yan Miao is used to analyze the forms of dishes name they are.

a. Name after lucky name

Translators translate the food and beverage name in perspective of their cultural context. Hence, westerners are aware in cultural significance of food and beverage. The translator must be able to indicate the main materials used for the food and beverage and pay attention to the meaning of the original text.

For example is taken from the source:

Source Text (ST) : “红烧狮子头”,

Target Text (TT) : round and solid meatballs

From the example above, “红烧狮子头” is translated to be round and solid meatballs. Suppose the translator translate literally “红烧狮子头” as lion’s head. In that case, it is impossible to eat the lion’s head, and the translator translates the quote from the majestic head of a lion to a metaphor for round and solid meatballs.

b. Name after cooking methods

Yan Miao 2019 states that “As one of the most core elements of dietary culture, the translation and expression about cooking methods could help Westerners understand the Chinese dishes easily.” It can be concluded that the translator translates the food and beverage names according to the cooking process. This is the most fundamental part of culinary culture, which maybe can make it easier for Westerners to understand the food and beverage names.

For example is taken from the source:

ST: “煸牛肉丝”

TT: Sauted beef shreds

From the example above, “煸牛肉丝” translated to be Sauted beef shreds. In this case, the translator shows the cooking methods of how the beef is cooked, that is, “saut.” saut is the cooking method when foods are fried quickly in a pan with a small amount of hot butter or other fat.

c. Name after special flavors

In terms of the translation of dishes named special flavor, the translator shows not only the original materials but also its flavor characters in translation as far as possible (Yan Miao, 2019). So it can be concluded that in translating the food and beverage names, the translators can show the original materials or the flavor characters in food and beverage.

For example is taken from the source:

ST: “糖醋排骨”

TT: fried pork chop in sweet-sour sauce.

From the example above, “糖醋排骨” translated to be fried pork chop in the sweet-sour sauce. In this case, the translator shows the taste of the foods that are sweet-sour.

Another example:

ST: 鱼香肉丝

TT: fried pork with garlic sauce or stir-fried pork shred in garlic sauce

As an example above, the Source language is “鱼香肉丝” which refers to a dish made similar flavor as fishes by matching the changeless raw materials. Therefore, the name of this dish should not be translated into fish-flavor shred-deed pork but fried pork with garlic sauce or stir-fried pork shredded in garlic sauce.

d. Name after national characters

In this form, the translators must adopt a transliteration strategy or show a local character of the target language from the perspective of cross-cultural communication to translate food and beverage names. So the words or phrases in these dishes can be transliterated directly, helping foreign guests understand those dishes and retaining the cultural connotation.

For example is taken from the source:

ST: “炒面”

TT: Chow Mein

From the example above, translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate “炒面” to be Chow Mein the translator show the local characters of the target language to help the reader to understand the foods.

Another example:

ST: “馄饨”

TT: Won Ton

From the example above, the translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate “馄饨” to be Won Ton. In this case the translator show the local characters of the target language and maintaining the cultural connotation of Chinese traditional dish culture.

### **3. Food as Cultural Narrative**

According to Rodearta Purba (2017:29), A narrative is some kind of retelling, often in words (though it is possible to mime a story), of something that happened (a story). The narrative is not the story itself but rather the telling of the story, which is why it is often used in phrases such as written narrative, oral narrative, Etc. Narratives as an analytical device allow for investigating those essential cultural elements that structure our world views and outlook on current and past events (A. Arnold, 2018). So it can be concluded that narrative is one of the literary works that can be reality or imagination written and have specific frameworks such as theme, plot, characters, setting, plot, and point of view that can be tools of analysis.

Narrative theory with a structuralist background works well within cultural sociology, for it assures cultural autonomy in its analytic sense. A structuralist approach highlights the relationships between narrative elements (characters, plot, moral evaluation) in formal models, thus

allowing for an application across cases without losing sight of each case's particularities (Alexander and Smith 2003 in A. Arnold 2018).

Food and beverage can be used as a medium for carrying a message about identity, ethnicity, religion, role, status, and gender. Food and beverage are also symbols of cultural strength in a country. Food narrative became the process of decoding the memories-sensory, cognitive, habitual, performative-that food creates (Meredith E.Abarca & Joshua R.colby, 2016, p. 7). When food is narrated, food is not only defined as our social and cultural subjective but also the stories that tell about the food. According to Kim Salmons (2017), foods as cultural narrative are defined into seven:

a. Food as plot

Food can establish a structure for the narrative present and offer stability to the plot, and food also can be crucial to the narrative's function in the plot's movement.

For example, is taken from the source:

A meal of rice and fish - plot

As an example above, the food, rice, and fish take a role as plot, because food establishes structure by returning Almayer to the narrative present and offering stability to a plot in which the main protagonist is prone to fantasy and dreaming, the narrative shift from these fantasies to the reality. It is narrated, despite this, Almayer's return to the distasteful reality of his old house and a meal of rice and

fish does not prevent Almayer from dreaming of a new life in Europe, clinging on to the hopes he has invested in Dain.

b. Food as characters

Food can act as the benchmark to quantify the characters' integrity. The eating habit of characters can determine their mood of characters and the personality of the characters based on the context.

For example, is taken from the source:

Rice - Food as character

As an example above, the food rice takes a role as a character. It is narrated in the novel *Almayer's folly*: Almayer is also given a 'cracked glass tumbler and a tin spoon. He then attacked his rice greedily, but after a few mouthfuls, he paused, spoon in hand, and looked at his daughter curiously. The rice act as a character because it shows how Almayer eats his rice - 'greedily'- emphasizing his agitated mood.

c. Food as metaphors

Food-related metaphors dominate the narrative that surrounds the characters. Food represents power as well as becoming a site of knowledge and a structure for daily routine. Food acts as a reflection of the characters themselves through the food they eat daily.

For example of, is taken from source:

Cake – Food as metaphor

As an example above, the cake is a metaphor for a character named Tamimah. In the novel *Almayer's folly*, Tamimah is a cake seller. Tamimah, as a representation of the poisonous possibilities of her



cakes, is associated with death and infertility, while the 'heavy weight' that 'was crushing her down' is transformed from a tray of cakes to 'the rage of jealousy'.

d. Food as concealment

Food as concealment happens when there is a significant narrative shift from an occidental to an oriental perspective. Food also can be a tool to hide the true motivation of the characters.

An example is taken from the source:

Trepang and birds nest – food as concealment

As an example above, trepang and birds nest act as concealment of characters named Dain Maroola in the novel *Almayer's folly*. Dain Maroola uses the cover of food to hide his true motivations, arriving in Sambir under the guise of 'wanting to collect trepang and birds' nests.'

e. Food as frame

Food can convey the purpose of the narrative as a frame inside which the 'social,' 'political,' and 'family problems' occur to the characters based on contextualization.

For example, is taken from the source:

Food – food as frame

The use of food as a frame to deliver poison secures its purpose in the narrative as a frame inside which the 'social, political' and 'family problems' of Sambir society are played out. The trade of food allows Dain to move between the various races and factions in Sambir in an

attempt to buy gunpowder to fight against the Dutch in the Acheen War.

Another example:

Rice and coffee— food as frame

As an example above, rice act as a frame. It is narrated in the novel *Almayer's folly*: To protect himself, 'the faithful Sumatrese Ali cooked [Almayer's] rice and made his coffee, for he dared not trust anyone else, and least of all his wife.' The use of food as a means to deliver poison secures its purpose in the narrative as a frame inside which the 'social, political and 'family problems' of Sambir society are played out.

f. Food as measure

Food in the narrative can act as a measure of human superiority, measure of wealth and also denotes the source of prejudice between the different cultures.

For example, is taken from source:

Banana – food as measure

As an example above, banana act as a measure. It is narrated in the source that: Ordering Ali to 'bring in some bananas,' Almayer picks up the table that he had kicked over two days ago in an fit of anger. Now, instead of taking a chair and sitting under it in the 'civilized' manner, he 'sat on it. He and the monkey 'had their breakfast together; both hungry, eating greedily and showering the skins round them

recklessly, in the trusting silence of perfect friendship.’ In this case, the food becomes a measure of human superiority.

g. Food as setting

Food and beverage can provide or add information setting of the novel, where the food and beverage take place, and can determine the time by looking at context.

For example of, is taken from the source:

Cauliflower cheese over cold meat – food as setting

As an example above, cauliflower cheese over cold meat act as a setting. It is narrated in the source that: Conrad petulantly beats his bandaged fits on his pillow, demanding cauliflower cheese over cold meat for dinner. So, in this case, the food shows a setting of time that is night because the food has been eaten when dinner.

#### **4. Translation Strategies in Food and Beverage Names Translation**

Yan Miao (2019) states, “...the translators should combine the “cultural turn” theory with the background of Chinese culture ‘going out.” Xiong Bing (2014) in Yan Miao (2019,p.341) divided translation strategies into foreignization and domestication strategies. It can be concluded that translation strategy is the decision taken by a translator in determining that the product of the translation is close to the source language or close to the target language.

In the translation strategy Yan Miao (2019) introduced the concepts of foreignization strategy and domestication strategy to find out

how far the translator translates according to the source language culture or the target language culture.

a. Foreignization

Yan Miao (2019) states, “...try best to retain the original artistic conception and resonates with target language readers. According to the core idea of the cultural turn, the translation of the source language is guided by the linguistic habits and cultural traditions of the target language.” So, it can be concluded that foreignization is the strategy whereby the translator retains information from the source language text and introduces foreign cultures to the target language readers.

b. Domestication

According to Yan Miao (2019), “The value of the source language culture should not be imposed on the target language excessively in the process of translation, and the translation should be conformed to English expression habits to avoid the problem of “out of context, and over-literal translation” in translation.” So, it can be concluded that domestication is the strategy whereby the translator translates the text closely to conform to the culture of the target language.

For example, is taken from the source:

ST : 舌尖上的中国

TT : A Bite of China

As an example above, the Source language is “舌尖上的中国,” and it is translated to be A Bite of China. In this case, the translator adopts the domestication strategy. This translation example not only retains the semantics forms of the source language but also helps the target language readers to understand what the source language wants to express deeply.

## **B. Previous Research**

There were several previous studies of this research on the same topic. The first previous study was conducted by Jenny Nyren (2013) conducted research under the title ‘translating American food culture from English to Swedish by taking data from is an *The Omnivore’s Dilemma. A Natural History of Four Meals* (2006), written by Michael Pollan. This study aims to analyze the different solutions used when translating cultural references. The analysis focuses on cultural references. This study uses strategies were Ingo’s Complementary addition Vinay and Darbelnet’s equivalence and adaptation as well as Newmark’s transference. In this research, Jenny Nyerer found that the most common strategy used was transference, which was expected considering that the purpose of the text is to present American food culture and the ambition and aim of the translation was to keep as many cultural references as possible in the target text. The conclusion of this research can be drawn that the purpose of the text and the intended target text reader are the main factors when deciding how to translate cultural references.

The second previous study, Paiman M.A Salih (2018), in his thesis “Translating Arab Cuisine into English: 101 Recipes” by taking data from three cookbooks, the cookbooks are entitled *Bil Hanna Wa Shiffa*, (With Joy and Good Health) 2001; *Maa Osama... Atyab*, ‘With Osama, Food is more Delicious’<sup>1</sup>, 2007; and *Al-Halawiyat Al-Sharqi*, (Sweets of Arabia) 2010. The study aims to attempt to reduce cross-cultural barriers by translating recipes for both well-known Arabic dishes as well as lesser-known dishes that also represent values, customs, and traditions important to the Arabic language and culture. The study adopted terminology from Venuti’s dichotomy in translation, foreignization, and domestication. In this research, Paiman M.A Salih found that results show that out of 101 recipes, 35 are fully domesticated, 15 fully foreignized, 19 partially domesticated and partially foreignized, and 32 foreignized with domesticated translations also provided. The last factor in determining the final version was a process of taste-testing. Each step of the translated recipe carefully “proofed” to ensure the edibility and overall quality of the dishes, showing that anyone who can read English can prepare any of the translated texts even with a humble knowledge of cooking.

Third, Tang Yingmin and Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini (2021), in their journal “Translation Strategies Applied in Culinary Culture-Specific Items,” by taking data from the Chinese menu and its English translation as data and focused on the two phenomena of culinary culture-specific items found in the menu and their translation strategies. The data source of this study is taken from the AH YAT ABALONE seafood restaurant menu

in Ayana Hotel Bali. This study aims to determine the strategies used to translate the culture-specific items in the Chinese menu and its English translation. This research uses descriptive qualitative design. In this study, Tang Yingmin and Ni Luh Nyoman found that the translator, in most cases, has applied transference and descriptive equivalence more than other strategies to cope with the lexical gap. In a dish name translation, the couplet is often used.

Next, Koliswa Moropa (2018) conducted research under the title “Depiction of indigenous food in translated isiXhosa folk narratives and biographies” by taking the data from indigenous Xhosa food in translated folk narratives. The aims of this study is to examine how indigenous Xhosa food has been depicted in the texts mentioned in the introductory paragraph. The focus of this research is the strategies used in describing indigenous Xhosa food in translated folk narratives and in extracts from autobiographies/biographies of three prominent Xhosa figures, i.e., Magona, Mankazana, and Mandela. In this research, Koliswa Moropa found that the translation of culture-specific terms and concepts from South African indigenous languages into English in general has shown that equivalents are not always available. In addressing the problem of non-equivalence, cultural borrowing and paraphrase seem to be the main strategies translators use in translating indigenous food words and expressions.

The last, Putri Mayangsari & Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed., M.Hum (2017) conducted research under the title “An Analysis of Personality

Disorder and Abnormal Sexual Behavior that Lead to Crime in Seduction in Death Novel by JD.Robb” by taking data from novel entitled *Seduction in Death* by J.D Robb. This study aims to learn about the importance of childhood surrounded by a healthy environment and criteria that determine the normality of a person’s personality. The study uses library research as the method and Psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud and Sexual Disorder theory. In this research, Putri Mayangsari & Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed., M.Hum found that a person’s personality has been formed since childhood and influenced by his or her childhood experiences and environment.

By doing this research, the researcher enriches the research in the field of food translation. The distinction between previous research and this research is that the researcher focuses on food and beverage name translation forms and also how the food and beverage name plays an important part in the novel series by taking data from the novel series by JD Robb.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

Based on the research and the theory, researchers use qualitative methods to analyze the data by reading both English and Indonesian versions of novels, collecting food and beverage names, classifying, selecting, and analyzing the data based on the theories of translation strategy, and making it into conclusion.

Based on the characteristic this study categorized as qualitative research, `Bogdan and Biklen (1990) in Ajat Rukajat (2018) define five characteristics of qualitative those are:

"(1) Qualitative research puts the researcher as the key instrument and the natural setting as the direct source of the data. (2) Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is not in the form of numbers but in the form of words or pictures. (3) Qualitative research focuses on the process rather than the final result or product. (4) Qualitative research tends to analyze data inductivity. (5) "Meaning" is essential to the qualitative approach."

This research requires a discussion of the use of form and strategies used by translators in translating food and beverage names contained in the novel series by J.D Robb in death series. This study uses a theory from Yan Miao that discusses the form and strategy used by translators to translate food and beverage names and the relationship between food and beverage names in the story of the novel series *in death*. This study uses

qualitative data because this data is not statistical data. In this study, there are only simple calculations to analyze data and make conclusions.

Thus, researchers collect data related to food and beverage names. Then researchers analyze the translator's form in translating food and beverage names contained in Robb's *in death* series. After that, the researcher looks for the dominant form and strategy used to translate food and beverage names and then analyzes the relationship between food and beverage names in the novel based on food as a cultural narrative.

## **B. Data and Source of Data**

Data is factual information that researchers collect from an observation of an object. According to Gay et al. (2012), “the pieces of information you collected and utilized to investigate the topic, hypotheses and observation are known as data.” The form of the data is text, and the data used in this research are food and beverage names found in the novel series by J.D Robb *in death* series. The series that the translator used are *Glory in death*, *Survivor in death*, and *Visions in death*. The researcher chose these three titles of the series because food and beverage names can be found in the three titles of the novel. The researcher categorizes food as a cultural narrative contained in the novel series *In death*, so the researcher analyzes the form and strategy used by the translator to translate the food and beverage names.

Source data is where factual information was obtained, such as observation, interview, questionnaire, documentation, photographs, recordings, drawings, phone calls, journals, emails, and responses.

According to Gay and Airasian (2000), “many data sources are allowed as long as the data collection method is ethnic, realistic, and adds to a better knowledge of the topic under research.” In this research, the source data are the E-book version of *playbook*. The title of the series is *Glory in death*, published in 1995, *Visions in death*, published in 2004, and *Survivor in death*, published in 2005.

### **C. Data Collection Techniques**

This study aims to solve a problem by analyzing the data that has been obtained. Based on Robert K Yin, in collecting data, the researcher can use various techniques. Those are interviewing, observing, collecting or examining, and feeling. Based on the data collection techniques, researchers used collecting or examining. Collecting describes the act of gathering or accumulating objects (documents, archival records, artifacts, social media, videos, or information) that relate to the topic of the research.

In this research, the data that has been collected then sought what the relationship between food and beverage names contained in the novel. So the researcher analyzes the form and strategies that are dominant in translating food and beverage names.

While using the method of collecting data, the researcher used the following procedure:

1. The research data was collected by reading the novel series *in death* by J.D Robb in the Indonesian version (target text) and English version (source text).

2. The researcher identifies those included in the data. The data is Food and beverage names translation as found in the novel series by J.D Robb's *In Death* series.
3. Then, classify the data based on Kim Salmon (2017) theory about food as a cultural narrative and translation forms by Yan Miao (2019) and translation strategy based on Yan Miao (2019).
4. The last step is coding; the researcher makes the coding for each data and makes a list in the form of a table, consisting of a serial number of data, a form used by the translator in translating food names and food as a cultural narrative.

Example of coding:

01//NANC/FACCha/F

a. 01 : Data Number

b. Translation Form

NALN : Name after lucky name.

NACM : Name after cooking methods.

NASF : Name after special flavor.

NANC : Name after national characters.

c. Food and beverage as narrative

FAP : Food and beverage as plot.

FACCha : Food and beverage as characters.

FAMet : Food and beverage as Metaphors.

FACon : Food and beverage as concealment.

FAF : Food and beverage as Frame.

FAMea : Food and beverage as Measure.

FAS : Food and beverage as setting

d. Translation Strategies

F : Foreignization

D : Domestication

## **D. Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis is a method of reviewing, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the purpose of finding valuable knowledge, informing the conclusion, and supporting decision-making. In the data analysis process, researchers collect and convert raw data into useful information to answer research questions. According to Spradley (1979), there are four stages of qualitative research. The stage is domain, taxonomy, component, and cultural theme.

### **1. Domain Analysis**

The first order in the ethnographic analysis is domain analysis. Domain analysis is used to distinguish between data and non-data that are irrelevant to the research. At this stage, the researcher collects the data in the form of food and beverage names contained in the novel series that has been chosen.

### **2. Taxonomy Analysis**

Taxonomy Analysis is an analysis of all data collected based on the domain that has been determined. At this stage, the researcher must understand the domain in depth and divide it into sub-domains. In this research, the researchers analyzed the categorization of food and

beverage narrative using the theory of Kim salmons, and the researcher also analyzed the form of dishes name and translation strategy used by translators in translating food and beverage name in the novel series by J.D Robb in death series using the theory of Yan Miao. Then the researchers classified the data and applied the data coding based on food and beverage found in the novel series by JD Robb's *in death* series.

**Tabel 3. 1 Data sample of Category of Food as Cultural Narrative**

No	Food and Beverage		Category of Food as Cultural Narrative						
	Source Text	Target Text	FAP	FACHa	FAMet	FACon	FAF	FAMEa	FAS
1	Soy muffin	Muffin kedelai		√					
2	Candy bar	Coklat batangan		√					
3	Swan-shaped pastry	Pastry berbentuk angsa		√					

**Tabel 3. 2 Data Sample of the Form of Dishes Name**

No	Food and Beverage		Form of Dishes Name			
	Source Text	Target Text	NALN	NASF	NACM	NANC
1	Soy muffin	Muffin kedelai			√	
2	Candy bar	Coklat batangan		√		
3	Swan-shaped pastry	Pastry berbentuk angsa				√

**Tabel 3. 3 Data Sample of Translation Strategy**

No	Food and beverage		Translation strategy	
	Source text	Target text	Foreignization	Domestication
1	Soy muffin	Muffin kedelai	√	
2	Candy bar	Coklat batangan		√
3	Swan-shaped pastry	Pastry berbentuk angsa	√	

### 3. Componential

The continuation of the analysis taxonomy is component analysis. In this stage, the researchers classify food and beverage names based on categorize of food as a cultural narrative, translation form, and translation strategy. After the translator classified the data, the researcher made a table in order to get an easier understanding. At this stage, the researcher makes it easy to identify the dominant form, and the researcher can also determine the cultural theme.

**Tabel 3. 4 Componential**

No	Categories of food and beverage as cultural narrative	Translation Form							
		NALN		NASF		NACM		NANC	
		F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
1	FAP								
2	FAC <sub>Ha</sub>								
3	FAM <sub>et</sub>								
4	FAC <sub>on</sub>								
5	FAF								
6	FAM <sub>ea</sub>								
7	FAS								

#### 4. Cultural Theme

After creating the componential table, the last step is to make a cultural theme. Based on Spradley (1979), a cultural theme is a tacit or explicit principle that recurs in a number of domains and serves as a connection between subsystems of cultural meaning. In this stage, the researcher identifies the dominant that has been found on the componential table and concludes why that strategy is dominant.

### **E. Data Validation Techniques**

Qualitative validity refers to the researcher's use of processes to ensure that the findings are accurate. The concepts "trustworthiness" and "understanding" are frequently employed to describe validity. According to Guba (1981) in Educational Research competencies for analysis and applications by Gay et al., in qualitative research, there are four criteria that appropriate validation technique for this research they are:

#### 1. Credibility

Credibility is how the researcher must assess all the complexities from various studies and solve problems that are not easily explained. In this stage, the researcher collected several previous studies that relate to the research and decided to examine food and beverage names translation forms in a novel series by JD Robbs.

#### 2. Transferability

In this stage, the researcher must include descriptive statements that are relevant to the context. In this stage, the researcher collects detailed data



such as the food and beverage name and the translation. Also, the researcher classified the form used by the translator using Yan Miao's theory.

### 3. Dependability

In this stage, the researcher should address the stability of the data collected. In this stage, the researcher includes the title novel series, and is used to collect the data.

### 4. Confirmability

Neutrality, and objectivity of the data collected. In this stage, the researcher used experts to justify the data collected. The criteria for selecting experts are:

- a. Lecturer majoring in English literature
- b. Mastering in translation form.
- c. Mastering in literature.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### A. Findings

This chapter presents the result of three problems. First, the researcher presents the analysis of food as a cultural narrative in the novel series *In Death* by J.D Robb. They are seven categories of food as cultural narrative applied in this novel, and they are food as plot, food as character, food as metaphor, food as concealment, food as frame, food as measure, food as setting. The second presents the forms of the dishes' names used to translate English food and beverage into Indonesia as found in the novel *In Death* by J.D Robb. The researcher finds out four forms of translating food and beverage names in this novel, and they are: Name after lucky name, name after special flavor, name after cooking methods, and name after national character. The third present translation strategy used to translate English food and beverage names into Indonesia is found in the novel series *In Death* by J.D Robb. The researcher finds two translation strategy food and beverage names in the novel series: Foreignization Strategy and domestication strategy.

This research analyzed data from three English novel series by J.D Robb entitled; *Glory in death*, *survivor in death*, and *visions in death* as source data, and the target data are the translation of those novel series. The data contained the food and beverage names found in the dialogues and narration in the novel.

## 1. The Category of Food and Beverage as Cultural Narrative as Found in Robb's *In Death* Series

In this research, the researcher presents the cultural narrative found in the novel series by JD Robb, which has an impact on how food and beverage have an essential meaning in the novel series by J.D Robbs. The researcher has to analyze what kind of food and beverage narrative the author used in the novel used the theory of Kim salmons. They are seven categories of food and beverage as cultural narrative they are: food as plot, food as character, food as metaphor, food as concealment, food as frame, food as measure, food as setting.

**Tabel 4. 1 Food as Cultural Narrative**

No	Food as Cultural Narrative	Frequency
1	Food as plot	1
2	Food as characters	33
3	Food as metaphor	3
4	Food as concealment	2
5	Food as frame	11
6	Food as measure	3
7	Food as setting	27
	<b>Total</b>	80

### a. Food as plot

Food and beverage can establish the structure of the narrative present and offer to the plot. Food can determine the

function of the narrative in the plot's movement based on the context.

Example:

1) Orange fizzy – food as plot

The beverage act as plot. It is told that Nixie really wanted to drink orange fizzy at midnight because her parents forbade her to drink orange fizzy at midnight. She goes to the kitchen and drinks orange fizzy secretly because of her actions. She is the only one who survived the massacre that occurred in her house. In this case, the beverage makes the plot stable, the main characters are safe from the murder, and the story begins more interesting.

b. Food as characters

Food and beverage can act as characters or personalities of the characters contained in the story and also can determine the mood of the characters based on the contextual.

The following are some examples of food as characters :

1) Tea – Food as characters

Food and beverage can act as characters or personalities of the characters in the novel series, the beverage act as characters because, in the narration, the character named Mirna is sitting on a curved chair while sipping tea with slightly shaking hands. The researcher analyzes the beverage as a character because when she drinks

tea, her hands are shaking, and it shows the condition of the character named Mirna, who feels scared looking at how she drinks tea with shaking hands. Tea can provide a calming effect for those who drink it. Tea contains the compound L-theanine, a chemical known to fight anxiety and relieve stress.

## 2) Candy bar – food as characters

In the novel series, the food candy bar shows Eve's character, who is hardworking. It is narrated in the novel series by J.D Robb how busy she is as a detective who is solving a murder case, and she only eats chocolate bars for her lunch as we know that candy bar is not a meal but just a snack.

## 3) Bubble water – food as characters

In the novel series, the beverage bubble water takes a role as a character because it is told in the novel series by J.D Robb that the character named Mavis, one of the witnesses of the murder, orders bubble water when the detective is integrating her. She told the detective that she had to treat her throat for the next show. In this case, the beverage shows the character's profession as a singer.

## 4) Swan-shaped pastry – food as characters

In the example above, the food swan-shaped pastry takes a role as character. It is narrated in the novel series by J.D

Robb that Eve already knew Roarke's kitchen staff contained artists, and the food swan shaped pastry shows that the one who cooks is a chef who is talented in the arts because he can be made the pastry shaped a swan.

#### 5) Ice-cream sundae – food as characters

In the example above, the beverage Ice-cream sundae takes a role as character. It is narrated in the novel series by J.D Robb that Eve's co-worker named Peabody suggests that Eve be more open to her, but Eve refuses it. Eve says that all issues cannot be discussed from the heart to heart or with sundae ice cream. In this case, the food shows that an ice cream sundae gives a calming feeling, and then ice cream is analogous to being able to make people more open.

#### c. Food as metaphor

Food and beverage can be a metaphor in a story, based on how it dominates the narrative surrounding the character and also make the food or beverage as the identity of the character itself by looking contextual of the novel. It is how some food is always eaten by the characters, and it can be concluded that the food is the identity of the characters.

The following are some explanation of food as metaphor.

#### 1) Coffee – food as metaphor

In the example above, the beverage coffee takes a role as a metaphor. In the novel series, Coffee becomes a metaphor for

a character named Eve. Her busy life as a detective forces her always to be awake, and she makes coffee as a drink that she drinks every day. So coffee becomes the identity of the character named Eve as a detective.

## 2) Bake Cookies – food as metaphor

In the example above, the food cookie takes a role as a metaphor because, in the novel series by J.D Robb, cookies are used as a metaphor for people who have friendly characters in the following dialogue “not our usual run, is it? It’s like stepping into another dimension where people bake cookies and pass them out to strangers on the street”.

## 3) Snail – food as metaphors

In the example above, the snail act as a metaphor in the novel series by J.D Robb because the food is used to illustrate the French people by referring to people who eat snails.

## 4) Candied nuts – food as metaphors

In the example above, candied nuts take a role as metaphors because in the novel series by J.D Robb, candied nuts are identical to characters named Fenney, who always bring candied nuts or candied almonds everywhere in his pocket as coffee is identical to eve, candid nuts also identical with Fenney and both have the same profession as a detective.

#### d. Food as concealment

The food and beverage can act as concealment of the true motivation of the characters based on the context. Food as concealment happens when there is a significant narrative shift from an occidental to an oriental perspective.

The following are some explanation of food as concealment :

##### 1) Lemonade – Food as concealment

In the example above, the beverage lemonade takes a role as concealment. It is narrated in the novel series by J.D Robb that the character named Anna, one of the victim's relatives, serves lemonade in the morning because she really wants to drink it. Mrs. Anna drinks lemonade while being interrogated by a detective about her best friend who died in a murder. In this case, the concealment is where Ms. Anna covered her grief by drinking sour.

##### 2) Brandy – food as concealment

In the example above, the beverage brandy takes a role as concealment. In the story, it's narrated that Roarke, Eve's husband, is a little bit annoyed when his past is questioned by eve, then he chooses to enjoy his brandy and cigarettes, and then he feels relaxed again. In this case, the brandy concealment the mood of the character. When he is



asked, he feels uncomfortable, and he doesn't want to be known, so he drinks brandy to conceal his mood.

e. Food as frame

Food and beverage can act as a frame to convey the purpose of the narrative inside which the 'social,' 'political,' and 'family problems occur to the characters based on contextualization. Food-related in sociological or political.

The following are some explanation of food as frame :

- 1) Succulent grilled lobster, drenched in real, creamy, rich butter – food as frame

In the example above, the food Succulent grilled lobster, drenched in real, creamy, rich butter take a role as a frame because the narration tells that Roarke had dinner with succulent grilled lobster drenched in real, creamy, rich butter, The food shows the character has an upper middle social status can be seen that he can eat lobster dishes which only be consumed by the upper middle class because lobster is one of an expensive food.

- 2) Stuffed shells supreme – food as frame

In the example above, the food stuffed shells supreme take a role as a frame because, in the story, the food shows the luxurious social life of a character named Nadine by orders stuffed shells supreme at one of the nightclubs. Nadine

is one of Eve's friends. Her profession is a journalist who reported the murder news.

3) Cocktail- food as frame

In the example above, the beverage cocktail takes a role as a frame because, in the novel series by J.D Robb, Eve Dallas takes a private plane and drinks cocktails when she must go to some place immediately. So, cocktails represent Eve Dallas's luxurious social life.

4) A bottle of Pouilly-Fuisse – food as frame

In the example above, the beverage a bottle of Pouilly-fuisse takes a role as a frame because in the novel series by J.D Robb, the beverage a bottle of Pouilly fuisse represents Roarke's luxurious social life because it's told in the story when he doesn't like the alcohol that was opened by his assistant he opens new a bottle of Pouilly-fuisse.

5) French champagne – food as frame

In the example above, the beverage takes a role as a frame because, in the story, the food shows the luxurious social life of the character named Roarke. Roarke can drink French champagne at home. Where french champagne is expensive. So the beverage can show how high social status of Roarke.

#### f. Food as Measure

Food and beverage can act as a measure in the narrative. Food can be a measure of human superiority, a measure of the wealth of the characters based on contextualization.

The following are some explanation of food as measure.

##### 1) Soy coffe – food as measure

In the example above, the beverage soy coffee act as a measure. In this case, the food as a measure of the wealth of Roarke in the novel series by J.D Robb tells the life of Roarke is very luxurious, and the vegetable salad is used as a measure of Roarke's wealth because Roarke's wealth is not the same as just buying soy coffe.

##### 2) Veggie hash salad – food as measure

In the example above, veggie hash salad takes a role as a measure. In this case, the food as a measure of Dallas's wealth, in the novel series by J.D Robb tells the life of Roarke, who is very luxurious, and the vegetable salad is used as a measure of Roarke's wealth because Roarke's wealth is not the same as just buying veggie hash salad.

##### 3) Soy fries – food as measure

In the example above, soy fries takes a role as a measure, it is narrated in the novel series by J.D Robb that when eve tasted the food served by Roarke, she said that the food was pretty good, but the soy fries for lunch were better. In this

case, Eve Dallas compares her lunch to the food served by Roarke.

g. Food as Setting

Food and beverage can provide or add information setting of the novel, where the food and beverage taking a place and can determine the time too by looking the contextual.

The following are some explanation of food as setting.

1) Exotics finger foods – food as setting

In the example above, the food exotic finger food takes a role as a setting. In the novel series by J.D Robb, the food shows the setting of the place is a party room, where there are exotics finger foods arranged on a long table.

2) Toasted Bagel – food as setting

For the example above, the food of toasted bagel takes a role as food as the setting of time. In the novel series by J.D Robb, it's told that a character named Roarke orders a toasted bagel, and the toasted bread is identical to the breakfast menu, so the toasted bagel shows the setting time that is morning.

3) Liquor – food as setting

For the example above, liquor shows the setting of the place as a funeral home. In the novel, it is told that liquor is served at the funeral home to comfort the grieving.

#### 4) Sandwich – food as setting

For the example above, the food sandwich takes a role as a setting. In the novel series by J.D Robb, Sandwich gives detailed information about the setting of the place, which is the kitchen where the character named knight was killed in the kitchen while making the sandwich.

#### 5) Cereal – food as setting

For the example above, the food cereal takes a role as a setting. In the novel series by J.D Robb, food shows the setting of time. While Nixie is being interrogation by the detective tells about her family's activities before the murder incident, she says that her family eats cereal in the morning, and her family is happy there are no fights. When they had breakfast, everything went normal.

## **2. Forms of Food and Beverage Names Translation as Found In Robb's *In Death* Series**

In this research, the researcher found 80 data on food and beverage names in the novel series. J.D Robb. Based on Yan Miao (2019), the forms of dishes' names are divided into four, and those are: Name after lucky name, Name after cooking methods, name after special flavor, name after national character.

**Tabel 4. 2 Translation Forms**

No	Translation forms	Frequency
1	Name after lucky name	4
2	Name after cooking methods	8
3	Name after special flavor	28
4	Name after national charcter	40
	Total	80

From 80 data, food and beverage names found *In Death* series by JD Robb, the researcher classified the data based on the forms of the dishes' names translation into: 4 Name after lucky name, 28 Name after special flavour, 8 Name after cooking methods, 40 Name after national characters. It means that the name after national characters is the dominant form used by translators in translating food and beverage names in the novel series by J.D Robb.

a. Name after lucky name

Name after lucky name is a form of the dishes name that the translator used to translate food and beverage names according to their deep cultural meaning, or the translator should focus on the description of the food.

The following are some explanation of name after lucky name:

1) Datum : 52/FAS/NALN

Source Text (ST) : Brown rice

Traget Text (TT) : Beras merah

In datum 52, the food brown rice act as a setting. The food show setting of time. When the victim was autopsied, it was found that the victim had eaten brown rice at 7 p.m. In translating the food translator used form name after lucky name because brown rice to be translated into beras merah, the translator focus translate on the deep cultural meaning of the brown rice than translating it literally; if brown rice is translated literally to be nasi coklat and it is can make the cultural meaning of food not conveyed.

2) Datum : 26/FAS/NALN

ST : Exotics finger foods

TT : Kue kecil nan eksotis

In datum 26, the food act as a setting. The food shows the setting of the place, which is a party room, where there are exotics finger foods arranged on a long table. The translator used the form name after lucky name to translate exotics finger foods to kue kecil nan eksotis. The translator translates finger foods to be kue; instead, the translator translates literary because it is possible to eat fingers; the translator translates according to the deep cultural meaning of finger foods.

3) Datum : 61/FAF/NALN

ST : Real cow

TT : Daging sapi

In datum 61, a real cow takes the role as a frame. The real cow shows the social status of Baxter, who is from the middle class, because it is narrated in the novel that Baxter can only eat real cows at Eve's house. In translating the food, the translator used form name after lucky name to translate real cow to be daging sapi, and the translator translated according to the meaning of real cow instead translate literally became Sapi asli it, makes the reader confuse.

4) Datum : 11/FAS /NALN

ST: Liquor

TL: Minuman berakohol

In datum 11, the beverage liquor takes a role as food as a setting; liquor shows the setting of the place that is the funeral home. In the novel, it is told that liquor is served at the funeral home to comfort the grieving. In translating the beverage, the translator used the form name after lucky name Liquor to be *minuman beralkohol*. The word liquor in the Latin verb liquere means "to be fluid"; instead, the translator translates by the original name the translator translate by describing what liquor is to make the reader understand the cultural connotation of the beverage.

5) Datum : 06/FACha/NALN

ST: Bubble water

TT: Air bersoda



In datum 6, the beverage bubble water takes a role as a character. It is told in the story that the character named Mavis orders bubble water. She has to treat her throat for the next show; in this case, the drink shows the character's profession as a singer. In translating the beverage, the translator used form name after lucky name. The translator translates bubble water to be *air bersoda*, rather than translating in literal translation. The translator translates according to the deep cultural meaning of the bubble because if it is translated in literal translation to be *air gelembung*.

b. Name after cooking methods

Name after cooking methods is a form of the dishes' name used to translate food and beverage names based on how the food is cooked.

The following are some examples of name after cooking methods:

1) Datum : 08/FAS/NACM

ST : Toasted Bagel

TT : Bagel panggang

In datum 08, The food toasted bagel shows the setting of time, Roarke ordered a toasted bagel for breakfast and the toasted bread was identical to the breakfast menu. In translating the food, the translator used the form name after cooking methods because the translator translated the toasted

bagel to be bagel panggang. The translator translated the cooking methods used to cook the bagel that is toasted “panggang.”

2) Datum : 35/FAM/NANC

ST : Fries

TT : Kentang goreng

In datum 35, fries act as a measure. It is narrated that when eve tasted the food served by Roarke, she said that the food was pretty good, but the soy fries for lunch were better than the food served by Roarke. In this case, Eve Dallas compares her lunch to the food served by Roarke. In translating the food, the translator used the form name after cooking methods to translate fries to kentang goreng, and the translator showed the cooking methods of how the potato is cooked.

3) Datum : 34/ FACHa/NACM

ST : Chicken sauteed in wine and rosemary

TT : Ayam goreng yang ditumis dengan anggur dan rosemary.

In datum 34, the food Chicken sauteed in wine and rosemary act as characters. Food provides information that Eve has cooking forms because she can cook chicken sauced in wine and rosemary. The translator used the form name after cooking methods in translating the food. The translator shows how the dish is cooked, that is, stir-fry.

## 4) Datum : 17/FAF /NACM

ST: Grilled lobsters

TT: Lobster panggang

In datum 17, the food Grilled lobster takes a role as food as frame. It shows a luxurious social life because the character named Roarke can eat grilled lobster at home. Furthermore, lobster is one of expensive food. The translator used the form name after cooking methods to translate Grilled lobster to “*lobster panggang*” in this case, the translator used cooking methods used to cook the lobster that is grilled, which translated to Indonesian to be *panggang*.

## 5) Datum : 69/ FAS /NACM

ST: Roasted chicken

TT: Ayam panggang

In datum 69, the food roasted chicken shows the setting of time because it is narrated that Dallas eats grilled chicken at night, so the food is used to add information that Dallas eats chicken at night. In translating the food, the translator used form name after cooking methods to translate roasted chicken to Ayam panggang. The translator showed the cooking methods of the dish.

c. Name after special flavor

In terms of the translation of dishes named special flavor, the translator shows not only the original materials but also its flavor characters in translation as far as possible (Yan Miao, 2019). So it can be concluded that name after special flavor is formed that translators used to translate food and beverage names based on it is flavor or the original materials.

The following are some example of name after special flavor:

1) Datum : 02/ FACha/NASF

ST : Candy bar

TT : Coklat batangan

In datum 02, the food candy bar act as characters in the novel series. The food shows Eve's character, who is hardworking and so busy that she only eats lunch with candy bars. The translator translated candy bar to be coklat batangan. In this case, the translator shows the original materials of the candy bar that is made from chocolate which translate to Indonesia to be coklat.

2) Datum : 80/ FACha/NASF

ST : Cherry fizzy

TT : Minuman bersoda rasa ceri.

In datum 80, the food cherry fizzy act as a character because the food gives information that the character named

Summerset is a good worker because the story told that Summerset could remove cherry fizzy stains on leather jackets. In translating the beverage, the translator used form name after special flavor, and the translator translated the taste of the beverage that is Ceri.

3) Datum : 66/ FAS /NASF

ST : Omelette

TT : Telur dadar

In datum 66, the food omelet act as the setting because omelette shows the setting of time. In the morning, Eve dallas starts the day with an omelette breakfast. In translating the food, the translator used the form name after special flavor to translate omelette to be telur dadar. The translator shows the original materials of making omelette that is made by an egg which translated to Indonesia become *telur*.

4) Datum : 04/FACha /NASF /D

ST: Candied almond

TT: kacang almond manis

In datum 04, the food candied almond act as characters. The food shows that the character named Fenney has relaxed character because he is waiting for Dallas while eating Candied Almonds. The translator used a form name after special flavor because the translator translated candied almond to be "*kacang*

*almond manis*" the translator showed the flavor of candied almond that is sweet, which is translated to Indonesia to be "*manis*."

5) Datum : 24/ FAF/NASF

ST : Succulent grilled lobster, drenched in real, creamy, rich butter.

TT : Lobster panggang berumur mentega asli yang kental dan gurih

In datum 24, the food act as frame. The narration tells that Roarke had dinner with succulent grilled lobster drenched in real, creamy, rich butter. The food shows the social life of the character who is rich. In translating the food, the translator used form name after special flavor. The translator shows not only the original materials but also the flavor of the food, which is creamy, rich butter, which is translated to Indonesian become *mentega asli yang kental dan gurih*.

d. Name after national characters

The most dominant form are found in the novel series by J.D Robbs is Name after national characters. Name after national characters is the form the translator used in translating literally to show the local characters of the food and beverage name. The name of food can be translated directly.

The following are some examples of name after national characters:

1) Datum : 27/NANC/FAF

ST : Whiskey

TT : Wiski Irlandia

In datum 27, the beverage whiskey act as a frame. Whiskey added information on social status, whiskey is an expensive beverage, and Eve will give Feeny whiskey as a gift. The translator used the form name after national characters to translate the beverage because the translator adopted a transliteration strategy to translate the word “Whiskey” the translator showed the local characters. *Whiskey* is a beverage that originated in Irlandia.

2) Datum : 18/ FAF /NANC

ST: French champagne

TT: Sampanye perancis

In datum 18, the beverage French champagne act as a frame because the beverage shows the luxurious social life of the characters, the character named Dallas, who can drink French champagne at home. Where french champagne is expensive, in translating the beverage, the translator used the form name after national characters because the translator translated “French champagne” to be “*sampanye*”

*perancis*” the translator showed the local characters champagne is a kind of beverage from french.

3) Datum : 14/FACon/NANC

ST: Brandy

TT: Brendi

In datum 14, the beverage brandy act as concealment because it is told in the story that Roarke is a little annoyed when his past is questioned by eve, then he chooses to enjoy his brandy and cigarettes. After that, he feels relaxed again. In this case, the brandy concealment the mood of the character. The form that the translator used is name after national character because the translator translated “brandy” to *Brandi*. The translator shows the local characters of the target language.

4) Datum : 62/FAF/NANC

ST: Steak

TT: Steik

In datum 62, the food steak act as a frame because steak shows the social status of Baxter, who is from the middle class because it is narrated that Baxter can only eat steak at Eve’s house. The translator used form name after national characters because the translator translates “steak” to *steik*; the translator shows the target language’s local characters from a cross-cultural perspective.



5) Datum : 63/FAS /NANC

ST: Cereal

TT: Sereal

In datum 63, the food cereal act as a setting. The food shows the setting of time because the story tells that the character named Nixie tells her family activities before the murder incident. Her family eats cereal for breakfast. In translating the food, the translator used the form name after national characters because the translator translated "cereal" to be *sereal*; the translator shows the target language's local characters from a cross-cultural perspective.

### **3. Translation Strategies in Translating Food and Beverage Names as Found in Robb's *In Death* Series.**

In this chapter, the researcher discusses translation strategies in translating food and beverage names in the novel series *In Death* by JD Robb. Based on Yan Miao (2019), translation strategies are divided into two, and those are foreignization and domestication.

**Tabel 4. 3 Translation Strategy**

No	Translation Ideologies	Frequency
1	Foreignization	55
2	Domestication	25
	Total	80

From 80 data, food and beverage names are found *In Death* series by JD Robb, and the researcher classified the data based on the translation Strategy into 58 foreignization and 22 domestications.

#### a. Foreignization

Foreignization is the strategy whereby the translator translates food and beverage names, retaining the original meaning of the source language to the target language, with the purpose of introducing foreign cultures to the target language reader; this will make the target reader easier to understand the local culture that exists in the source language.

The following are some examples of foreignization strategy:

##### 1) Datum : 73/FAS/NANC/F

ST: Sandwich

TT: Sandwich

In datum 73, the food sandwich gives information about the setting of the place, which is the kitchen where the character named knight was killed in the kitchen while making the sandwich, so the food sandwich is included in the category food as a setting. The translator used the form name after national characters because the translator adopted a transliteration strategy to translate the word “sandwich” the translator shows the local characters. The translator used a

Foreignization strategy to introduce the reader to the fact that the sandwich is a unique food of a foreign culture.

2) Datum : 01/FACha/NASF/F

ST: Soy Muffin

TT: Muffin kedelai

In datum 1, the food soy muffin takes a role as a character because, as narrated in the novel, Eve has a hardworking character, which proves she skips her breakfast and only eats soy muffins at 10 a.m. In this data, the translator used the form name after special flavor because the translator translated the original materials that are soy which translated to be kedelai. To maintain the meaning of the source language in the target language, the translator used a foreignization strategy.

3) Datum : 09/NANC/FACon/F

ST: Lemonade

TT: Limun

In datum 9, the beverage lemonade takes a role as concealment. It is told in the story that the character named Anna serves lemonade in the morning because she really wants to drink it. Mrs. Anna drinks lemonade while being interrogated by eve about her best friend who died in a murder. In this case, the concealment is where Ms. Anna covered her grief by drinking sour that is lemonade. The

translator used the form name after national characters to translate lemonade to *limun*. In this case, the translator shows the local characters of the target language. For the strategy, the translator used foreignization because the translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language, so the reader is not confused.

4) Datum : 14/FACon/NANC/F

ST: Brandy

TT: Brendi

In datum 14, the beverage brandy takes a role as concealment in the story; it is narrated that Roarke is annoyed when his past is questioned by eve, then he chooses to enjoy his brandy and cigarettes, and then he relaxes again. In this case, the brandy concealment the mood of the character. In this case, the translator used the name after national characters because the translator translated “brandy” to be *brendi*. The translator shows the local characters of the target language. So for the strategy, the translator used the foreignization strategy because the translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language.

5) Datum : 31/FAS /NACM/F

ST: Rashers of bacon

TT: Irisan bacon asap

In datum 31, rashers of bacon in the food act as a setting because Roarke adds rashers of bacon on French toast for Eve Dallas breakfast. So the food provides the information of the time that is morning. In translating the food, the translator used form name after cooking methods to translate rashers of bacon to be *irirsan daging asap*. The translator shows the cooking methods of how the bacon is cooked by smoked and is translated to be *asap*. The name of food rashers of bacon is translated using a foreignization strategy because the translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language.

#### b. Domestication

Domestication is the strategy whereby the translator translates food and beverage names closely to conform to the target language culture and to avoid cultural conflict in dealing with the problem of naming foods that exist in a cultural context.

The following are some examples of domestication strategy :

##### 1) Datum : 02/FACHa/NASF/D

ST : Candy bar

TT : Coklat batangan

In datum 2, the food shows Eve's character, who is hardworking and so busy that she only eats lunch with chocolate bars, so candy bars include category food as characters. In translating the food, the translator used form

name after special flavor to translate because the translator shows that the candy bar's original materials are *coklat*. The name of the food candy bar is translated using domestication strategy because the translator translates the word "candy," which should be permen, into chocolate because the translator wants to help the target language readers to understand the meaning of candy bar because if it is translated literally, it will become a permen batangan.

2) Datum : 06/FACHa/NALN/D

ST: Bubble water

TT: Air bersoda

In datum 6, the beverage bubble water takes a role as a character in the novel series. It is told that the character named Mavis orders bubble water. She has to treat her throat for the next show; in this case, the beverage shows the character's profession as a singer. So the strategy that the translator used is the domestication strategy because the translator helps the target language readers to understand what the source language wants to express deeply what the meaning of bubble water.

3) Datum : 12/FACHa/NANC/D

ST: Tea

TT: Teh

In datum 12, the beverage tea takes a role as a character in the novel series. In the narration, the character named Mirna sits on a curved chair while sipping tea with slightly shaking hands. In this case, tea adds information that a character named Mirna is scared, and tea brings a sense of calm. The form that the translator used to translate the beverage is form name after national characters because the translator translated the word “tea” to be “teh” to show the target language’s local characters. So, the name of the beverage tea is translated using the domestication strategy. The translator translates it literally because tea is also common in Indonesia, but different pronunciation.

4) Datum : 66/FAS /NASF /D

ST: Omelet

TT: Telur dadar

In datum 66, the omelet shows the setting of time; in the morning Eve Dallas starts the day with an omelet breakfast. The translator used the form name after special flavor to translate the omelet to be telur dadar; the translator showed the original materials for making an omelet that is made of egg which translated to be *telur*. The food omelet is translated using domestication strategy because the translator translates omelet to be telur dadar which is more common in Indonesia.

5) Datum : 15/FAMet/NASF/D

ST: Candied nuts

TT: Kacang berbalut gula

In datum 15, the food candied nuts take a role as a metaphor in the novel series because candied nuts are identical to Fenney, who always carries candied nuts or candied almonds everywhere in his pocket. For translating the food, the translator used the form name after special flavor; the translator showed the original materials of the candied, that is, sugar which translated to be *gula*. The name of food candied nuts is translated using the domestication strategy because the translator helps the target language readers to understand what the source language wants to express the meaning of candied nuts deeply.

## **B. Discussion**

This sub-chapter discusses the result of the research by answering the problem statement in chapter 1. This discussion covers the category of food and beverage as Cultural Narrative found in Robb's *In Death* series, the forms of the dishes' names used by translator in translating food and beverage names, and the particular dominant translation strategy in translating food and beverage names as found in Robb's *In Death* series.



**Tabel 4. 4 Componential**

No	Categories of food and beverage as cultural narrative	The forms of dishes name							
		NALN		NASF		NACM		NANC	
		F	D	F	D	F	D	F	D
1	FAP							1	
2	FACha		1	6	7		3	14	2
3	FAMet			1				1	1
4	FACon							2	
5	FAF			2	1	1		7	
6	FAMea			2				1	
7	FAS		3	4	4	3	2	11	

Based on the research findings, the most dominant food as a cultural narrative is food as character. There are 33 data identified. In the novel series by J.D Robb, food and beverage take a role as characters to show the reader that the food and beverage can show how the personality, identity, and also the mood of the detectives, relatives of victims, the victims, murder witnesses, and suspects in murder cases in the novel series. In this category, the dominant form of dishes name used by translators is name after national character. There are 16 data identified using these forms. That means the translator often used the name after national characters to show that the food contained in the novel has very strong national characters. The translator maintained the main message from the source novel to introduce the local food. The translator often used foreignization as a strategy to retain the meaning of food with very strong national characters. There are 14 data used foreignization, and 2 data used domestication.

The second most used form of the dishes' names in the category food as characters is name after special flavor; there are 13 data identified used this

form, which means the translator also focused on showing the original or flavor of the food and beverage to make it easier the reader to know what food and beverage that ate by the characters in the novels by seeing the original material or flavor. There are 7 data found to use the domestication strategy, and 6 data are found to use foreignization. In this case, the translator can use domestication or foreignization strategy to translate the original material of the food because somehow there is some original material that can not be found in some countries, so it should be translated in foreignization to introduce the reader to the food.

The third is name after cooking methods; there are 3 data. It means the translator wants to show how the food is cooked to help the reader understand the food contained in the novel easily. In this case, the translator used domestication as the strategy to translate because every country has different cooking methods, and the translator wants the reader to clearly understand about food that eating by the characters in the novel series by J.D Robb. All the data found used the domestication strategy. The last is name after lucky name in this form, and the researcher only found 1 data. For the strategy, the translator used the domestication strategy.

The next dominant category of food as a cultural narrative found is food as a setting. There are 27 data identified, the food and beverage can provide or add information setting of the novel, so the reader can understand the place and the time by looking at the food and beverage that is told in the story. In this category, the dominant form of dishes names used by the translator is name after national character; there are 11 data identified used

this form. The translator used name after national characters because the food and beverage contained in the novel are famous around the world, and if the food is translated according to the target culture, it is feared that the food and beverage will not be known or even lose its cultural value. As mentioned above, the most dominant is name after national characters, so all the data that used this form used a foreignization strategy, which means the translator focused on maintaining the meaning of the food.

The second dominant is name after special flavor, there are 8 data identified used this strategy, the translator used this strategy because somehow the original material can show the setting of the novel. In this case the translator used foreignization and domestication as strategy, there are 4 data are identified used foreignization and 4 data are identified used domestication. The third dominant of translation forms is name after cooking methods, there are 5 data, 3 data using foreignization and 2 data using domestication strategy. The last is name after lucky name there are 3 data are identified and all the data using foreignization strategy.

The next dominant category of food as cultural narrative is food as frame; there are 11 data identified used in this category. The food and beverage can act as a frame to convey the purpose of the narrative inside which the 'social,' 'political,' and 'family' problems occur to the characters. In this case, the reader can determine the characters' social status by looking at the food and beverage that eat by the characters. In this category, the dominant form of dishes names used by the translator is name after national character; there are 7 data identified used this form because the social and

political are closely related to the culture, so the translator in translating the food and beverage used transliteration strategy to show the local characters of the food and beverage name. In this case, for all the data, the translator used a foreignization strategy because the translator maintained the main message from the source novel to introduce the local food. The translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language so as not to decay the cultural values contained in the food.

The second dominant is name after special flavor; there are 3 data identified. The food also can represent the characters' social status by seeing the food's original materials or flavor. The researcher found 2 data using foreignization and 1 data using domestication. The last, the researcher only found 1 data used form name after the cooking method and for the strategy using foreignization.

The next dominant of category food as a cultural narrative is food as a metaphor; there are 3 data identified based on how it dominates the story surrounding the characters that can make the food as a metaphor. The reader can make a food or beverage as the identity of the character based on the food that is often eaten by the character. In this category, the researcher found 2 data using form of name after national characters, 1 data using foreignization strategy, 1 data using domestication strategy. The last, the researcher only found 1 data using a form name after special flavor and using a foreignization for the strategy.

The next dominant category of food as cultural narrative is food as a measure; there are 3 data identified. Food and beverage can act as a measure

in the narrative. Food can be a measure of human superiority, a measure of the wealth of the characters based on contextualization. By looking at the food and beverage that the characters eat, the reader can measure the wealth of the characters. In this category, the dominant form used by the translator is name after special flavor; the translator gives details of the food and beverage by its original materials or flavor, there are 2 data identified used this form, and the researcher found 1 data used name after national characters. In maintaining the meaning of the original material and national characters, the translator prefers to use the foreignization strategy as dominant.

The next dominant category of food as cultural narrative is food as concealment. The food and beverage can hide the true motivation of the characters based on the context. In this category, the researcher found 2 data, and the data used name after national characters for the form, as known name after national characters is used when the food and beverage have very strong national characters, and for the strategy, the translator used foreignization strategy for maintaining national characters contained in the food and beverage name.

The last food narrative that the researcher found is food as a plot. The researcher only found one data. Food and beverage can take a role in establishing the structure of the narrative present and offering to plot. The reader can determine the plot by looking at how food can play a role in plot movement. In the category food as plot, the translator only found one data for the form; the translator used the name after national characters because for translating the beverage, the translator showed the local characters of that

beverage. To maintain the meaning, the translator used a foreignization strategy.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

The aim of this research is to find food as a cultural narrative contained in the novel series by J.D Robb. The research also finds out the forms of the dishes' names that the translator used to translate food and beverage names and the translation strategy that the translator used to translate food and beverage names.

Based on the research finding, the researcher concluded as follow:

The analysis shows that the researcher finds seven food as cultural narrative contained in the novel series by JD Robbs they are food as plot 1 data, food as characters 32 data, food as metaphor 4 data, food as concealment 2 data, food as frame 11 data, food as measure 3 data, food as setting 27 data. This research also finds four translation forms used by the translator to translate food and beverage names as found in Robb's *In Death* series name after lucky name 4 data, name after cooking methods 8 data, name after special flavor 28 data, name after national characters 40 data. From the translation strategy, the researcher finds two translation strategies are used by the translator to translate food and beverage names, as found in Robb's *In Death* series, are foreignization 55 data and domestication 25 data.

From the findings, the researcher draws the conclusion that the most dominant category of food as a cultural narrative is food as characters because known characters are the essential part of the novel; they build a story in the novel, and the food and beverage show how the personality,

identity and also the mood of the detectives, relatives of victims, the victims, murder witnesses, and suspects in murder cases in the novel series. In translating the food and beverage in the novel series *In Death* by JD Robb, the researcher finds that the food and beverage naming translation tends to use name after national characters as the forms of dish names. Because the name of the food and beverage contained in the novel have unique and strong national characters. In addition, the translator also finds that the dominant translation strategy is foreignization because the most dominant form of dishes name is name after national characters. The translator maintains the meaning of the source language in the target language so as not to decay the cultural values contained in the food. The translator wants the reader to understand clearly what the characters eat, and by food that the characters eat can determine how the mood, personality, and identity of the detectives, murder witnesses, relatives of victims, the victims and suspects in murder cases in the novel series by translating the food and beverage while maintaining the cultural values contained in the food.

## **B. Suggestions**

The researcher uses the theory of Yan Miao (2019) to analyze the forms of dishes names used by the translator to translate food and beverage names. This theory is only divided into four classifications. Therefore, in the future, another researcher who wants to analyze food and beverage translation forms can use the translation forms theory proposed by another expert, which can be classified in more detail.



The findings of this research show that the forms of dishes names are used by the translator to translate the food and beverage names as found in Robb's *In Death* series is named after national characters. However, this is not necessarily the same if it is applied to another translation. Therefore, it is advisable for the other translator to be able to choose the right translation forms for another translation of food and beverage names.

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# APPENDICES

No	Data Coding	FOOD and Beverage		Translation Form	Translation Strategies	Food Narrative							Explanation
		Source Text	Target Text			plot	characters	metaphors	concealment	frame	Measure	setting	
1.	01/FAC ha/NAS F/F	Soy Muffin	Muffin kedelai	Name after cooking methods	Foreignization		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavour because the translator translate the original materials that is soy which translated to be kedelai</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>Narrated that Eve is someone who has a hardworking character,that proved she skips her breakfast and she only eat soy muffins at 10 a.m</p> <p>The name of the food soy muffin is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>

2.	02/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Candy bar	Coklat batangan	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√							<p>The translator used form name after special flavor because the translator translate candy bar to be <i>coklat batangan</i> the translator show the original materials of the candy bar that is <i>coklat</i>.</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>The food shows Eve's character who is hardworking and so busy that she only eats lunch with chocolate bars.</p> <p>The name of the food candy bar is translated used domestication strategy because the translator translates the word "candy" which should be permen into chocolate because the translator wants to help the target language readers to understand what the meaning of candy bar because if it is translated</p>
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													literally it will become a permen batangan
3.	03/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Swan- shaped pastry	Pastry berbenuk angsa	Name after national characters	Foreigni- zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “pastry” the translator show the local characters, it’s kind of cake from french.</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>It is narrated that Eve already knew Roarke's kitchen staff contained artists. Food shows that the one who cooks is a chef who is talented in the arts.</p> <p>the name of the food swan-shaped pastry is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target</p>

													language.
4.	04/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Candied almond	Kacang almond manis	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor because transalator transle candied almond to be “<i>kacang almond manis</i>”, the translator show the flavor of candied almond that is sweet wich translated to indonesia to be “<i>manis</i>”</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>The food shows that the character named Fenney has a relaxed character because he is waiting for Dallas while eating Candied Almonds.</p> <p>The name of the food candied almond is translated used domestication strategy because the translator help the target language readers to understand what the source language want to</p>



													express deeply.
5.	05/FAM et/NAN C/D	Coffe	Kopi	Name after national charcters	Domesti cation			√					<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate “coffee” to be “<i>kopi</i>” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as metaphors</p> <p>Coffee becomes a metaphors for a character named Eve, her busy life as a detective forces her to always be awake and makes coffee as a drink that she drinks every day.</p> <p>The name of the beverage coffe is translated used domestication strategy the translator translate literal because coffee also common in Indonesia, but different pronunciation.</p>
6.	06/FAC ha/NAL	Bubble water	Air bersoda	Name after lucky	domestic ation		√						The translator used form name after lucky name to

	N/D			name									<p>translate bubble watter to be <i>air bersoda</i>, rather than translate in literal translation the translator translate according to deep cultural meaning of the bubble because if it's translated to literal translation to be air gelembung.</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>The character named Mavis orders bubble water. She has to treat her throat for the next show, in this case the drink shows the character's profession as a singer.</p> <p>The name of beverage bubble watter is translated used domestication strategy because the translator help the target language readers to understand what the source language want to express</p>
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													deeply what the meaning of bubble watter.
7.	07/FAF/ /NASF/ F	Stuffed shells supreme	Kerang isi spesial	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation					√			<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate stuffed shells suprame to be <i>kerang isi spesial</i>, the translator translate suprame to be <i>spesial</i> to show that the taste of the shells is special</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>The food shows the luxurious social life of a character named Nadine by ordering stuffed shells suprame at one of the nightclubs.</p> <p>the name of the Stuffed shells supreme is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>

8.	08/FAS/ NACM/ F	Toasted Bagel	Bagel panggang	Name after cooking methods	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods to translate toasted bagel to be <i>bagel panggang</i> in this case the translator used cooking methods that used to cooked the bagel that is toasted which translated to Indonesian to be panggang</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting of time, Roarke ordered toast begel for breakfast and the toasted bread was identical to the breakfast menu.</p> <p>The name of food toasted bagel is translated used Foreignization because the translator the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
9.	09/FAC on/NAN	Lemonad	Limun	Name after	Foreigni				√				<p>The translator used form name after national</p>

	C/F	e		national characters	zation								<p>characters to translate lemonade to be <i>limun</i>, in this case the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>food as concealment</p> <p>The character named Anna serves lemonade in the morning because she really wants to drink it mrs anna drinks lemonade while being interrogated by eve about her bestfriend who died in a murder . In this case the different as concealment, where Ms. Anna covered her grief by drinking sour.</p> <p>The name of beverage lemonade is translated used Foreignization because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
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10.	10/FAC ha/NAS F/F	Nuts	Kacang	Name after special flavour	Foreigni zation		√							<p>The translator used form name after special flavour because the translator show the original material</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>In the narration, the charcters named Feeney is looking for a bag of nuts in his pocket because he feel little bit anger and want to eat the nut and then he remembers that he is attending a funeral. In this case the food describes the mood of a character who is so annoyed, so he forgets that he is attending a funeral.</p> <p>The name of food toasted bagel is translated used foreignization because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language</p>
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11.	11/FAS/ NALN/ D	Liquor	Minuman beralkohol	Name after national characters	Domesti cation							√	<p>The translator used form name after lucky name to translate Liquor to be <i>minuman beralkohol</i>, the word liquor is the latin verb liquere mean "to be fluid" rather the translator translate by the original name the translator translate by describing what liquor is to make the reader understand the cultural connotation of the beverage.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>Liquor show the setting of the place that is funeral home, in the novel it is told that liquor is served at the funeral home to comfort the grieving.</p> <p>The name of beverage liquor is translated used domestication strategy because the translator help the target language readers</p>
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													to understand what the source language want to express deeply what the meaning of liquor.
12.	12/FAC ha/NAN C/D	Tea	Teh	Name after national charcters	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate the word “tea” to be “teh” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>In the narration the character named Mirna is sitting on a curved chair while sipping tea with slightly shaking hands. In this case, Tea adds information that a character named Mirna is scared and tea brings a sense of calm.</p> <p>The name of the beverage tea is translated used domestication strategy the</p>



													translator translate literal because tea also common in Indonesia, but different pronunciation.
13.	13/FAS/ NASF/D	Icy drink that carried the zing of rum and fruit	Minuman dingin yang terbuat dari rum dan buah-buahan	Name after special flavour	Foreignization							√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavour to translate icy drink that carried the zing of rum and fruit to be <i>minuman dingin yang terbuat dari rum dan buah buahan</i>, the translator describing the original materials of the beverage, which made from rum and fruit</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>In the narrative, Eve is standing among the ripples while sipping Icy drink that carried the zing of rum and fruit. In this case the beverage show setting of place, that is beach which is identical with hot weater.</p> <p>The name of the beverage</p>

													Icy drink that carried the zing of rum and fruit is translated used foreignization because the translator the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language
14.	14/FAC on/NAN C/F	Brandy	Brendi	Name after national charaters	Foreigni zation				√				<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate “brandy” to be <i>brendi</i>. The translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as concealment</p> <p>Roarke is a little annoyed when his past is questioned by eve, then he chooses to enjoy his brandy and cigarettes and then he relaxes again. In this case brandy as concealment the mood of the character.</p> <p>The name of beverage</p>

													brandy is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
15.	15/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Candied nuts	Kacang berbalut gula	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator show the original materials of the candied that is sugar which translated to be <i>gula</i></p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>Candied nuts are identical with fenny who always carry candied nuts or candied almonds everywhere in his pocket.</p> <p>The name of food candied nuts is translated used domestication strategy because the translator help the target language readers to understand what the source language want to express deeply what the</p>

													meaning of candied nuts
16.	16/FAF/ NASF/D	Rare Montana beef	Daging motana mentah	Name after special flavor	Foregniz ation					√			<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate rare montana beef to be <i>daging motana mentah</i>, the translator shown the original material.</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>The food represents a luxurious social life where the characters can eat rare Montana beef at home.</p> <p>The name of food rare montana beef is translated used used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
17.	17/FAF/ NACM/ F	Grilled lobsters	Lobster panggang	Name after cooking methods	Foreigni zation					√			<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods to translate Grilled lobster to be</p>

													<p><i>“lobster panggang”</i> in this case the translator used cooking methods that used to cooked the lobster that is grilled which translated to indonesian to be <i>panggang</i></p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>Shows a luxurious social life because the characters can eat grilled lobster at home.</p> <p>The name of the food Grilled lobsters is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
18.	18/FAF/ NANC/ F	French champagne	Sampanye perancis	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation					√			<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate “Franch champagne” to be <i>“sampanye perancis”</i> the translator show the local</p>

												<p>characters, champagne it's kind of beverage from french.</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>Shows a luxurious social life of the characters, because the character can drink French champagne at home. where the french champagne is expensive</p> <p>The name of the beverage French champagne is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
19.	19/FAS/ NANC/ F	Danish	Danish	Name after natioanl characters	Foreigni zation						√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate danish, the translator show the local</p>

													<p>characters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting of time, because it is narrated that Feeney eats danish in a hurry because he has work in the morning.</p> <p>The name of food danish is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
20.	20/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Vodka	Vodka	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate “vodka” the translator show the local characters of the source language.</p> <p>Food as characters</p>

												<p>this beverage shows a character's condition, he is shaking and feel of fear and need something calming himself so he choose vodka to calm himself.</p> <p>The name of the beverage vodka is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
21.	21/FAF/ NANC/ F	Burbon on the rocks	Bourbon dengan es	Name after national character	Foreigni zation					√		<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate Bourbon.</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>The beverage show the character's luxurious life where he can easily drink burbon on the rocks at</p>



												home.  The name of beverage burbon on the rocks is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
22.	22/FAM ea/NAS F/F	Veggie hash salad	Salad sayuran	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation						√	<p>The translator used form after special flavor to translate veggie has salad to be salad sayuran the translator shown the original material of the salad</p> <p>Food as measure</p> <p>In this case the food as measure wealth of dallas, in the novel told the life of Rroarke who is very luxurious and the vegetable salad is used as a measure of Roarke's wealth because Roarke's wealth is not the same as just buying veggie</p>

													hash salad.  The name of the food veggie hash salad is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
23.	23/FAM ea/NAS F/F	Soy coffe	Kopi kedelai	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation						√		<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate soy coffe to be <i>kopi kedelai</i>, the translator shown the flavor of the coffe that is soy wich translated to be “<i>kedelai</i>”</p> <p>Food as measure</p> <p>In this case the food as measure wealth of dallas, in the novel told the life of Roarke who is very luxurious and the vegetable salad is used as a measure of Roarke's wealth because Roarke's wealth is not the same as just buying soy</p>

													coffe  The name of the beverage soy coffe is translated used used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
24.	24/FAF/ NASF/F	Scculent grilled lobster, drenched in real, creamy, rich butter	Lobster panggang berumur mentega asli yang kental dan gurih	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation					√			The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator not only shown the original materials but also the flavor of the food that creamy, rich butter which is translated to Indonesian become <i>mentega asli yang kental dan gurih</i>  Food as frame  In the narration tells that Roarke had dinner with succulent grilled lobster drenched in real, creamy, rich butter, The food shows the social life of the

												<p>character who is rich.</p> <p>The name of the food          Succulent grilled lobster,          drenched in real, creamy,          rich butter is translated          used foreignization          strategy because the          translator maintaining the          meaning of the source          language in the target          language.</p>
25.	25/FAS/ NANC/ F	Canapes	Canape	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation						√	<p>The translator used form          name after national          characters because          translator adopt          transliteration strategy to          translate canapes, the          translator show the local          characters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting          of the place, which is a          party because in the story          told that canapes are served          for parties.</p>

													The name of the food Canapes is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
26.	26/FAS/ NALN/ D	Exotics finger foods	Kue kecil nan eksotis	Name after lucky name	Domesti cation							√	<p>The translator used form name after lucky name to translate exotics finger foods to be kue kecil nan eksotis, the translator translate finger foods to be kue, instead the translator translate literary and it's possible to eat finger the translator translate according to deep cultural meaning of finger foods.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting of the place that is party room, where there are exotic finger foods arranged on a long table.</p> <p>The name of the food</p>

													exotics finger foods is used domestication strategy because the translator explain the deep meaning of the food.
27.	27/FAF/ NANC/ F	Whiskey	Wiski irlandia	Name after national characters  15	Foreigni zation					√			<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate whiskey to be “<i>wiski</i>” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>Whiskey added information on social status, whiskey is an expensive beverage and Eve will give Feeny whiskey as a gift.</p> <p>The name of the beverage whiskey is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>

28.	28/FAF/ NANC/ F	Cocktail	Koktail	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation					√			<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate cocktail to be “koktail” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>the beverage represent Eve Dallas's luxurious social life because Eve Dallas take a private plane and drink cocktails.</p> <p>The name of the beverage cocktail is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
29.	39/FAC ha/NAS F/F	Wild rice and asparagu s	Taburan nasi serta asparagus	Name after special flavour	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate, Wild rice and asparagus to be <i>taburan nasi serta asparagus</i>, the</p>

												<p>translator show the original materials of the food</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Food provides information that a character named Dallas has cooking forms by cook wild rice and asparagus</p> <p>The name of the food wild rice and asparagus is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
30.	30/FAS/ NACM/ D	French toast	Roti panggang perancis	Name after cooking methods	Domesti cation						√	<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods to translate french toast to be roti panggang perancis, the translator show the cooking methods on how the dish is cooked that is toast which translated to indonesia</p>



												<p>become <i>panggang</i></p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food act as setting of time, because Roarke ordered french toast for Eve Dallas breakfast</p> <p>The name of food french toast is translated used domestication startgy because the translator give an explanation about the food</p>
31.	31/FAS/ NACM/ F	Rashers of bacon	Irisan daging asap	Name after cooking methods	Foreigni zation							√ <p>The translator used form name after cooking methods to translate rashers of bacon to be <i>irirsan daging asap</i> the translator show the cooking methods on how the baccon is cooked by smoked and is translated to be <i>asap</i></p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food act as setting of time, because Roarke add</p>

													<p>rashers of bacon on french toast for Eve Dallas breakfast.</p> <p>The name of food rashers of bacon is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
32.	32/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Soy dog	Soy dog	Name after national character	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “soy dog” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>food adds information that Eve Dallas has a characters easy to feel sorry, it is narrated that Eve feels sorry for her co-worker and buy for her "soy dog" on a</p>

													street vendor cart.  The name of the food soy dog is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
33.	33/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Ice- cream sundae	Es krim sundae	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate Ice-cream sundae to be “<i>ice cream sundae</i>” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>It is narrated that Eve's co-worker named Peabody is suggesting that Eve be more open to her but Eve refuses it, Eve says that all issues cannot be discussed from heart to heart or with sunde ice cream. In this</p>

												<p>case, the food shows ice-cream sunde gives a calming feeling, then ice cream is analogous to being able to make people more open.</p> <p>The name of the beverage ice cream sundae is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
34.	34/FAC ha/NAC M/D	Chicken sauteed in wine and rosemary	Ayam goreng yang ditumis dengan anggur dan rosemary	Name after cooking methods	Domesti cation		√					<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods, the translator show on how the dish is cooked</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Food provides information that the Eve has cooking forms by cooked chicken sauced in wine and rosemary.</p>

													The name of the food chicken sauteed in wine and rosemary is translated used domestication strategy because the translator gives an explanation about the food.
35.	35/FAM ea/NAN C/F	Soy fries	Soy fries	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation						√		<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “soy fries” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as measure</p> <p>It is narrated that when eve tasted the food served by Roarke she said that the food was pretty good, but the soy fries for lunch were better. in this case Eve Dallas compares her lunch to the food that served by Roarke.</p> <p>The name of the food soy</p>

												fries is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
36.	36/FAF/ NANC/ F	A bottle of Pouilly- Fuisse	Pouilly- fuisse	Name after national characater s	Foreigni zation					√		<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “pouilly-fuisse” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>the beverage represent Roarke’s luxurious social life , because when he don’t like the drink he opens new a bottle of pouilly-fuisse</p> <p>The name of the beverage a bottle of pouilly-fuisse is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator</p>

													maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
37.	37/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Veggie juice	Jus sayuran	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters to translate juice to be jus the translator adopt transliteration strategy and show the local characters of the target language from the perspective of cross-cultural communication.</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>The beverage show that the character has a healthy lifestyle by consuming veggie juice.</p> <p>The name of the beverage veggie juice is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target</p>

													language.
38.	38/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Nutribars	Nutribar	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “nutribar” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>food show that the character has a healthy lifestyle by consuming nutribar.</p> <p>The name of the food nutribars is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
39.	39/FAC ha/NAS F/F	No-fat soy chips	Keripik kedelai tanpa lemak	Name after special	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator shown the</p>



				flavor									<p>original material of the chips that is made by soy which translated to be kedelai</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Food illustrate a character named Silk as having a fat body because when he is not doing activities he will eat no-fat soy chips</p> <p>The name of the food no-fat soy chips is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
40.	40/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Salmon thingy	Cemilan salmon	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate salmon thingy to be cemilan salmon, the translator show the original materials of the dish that is made by salmon</p>

													<p>Food as character</p> <p>Added the information that the character named mavis likes to eat during her pregnant, she really likes to eat the salmon thingy that served by Eve Dallas.</p> <p>The name of the food salmon thingy is translated used domestication stratgy because the translator gives an explanation about the food.</p>
41.	41/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Burger	Burger	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “burger” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Burger adds information that Roarke is a person who cares about his wife</p>

													<p>Eve Dallas, he brings burgers and fries to eve's workspace.</p> <p>The name of the food burger is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
42.	42/FAC ha/NAC M/D	Fries	Kentang goreng	Name after cooking methods	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods to translate fries to be kentang goreng, the translator show the cooking methods on how the fries is cooked.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Burger adds information that Roarke is a person who cares about his wife, he brings burgers and fries to eve's workspace.</p> <p>The name food of fries is translated used</p>

													domestication strategy because the translator gives an explanation about the food.
43.	43/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Seafood pasta	Pasta seafood	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the seafood pasta, the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>The food informed that Roarke is such a busy person that he has to eat seafood pasta in his office.</p> <p>The name of the food seafood pasta is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target</p>

													language.
44.	44/FAC ha/NAS F/F	Fruit kabob	Kebab buah	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate fruit kabob to be kebab buah, the translator show the original materials of the kebab that is made bu fruit which translated to be buah</p> <p>Food as characters</p> <p>Shows Eve has doubtful character because at first he wanted to buy a fruit kebab because another character mentioned a different menu, eve changed the menu</p> <p>The name of food fruit kabob is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
45.	45/FAS/	Pork-	Nasi goreng	Name	Domesti							√	The translator used form

	NACM/ D	fried rice		after cooking methods	cation								<p>name after cooking methods, the translator translate the cooking methods, that is fried which Stranslated to be <i>goreng</i></p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting of time, in the novel it is told that the victim ate fried rice 4 hours ago.</p> <p>The name of food pork-fried rice is translated used strategy domestication because the translator just translate the phrase fried rice without translated the word pork because pork is unusual food in Indonesia.</p>
46.	46/FAC ha/NAC M/D	Fried chicken	Ayam goreng	Nmae after cooking methods	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods, the translator translate the cooking methods, that is fried which translated to be</p>

													<p><i>goreng</i></p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Fried chicken describes Peabody feels happy because his stomach is full of fried chicken.</p> <p>The name food of fried chicken is translated used domestication strategy because fried rice is also common food in Indonesia.</p>
47.	47/FAP/ NANC/ F	Orange fizzy	Orange fizzy	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation	√							<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “orange fizzy” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as plot</p> <p>the beverage show the plot. In the novel, it is told that Nixie really wanted to drink orange fizzy at midnight, because her</p>

												<p>parents forbade her to drink orange at midnight, she go to the kitchen and drink orange fizzy secretly because of her actions she is the only one who survived the massacre that occurred in her house. in this case the beverage make the plot stable, in which the main characters are safe from the murder.</p> <p>The name of the beverage orange fizzy is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
48.	48/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Potato crispiess	Keripik kentang	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√					<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator show the original material of the chips that is potato which translated to be kentang</p>



													<p>Food as character</p> <p>In the narration, it is told that Nixie's mother forbade her to eat snacks but her father often secretly gave Nixie and Cloe potato chips. In this case, the food depicts a father figure who really spoils his two children.</p> <p>The name of food potato chips is translated used domestication strategy because potato chips is common food in Indonesia.</p>
49.	49/FAC ha/NAN C/D	Nutribar	Permen nutrisi	Name after national charatcers	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters to translate nutribar to be permen nutrisi, the translator show the local characters of the target language and nutribar same with permen nutrisi</p> <p>Food as characters</p>

												<p>Nutribar added information that Eve Dallas skipped breakfast and lunch so she ate nutribar to fill her stomach. Its describe how busy she is until she forget about her breakfast and lunch.</p> <p>The name of food nutribars is translated used domestication strategy because the translator gives the information about the food that is “permen”</p>
50.	50/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Gyros	Gyro	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√					<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “Gyros” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>The food added information that Peabody is a greedy person he can</p>

												<p>spend a couple of gyros if eve don't want to eat that gyros.</p> <p>The name of the food gyros is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
51.	51/FAS/ NASF/F	White fish	Ikan daging putih	Name after special flavor	foreigniz ation						√	<p>The translator used name after special flavor, the transaltor shown the original materials of the dish that is ikan daging putih</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food show setting of time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had eaten white fish at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of food white fish is translated used foreignization strategy</p>

													because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
52.	52/FAS/ NALN/ D	Brown rice	Beras merah	Name after lucky name	Domesti cation							√	<p>The translator used form name after lucky name to translate brown rice to be beras merah, brown is <i>coklat</i>. rather than translated in literal translation the translator translate according to deep cultural meaning of the brown rice</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food show setting of time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had eaten brown rice at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of food brown rice is translated used domestication strategy because the translator give an explanation about the beverage to convey the</p>

													message.
53.	53/FAS/ NASF/D	Green beans	Kacang hijau	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation							√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator translate show the raw material that is beans and to be translated into kacang</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food show setting of time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had eaten Green beans at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of food green beans is translated used domestication strategy because green beans common food in Indonesia.</p>
54.	54/FAS/ NASF/F	Mixed- grain bred	Roti dari campuran biji-bijian	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator show the raw material of making the bread that is mixed-grain to be translated campuran biji-bijian</p>

													<p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food show setting of time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had eaten Mixed-grain bred at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of food mixed-grain bred is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
55.	55/FAS/ NASF/F	Apple dish wheat and brown sugar topping	Apel dengan toping gandum dan gula merah	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator explain the raw material of the dish that is apple dish wheat and brown sugar topping which translated to be apel dengan topping gandum dan gula merah</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food show setting of</p>

												<p>time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had eaten Apple dish wheat and brown sugar topping at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of food Apple dish wheat and brown sugar topping is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
56.	56/FAS/ NASF/F	White wine	Anggur putih	Name after special flavor	Foreigni zation						√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate the beverage, the translator show the original materials of wine that is made by grape and translated to Indonesia become <i>anggur</i></p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The beverage show setting of time. when the victim</p>

													<p>was autopsied it was found that the victim had drank white wine at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of food white wine is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
57.	57/FAS/ NASF/D	Soy milk	Susu kedelai	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation							√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator show the original materials that is soy which translated to Indonesia become <i>kedelai</i></p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The beverage show setting of time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had drank soy milk at 7 p.m</p> <p>The name of beverage soy milk is translated used domestication strategy</p>



													because the food is common food in Indonesia.
58.	58/FAS/ NANC/ F	Red licorice	Licorice merah	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “licorice” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food show setting of time. when the victim was autopsied it was found that the victim had eaten red licorice at 10 p.m</p> <p>The name of the food red licorice is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
59.	59/FAM	Bake	Cookie	Name	Foreigni			√					The translator used form

	et/NAN C/F	Cookies		after national characters	zation								<p>name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “cookie” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as metaphor</p> <p>Cookies are used as metaphor about people who have friendly characters in the following dialogue "not our usual run, is it? It's like stepping into another dimension where people bake cookies and pass them out to strangers on the street”</p> <p>The name of the food bake cookies is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
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60.	60/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Apple pie	Pai apel	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “pie” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Apple pie describe a character named Nixie who is good at cooking apple pie at a young age</p> <p>The name of the apple pie is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
61.	61/FAF/ NANC/ F	Real cow	Daging sapi	Name after lucky name	Foreigni zation					√			<p>The translator used form name after lucky name to translate real cow to be daging sapi, the translator translate according to the meaning of real cow rather</p>

												<p>translate literary became sapi asli it's make the reader confuse</p> <p>Food as frame</p> <p>Real cow shows the social status of Baxter who is from the middle class because it is narrated that Baxter can only eat real cow at Eve's house.</p> <p>The name food of real cow is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
62.	62/FAF/ NANC/ F	Steak	Steik	Nam e after national characters	Foreigni zation					√		<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate “steak” to be <i>steik</i> the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as frame</p>

													<p>Real cow shows the social status of Baxter who is from the middle class because it is narrated that Baxter can only eat steak at Eve's house.</p> <p>The name of the food steak is translated used foreignization stratgy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
63.	63/FAS/ NANC/ F	Cereal	Sereal	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate “cereal” to be <i>sereal</i> the translator show the local charcters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>food shows the setting of time, because Nixie tell her family activities before the murder incident, her family</p>

													<p>eats cereal in the morning.</p> <p>The name of the food cereal is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
64.	64/NAN C/FAS/F	Asparag us	Asparagus	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “asparagus” the translator show the local charcters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>food shows the setting of time, because nixie tell the activities before the murder incident, she eats Seral in the morning.</p> <p>The name of the food assparagus is translated used foreignization stratgy</p>

													because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
65.	65/FAS/ NANC/ F	Juice	Jus	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate the word “juice” to be “<i>jus</i>” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The beverage shows the setting of time, because Nixie tell her family activities before the murder incident, her family drank juice in the morning.</p> <p>The name of beverage juice is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>

66.	66/FAS/ NASF/D	Omelette	Telur dadar	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation							√	<p>The translator used form name after special flavor to translate omelette to be telur dadar the translator show the original materials of making omelette that is made by egg which translated to indonesia become <i>telur</i></p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>Omelette shows the setting of time, in the morning eve dallas starts the day with an omelette breakfast.</p> <p>The food omelette is translated used domestication strategy because the translator give an explanation about the beverage to convey the message</p>
67.	67/FAS/ NANC/ F	Bacon	Bacon	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to</p>



													<p>translate the word “bacon” the translator show the local charcters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting of time, in the morning eve dallas starts the day with an omelette and bacon for her breakfast.</p> <p>The name of the food bacon is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
68.	68/FAM et/NASF /F	Snail	Keong	Name after special flavour	Foreigni zation			√					<p>The translator used form name after special flavour because the translator show the original materials</p> <p>food as methapor</p> <p>food is used to illustrate the French people by referring to people who eat</p>

													snails.  The name of food snail is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
69.	69/FAS/ NACM/ F	Roasted chicken	Ayam panggang	Name after cooking methods	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after cooking methods to translate roasted chicken to be ayam panggang the translator show the cooking methods of the dish.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>The food shows the setting of time, because it's narated that Dallas eats grilled chicken at night.</p> <p>The name of food roasted chicken is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of</p>

													the source language in the target language.
70.	70/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Whiskey	Wiski	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate “whiskey to be “<i>wiski</i>” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>The beverage shows the mood of the characters that is feel sad and the whiskey is used by the Roarke to throw his sadness away due to remembering his bad childhood</p> <p>The name of the beverage whiskey is translated used foreignization stratgy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>

71.	71/FAS/ NANC/ F	Popcorn	Popocorn	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “popcorn” the translator show the local charcters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>Popcorn describes the setting of a place, that is mini cinema</p> <p>The name of the food popcorn is translated used foreignization stratgy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
72.	72/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Veggie ham on rye	Ham vegetarian dengan gandum hitam	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator show the material of the dish that is <i>Ham vegetarian dengan gandum hitam</i></p>

													<p>Food as charcters</p> <p>The food gives information that the character is a vegetarian by consuming veggie ham</p> <p>The name of food veggie ham on rye is translated used domestication stratgy because the translator give an explanation about the beverage to convey the message.</p>
73.	73/FAS/ NANC/ F	Sandwic h	Sandwich	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “sandwich” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>Sandwich gives information about the setting of the place which is the kitchen where the</p>

												<p>characters named knight was killed in the kitchen while making the sandwich.</p> <p>The name of the food sandwich is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
74.	74/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Brandy	Brendi	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√					<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator translate the word “brandy” the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Brandy described roark who was feeling annoyed and shifted his frustration to a glass of brandy.</p> <p>The name of the beverage</p>

													brandy is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
75.	75/FAS/ NANC/ F	Waffle	Waffle	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation							√	<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “waffle” the translator show the local characters.</p> <p>Food as setting</p> <p>Food shows the setting of time because Eve eats her waffle for breakfast.</p> <p>The name of the food waffle is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>

76.	76/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Low-cal nutridrin k	Minuman nutrisi rendah kalori	Name after national charcters	Foregniz ation		√							<p>The translator used form name after national characters to transalate low-cal nutridrink to be <i>minuman rendah kalori</i>, the translator show the local characters of the target language.</p> <p>Food as charater</p> <p>The baverage added information that a character named Peabody was on a diet therefore he only drank low cal nutridrink</p> <p>The name of beverage Low-cal nutridrink is translated used foreignization stratgy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
77.	77/FAC ha/NAS	Green tea	Teh hijau	Name after special	Foreigni zation		√							<p>The translator used form name after special flavour because the translator show</p>



	F/F			flavour								the original materials of the beverage  Food as character  The beverage shows that the character has a polite nature by offering green tea to Eve.  The name of beverage green tea is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
78.	78/FAS/ NANC/ F	Egg roll	Eggroll	Name after national character	Foreigni zation						√	The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “eggroll” the translator show the local characters.  Food as setting  The food show the setting of time where a character

													<p>is in a hurry and wants to order an eggroll.</p> <p>The name of the food eggroll is translated used foreignization stratgy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.</p>
79.	79/FAC ha/NAN C/F	Veggie lasagna	Lasagna sayuran	Name after national characters	Foreigni zation		√						<p>The translator used form name after national characters because translator adopt transliteration strategy to translate the word “lasagna” the translator show the local charcters.</p> <p>Food as character</p> <p>Giving information that Detective Eve Dallas doesn't like vegetables and veggie lasagna is one way to get vegetables into Eve's body.</p> <p>The name of the food</p>

													veggie lasagna is translated used foreignization strategy because the translator maintaining the meaning of the source language in the target language.
80.	80/FAC ha/NAS F/D	Cherry fizzy	Minuman bersoda rasa ceri	Name after special flavor	Domesti cation		√						<p>The translator used form name after special flavor, the translator translate the taste of the baverage that is ciri</p> <p>Food as charcter</p> <p>Giving information that summerset is a good worker he can remove cherry fizzy stains on leather jackets.</p> <p>The beverage cherry fizzy is translated used domestication strategy because the translator give an explanation about the beverage to convey the message</p>