



FINAL PROJECT

**STRATEGIES OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN
TRANSLATION OF PHRASAL VERBS
IN COLLINS' *THE HUNGER GAMES* AND
THE RESULTED ACCURACY**

Submitted in partial fulfilment
of the requirements for the
degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

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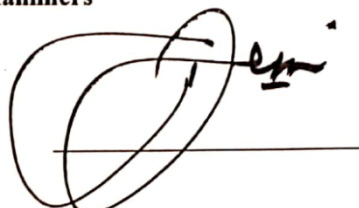
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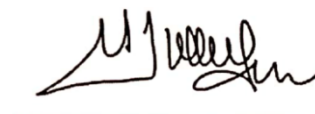
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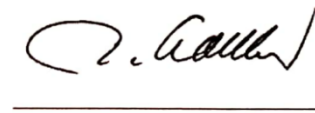
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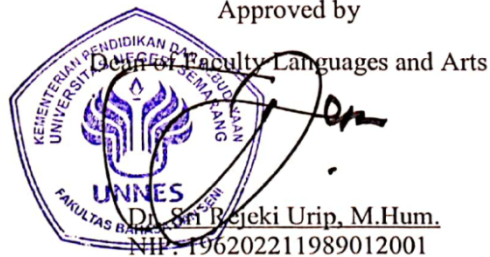


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PERNYATAAN

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Selalu jadi diri sendiri dan jangan pernah menjadi orang lain meskipun mereka tampak lebih baik dari kamu”

This final project is dedicated to:
My Beloved Father
My Beloved Mother
My Brother
My Beloved Grandmother

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I realize that this final project is far from perfect; therefore, I hope critic and suggestions for better. Finally, I hope this final project will be useful for the reader.

ABSTRACT

Rudyansyah, Wahyu Eka R. 2020. *Strategies of English to Indonesian Translation of Phrasal Verbs in Collins' The Hunger Games and The Resulted Accuracy*. Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Rudi Hartono, M. Pd.

Keywords: Phrasal verbs, Translation strategy, Accuracy.

One of the translation literary work goals is to transfer the information from the source text into the target text so that it can be acceptable to the reader. The differences in language and culture create difficulties in translating literary works, especially in Indonesian translation. This study analyzed the accuracy of phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian in *The Hunger Games* novel. The objectives of the study were to identify the translation strategies of idiom used and to analyze the accuracy of phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. This study was qualitative. The data analysis was done by comparing the original novel and the Indonesian novel. The result of the study showed 572 data of phrasal verbs. The strategies employed by the translator to translate phrasal verbs: using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form, using an idiom similar meaning and form, translation by paraphrase, and the last translation by omission. The analysis translation accuracy level is given by three expert raters. The translations of phrasal verbs in Indonesian translated novel were delivered into accurate translation. Further research is suggested to involve more than three expert raters to know more accurate findings. Furthermore, other objects are possible such as movies, short stories, and comics.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into six subsections. The first section is the background of the study, the second section presents reasons for choosing the topic, the third section is statements of the problem, the fourth section is objectives of the study, the fifth section is the significance of the study, and the last provides the outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

As we know, reading novels becomes a hobby for many people. The popularity of novels is amazing. Nowadays, many novels from one country are published in other countries. Those novels can be translated into more than one language to make the readers understand the content of the novel from the original text into the target text. So, translation is very important to communicate between two different languages. On the other hand, Nida (1969) stated that translating is producing the closest equivalent to the message of the source language to the target language. From this statement, translation is the process of transferring the information from the source text to the target text to make it equivalence in the target language.

According to Wong (2009), translating a literary work is very hard. The translator must do some steps: first, choose the closest meanings to the target language. Second, the translator has to maintain the original flavor or tone. These two things can be tried if rewriting is still considered difficult. If the translator wants

to translate symbols or images, they should know the culture. From this statement, the translator should know the idea of a literary work he is working on. To translate it, the translator should understand the culture of the target language and the source language. If the translator does not, the readers will make the wrong interpretation of the source text.

Newmark (1988) stated that novel is one of literary works containing idiomatic expressions that are not possessed by non-literary works. The translator must have high interpretation skills and must be able to look for the equivalent words of the source language by the socio-cultural context of the target language. Many idiomatic expressions or phrases containing connotative meanings are found in novels. Therefore, the translator must precisely search for equivalence in the cultural context of the target language.

In translating literary work, the translator finds some words are difficult to be interpreted. Those words could be idiomatic. Hornby (2015) stated that an idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the individual words. If the translator knows the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs, it can make the readers easy to interpret the message of the target language. The translator must know the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs in target text and source text so that the text can be acceptable for the reader.

Idiomatic phrasal verbs are a combination of verbs plus particles that regularly occur together and usually have a meaning of their own different from that of either of the components part. Phrasal verbs can be combined with a preposition or an adverbial to generate new meaning (Wishon and Burk, 1980, p.

319) taken from (Susanto, 2015). For example, the *sign off* has meaning *to end a letter or finish*. It has a different meaning if the translator translated word by word the *sign* and *off*.

Concluded from many statements, translation is the process of transferring the information from the source text into the target text that can be acceptable to the reader. There are many problematic factors in translating literary works, especially in idiomatic phrasal verbs. However, there are still few studies conducted on idiomatic phrasal verbs. Many of them discuss the content of translation techniques and methods (Novitasari, 2018). However, researches about this issue can increase because there is still a few research deals with the translation of phrasal verbs. The researcher conducts research with the topic *Strategies of English to Indonesian Translation of Phrasal Verbs in Collins' The Hunger Games and The Resulted Accuracy*. Through this research, the researcher wants to identify the most strategies used in the novel to translate phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian and to find out the accuracy of phrasal verb in Collins' *The Hunger Games* from English translated into Indonesian. Based on the topic, the writer chose the novel entitled *The Hunger Games* by Suzzane Collins to be the object of this study to prove the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation. *The Hunger Games* novel has a good reputation as a bestselling novel and has been published in the Indonesian version. *The Hunger Games* has been translated into 26 languages and sold to 38 countries. The Indonesian translation has had a good reputation, which implicitly exemplifies the good quality of translation.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

This final project entitled *Strategies of English to Indonesian Translation of Phrasal Verbs in Collins' The Hunger Games and The Resulted Accuracy* was chosen based on some reasons:

- 1) The writer chose the novel as the object of the study because it is one of the most acceptable literary works for many people. Novels allow the availability of longer pages compared to other literary works so that the data for the research will be richer. As for the selection of the first series of *The Hunger Games*, the writer considered this novel to be very popular in many circles, written by the researcher's favorite author, and therefore it is expected to provide broader research benefits.
- 2) The second reason is that translation is a process of transferring the information from the source language to the target language. Translation becomes an essential part to deliver messages limited by different language backgrounds. In advance English learning, translation becomes a common subject to teach, especially in the English Department.
- 3) The third reason is that phrasal verbs are commonly found in literary works. Most phrasal verbs have different meanings from the component. Therefore, readers should understand the meaning of phrasal verbs to prevent misunderstanding. It is necessary to identify the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.
- 4) The writer as a student from the English Literature Department with an Indonesian background, the writer could learn about the differences between

English and Indonesian cultures, one of which is by translating phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. This will add insight into cross-country languages.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

The main research problems to be solved are:

1. What strategies are used to translate phrasal verbs in Collins' *The Hunger Games* from English to Indonesian?
2. How is the accuracy of translated phrasal verbs in Collins' *The Hunger Games* from English to Indonesian?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the most strategies used in the novel to translate phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian.
2. To describe the accuracy of phrasal verbs in Collins' *The Hunger Games* from English to Indonesian.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Based on the background and the objective of the research, there are three kinds of significance:

- 1) Other researchers

For the other researcher, this research can be used as a reference for new research dealing with phrasal verbs.

2) Students

The findings of the research can help the students to understand and translate the meaning of phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian.

3) Translators

The findings of the research can be used as a reference for the translator in translating literary works, especially focused on phrasal verbs.

1.6 Outline of the Report

This final project is divided into five chapters. This chapter is divided into six subsections. Chapter I presents six sections. The first section is background of the study, the second section presents reasons for choosing the topic, the third section is statements of the problem, the fourth section is objectives of the study, the fifth section is the significance of the study, and the last provides the outline of the report.

Chapter II presents three sections. The first section provides reviews of previous studies in subjects related to this topic, the second section focuses on theoretical studies, and the last section contains the theoretical framework.

Chapter III is the methodology. In this chapter, there are five parts including research design, the object of study, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter IV contains explanations of the results in this study. The research questions are answered elaborately in this chapter. In several sub-chapters, there are discussions about the translation accuracy of the phrasal verbs in English to Indonesian, and the discussions of findings.

Chapter V is the last chapter. This chapter presents the conclusion of this study including the main points of this study that have been discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter delivers some suggestions for the next study, especially for the researchers who want to conduct research with the same topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter II presents three sections. The first section provides the review of previous studies in subject related to this topic, the second section focuses theoretical studies, and the last section contains theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

To support the researcher's study about analysis of English to Indonesian phrasal verbs, the researcher took some relevant literatures concerning the writer's study. The literatures present the previous studies, the general concept of translation, methods of translation, quality of translation, and the general concept of phrasal verb.

One of the studies is conducted by Pasangka (2016). He conducted a research on methods of translating idiomatic expressions. His research was carried out for two objectives, namely: (1) to find out the English idioms in *Friday Night Lights* movie and the analysis whether the translation of the English idioms in the movie is equivalent with its translation in the target language; (2) to find out how the translation method applied in translating English idiom in the movie. In short, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

In addition, Zulifa (2013) conducted research on phrasal verbs translations. Her research was carried out for several objectives. Those were to find out the

translation shift. It was analyzed that the shift is divided into two types and the shift level of phrasal verbs are divided into six parts. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Mandic (2016) analyzed the English phrasal verbs with particles *down* and *up* and their expected Serbian translations in the form of prefixed verb. Specifically, this research aims to deal with the elaboration on the verbal categories of aspect and *akionsart* (especially the feature of telicity) and the levels of idiomaticity of the English phrasal verbs as well as their Serbian translations. The results showed the Serbian translations are equivalent of the the English phrasal verbs. The particle *up* is mostly perfective prefixed verbs whereas imperfective prefixed verbs are rather rare. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Novitasari (2018) conducted research on the techniques and accuracy in translation. She analyzed the techniques and accuracy used in translating the Coldplay's album. This final project was carried out for several objectives. Translation techniques were proposed using the theory of Molina and Albir. The result showed that eleven translation techniques are used in this study. Another analysis applied the assessment by Nababan. It showed that the translation technique is accurate. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Rosita (2018) conducted research on the accuracy in translating romance novel. This research used descriptive method. The result showed that most translations in

this novel are delivered accurately, clearly and readably. It showed that the translator has high competence in translating sentences or phrases in the novel.

Anari (20014) conducted a research concerning the importance of accuracy and naturalness in translation. The writer wanted to find out the important things in translation. Changes in meanings that are not in accordance with the contents of the messages need to be considered in doing translation. The results showed that accuracy, clarity, and naturalness are important things for translators in translating any text.

Latif (2018) conducted a research on the translation techniques and accuracy. In his study, he analyzed the translation techniques as he wanted to find out translation technique, and the accuracy of dialog. The result showed that the researcher found eighteen techniques and the dialog was translated accurately. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Darissurayya (2015) held research on the accuracy of manga translation from Japanese to Indonesia. In this research, she compared both the Japanese and Indonesian manga to know the accuracy of both. She also asked the raters from Japanese students to make sure that the manga is accurate. Thus, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Ulfah (2015) conducted research concerning the accuracy of using Google Translate. In her research, the accuracy in Indonesian to English translation using Google Translate machine was proved as low by translating sentences from English

to Indonesian. She asked participants to make sure whether translating a text using Google Translate is accurate or not. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verb.

Ibtisam and Illiyin (2019) analyzed research about the quality of translation. The researchers made this research to support criticism in the translation and the different paradigms between researchers. The result showed that the accuracy in translating the text is important.

Prafitasari et al. (2019) conducted research about the quality of translation techniques in poem. They used qualitative research. The result showed that there are 11 techniques which are applied in the selected poem. Most of data are translated accurate and readable. The result of this study can make the readers understand the poem translation.

Iskandar (2016) delivered research about the accuracy of idiomatic expressions into Indonesian in the *Big Hero 6* movie. The researcher analyzed the data by classifying the type of idioms. This data used qualitative descriptive research. The results showed that there are four strategies in this research and the idiomatic expressions in the translation are delivered accurately.

Ahayu (2018) delivered an analysis of the type of phrasal verbs. The most-used type of phrasal verbs used in this study is inseparable phrasal verbs. This research used qualitative descriptive research. To make sure whether the phrasal verbs are accurate or not, she asked the expert translators to give rate. This paper speaks differently with mine since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Mutiara et al. (2017) conducted research on translation quality assessment of phrasal verbs. This study explained about the translation quality assessment of phrasal verbs and the strategies for translating phrasal verbs. This research used qualitative descriptive research. Most raters gave maximum score which was categorized as accurate, and the most strategy used was idiom similar meaning. She suggested to the readers that this research can be a reference. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Mawikere (2013) conducted research on the translation of phrasal verbs. This study found out some types of phrasal verb. Some of phrasal verbs also have more than one meaning. In this research, the researcher wanted to make the reader understand about phrasal verb. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Maharani (2016) conducted research on the translation strategy of figures of speech in a short story. The writer used qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that simile and hyperbole are the most used figures of speech. The strategies used were retention of similar vehicle and retention of the same vehicle. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Wicaksono and Wahyuni (2018) delivered research on the strategy used in translating Indonesian legend. The researcher used a qualitative descriptive research design. The result showed that the translation strategy by paraphrase is dominantly used by the translator, and translation by omission is the common

strategy. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

In addition, Shojaei (2012) delivered research on the translation strategies and difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that some factors are considered in translating phrasal verbs such as sociolinguistic, cultural, and stylistic factor.

Purwati (2020) delivered her research on the translation strategies in translating idiomatic expression. The research used a descriptive method. The result showed that most idioms are translated by paraphrase which has the highest percentage.

Hasgemian and Arezi (2017) conducted their research about translation strategies in translating idioms in subtitles. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that the strategies have no equality in the analyzed movie. The most-used strategy is the omission to make the readers understand the meanings of idioms in subtitles.

Noersandy (2019) delivered his research on strategies in translating idioms used by the subtitle maker in *Habibie & Ainun* movie. This study aims to find the translation strategies and the meaning of idiomatic translations. The result showed that idiomatic expression in the source text are different with the idiomatic expressions in the target text. The strategies used in translating these idioms are paraphrase, similar meaning and form, and similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Tabassum (2014) delivered his research on the strategy of translating idioms. This research used a qualitative descriptive research design. The result showed that the models of Vinay and Darbelnet are used without losing essence of the source text.

Anggini (2019) delivered her research on the accuracy and translation strategies. This research used a qualitative descriptive. The result showed that translation by paraphrase has the highest score in translating idioms. Borrowing, translation by omission, using an idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form were also used by translator.

Putri (2012) delivered her research on the accuracy of idioms in *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed there are three strategies used in translating the idioms. The most-used strategy in translating idioms is paraphrase.

Muslimah and Aridi (2019) delivered their research on translation strategies. This research used a qualitative method. The researcher used questionnaire. The validator and the assessor were gained to trustworthiness. The result showed that most students answered that the most-used strategy is translated by paraphrase. It proves that translation class is needed to improve student knowledge about idioms.

Ahsan (2016) delivered research on the types of idiom. The study used a qualitative descriptive qualitative research. The result showed that there are six types of idiomatic expressions. The most frequently showed strategy is paraphrase.

Susilawati (2011) conducted research on the accuracy and naturalness in translating phrasal verbs. In this study, the writer showed that the naturalness is low, and the accuracy is accurate. To make a good translation, we should pay attention to the meaning in the target text whether it is translated accurately or not. So, this paper speaks differently with mine since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Furthermore, a research came from Maghfur (2013) on the accuracy level of translation. The data were taken from translations done by English Department students of UNNES. Maghfur narrowed down his study only on how the students translating idiomatic expressions. At the end, he found that the translations were successful translation. He suggested that the students should be more careful in translating idiomatic expression. Both studies showed that translation quality assessment is essential in translation studies. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Akbari (2013) delivered his research on the different strategies in translating idioms used by the translator. This strategy used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that there is no fix strategy in translating idioms. It depends on the translator to translate the meanings of idioms.

Farahani and Ghasemi (2012) delivered research on finding the strategies in translating idioms. In this research, they used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that they found 200 idioms. The most-used strategiey by the translator is paraphrase. The idiomatic expressions are translated naturally.

Mustonen (2010) delivered research on the strategies in translating idioms. This strategy used a qualitative descriptive research. The result showed that most idioms are translated and shifted to non-idioms in the translation process.

Pangestu conducted the accuracy and naturalness. This research showed that most data are translated accurately and the naturalness of Bahasa Indonesia is categorized as average or low. The accuracy instrument used Nababan's theory. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Ordudari (2010) conducted research on the procedures or strategies that are more effective to be used in translation. The translation method seems to be the one which allows translator to utilize 'notes'. Culture is a factor that influences the translation from the source text into the target text. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Saputro (2012) delivered research on translation strategies in translating idioms in novel. The result showed that strategies found are; using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, by paraphrase, and by omission. The finding showed the most-used strategy in translating idioms was by paraphrase.

In addition, a research was conducted by Beni (2012). He wrote a final project discussing the accuracy level of *Tintin* comic translation. He collected his data from simple sentences of *Tintin and The Cigar of Pharaoh*. In this qualitative research, he concluded that *Tintin and The Cigar of Pharaoh* can be considered as a good-

translated comic book. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Siregar (2016) conducted research on the quality of translation accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The data compilation was done by using a sampling technique. He used questionnaire to find out the quality of translation. The result showed that the data were accurate, acceptable, and readable. So, this paper speaks differently with mine since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

In addition, Yarahmadzhi et al. (2013) conducted research on the assessment in translation. The result was the meaning has a high score. The equivalence in the target sentence is very important in translating phrasal verbs. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Aresta (2018) delivered the analysis on the translation technique, the accuracy, and acceptability. The writer used a qualitative descriptive research. The results of this study are less accurate and inaccurate due to application of the translation techniques such as amplification, discursive creation and literal translation. Some data are less acceptable when using literal translation technique.

Sutrisno and Anindya (2019) delivered research on the accuracy and readability in onomatopoeia translation. They compared the analysis with some sources such as Indonesia Dictionary (KBBI), dictionary, and internet sources. The result of this study showed that both accuracy and readability are related. The accuracy and the readability also have the highest scores.

Prasetya (2019) delivered research on the translation quality assessment including accuracy, readability, and acceptability. They used a descriptive qualitative. The researcher used Nababan's and Goff-Kfoury's methods of quality translation. The result of this study showed that accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the original translation are worse than modified.

Buditama (2018) analyzed research on the translating idioms in a movie subtitle. The result showed that the highest score of idioms found in this research is English phrasal compound. The most-used strategy in translating the idioms was paraphrase. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Basarang (2016) conducted his research on translation strategies. The study focused on analyzing translation strategies in the *Sherlock Holmes* novel. This study is qualitative research using a descriptive research design. The result showed that the idioms found in this novel are translated differently from the literal meanings.

Dhian (2014) delivered her research about translation strategies and problems in translating phrasal verbs. This research used comparative method. The result showed that the most idioms are translated into non-equivalence translation. Most data are translated by paraphrase.

Wulandari (2015) delivered research on difficulties in translating phrasal verbs in novel. In this research, she used qualitative method. She took English phrasal verbs randomly. The result showed that many phrasal verbs belong to level shift.

Mohatlane (2014) conducted research on the translation quality. The back translation was considered concerning the result of the translation quality. It turned

out back translation was not effective and efficient in controlling the translation quality. The translation quality was considered from the procedures in translating the data, analyzing data, and interpreting the data.

Santika et al. (2018) conducted research on the translation quality assessment and translation strategies. They used questionnaire to collect the data. The result showed the translation quality assessment was accurate, and most data used paraphrase strategy.

Angraeni et al. (2020) conducted research on types of phrasal verbs. The result showed two types of phrasal verbs were found in this study such as separable and inseparable. The writer used a qualitative method. The writer described the detail of phrasal verbs types. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Yudi et al. (2018) delivered research on translating technique in phrasal verbs. The data came from to the students test. In this result, most students used semantic and literal translation in translating phrasal verbs. Their translations in phasal verbs were inaccurate. The semantic transition of phrasal verbs is accurate and the literal translation is inaccurate.

Dedi et al. (2020) conducted research on types of phrasal verbs, especially intransitive ones. The data showed that phrasal verbs are translated inaccurately while the readability is less.

Kuncoro (2015) delivered research on the frequently-used translation technique in translating the cultular terms. The researcher used qualitative research and the result showed that compensation strategy has the highest score.

Simanjuntak (2013) delivered research on the strategies found in a movie subtitle. This research used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that six strategies are found in this object. The highest percentage is the utterance of deletion strategy. Another used strategies are the utterance of expansion, the utterance of paraphrase, the utterance of transfer, and the utterance of limitation.

Maylani delivered her research on types of phrasal verbs and strategies employed in translating phrasal verbs. Descriptive qualitative is used. The result showed that the dominant type of phrasal verb in this novel is inseparable idiomatic phrasal verbs. The strategies mostly used is paraphrase. The phrasal verbs are accurate deliver in target text.

Amanti (2016) delivered her research on differences between male and female in translating accuracy in narrative text. The research showed that there is no specific difference between male and female in translating the novel. The researcher compared the data between source language and target language. It turned out that the female translator translated the novel more accurately than the male translator. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since mine focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Safei and Salija (2018) delivered research on naturalness and accuracy in translating a short story. The researcher asked 30 students in junior high school to do a test. The result of this study showed that the naturalness and accuracy in translating the short story was successful. So, this paper speaks differently with my research since my research focuses on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation.

Amanda (2015) delivered research on the translation strategy in Twitter term. The research wanted to find out the dominant strategy. The result showed that literal translation comes as the dominant one. The researcher used translation theory by Chesterman.

Yolanda and Yuliasri (2016) conducted research on translation quality in *The Hobbit*. They used a simple questionnaire to analyse the quality of translation. The result showed that most translations were considered as less accurate translation, followed by the accurate translation. Besides, in the acceptable aspect, the translation is categorized as less acceptable. Readability, on the other hand, showed that the translation has a high readability.

Yuliasri (2016) conducted research on translation quality in *Donal Duck* comic. This study analysed the technique used in translating English into Indonesian. The writer compared the source text with the target text. The result showed that translator used censorship to reduce sarcasm. The translation was acceptable for the reader. The finding also suggested that some humour in the original comic was reduced or lost.

Winarto and Tanjung studied about types of idiomatic expressions and translation strategies used in translating idioms. This study used quantitative analysis. The result showed that phrasal compound was the most-used idiomatic type found in this study. Translation strategy used in translating idiom is paraphrase, and idiomatic expressions are translated equivalent.

Adnin (2014) conducted research on translation strategies. This study used qualitative approaches since the data were taken from sentences. The result showed that the most-used strategy in this research is semantic strategy. The translator used this strategy because he wanted to create a natural translation so that the readers understand.

Destaria and Rini (2019) conducted research on strategies used in translating idioms. This research used a qualitative method. The result showed that translation using idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form is not used. The most-used strategy in this movie is by paraphrase. The idioms are translated accurately.

Chirsadya (2016) conducted her research on translation equivalence and strategies. The result showed that there are two types of idiomatic expressions. Most data were translated as dynamic equivalence. Most idioms were translated by paraphrase. Other data also used similar meaning and form and similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Sugiarti (2015) conducted his research on translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expression. The study used a descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that most idiomatic expressions used paraphrase strategy, and another data used translation similar meaning and form, translation similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by omission, and translation by compensation.

Fahrizki (2015) wanted to find out the translation accuracy in the children literature and translation strategies found in this novel. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The result showed that there are five categories applied in

translating the idioms. Most idiomatic expressions are translated using paraphrase, and the accuracy is accurate.

Imanudin (2018) conducted research on types of idiom and translation strategies. It used descriptive qualitative method. The result showed that the dominant type is semi idiom and most idiom are translated by paraphrase.

Iskartina (2016) delivered research on translation strategy analysis in the *Kite Runner* novel. The descriptive qualitative is used. The result showed that the most-used strategy is translation by more general word. All data have the equivalence in the target text.

Putra, Novalinda (2019) delivered research on translation strategies. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that most idioms used translation by paraphrase and translation by omission.

Fachrizal (2017) delivered research on translation strategies used in translating idioms. The study used a qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that the most-used strategy is translating by paraphrase. By using this strategy, the readers can understand the meanings in the target text.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

2.2.1 Translation

Language is important in daily life, especially to interact with many people. We use language as a tool to communicate with other people to deliver messages so that the audience can know and understand the meaning of the messages. Nowadays, foreign languages are very important to learn, especially English. English language is patented as an international language where every person

around the world can communicate with someone else who has different language backgrounds by using English. Thus, translation is essential to deliver the information from the source text into the target text without changing the message in the target text (Newmark, 1988). In the translation process, a translator must deal with the cultural knowledge of the source language to get the equivalence in the target language.

Translation is a process of changing text or speech from the source text into the target text. The process is to find equivalence from the source text into the target text. In order to find the equivalence meaning, the translator should know certain aspects from the target language. Catford (1978) stated that translation is the replacement of the source language by equalizing textual materials in the target language (p.20). The translator must be able to replace or change the source language information with other equivalent information to the target language.

There are a lot of experts who try to define the meaning of a translation. According to Larson (1984, p. 3) translation is transferring information from the source text into the target text through the structure. The meanings must be transferred and held constantly. The writer agrees with this statement. In his definition, Larson creates a completeness and harmony between the form of language and structure of the meanings.

Another definition comes from Newmark (1988, p. 5), stating that translation is transferring the meaning of a text from the source text into another language without changing the meaning. Through this statement, the translator is a medium between the writer and the recipient in the target language. So, the

translator must be able to understand the meaning of the source language. In translating the meaning, the translator should underline grammatical and lexical issues and content in the target language. Translating text is not simple. We need to improve the product of translation because translation is not only delivering words from the source text into the target text. We must know the information and culture of both target language and source language.

As a way to deliver the meaning from one language to another, translation has objectives based on experts. Nida (1964) stated that a translator is not only to translate and make people understand. She insisted that the translation must be so clear that no one can possibly misunderstand. It means that translation can help readers who do not understand the source text to catch the messages in the target text. From many statements, we can conclude that it is important to pay attention to the meaning of both source and target language.

2.2.2 Translation Techniques

In the translation process, translation techniques only focus on translating the information from the source text into the target text. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation techniques are divided into eighteen:

1) Adaptation

In this technique, the translator will change the source text to be culturally accepted in the target text. For example, in English, *football* is played by a team. In Indonesia, *football* means *sepak bola*. The word *football* does not accepted in Indonesia if translated into *bola kaki*, so the translator translates it into *sepak bola* which is acceptable in Indonesia language.

2) Borrowing

This is a technique to translate the word by taking a word from another language.

For example, the word “*gol*” from Spanish language is borrowing in English language “*goal*”.

3) Calque

Calque is a technique to translate a foreign word or phrase based on the structure and lexicon. In this case, calque translates a word with the literal translation.

SL: He is humble.

TL: *Dia rendah hati.*

4) Literal

Literal is technique to translate word by word based on the meaning and function from the source language to the target language. For example:

SL: My brother gave me a book yesterday.

TL: *Adiku memberiku buku kemarin.*

5) Amplification

Amplification is a technique for introducing words that are not found in the target text without losing the meaning from the source text.

6) Compensation

This technique is used to introduce information elements from the source text into the target text because these elements cannot be replaced by the target language.

7) Description

This translation technique is used for replacing terms or phrases by describing it. Sometimes, this technique is used because there is no equivalence.

SL: *Saya sangat suka rendang.*

TL: I am so in love with *rendang*, an Indonesian food.

8) Discursive creation

Discursive creation is a translation technique that attempts to determine the temporary equivalent and outside the specified context. This technique used in translating movies and literary works.

9) Establish equivalent

This translation technique is used in translating usual terms which are familiar in dictionary. For example, the English phrase *my pleasure* can be translated into *dengan senang hati* (Indonesia).

10) Generalization

This technique appears to use the general terms or neutral from the source text into the target text.

SL: The water *drop by inches*.

TL: *Air jatuh sedikit demi sedikit.*

11) Particularization

Particularization technique is a translation technique that uses more precise or concrete terms. This technique is the opposite of generalization. For example, *my brother likes to buy book* can be translated using the technique particularization into *adikku suka membeli buku* (Indonesian).

12) Reduction

This translation technique is used to reduce information in the original language to avoid excessive meaning in the target text. This technique is the opposite of the addition technique.

13) Substitution

This translation technique is applied to change the linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements. For example, change the intonation into gestures. In Indonesia, bowing the body in front of people culturally means as a form of expressing excuse. The translator can say *excuse me*.

14) Transposition

This transposition technique has the meaning to change the grammatical from the source to target language. For example, the words change to phrases.

SL: *Handsome* man.

TL: *Lelaki yang tampan*.

15) Modulation

The modulation technique is used to change focus and the point of view from source language. It can be grammatical or lexical into the target language.

16) Linguistic amplification

In translating using linguistic amplification technique, the translator adds the linguistic element to get the equivalence in target language. This technique is often used by interpreters or dubbers.

17) Linguistic compression

Linguistic compression technique is the opposite of linguistic amplification technique. This technique is used to synthesize elements of the translation in target language.

18) Variation

This variation technique is to change the linguistic or paralinguistic elements such as intonation, dialect, and character. For example, the translator must be able to change the novel into a drama story, for instance, altering the tone.

2.2.3 Translation Methods

Methods are needed to be applied to produce good translation. Methods help translators in doing the translation orderly. According to Newmark in Hartono (2009), the methods of translation are divided into eight parts:

1) Word-for-Word Translation

In this method, the words in the source text are translated directly into the target text or translated word by word. For example:

SL: My Brother likes this Korean food.

TL: *Adiku menyukai ini Korean makanan.*

2) Literal Translation

In this method, the translator changes the structure in the source text to the structure in the target text. In the translation process, the translator looks for grammatical constructions that are close with the target language. For example:

SL: They buy a new house.

TL: *Mereka membeli sebuah rumah baru.*

3) Faithful Translation

The faithful translation is a method of translation which translates the meaning of the source language into the target language with limitations of grammatical structure in the target text. For example,

SL: She was sent to a normal school in a village.

TL: *Dia dikirimkan ke sekolah normal di sebuah desa.*

4) Semantic Translation

This method is considered in the aesthetic value of translation results. The source text can be translated based on the flexibility of the translator, without changing the whole meaning.

SL: Keep off the grass

TL: *Jauhi rumput ini.*

5) Adaptation Translation

Adaptation is a free and closest method to the target language. This method changes the culture element from the source text into the acceptable culture in the target text.

6) Free Translation

This method focused on content of the text than the form of the source text.

Sometimes, the translation results are delivered by paraphrase. For example:

SL: The flowers in the garden.

TL: *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

7) Idiomatic Translation

This method is based on the structure and the equivalence meaning in the target text. Idiomatic translation produces target language messages with more natural expressions. For example:

SL: Like two drops of water.

TL: *Bagaikan pinang dibelah dua.*

8) Communicative Translation

This method is used for translating the context of the meaning. This method concerns to be a communicative media between the reader and the purpose of the text.

2.2.4 Translation Quality Assessment

The quality of translation is important for translating English texts into Indonesian. The assessment of translation quality is the most appropriate way to identify translation quality, especially in translating English texts into Indonesian. The way that is often used to determine the quality of translations is by using questionnaires. According to Nababan (2012), there are three instruments of translation quality assessment including accuracy, readability, and acceptability. The translation quality assessment is used in this study as proposed by Nababan (2012). Nababan proposed the translation quality assessment including accuracy, readability, and acceptability. In this study, the writer only uses the accuracy instrument.

2.2.5 Accuracy

Accuracy is one of quality assessment types. The accuracy test aims to check whether the meaning of the source language (SL) has the same or equal meaning with the TT or not. This is because messages are the most important part in translation. Before describing the parameter of doing the accuracy test, here are the reasons why the writer must do accuracy assessment as Hartono (2017) cited based on Larson's (1984, p. 490) statement:

- a) To make sure the equality message and ensure that all information has already delivered without any addition or changing the message.
- b) To find problems when comparing between SL with TL. The writer has to note the things that the writer has reconsidered. The writer must be objective to assess the work critically and we must be careful not to change something that basically unnecessary to be changed.

Nababan (2012) suggested that the translation quality assessment should relate to the accuracy as well as readability. Nababan proposed two kinds of instruments. There are the accuracy-rating instrument and readability-rating instrument. The first instrument should be assessed by the researcher and some experts who have competences in that field of study. On the other hand, the second instrument should be given to some readers who have different knowledge backgrounds.

Nababan (2012, p. 50) stated that raters should have some criteria. First, the raters should be professional and know the level of accuracy, especially in translating English to Indonesian language. Second, the raters should have

competence in linguistic, structure, grammar, culture, science, and translation. However, the raters should understand and know about English and Indonesian language. The last is that the raters must have knowledge in translation strategies, translation techniques, translation methods, and translation processes.

2.2.6 Acceptability

The second aspect of assessing the translation quality is acceptability. An acceptable translation product must conform to culture in the source language or in target language. Even if the product is accurately translated, readers can reject it if the translations are not appropriate with the culture and background of the target language.

2.2.7 Readability

Readability is used to declare the text as easily understood by the reader or not. This readability aspect includes the choice of word (diction), sentences, paragraphs, and grammar. The readability aspect cannot be separated in translating the text from the source language into the target language. Readability does not only focus on the source text but also on the meaning of target text. Thus, translators must know the aspect of quality parameters in readability.

According to Nababan (2012, p. 45), readability is one of three important aspects in translation. In translating the text, the aspect of readability can not be separated. The readability aspect is very important to determine the quality of translation. In this aspect, readability does not only focus on the source language

but also the meaning in the target text. Thus, the translator must know the parameter of readability aspect in source language to target language.

2.2.8 Nababan's Scale of Translation Accuracy Test

According to Nababan's accuracy scale (2012), the instruments of accuracy are:

1) Accurate (score 3)

The phrasal verbs are categorized as accurate if the source text is completely transferred and there is no distortion in the meaning.

2) Less-Accurate (score 2)

The phrasal verbs are categorized as less-accurate if the source text is rendered accurately whereas there is some distortion in the meaning.

3) Inaccurate (score 1)

The phrasal verbs are categorized as inaccurate if the source text is transferred inaccurately or some parts are deleted.

2.2.9 Idiom

An idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be found from the meaning of the element words. According to Crystal (1985, p. 152), idiom or idiomatic expression is a term used in grammar or lexicology which refers to a semantically and syntactically finite series of words, so that it functions as a single unit. For example, "*it's raining cat and dogs*". This sentence cannot be translated word by word because this is an idiomatic expression. It means "*hujan lebat*" in Indonesian.

According to Frye (1985, p. 234), idioms are special expressions that are not easy to translate. For example, "*it was a pleasure*". This expression cannot be

translated into Indonesian word by word; it should be translated with Indonesian idiomatic expression which is familiar instead. It then is translated into “*terima kasih kembali*” or “*sama-sama*”. Idioms are translated into idioms. If the translator does not find the right idiom, he must look for the equivalent terms. The strategy that can be used is by paraphrase.

In other opinion, Kumaralalita (2018) stated that idioms are used to express the senses of human, emotion, and condition. The structure of idiom is difficult for people who don't really understand and have knowledge about it. By reading the novel thoroughly, the translator can find certain main ideas in the novel. All values in the original novel must be sought to appear in the translated novel.

Translating idioms is very difficult for translators if they do not aware of classification and idiom types. Komaralalita (2018) classified idioms into five categories as presented below:

1. Colloquialism

Colloquialism is a word or phrase used in normal-informal conversations.

For example: “*What the hell are you talking about*”. The phrase “*what the hell*” is not comfortable to listen to in a formal conversation. It's quite rude to be used in formal ones. The use of “*the hell*” does not change the meaning of the sentence.

2. Proverbs

Proverbs are sentences or phrases which have a different meaning if the words are translated together in a term. The meaning will be changed if the word is translated individually.

For example, *A stitch in time saves nine*. It means to fix the problem now because it will get worse later. If it is translated word by word, the meaning will be changed.

3. Slang

Slang is a sentence or phrase which is regarded as very informal. It's very common in speech than writing. This is not suitable for formal conversations.

For example:

- 1) "You'll have more fun at the dance if you aren't such a *wallflower*." This term is used for a normal conversation to describe a shy person.
- 2) "*Don't have a cow*, Mom! I didn't eat all the ice cream." This term is used for a normal conversation to try calming someone down.

4. Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech followed by indirect reference such as place, literary works, etc.

For example: "*Don't act like Juliet in front of him*." *Juliet* here refers to Shakespeare's Juliet, a passionate lover of Romeo in *Romeo and Juliet*.

5. Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are a combination of two particles namely verb with a preposition or adverb. The meaning of phrasal verbs cannot be separately translated.

For example:

- 1) If you want, she can *come along*. *Come along* is a phrasal verb. It means to accompany someone.
- 2) The presentation was *carried over* into lunchtime. *Carry over* is a phrasal verb. It means to continue something at a certain point.

2.2.10 Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are a very common type of idioms in English. A phrasal verb is combination of verb and particle adverb or preposition. The meaning of combination cannot be predicted from only the individual verb and particle (Palmer, 1976, p. 99). In the other opinion, Cargri (2012) explained that phrasal verbs consist of verb combination both prepositional or adverb. The meaning of phrasal verbs cannot be separately translated. If it is interpreted separately, it will make the listeners misunderstand and this is commonly quite problematic for non-native speakers.

Murcia and Freeman (1999) stated that phrasal verbs or verb phrases are made up of two words (or more) that function as a single verb and sometimes verb phrases consist of a verb plus second word referred to as an adverb. Phrasal verbs are not difficult to learn because of their mostly idiomatic meanings and their syntactic patterns. The part of phrasal verbs does not necessarily follow each other. Sometimes the part may be separated. Phrasal verbs always consist of the lexical verb and a particle.

In phrasal verbs, there are two classifications, namely transitive phrasal verb and intransitive phrasal verb. Murcia and Freeman (1999) explained that phrasal verbs sometimes can be transitive or intransitive. A transitive phrasal verb

must have an object. The pattern of transitive phrasal verb includes pronoun and noun. Different with the transitive one, the intransitive phrasal verbs mean there may be no object after verbs. In phrasal verbs, there are two categories. The first is phrasal verbs that can be separated by the object. For example, he **turns** the lamp **on**. Usually, if the object is noun, the placement is after the particle or between verb and particle. The second is phrasal verb which cannot be separated by the object. For example, my mom is **looking for** a job. “Looking for” cannot be separated.

In the following pages, the writer is going to discuss the types of phrasal verbs in more detail. The writer needs to know the difference between the two terms in order to understand them. Those terms are free combinations and phrasal verbs. Quirk et al. (2000) explained the difference as follows :

Phrasal verbs such “make up” (arrange) and “move along” (continue) cannot be freely interpreted based on each verb or particle because they are made as combination. In free combination, intransitive verb has meaning in accordance with the sentence. For example, “break down” (broken). More syntactic signs distinguish free combinations and phrasal verbs can be found. Quirk et.al (2000) gave us the following examples: Out come the sun. On we drove into the night. Up you come.(p. 1153). The characteristics discussed above are typical features of free combination. However, some exceptions can be found. These are types of phrasal verbs by Quirk et al.:

1) Intransitive phrasal verb

Intransitive phrasal verbs do not need object. The pattern is verb and adverb particle. These particles cannot be separated from the lexical verb. For example, *the plane has just **touched down***.

2) Transitive phrasal verb

Transitive phrasal verbs must have at least an object. For example, ***turn the lights off**, please!* This particle position is not fixed. It can be changed based on the situation.

3) Prepositional verb type 1

In this type of prepositional verb, the lexicon is followed by preposition. For example, *can you **cope with** the work?*. The lexical *cope* followed by prepositional *with* which has the meaning resolve.

4) Prepositional verb type II

This prepositional verb type has direct object after the verb. The components of prepositional verb type II are verb, particle, and preposition. For example, *she can **fix me up with** her mother*.

5) Phrasal-prepositional verbs

Phrasal-prepositional verbs is a large category which is widely spread in informal English. The particle of phrasal-prepositional verbs consists of both an adverb and a preposition. For example:

1. ***look out for** the bright start in the sky. *Look out for* means look carefully.*

2. *Do you **get on with** your boyfriend?. Get on with means* have a good relationship with.
3. *He was a wonderful lecturer. We all **looked up to** him. Look up to* means respect.

2.2.11 Translation Strategies of Idiom

Many factors affect the translation of idioms, for example, the lexical items of idioms which are translated according to idiomatic expression from the source languages to the target languages. There are strategies for translating idioms by Baker (1992, p. 85-90):

1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy is used when the translator transfers the idiom into the target language which has a similar meaning in the source text and consists of a similar lexical.

2) Using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form

This type of strategy is used when the translator transfers the idiom from the target text which has the same meaning as the source text and has different lexical items.

3) Translation by paraphrase

In translating phrasal verbs, translating by paraphrase is often used when the translator cannot find the meaning in the target text. The translator uses paraphrase to make the reader understand the meaning of certain idiomatic expressions.

4) Translation by omission

This strategy is used to omit the idioms in the target text because it doesn't have equality of meaning in the target text so it can't be paraphrased.

2.2.12 Novel

Translating literary works is different from translating academic writing. The translator must have a linguistic knowledge of the source language and target language, cultural understanding, and appreciation of translated literary works. According to Suryawinata (1996, p. 173), translators of literary works must master the fields of linguistic, literary, and socio-cultural. If the translator doesn't have these competencies, he will have difficulty in translating any literary work. Nord (1997) stated that translating literary works does not only deliver the message or only look for an equivalent from the source language to the target language, but also translates the author's ideas and goals. It must be done so that the original message and feeling in the source language can be received by the readers.

According to Hu (2000), the translation of fiction is more complicated than other genres. From this opinion, it can be concluded that the translation of fiction or specifically novels are more difficult and complicated than translating other works because translating fiction must transfer the meaning of two different socio-cultural backgrounds, not only translating two different languages. This is because novels or other genres of fiction are literary works that reflect life so interpretation

is needed to understand cultural and social symbols in the form of backgrounds and characters.

Newmark (1988) argued that novels contain idiomatic expressions that are not possessed by non-literary works. The translator must have high interpretation skills and must be able to look for the equivalent words of the source language in accordance with the socio-cultural context of the target language. Many idiomatic expressions or phrases containing connotative meanings are found in the novel, so the translator must precisely search for an equivalent in the cultural context of the target language.

Translating a novel should be like retelling the contents of the story to others so that the translation is pleasant to hear (Hoed, 2009). Thus, translating novels require accuracy and clarity. The translator must be able to transfer meanings and message in the story from the source text into the target text. The translator must also have knowledge of two cultures and societies, competent in translator techniques, literary theories, and motivations.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Based on the title of study, the writer explained the process of the study to identify the strategies used by translator to translate phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian and the accuracy of phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. The data analysis was done by comparing the original (English version) and the Indonesian novel. The writer used translation strategies of idiom from Mona Baker (1992).

There are four strategies in translating idiom: using idiom similar meaning and form; using idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form; translation by paraphrase, and; translation by omission.

After that, there is also the theory of translation accuracy assessment from Nababan (2012) which is based on three categories namely accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The writer involved three expert raters from English lecturers in Universitas Negeri Semarang. The questionnaire was used to ask raters to give scores on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation. The raters determine the accuracy of translation by giving mark to the translation, and the raters may give comment or suggestions related the accuracy translation. The writer counted the percentage of phrasal verb accuracy from English to Indonesian based on the questionnaire. The writer compared the analysis. And the last was making conclusions based on the result analysis.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

Chapter III is the methodology. In this chapter, there are five parts namely research design, the object of study, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting the study, the writer employed qualitative descriptive method. This method was chosen because the writer focused on the identification, classification, and description or explanation the data collected from the the novel.

Ary (2010, p. 424) stated that qualitative research is a research method that deals with words or sentences rather than statistics or diagrams. Meanwhile, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) stated that qualitative research describes research results with words rather than numbers. The data from literary works, books, and movies are used to present the findings of the study.

In this study, the researcher identified the strategies used by the translator to translate phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian in *The Hunger Games* novel. The researcher also observed the accuracy of phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. The writer also applied a questionnaire done by some raters to find the accuracy of phrasal verbs. The raters can choose three levels of accuracy. The researcher collected and analyzed the data from the questionnaire to know the percentage of the phrasal verbs translation accuracy from English to Indonesian.

From the explanation, it is proved that descriptive research is research dealing with the method of collecting, classifying, analyzing, and describing the conclusion based on the results of data analysis.

3.2 Roles of the Researcher

In this study, the researcher has some roles as presented below:

First, the researcher has a role as a data observer. Before determining the research problem, the writer compiled both English and Indonesian novel to make sure that phrasal verbs are found in both novels. The second role is as a data collector. In this case, the researcher collected the data from the object of the study in the form of the words, phrases, and sentences of *The Hunger Games* in both English and Indonesian versions. Third, the researcher also acts as a data analyst that determines the quality parameter of phrasal verbs accuracy which was done by using a rating from Nababan (2012). The writer bolded, compared, and examined phrasal verbs found in the novel based on the scales of accuracy. The last, the researcher becomes a data reporter after all steps before are done; the researcher reported the data through findings with discussion and conclusion.

3.3 Object of the Study

The objects of this research are phrasal verbs from Suzane Collins' novel entitled *The Hunger Games*. The hunger games is a novel series. There are three series such as *The Hunger Games*, *Catching Fire*, and *Mockingjay*. In the object of this study, the writer used *The Hunger Games*. The English novel consists of 256 pages within three parts containing 27 chapters. There are many phrasal verbs in

this novel. This novel is not only printed in the form of books but also published as audio and electronic books. The book production is increasing from year to year. *The Hunger Games* has been translated into 26 languages and sold to 38 countries, including Indonesia. The Indonesia version was translated by Hetih Rusli and published by Pt Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2009. This version consists of 405 pages. In this study, the researcher wants to know the accuracy of phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian.

The Hunger Games begins with a young lady, around 16-20 years old, who was selected from District 12 in Panem. This competition had been held in a row. This competition was held to establish relations with the districts. Unfortunately, there must be victims killed in games. Two pairs of teenagers from District 12 staged a rebellion while playing the game until finally the two of them survived.

3.4 Procedures of Data Collection

The data in this research are found in words, phrases, and sentences. In order to collect the data, the researcher has done several steps. First, the researcher collected English and Indonesian novels. Second, the researcher read the novel thoroughly. Third, the writer underlined phrasal verbs found both in English and Indonesian. Fourth, the writer set a table. The contents of the table are phrasal verbs in the source language and phrasal verbs in the target language.

First, the researcher tried to find the strategies to translate phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. Many research use translation strategies by Mona Baker for analyzing the translation of idiomatic expression, especially phrasal verbs. Those,

for instance, are Kumaralalita (2018), Sari (2017). Thus, Mona Baker's strategies have been commonly used by researchers and proved to be valid. In addition, the writer used translation by Mona Baker in this study because it offers ease, effectiveness, and completeness at once. Four provided strategies, namely strategies of idiom similar meaning and form, idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrase, and omission, can represent any strategy in translating idioms. Thus, the writer considered it as the exact formula to do analysis as idiom vary based on the context and terms creation. The writer found that the most-used strategy in translating phrasal verbs is idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form.

In the next stage, to find the translation accuracy, the researcher asked three raters to give scores for the accuracy aspect of translation quality using Nababan's theory. The raters have some criteria such as having competence in translating English texts into Indonesian text. The novels are written in English and Indonesian. Therefore, raters must be able to master both languages. In this study, the raters are English lecturers. At last, the writer examined the data to be analyzed.

3.5 Procedures of Data Analysis

After the data had been collected, the data were investigated in order to reveal the accuracy of phrasal verbs and the strategies used by the translator. The steps are explained below:

1. The writer analyzed the strategies used in translating idioms from Baker (1992, p. 85-90) by the following table.

3.1 Table of Translation Strategy

Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)	Translation Strategy	Comment

- The writer analyzed the accuracy of phrasal verbs using Nababan's theory.

3.2 Table Accuracy Modified from Nababan (2012)

Scale	Indicator	Result
3	The phrasal verbs are categorized as accurate if the source text is completely transferred and there is no distortion in the meaning.	Accurate
2	The phrasal verbs are categorized as less accurate if the source text is rendered and there is some distortion.	Less accurate
1	The phrasal verbs are categorized as inaccurate if the source text is transferred inaccurately or some parts are deleted.	Inaccurate

- The questionnaire was used to ask raters to give scores on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation. The scales of phrasal verbs are 3 to 1 based on Nababan's theory.
- The raters were asked to give scores on the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation. After reading all data from the source language and the target

language, phrasal verbs were bolded in the table to make the raters easy to give scores. The raters gave reasons for scoring.

5. The writer counted the percentage of phrasal verbs' accuracy from English to Indonesian based on the questionnaire.
6. To answer the research question, the writer compared the analysis.
7. After those steps were done, the writer reported the result.
8. The last stage was making conclusions based on the result analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains explanations of the result of this study. The research questions are answered elaborately in this chapter in several subchapters that consist of strategies used by the translator in phrasal verbs and the translation accuracy of the phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian, and discussion of findings.

4.1 Findings

The objectives of this study are to identify the strategies and the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation in *The Hunger Games* novel from English to Indonesian. Written by Suzanne Collins, the English version of this novel consists of 256 pages in 27 chapters. When it is translated into Indonesian by Hetih Rusli and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama (2009), the novel consists of 405 pages.

The purposes of this study are to describe the strategies used by the translator in translating phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. This study contained the strategies in translating idioms as mentioned by Mona Baker (1992). There are strategies such as idiom similar meaning and form, idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The most frequent strategy to translate phrasal verbs is idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form.

4.1 Translation Strategies of Idiom

No	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	112	19.58
2.	Using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form	423	73.95
3.	Translation by paraphrase	33	5.77
4.	Translation by omission	4	0.70
	TOTAL	572	100

572 data of phrasal verbs were analyzed. There are four strategies used by the translator to translate the phrasal verb from English to Indonesian. 112 data (19.58%) were translated using an idiom similar meaning and form, 423 data (73.95%) were translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form, 33 data (5.77%) used translation by paraphrase, and there were 4 data (0.70%) used translation by omission.

The second purpose is to identify the accuracy of phrasal verbs translation. Accuracy is a parameter to know the quality of translation results. The purpose is to evaluate whether the result of translation is equal to the source text in rendering the meaning of the target language.

In analyzing the data, the writer found 572 phrasal verbs. The accuracy of phrasal verb translation was set into three categories. They are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. In this research, the writer asked three expert raters to assess the accuracy based on the scales and definition by Nababan.

4.2 Translation Accuracy

No	Quality Parameter	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Accurate	551	96.33
2.	Less-Accurate	20	3.50
3.	Inaccurate	1	0.17
	TOTAL	572	100

In this research, the writer asked three raters to assess the accuracy of all phrasal verbs based on the scale and definition by Nababan. Based on the findings, translation accuracy levels are accurate, less-accurate, and inaccurate. Based on table accuracy in the appendix, from 572 data of phrasal verbs, 551 data, or 96.33% were categorized in classification A or accurate, 20 data, or 3.50% were categorized in classification B or less accurate, 1 datum or 0.17% was categorized in classification C or inaccurate.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the research finding conveyed by the researcher above, the researcher described the findings by linking them with the previous studies conducted by the previous researcher. Here the writer referred to two studies that conducted the same study. The first study was thesis from Dwi Indah Mutiara Sari (2017) entitled *Strategy and Quality of English Phrasal Verb Translation in Toto-Chan Novel: The Little Girl at The Window*, and the second study was research from Jahnu Sekar Ayum. K (2018) entitled *Accuracy of English-Indonesian Translation in The Dark Heroine*. To support the finding analysis in this research, the writer adopted translation strategies proposed by Mona Baker (1992, p.85-90) and translation accuracy proposed by Nababan (2012).

4.2.1 Strategy in Translating Idiom

The first objective of the study is to identify the strategies used by the translator to translate phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. Based on the findings, the most-used strategy is idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The strategies are presented bellows:

1. Using an idiom similar meaning and form.

The first strategy is idiom similar meaning and form. In this study, the writer found some data (phrasal verbs translation) belong to use idiom similar meaning and form. From 572 data of phrasal verbs, 112 data were translated using idiom similar meaning and form. This study is revealed by Mona Baker (1992, p.85-90). According to her, this strategy is used when source text has the same meaning as the idiom in the target text and has an equivalent lexical. Referring to the same theory proposed by Baker, Sari (2017), stating that using an idiom similar meaning and form strategy is a common way of translating idioms to the target text. The translator used this strategy to transfer phrasal verbs meanings from the original language of the novel into the target languages. The phrasal verbs are translated word by word and the translator found a similar form of phrasal verbs. From the example above, phrasal verbs are translated using similar meanings and lexical items.

Example 1:

ST: Then I **walk away** without looking back.

TT: Kemudian aku ***berjalan pergi*** tanpa menoleh ke belakang.

(Datum 262)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has a similar meaning as the phrasal verb of the target text and has an equivalent lexicon. “Walk away” is translated into “*berjalan pergi*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “walk away” means to escape from a situation. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “walk away” is translated into “*berjalan pergi*”. Two things must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “walk away” and “*berjalan pergi*” have the same word count. This datum, therefore, uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

Example 2:

ST: But she’s heard something, not me, because her head **turns away**, and she sprints for the woods.

TT: *Tapi dia mendengar sesuatu, bukan suara yang kutimbulkan, karena kepalanya **menoleh** ke arah lain, lalu dia berlari melesat ke hutan.*

(Datum 003)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has a similar meaning as the phrasal verb in the target text and has an equivalent lexical. “Turn away” is translated into “*menoleh*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “turn away” means to refuse or to allow. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “turn away” is translated into “*menoleh*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “turn away” and “*menoleh*” have the same word count. Thus, this datum uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

Example 3:

SL: I take it in my hands, **pull out** the arrow,

TL: *Kuambil roti itu, **kutarik keluar** panahnya,*

(Datum 010)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has a similar meaning as the phrasal verb in the target text and has an equivalent lexicon and meaning. “Pull out” is translated into “*kutarik keluar*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “pull out” means to move away from side. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “pull out” is translated into “*kutarik keluar*”. Two things must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “pull out” and “*kutarik keluar*” have the same word count. Therefore, this datum uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

Example 4:

SL: Suddenly, a voice was screaming at me and I **looked up** to see the baker’s wife.

TL: *Tiba-tiba aku mendengar orang berteriak kepadaku dan aku **mendongak keatas** melihat istri tukang roti*

(Datum 065)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has a similar meaning as the phrasal verb in the target text and has an equivalent lexicon and meaning. “Look up” is translated into “*mendongak keatas*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “look up” means raising your eyes when you are looking

down. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “look up” is translated into “*mendongak keatas*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “look up” and “*mendongak keatas*” have the same word count. Thus, this datum uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

Example 5:

SL: I see Gale **pulling her off** me and watch myself mount the stage. (page 35)

TL: *Aku melihat Gale menarik Prim menjauh dariku dan melihat diriku naik ke panggung.*

(Datum 089)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has the same meaning as the phrasal verb in the target text and has an equivalent lexical and meaning. “Pull off” is translated into “*menarik menjauh*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “pull off” means to leave. In the compiled phrasal verb data, “pull of” is translated into “*menarik menjauh*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesian Dictionary. Second, “Pull off” and “*menarik menjauh*” have the same word count. This data uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

Example 6:

SL: Slowly, I **drag myself away** from the bed and into the shower.

TL: *Perlahan-lahan, aku menyeret tubuhku turun dari ranjang dan berjalan ke bawah pancuran kamar mandi.*

(Datum 132)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has a similar meaning as the phrasal verb in the target text and has an equivalent lexicon and meaning. “Drag away” is translated into “*menyeret turun*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “drag away” means to leave or move something. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “drag away” is translated into “*menyeret turun*”. Two things must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “drag away” and “*menyeret turun*” have the same word count. This datum uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

Example 7:

SL: Anger temporarily **blocked out** my nervousness about meeting the other tributes, but now I can feel my anxiety rising again.

TL: *Untuk sementara kemarahan **membutaku lupa** pada kegelisahanku bertemu dnegan para peserta lain, tapi kini aku bisa merasakan kerisauan ku muncul kembali.*

(Datum 147)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and form because the translator delivered the source text which has a

similar meaning as the phrasal verb in the target text and has an equivalent lexicon and meaning. “Block out” is translated into “*membuat lupa*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “block out” means to stop remembering. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “block out” is translated into “*membuat lupa*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “block out” and “*membuat lupa*” have the same word count. This datum uses a similar meaning and form strategy.

2. Using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form

The second strategy is using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. 423 data were translated using this strategy, which underlines a condition when the target text has a similar meaning to the source text, but the lexical items are different. This study is revealed by Mona Baker (1992, p.85-90). According to her, this strategy can create a chance of translating correctly if the target text has a similar meaning to the source text, but the lexical items are different. Referring to the same theory proposed by Baker, Sari (2017), stating that the use of the idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy possibly makes the meanings do not change even though the lexical items are different. Phrasal verbs are not translated word by word and the translator could not find a similar form of phrasal verbs. The meaning of phrasal verbs would be awkward if phrasal verbs are translated word for word. From the example, some idioms in the source text are classified as phrasal verbs which are then translated into the target text as verbs. Therefore, the translator used the idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

Example 1:

SL: How hard would it have been for them to **fill up** the bottle? I become aware of the dryness in my throat and mouth,

TL: *Memang sulit ya bagi mereka untuk **mengisi** botol ini dengan air? aku sadar mulut dan kerongkonganmu mulai kering*

(Datum 245)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the target text based on a similar meaning but dissimilar lexical items. “Fill up” is translated into “*mengisi*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “fill up” means to become full. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning.

In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “fill up” is translated by the translator into “*mengisi*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesian Dictionary. Second, “fill up” and “*mengisi*” have different word counts. “Fill up” consists of two basic words, while “*mengisi*” is only one word without any combinations. However, “fill up” is a phrasal verb while “*mengisi*” is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

Example 2:

SL: Once in a while, she'd stir, **get up** as if moved by some urgent purpose, only to then collapse back into stillness

TL: *Sesekali, ibuku bergerak, **terbangun** seolah karena ada urusan penting, namun jatuh lagi dalam diamnya.*

(Datum 056)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the target text based on a similar meaning but the lexical items are different. "Get up" is translated into "*terbangun*" in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, "get up" means to move from bed. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning.

In the compiled phrasal verbs data, "get up" is translated by the translator as "*terbangun*". Two things must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, "get up" and "*terbangun*" have different word counts. "Get up" consists of two basic words, while "*terbangun*" is only one word without any combinations. However, "get up" is a phrasal verb while "*terbangun*" is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

Example 3:

SL: The one who advises you, **looking for** your sponsor, and dictates the presentation of any gift.

TL: *Orang yang memberi kalian saran, **mencarikan** sponsor, dan menentukan hadiah-hadiah apa yang diberikan.*

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the target text based on a similar meaning but the lexical items are different. “Look for” is translated into “*mencarikan*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford dictionary, “look for” means to hope for something or to expect something. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning.

In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “look for” is translated by the translator as “*mencari*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “look for” and “*mencari*” have different word counts. “Look for” consists of two basic words, while “*mencari*” is only one word without any combinations. However, “look for” is a phrasal verb while “*mencarikan*” is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

Example 4:

SL: Don’t let them starve!” I **cry out**, clinging to his hand.

TL: *Jangan biarkan mereka kelaparan!” aku **menjerit**, memegang tangan Gale.*

(Datum 081)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the

target text based on the similar meaning but the lexical items are different. “Cry out” is translated into “*menjerit*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “cry out” means to shout or make a loud sound. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning. In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “cry out” is translated by the translator as “*menjerit*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “cry out” and “*menjerit*” have different word counts. “Cry out” consists of two basic words, while “*menjerit*” is only one word without any combinations. However, “cry out” is a phrasal verb while “*menjerit*” is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

Example 5:

SL: Then I begin to risk climbing trees to escape the wild dogs that quickly got bored and **move on**

TL: *Kemuadiann aku mulai berani memanjat pohon agar bisa kabur dari kejaran anjing-anjing liar yang biasanay cepat bosan dan **pergi**.*

(Datum 097)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the target text based on a similar meaning but the dissimilar lexical items strategy. “Move on” is translated into “*pergi*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “move on” means to move away. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning.

In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “move on” is translated by the translator as “*pergi*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “move on” and “*pergi*” have different word counts. “Move on” consists of two basic words, while “*pergi*” is only one word without any combinations. However, “move on” is a phrasal verb while “*pergi*” is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

Example 6:

SL: They’ll want me to **clear out** now.

TL: *Mereka pasti ingin aku **menyingkir**.*

(Datum 402)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the target text based on a similar meaning but dissimilar lexical items strategy. “Clear out” is translated into “*menyingkir*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “clear out” means to move quickly. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning.

In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “clear out” is translated by the translator as “*menyingkir*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “clear out” and “*menyingkir*” have different word counts. “Clear out” consists of two basic words, while “*menyingkir*” is only one word without any combinations. However,

“clear out” is a phrasal verb while “*menyingkir*” is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

Example 7

SL: I think of his ridiculous reaction to finding the supplies **blown up**.

TL: *Aku teringat pada reaksi konyol ketika mendapati persediaan makannaya meledak.*

(Datum 540)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using an idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form. The translator transferred the phrasal verb into the target text based on the similar meaning but dissimilar lexical items. “Blown up” is translated into “*meledak*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “blow up” means to destroy by exploitation. It shows that both phrases have a similar meaning.

In the compiled phrasal verbs data, “blown up” is translated by the translator as “*meledak*”. There are two things that must be noted: First, they have the same meaning based on the Oxford Dictionary and Indonesia Dictionary. Second, “blown up” and “*meledak*” have different word counts. “Blown up” consists of two basic words, while “*meledak*” is only one word without any combinations. However, “blow up” is a phrasal verb while “*meledak*” is a verb. Therefore, this phrasal verb is translated using a similar meaning and dissimilar form strategy.

3. Translation by paraphrase

Translation by paraphrase was investigated in this novel. There are 33 phrasal verbs that are translated by paraphrase. The paraphrasing strategy is used when the translator cannot find the meaning of the target text. This study is revealed by Mona Baker (1992, p.85-90). Baker stated that translation by paraphrase is the common way to use if the translator cannot find the meaning of phrasal verbs in the target text. Here, the translator found some difficulties. He cannot find the meaning of phrasal verbs in the target language (Indonesia). So, the translator used paraphrase to make the readers understand the meaning of phrasal verbs in the target language. Referring to the same theory proposed by Baker, Sari (2017), pointing out that translation by paraphrase strategy is acceptable in translating phrasal verbs from the source text into the target text. phrasal verbs cannot be translated word for word because if the phrasal verbs are translated word for word, the meaning would be awkward and unreadable. So, the translator used translation by paraphrase to make the readers understand the context.

Example 1:

SL: You can see why someone like Madge, who has never been at risk of needing a tessera, can **set him off**.

TL: *Yah, jadi bisa dimaklumi kenapa orang seperti Madge, yang tak pernah membutuhkan tessera, bisa membuat Gale **naik darah**.*

(Datum 025)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using the paraphrase strategy. The translator delivered the target text with paraphrase. “Set off” is translated into “*naik darah*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “set off” means to start a process or series an event. However, the translator paraphrased its meaning into “*naik darah*” in the target text because there is difficulty in translating the phrase “set off”. Therefore, this datum uses a translation by paraphrase to translate the meaning as the context in the source language.

Example 2:

SL: Since the baggy miner’s jumpsuits are not particularly becoming, out tributes usually **end up** in skimpy outfits and hats with headlamps

TL: *Karena pakaian kerja penambang yang longgar tidak sedang jadi tren, peserta dari distrik kami biasanya **memakai** pakaian minim dan topi lengkap dengan lampunya.*

(Datum 107)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using the paraphrase strategy. The translator delivered the target text with paraphrase. “End up” is translated into “*memakai*” in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary, “end up” means to finally be in a particular place or situation. However, the translator paraphrased its meaning into “*memakai*” in Indonesian. The translator found difficulty in translating the word “end up”. Therefore, this datum uses the translation by paraphrase to translate the meaning as the context in the source language.

Example 3:

SL: Madge's face has become **closed off**.

TL: *Wajah Madge tampak gusar.*

(Datum 024)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using the paraphrase strategy. The translator delivered the target text with paraphrase. "Closed off" is translated into "*tampak gusar*" in Indonesian. In the Oxford Dictionary "close off" means to stop people entering a place. However, the translator paraphrased its meaning into "*tampak gusar*" in the target text. The translator found difficulty in translating the word "close off". Therefore, this datum uses the translation by paraphrase to translate the meaning as the context in the source language.

Example 4:

SL: but you won't! You'll be **living up** in some tree eating row squirrels and picking off people arrows.

TL: *Tapi kau takkan mati! Kau akan memanjat pohon makan tupai mentah dan menembaki lawan dengan panah.*

(Datum 140)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using the paraphrase strategy. The translator delivered the target text with paraphrase. "Living up" is translated into "*memanjat*" in Indonesia. In the Oxford Dictionary, "live up" means to be as good as something. However, the translator paraphrased its meaning into

“*memanjat*” in the target text. The translator found difficulty in translating the word “live up”. Therefore, this datum uses the translation by paraphrase to translate the meaning as the context in the source language.

Example 5:

SL: Birds are **settling down** for the night, singing lullabies to their young.

TL: *Burung-burung sudah **pulang kesarang**, menyanyikan lagu ninabobo untu anak-anak mereka*

(Datum 297)

In this example, the phrasal verb is translated using paraphrase. The translator delivered the target text with paraphrase. “Settling down” is translated into “*pulang kesarang*” in Indonesia. In the Oxford Dictionary, “settle down” means to make a home. However, the translator paraphrased its meaning into “*pulang kesarang*” in the target text. The translator found difficulty in translating the word “settle down”. Therefore, this datum uses the translation by paraphrase to translate the meaning as the context in the source language.

4. Translation by omission

The last strategy is the translation by omission. The researcher found 4 data that used translation by omission. This study is revealed by Baker (1992, p.85-90). Translation by omission strategy is used to omit idioms in the target text because it

does not have an equivalent meaning in the target text so that it cannot be paraphrased. From some examples as will be presented below, phrasal verbs are omitted in the target text. Yet, it does not change the meaning in the target text. Referring to the same theory proposed by Baker, Sari (2017), explaining that phrasal verbs from the source language might have even no close match in the target text. In the examples above, the phrasal verbs are omitted. However, the context of the target text does not change. Therefore, these data use the translation by omission strategy.

Example 1:

SL: Since neither of us really has a group of friends, we seem to **end up** together a lot at school.

TL: *Karena tak satupun dari kami benar-benar memiliki kelompok teman, tampaknya kami jadi sering bersama-sama di sekolah.*

(Datum 21)

In this example, the phrasal verb in the source text is omitted in the target text. In the Oxford Dictionary, “end up” means to finally be in a particular place or situation. The translator transferred it to the target language by omitting the phrasal verb without changing the meaning. It shows that it is possible to translate the sentence without translating the phrasal verb. Therefore, this datum uses the translation by omission.

Example 2:

SL: I’d **grown up** seeing those home kids at school.

TL: *Disekolah, aku melihat anak-anak yang tinggal dirumah itu.*

(Datum 059)

In this example, the phrasal verb in the source text is omitted in the target text. In the Oxford Dictionary, “grown up” means to gradually become an adult. The translator transferred it to the target language by omitting the phrasal verb without changing the meaning. It shows that it is possible to translate the sentence without translating the phrasal verb. Therefore, this datum uses the translation by omission.

Example 3:

SL: All you need is **come up** with a knife, and you’ll at least stand a chance.

TL: *Hanya dengan bersenjatakan pisau, kau masih punya kesempatan.*

(Datum 139)

In this example, the phrasal verb in the source text is omitted in the target text. In the Oxford Dictionary, “come up” means to appear. The translator transferred it to the target language by omitting the phrasal verb without changing the meaning. It shows that it is possible to translate the sentence without translating the phrasal verb. Therefore, this datum uses the translation by omission.

4.2.2 Translation Accuracy

4.2.2.1 Agreed Rating

It means that all raters agree that a sentence is considered as accurate, less accurate or not accurate. There are three kinds of scale to measure the accuracy rating; accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

1. Accurate

In this study, the researcher found 572 data of phrasal verbs. Based on the result of data analysis, the 551 data of Indonesian phrasal verbs were investigated as accurate translations. Phrasal verbs can be categorized as translated accurately if the meaning in the source text is completely transferred and there is no distortion in the meaning. This finding is related to Nababan (2012), explaining that an accurate translation can be proven if the meaning of phrasal verbs in the source text is completely transferred and there is no distortion. Referring to the same theory proposed by Nababan, Kumaralalita (2018), pointing out the phrasal verbs are categorized as an accurate translation if the readers are familiar with the phrasal verbs. In this result, most phrasal verbs in this novel are categorized as accurate translations. It is proven in the table given by three raters. They gave score 3 for each phrasal verb.

Example 1:

SL: When I **wake up**, in the other side of bed is cold

TL: Saat aku *terbangun* bagian ranjangku ternyata dingin.

(Datum 001)

It can be seen from the datum 001 that the phrasal verb “wake up” is translated into “*terbangun*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary “wake up” is to

become conscious after sleeping. There are actually other dictions besides “*terbangun*”, for instance, “*membangunkan*” and “*terjaga*”. However, in this context, the diction “*terbangun*” is considered more suitable rather than “*membangunkan*” and “*terjaga*”. “*Terbangun*” means waking up from sleep, “*membangunkan*” means to make someone wake up, and “*terjaga*” means awake or being in a situation of not sleeping. The phrasal verb “wake up” was investigated as an accurate translation according to three raters. It is proven by three raters giving score 3 or maximum score for this analysis. This is because the phrasal verb “wake up” is transferred accurately without any distortion in the meaning.

Example 2:

SL: Of course. Let’s **put your hair up**, too”

TL: “*Tentu saja. Ayo kita **gelung rambutmu** juga,*”

(Datum 030)

It can be seen from the datum 030 that the phrasal verb “put up” is translated into “*gelung rambutmu*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary “put up” is to rise or put in the higher position. There are actually other dictions besides “*gelung rambutmu*”, for instance, “*mengangkat*”. However, in this context, the diction “*gelung*” is considered more suitable because it exactly explains hair, rather than “*mengangkat*” which is still so general or not specific. The phrasal verb “put up” was investigated as an accurate translation according to three raters. It is proven by three raters giving score 3 or maximum score for this analysis. This is because the phrasal verb “put up” is transferred accurately without any distortion in the meaning.

Example 3:

SL: Then I begin to risk climbing trees to escape the wild dogs that quickly got bored and **move on**.

TL: *Kemuadiann aku mulai berani memanjat pohon agar bisa kabur dari kejaran anjing-anjing liar yang biasanay cepat bosan dan **pergi**.*

(Datum 097)

It can be seen from the datum 097 that the phrasal verb “move on” is translated into “*pergi*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary “move on” is start doing or discussing something new. There are actually other dictions besides “*pergi*”, for instance, “*meninggalkan*” and “*pindah*”. However, in this context, the diction “*pergi*” is considered more suitable rather than “*meninggalkan*” and “*pindah*”. This is because “*pergi*” is more neutral and common as a word, while “*meninggalkan*” implicitly tends to emphasize the object which is being left, and “*pindah*” also emphasize an action to leave and go to certain places. The phrasal verb “move on” was investigated as an accurate translation according to three raters. It is proven by three raters giving score 3 or maximum score for this analysis. This is because the phrasal verb “move on” is transferred accurately without any distortion in the meaning.

Example 4:

SL: Only they didn't **die off**.

TL: *Hanya saja mereka tidak **punah**.*

(Datum 088)

It can be seen from the datum 088 that the phrasal verb “die off” is translated into “*punah*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary “die off” is die one after the other

until there are no one left. There are actually other dictions besides “*punah*”, for instance, “*mati*” and “*lenyap*”. However, in this context, the diction “*punah*” is considered more suitable because it specifically tells about a species. “*Punah*” is always about an entire group of people or animals, while “*mati*” and “*lenyap*” are not specific. The phrasal verb “die off” was investigated as an accurate translation according to three raters. It is proven by three raters giving score 3 or maximum score for this analysis. This is because the phrasal verb “die off” is transferred accurately without any distortion in the meaning.

Example 5:

SL: The ride lasts about twenty minutes and **ends up** at the City Circle.

TL: *Perjalanan naik kereta kuda ini memakan waktu dua puluh menit dan berakhir di bundaran kota.*

(Datum 051)

It can be seen from the datum 051 that the phrasal verb “end up” is translated into “*berakhir*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary “end up” is to find yourself in a place. The phrasal verb “end up” was investigated as accurate translation according to three raters. It is proven by three raters giving score 3 or maximum score for this analysis. This is because the phrasal verb “end up” is transferred accurately without any distortion in the meaning.

Example 6:

SL: “It won’t matter,” Peeta **breaks in**

TL: *“Tidak masalah.” Sela Peeta*

(Datum 532)

It can be seen from the datum 532 that the phrasal verb “break in” is translated into “*sela*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “break in” is to interrupt or disturb. There are actually other dictions besides “*sela*”, for instance, “*potong*” and “*serobot*”. However, in this context, the diction “*sela*” is considered more suitable because its tone tends to be subtle, rather than “*potong*” and “*serobot*”, which tend to be impolite. In this example, “break in” was investigated as an accurate translation according to three raters. It is proven by three raters giving 3 or maximum score in this analysis. It is because “break in” is transferred accurately without any distortion in the meaning.

2. Less-accurate

The second level is the less-accurate translation. There are 20 data of phrasal verbs which can be categorized as based on the instrument requiring that the meaning of the source language is completely transferred, but there is some distortion in the meaning. This study is related to Nababan (2012), declaring that less-accurate translation can be proven if the meaning of phrasal verbs in the source text is completely transferred but there is some distortion in the meaning. It is proven by three raters from English lecturers. Referring to the same theory proposed by Nababan, Kumaralalita (2018), declaring that the less-accurate translations can be proven if the meaning of phrasal verbs in the source text is rendered accurately even though there is some distortion in the meaning. Phrasal verbs are categorized as less-accurate if the readers are less familiar with the phrasal verbs. In this result, some phrasal verbs are categorized as less-accurate. It is proven by three raters

giving score 2. The phrasal verbs are categorized as less-accurate translations because there is some distortion in the target text

Example 1:

SL: May as well **sleep in**.

TL: *lebih baik tidur saja lagi.*

(Datum 006)

It can be seen from the datum 006 that the phrasal verb “sleep in” is translated into “*tidur*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “sleep in” is to sleep until after the time you usually get up in the morning. The phrasal verb “sleep in” was investigated as less-accurate according to three raters. It might happen because there is no exact match for “sleep in” in Indonesian as the distortion may change the whole meaning of the text. It is proven by three raters giving score 2 or the maximum score in this analysis. It is because “sleep in” is translated accurately but there is some distortion in the meaning.

Example 2:

SL: When I was younger, I scared my mother to death, the things I would **blurt out** about District 12.

TL: *Ketika umurku masih lebih muda, aku membuat ibuku bena-benar ketakutan, dengan kata-kata yang kuocehkan tentang district 12.*

(Datum 008)

It can be seen from the datum 008 that the phrasal verb “blurt out” is translated into “*kata-kata yang kuocehkan*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “blurt out” is to say something without thinking. The phrasal verb “blurt out” was

investigated as less-accurate according to three raters. It might happen because there is no exact match for “blurt out” in Indonesian as the distortion may change the whole meaning of the text. It is proven by three raters giving score 2 or the maximum score in this analysis. It is because “blurt out” is translated accurately but there is some distortion in the meaning.

Example 3:

SL: That’s why my mother and Prim, with their light hair and blue eyes, always **look out** of place.

TL: *Itulah sebabnya mengapa ibuku dan Pim, dengan rambut mereka yang berwarna pirang dan bermata biru, selalu **tampak salah** tempat.*

(Datum 015)

It can be seen from the datum 015 that the phrasal verb “look out” is translated into “*tampak salah*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “look out” means trying to notice someone or something. The phrasal verb “look out” was investigated as less-accurate according to three raters. It might happen because there is no exact match for “look out” in Indonesian as the distortion may change the whole meaning of the text. It is proven by three raters giving score 2 or the maximum score in this analysis. It is because “look out” is translated accurately but there is some distortion in the meaning.

Example 4:

SL: To my surprise, my mother has **laid out** one of her own lovely dress for me.

TL: *Yang membuatku terkejut, ibuku sudah **mengeluarkan** salah satu gaun indahnyanya untukku.*

(Datum 029)

It can be seen from the datum 029 that the phrasal verb “laid out” is translated into “*mengeluarkan*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “lay out” is to spread out. The phrasal verb “laid out” was investigated as less-accurate according to three raters. It might happen because there is no exact match for “laid out” in Indonesian as the distortion may change the meaning of the text. It is proven by three raters giving score 2 or the maximum score in this analysis. It is because “laid out” is translated accurately but there is some distortion in the meaning.

Example 5:

SL: So instead of acknowledging applause, I stand there unmoving while they **take part in** the boldest form of dissent they can manage.

TL: *Jadi bukanya menerima tepuk tangan, aku berdiri tak bergerah di panggung sementara mereka **menunjukkan** penolakan terberani yang bisa mereka lakukan.*

(Datum 051)

It can be seen from the datum 006 that the phrasal verb “take in” is translated into “*menunjukkan*”. Based on the Oxford Dictionary, “take in” is to make believe that something is not true. The phrasal verb “take in” was investigated as less-accurate according to three raters. It might happen because there is no exact match for “take in” in Indonesian as the distortion may change the whole meaning of the text. It is proven by three raters giving score 2 or the maximum score in this analysis. It is because “take in” is translated accurately but there is some distortion in the meaning.

3. Inaccurate

A phrasal verb translation can be categorized as inaccurate if the meaning in the source language text is transferred inaccurately or some parts are deleted. This study is connected to Nababan (2012), stating that inaccurate translation can be proven if the meaning is transferred inaccurate and some parts of phrasal verbs are deleted. It is proven by three raters. Referring to the same theory proposed by Nababan, Kumaralalita (2018), declaring that the inaccurate translation can be proven if the meaning of phrasal verbs in the source language text is transferred inaccurately or some parts are deleted. In translating the meaning of phrasal verbs, the translator can delete some parts of idioms in the target text the phrasal verbs are categorized as inaccurate if the readers are unfamiliar with the phrasal verbs. Some data of phrasal verbs are categorized as an inaccurate translation. It is proven by three raters giving score 1 in each idiom.

Example 1:

SL: I'd **grown up** seeing those home kids at school.

TL: *Disekolah, aku melihat anak-anak yang tinggal dirumah itu.*

(Datum 059)

It can be seen from the datum 059 that “grown up” is omitted. Based on the Oxford Dictionary (Hornby, 2015), “grow up” is to develop into an adult. “Grown up” was investigated as inaccurate translation because the deletion of the meaning may change the whole meaning of the text. It is proven by three raters giving score

1 in this analysis. It is because the phrasal verb “grown up” is deleted in the target text.

4.2.2.2 Disagreed Rating

It means that not all three raters agree that a data is consider as accurate, less accurate or inaccurate translation. They have their own rating even in one data. Below are several data and its explanation which belongs to disagreed data.

Example 1:

SL: Peeta packs up our gear while I **lay out** a big meal

TL: *Peeta membereskan perlengkapan kami sementara aku **menyiapkan** makanan.*

(Datum 541)

Data number 541, phrasal verb “lay out” was translated into “*menyiapkan*”. In assessing the accuracy level, the three raters gave different score to the data number 541. The rater 2 gave score 2 for data number 541 since the rater considered the Indonesian translation translated clearly but need some other diction for instance “*mengemasi*” is more suitable because more neutral and common as a word rather than “*menyiapkan*”. In contrast, rater 1 and rater 3 gave score 3 for data number 541 since the raters considered that Indonesian translation was translated clearly and there was no distortion in the meaning. Therefore, it can not be conclude that data number 541 is concluded in agreed rating.

Example 2:

SL: She **goes on** a bit about an honor it is to be here.

TL: *Dia masih **berceloteh** tentang betapa terhormatnya dia bisa berada disini.*

(Datum 041)

Data number 041, phrasal verb “goes on” was translated into “*berceloteh*”. In assessing the accuracy level, the three raters gave different score to the data number 041. The rater 3 gave score 2 for data number 541 since the rater considered the Indonesian translation translated clearly but need some other diction for instance “*berkata*” because its tone tends to be subtle, rather than “*berceloteh*”, which tend to be impolite. In contrast, rater 1 and rater 2 gave score 3 for data number 041 since the raters considered that Indonesian translation was translated clearly and there was no distortion in the meaning. Therefore, it can not be conclude that data number 041 is concluded in agreed rating.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter V is the last chapter. This chapter presents the conclusions of the study including the main points that have been discussed in Chapter V. This chapter also delivers some suggestions for the next study, especially for researchers who want to conduct studies with the same topic.

5.1 Conclusions

In conclusion, the answer to research problems will be explained as well as explanations of the findings. To make it easier for the reader, the conclusion of this study is presented bellows.

There are four strategies in translating phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian. The first is using idiom similar meaning and dissimilar form, the second is using idiom similar meaning and form, the third is the translation by paraphrase, and the last is the translation by omission. The most-used strategy is the idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy. Meanwhile, other data use strategies of similar meaning and form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

There are three categories to assess the accuracy in translating phrasal verbs in *The Hunger Games* novel. The first category is the accurate translation, the second category is the less-accurate translation, and the third category is the inaccurate translation. As a result, the phrasal verbs in Indonesian-translated novel are categorized as translated accurately according to three expert raters. So, the phrasal verbs from English to Indonesian in *The Hunger Games* novel are translated well.

5.2 Suggestions

From the data analysis and the conclusions, there are some suggestions presented as bellow:

1. For another researcher

In this research, there are only three participants to assess translation accuracy. So, we need to take the findings carefully. Thus, it is deeply recommended for another researcher to involve more than three expert raters to know more accurate findings. Furthermore, other objects are also possible for research such as movies and short stories. Moreover, the researcher needs to pay attention to another lexicon besides phrasal verbs.

2. For translator

Phrasal verbs are found in literary works so that translators need to have good knowledge of phrasal verbs. They should know the technique of translating phrasal verbs so that they can translate them accurately.

3. For students of English Department

Phrasal verbs are mostly used by English native speakers. So, students in English Department need to have a good knowledge of phrasal verbs. Phrasal verbs also can be found in both written and spoken English. By learning all of these, it is expected that students will understand more about phrasal verbs and can practice translating phrasal verbs accurately.

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Appendix The Strategies Translation Of Phrasal Verbs In English To Indonesia				
No	Source Text	Target Text	Strategy	Comment
1	When I wake up , the other side of bed is cold. (page 9)	Saat aku terbangun , bagian ranjangku ternyata dingin. (page 9)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Wake up was translated into <i>terbangun</i> . It means to awake and consiuos afer sleeping. Wake up is phrasal verb and <i>terbangun</i> is verb.
2	My fingers stretch out , seeking Prim's warmth but finding only the rough canvas of the mattress. (page 9)	Jemariku terulur , mencari kehangatan Prim tapi hanya menemukan kain kanvas kasar yang menutupi kasur. (page 9)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>Stretch out</i> was translated into <i>terulur</i> . It means to lie with your leg and arms. Stretch out is phrasal verb but <i>terulur</i> is verb.
3	My little sister, Prim, curled up on her, cocooned in my mother's body, their cheeks pressed together. (page 9)	Adik perempuanku, Prim, bergulung menyamping , menyusup menempel pada tubuh ibunya, pipi mereka bersentuhan. (page 9)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: Curled was translated into <i>bergulung</i> . It means to sit and lie in a position with arm. Curled up is phrasal verb and <i>bergulung menyamping</i> is phrasal verb too.

4	It turned out okay. (page 9)	Hasilnya ternyata lumayan. (page 10)	3	Paaraphrase: Turned out mean to have a particular result but it is translated into <i>hasilnya</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
5	I pull on trousers a shirt, tuck my long dark braid up into cap. (page 9)	Kupakai celana panjang, kemeja, dan kuselipkan keping rambut panjangku yang berwarna gelap kedalam topi. (page 10)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. Pull on was translated into <i>kupakai</i> . It means to put on clothes quickly. Pull on is phrasal verb but <i>pakai</i> is verb.
6	May as well sleep in . (page 9)	Lebih baik tidur saja lagi . (page 11)	1	Similar meaning and form: Sleep in was translated into <i>tidur saja lagi</i> . It means sleep until latter. Sleep in is phrasal verb and <i>tidur saja</i> is phrasal verb too.
7	My father could have made good money selling them, but if officials found out he would have been publicly executed for inciting rebellion. (page 10)	Ayahku bisa mendapat uang banyak jika dia mau menjualnya, tapi jika pihak berwenang mengetahuinya dia bisa dieksekusi di depan umum karena menghasut pemberontak. (page 12)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Found out was translated into <i>mengetahuinya</i> . It means to get information about something. Found out is a phrasal verb and <i>mengetahuinya</i> is a verb.
8	When I was younger, I scared my mother to death, the things I would blurt out about District 12. (page 10)	Ketika umurku masih lebih muda, aku membuat ibuku bena-benar ketakutan,	1	Similar meaning and form: blurt out was translated into <i>kata-kata yang kuocehkan</i> . It

		dengan kata-kata yang kuocehkan tentang district 12, (page 13)		means to say something without thinking. Blurt out is phrasal verb and <i>kata-kata yang kuocehkan</i> is phrasal verb too.
9	“Look what I shot.” Gale holds up a lot of bread with an arrow stuck in it, (page 11)	“Lihat apa yang kupanah.” Gale mengangkat keatas sebungkah roti dengan panah di tengahnya, (page 14)	1	Similar meaning and form: hold up was translated into <i>mengangkat</i> . It means hold something high. Hold up is phrasal verb and <i>mengangkat keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
10	I take it in my hands, pull out the arrow, .. (page 11)	Kuambil roti itu, kutarik keluar panahnya,.. (page 14)	1	Similar meaning and form: Pull out was translated into <i>kutarik lepas</i> . It means to stop being involved an activity. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>kuangkat keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
11	“Prim left us a cheese.” I pull it out . (page 11)	“Prim menyisahkan keju untuk kita.” Aku mengeluarkan kejuku . (page 14)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Pull out was translated <i>mengeluarkan</i> . It means to stop being involved an activity. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>mengeluarkan</i> is verb.
12	“Thank you, Prim. We’ll have a real feast.” Suddenly he falls into a Capitol	“Terimakasih, Prim. Kita akan pesta sungguhan.” Mendadak aksen Gale	1	Similar meaning and form: Falls into was translated into

	accent as he mimics Effie Trinket, (page 11)	berubah jadi aksen ala Capitol ketika dia meniru Effie Trinket, (page 14)		<i>berubah</i> . It means to start doing something. Fall into isphrasal verb and <i>berubah jadi</i> is phrasal verb too.
13	...Effie Trinket, the manically upbeat woman who arrives once a year to read out the names at the reaping.(page 11)	... Effie Trinket, wanita heboh penuh semangat yang datang setahun sekali untuk membacakan nama-nama saat pemungutan. (page 14)	2	Similar meaning and disimar form: Read out was translated into <i>membacakan</i> . It means to read something. Read out is phrasal verbs but <i>membacakan</i> is verb.
14	I watch as Gale pulls out his knife and slice the bread. (page 12)	Aku memperhatikan Gale mengeluarkan pisaunya dan memotong roti. (Page 15)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Pull out was translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> . It means to stop being involved an activity. Read out is phrasal verb and <i>mengeluarkan</i> is verb.
15	That's why my mother and Prim, with their light hair and blue eys, always look out of place. (page 12)	Itulah sebabnya mengapa ibuku dan Pim, dengan rambut mereka yang berwarna pirang dan bermata biru, selalu tampak salah tempat. (page 15)	2	Simiar meaning nd dissimilar form: look out was translated into <i>tampak salah</i> . Itmeans try to notice someone or something. Look out is phrasal verb and <i>tampak salah</i> is word.
16	But at least two families will pull their shutter, lock in their door, and try to	Tapi paling tidak ada dua keluarga yang akan nutup daun jendela, mengunci pintu dan berusaha mencari tahu bagaimana	1	Similar meaning and form: Figure out is phrasal verb translated into <i>mencari tahu</i> .

	figure out how they will survive the painful weeks to come. (page 13)	mereka bisa melewati minggu yang menyakitkan yang akan datang. (page 18)		It means to find the solution. Figure out is phrasal verb and mencari tahu is phrasal verb too.
17	We make out well. (page 13)	Hasil kami lumayan bagus. (page 18)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: make out is phrasal verbs translated into <i>hasil</i> . It means to deal with a situation, usually in a successful way. Make out is phrasal verb and <i>hasil</i> is word not a phrase.
18	I found the patch a few years ago, but Gale had the idea to string mesh nets around it to keep out the animals. (page 13)	Aku menemukan sebidang tanah beberapa tahun lalu, tapi Gale yang punya ide untuk mengikat mata jala di sekelilingnya untuk menjaga agar binatang tidak masuk. (page 18)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Keep out is phrasal verbs translated into <i>menjaga</i> . It means to stay in one particular area. Keep out is phrasal verb and <i>menjaga</i> is word not a phrase.
19	When they came up with a more efficient system that transported directly from the mines to the trains, (page 13)	Ketika mereka menemukan sistem yang lebih efisien untuk mengangkut batubara langsung dari tambang ke kereta api, (page 18)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Came up with translated into <i>menemukan</i> . It means to suggest or think the idea. Came up is phrasal verbs, <i>menemukan</i> is a verb.

20	We don't hunt them on purpose, but if you're attacked and you take out a dog or two, well, meat is meat. (page 14)	Kami tidak melukainya secara sengaja, tapi kalau kau serang dan kau membunuh satu atau dua ekor anjing, daging tetaplah daging. (page 19)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Take out translated into <i>membunuh</i> . It means to kill someone or destroy something. Take out is phrasal verb and <i>membunuh</i> is verb.
21	Since neither of us really has a group of friends, we seem to end up together a lot at school. (page 14)	Karena tak satupun dari kami benar-benar memiliki kelompok teman, tampaknya kami jadi sering bersama-sama di sekolah (page 19)	4	Omission: end up mean finally be in a particular place. End up was omitted in this sentence because it does not give significant change toward the whole meaning.
22	Today her drab school outfit has been replaced by an expensive white dress and her blonde hair is done up with a pink ribbon. (page 14)	Hari ini seragam sekolahnya yang membosankan sudah ganti dengan gaun putih mahal, dan rambut pirangnya di gelung keatas dengan pita pink. (page 19)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: done up was translated into <i>gelung ke atas</i> . It means to fasten something or become fastened. Done up is phrasal verb and <i>gelung keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
23	"Well, if I end up going to the Capitol, I want to look nice, don't I?" (page 14)	"Yah, jika aku akhirnya harus pergi ke Capitol, aku ingin kelihatan cantik, kan?"	1	Similar meaning and for: end up translated into <i>akhirnya</i> . It means to finally be in particular place. End up is phrasal verb and <i>akhirnya</i> is phrasal verb too.

24	Madge's face has become closed off . (page 14)	Wajah Madge tampak gusar . (page 20)	3	Paraphrase: Closed off means to put something across but it is translated into <i>gusar</i> to deliver the meaning as the context
25	You can see why someone like Madge, who has never been at risk of needing a tessera, can set him off . (page 15)	Yah, jadi bisa dimaklumi kenapa orang seperti Madge, yang tak pernah membutuhkan tessera, bisa membuat Gale naik darah . (Page 21)	3	Paraphrase: set him off translated into <i>naik darah</i> to transfered the meaning as the whole context.
26	And even though the rules were set up by the capitol, not the district, certainly not Madge's family, (page 15)	Walaupun peraturan tersebut diterapkan oleh Capitol, bukanya oleh district masing-masing, dan jelas bukan oleh keluarga Madge, (page 21)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Set up translated into <i>diterapkan</i> . It means to trick someone in order to make them do something, set up is phrasal verb and diterapkan is word not a phrase.
27	It's hard not to resent those who don't have to sign up for tesserae. (page 15)	Sulit rasanya untuk tidak kesal pada mereka yang tidak perlu mendaftar untuk tessera. (page 21)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Sign up translated into <i>mendaftar</i> . It means to agree to become involved in an organized activity. Sign up is phrasal verb and mendaftar is verb.
28	In fact, it scared off the nearby game. (page 15)	Nyatanya, teriakan itu membuat takut buruan kami. (page 22)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Scared off translated into <i>teriakan</i> . It means to make someone so

				worried about doing something. Scared off is phrasal verb and <i>teriakan</i> is word not a phrase.
29	To my surprise, my mother has laid out one of her own lovely dress for me.(page 16)	Yang membuatku terkejut, ibuku sudah mengeluarkan salah satu gaun indahnya untukku. (page 22)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Lay out translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> . It means to arrange. Lay out is phrasal verb and <i>mengeluarkan</i> is word not a phrase.
30	“Of course. Let’s put your hair up , too” (page 16)	“Tentu saja. Ayo kita gelung rambutmu keatas juga,” (page 23)	1	Similar meaning and form: Put up translated into <i>gelung</i> . It means to make something rise. Put up is phrasal verb and <i>gelung keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
31	I notice her blouse pulled out of her skirt in the back again and force myself to stay calm. (page 16)	Kuperhatikan bahwa bagian belakang blusnya keluar dari roknya dan kutahan diriku agar tetap tenang. (page 23)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Pulled out translated into <i>keluar</i> . It means to go outside. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>keluar</i> is verb.
32	“ Tuck your tail in , little duck” I say. (page 16)	“ masukan ekormu , bebek kecil”. Kataku,(page 23)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: Tuck in translated into <i>masukan</i> . It means to enter

				something. Tuck in isphrasal verb and masukan isphrasal verb too.
33	“ come on , let’s eat” (page 16)	“ ayo , kita makan.” (page 23)	2	Similar meaning and disimar form: come on translated into <i>ayo</i> . It means to start to happen or work. Come on is phrasal verbs. <i>Ayo</i> is word not a phrase.
34	People file in silently and sign in . (page 17)	Orang-orang mendaftar dan masuk tanpa bicara. (page 24)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Sign in translated into <i>mendaftar</i> . It means to sign your name or the name. Sign up is phrasal verb and <i>mendaftar</i> is word not a phrase.
35	Twelve-through eighteen-year-olds are herded into roped areas marked off by ages. (page 17)	Pemuda-pemudi berusia dua belas hingga delapan belas tahun digiring menuju area yang sudah dibatasi berdasarkan usia, (page 24)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Marked off translated into <i>dibatasi</i> . It means to mark off things or people that are on a list, you record that you have dealt with them. Mark off is phrasal verb and <i>dibatasi</i> is word not a phrase.
36	Family members line up around perimeter, holding tightly to one another’s hands. (page 17)	Anggota berkerumun didekat garis batas, berpegangan tangan dengan orang-orang disebelah mereka. (page 24)	2	Similar meaning but different form: Line up translated into <i>berkerumun</i> .

				It means to arrange people or things in a row. Line up is phrasal verb and <i>berkerumun</i> is word not a phrase.
37	Odds are given on their ages, whether they're Seam or merchant, if they will break down and weep. (page 17)	Kemungkinan selalu lebih besar pada mereka yang usianya tua, tidak peduli mereka warga Seam atau pedagang, apakah mereka luluh dan menangis. (page 24)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: break down translated into <i>luluh</i> . It means to be unable to control your feelings. Break down is phrasal verbs and <i>luluh</i> is word not a phrase.
38	We all exchange terse nods then focus our attention on the temporary stag that is set up before the justice Building. (page 17)	Kami mengangguk cepat lalu memusatkan perhatian kami pada panggung non-permanen yang dibangun didepan gedung pengadilan. (page 25)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Set up translated into <i>dibangun</i> . It means to establish someone or something. Set up is phrasal verb and <i>dibangun</i> is word not a phrase.
39	Just as the town clock strike two, the mayor steps up to the podium and begins to read. (page 17)	Ketika jam kota menunjukkan tepat pukul dua, sang wali kota melangkah ke podium dan mulai membaca. (page 25)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Step up translated into <i>melangkah</i> . It means to increase a speed of a process. Set up is phrasal verb and <i>melangkah</i> is word not a phrase.

40	He tells of the history of Panem, the country that rose up out of the ashes of place that was once called North America. (page 17)	Dia menceritakan sejarah Panem negara yang muncul dari sisa-sisa tempat yang dulunya bernama Amerika Utara. (page 26)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Rose up translated into <i>muncul</i> . It means to rise to the surface. Rise up is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is word not a phrase.
41	She goes on a bit about an honor it is to be here, (page 19)	Dia masih berceloteh tentang betapa terhormatnya dia bisa berada disini. (page 28)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes on translate into <i>berceloteh</i> . It means to continue next thing. Goes on is phrasal verb and <i>berceloteh</i> is word not a phrase.
42	,although everyone knows she's just aching to get bumped up to a better district where they have a proper victors. (page 19)	Meskipun semua orang tahu bahwa Effie sebenarnya sudah tidak sabar untuk pindah ke distrik lain dengan pemenang yang layak tampil sebagai pemenang. (page 28)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get up translated into <i>pindah</i> . It means to stand up. Get up is phrasal verb and <i>pindah</i> is word not a phrase.
43	She reaches hand in , digs her hand deep into the ball, (page 19)	Dia mengulurkan tangan , mengaduk-aduk kedalam bola kaca, (page 28)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: reach in translated into <i>mengulurkan tangan</i> . It means to move one's hand in order to get or touch. Reaches in is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan</i> is a word not a phrase.

44	And pulls out a slip of paper. (page 19)	Dan menarik selembar kertas. (page 28)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull out translated into <i>menarik</i> . It means to pull over, it moves to the side. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>menarik</i> is a word not a phrase.
45	I dozed off and fell ten feet to the ground, landing on my back. (page 20)	Aku ketiduran dan jatuh dari ketinggian tiga meter, dan mendarat dengan punggungku. (page 29)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: dozed off translated into <i>ketiduran</i> . It means to start to sleep, especially during the day. Doze off is phrasal verb and <i>ketiduran</i> is a word not a phrase.
46	And then I see her, the blood drained from her face, hands clenched in fits at the side, walking with stiff, small steps up toward the stage, passing me, (page 20)	Kemudian aku melihat prim, wajahnya pias, kedua telapak tanganya terkepal keras disamping tubuhnya, jalanya kaku, langkah kecilnya menuju panggung, melewatiku, (page 30)	1	Similar meaning and form: Steps up translated into <i>Langkah kecil</i> . It means speed of a process that is intended to achieve something. Step up is phrasal verb and langkah kecil is phrasal verb too.
47	And I see the back of her blouse has become untucked and hangs out over her skirt. (page 20)	Kemudian aku melihat bagian belakang blusnya lagi-lagi keluar dan menggantung diatas rok. (page 30)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Hangs out translated into <i>keluar</i> . It means to spend a lot of time in a place. Hang out is

				phrasal verb and keluar is a word not a phrase.
48	“Prim!” the strangled cry comes out of my throat, and my muscle begin to move again (page 20)	“Prim!” pekikan tertahan keluar dari mulutku, dan otototot ku mulai bergerak lagi. (page 30)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Comes out translated into <i>keluar</i> . It means to go somewhere with someone. Comes out is phrasal verb and keluar is a word not a verb.
49	I turn and see Gale has pull Prim out the ground and she’s thrashing in his arms. (page 21)	Aku menoleh dan melihat Gale menarik Prim hingga kakinya terangkat dari tanah sambil meronta-ronta dalam pelukan Gale. (page 32)	1	Similar meaning and form: Pull out translated into <i>menarik</i> . It means to starts moving. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>menarik</i> keluar is phrasal verb too.
50	“I bet my button that was your sister. Don’t want her to steal all the glory, do we? Come on , everybody! Let’s give a big round of applause to our newest tribute!” Effie tringket. (page 21)	“Aku berani taruhan tadi adik perempuanmu. Kau tidak mau dia jaid jagoan ya? ayo , semuanya! Berikan tepuk tangan yang meriah untuk peserta terbaru kita.” (page 32)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Come on translated into <i>ayo</i> . It means hurry. Come on is phrasal verb and ayo is a word not a phrase.
51	So instead of acknowledging applause, I stand there unmoving while they take part in the boldest form of dissent they can manage. (page 21)	Jadi bukanya menerima tepuk tangan, aku berdiri tak bergerah di panggung sementara mereka menunjukkan penolakan terberani yang bisa mereka lakukan. (page 32)	3	Paraphrase: Take in means to include something. Take in translated into <i>menunjukkan</i> penolakan to deliver the meaning as the context.

52	But a shift has occurred since I stepped up to take Prim's place (page 22)	Tapi terjadi perubahan sejak aku menggantikan posisi Prim, (page 32)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Step up translated into <i>menggantikan</i> . It means to increase speed of a process that is intended to achieve something. Step up is phrasal verb and <i>menggantikan</i> is word not a phrase.
53	The numbness of his loss had passed, and the pain would hit me out of nowhere, (page 23)	Perasaanmu yang mati rasa atas kematian ayahku sudah berlalu, dan rasa sakit itu mendadak menyerangku entah dari mana (page 35)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Hit me out translated into <i>menyerangku</i> . It means to criticise something or someone strongly. Hit out is phrasal verb and <i>menyerangku</i> is word not a phrase.
54	<i>where are you ?</i> I would cry out in my mind. (page 23)	<i>Dimana kau ?</i> jeritku dalam hati. (page 35)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Cry out translated into <i>jeritku</i> . It means to shout or make a loud noise. Cry out is phrasal verb and <i>jeritku</i> is a word not a phrase.

55	She didn't do anything but sit propped up in a chair or, more often, huddled under the blankets on her bed (page 23)	Ibuku tidak melakukan apa-apa selain duduk bersandar dikursi, atau yang lebih sering, berbaring di tempat tidur meringkuk dibawah selimut, (page 35)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar meaning: Propped up translated into <i>bersandar</i> . It means to give something under. Prop up is phrasal verb and bersandar is a word not a phrase.
56	Once in a while, she'd stir, get up as if moved by some urgent purpose, only to then collapse back into stillness. (page 23)	Sesekali, ibuku bergerak, terbangun seolah karena ada urusan penting, namun jatuh lagi dalam diamnya. (page 35)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Get up translated into <i>terbangun</i> . It means to move from bed. Get up is phrasal verb and <i>terbangun</i> is a word not a phrase.
57	At eleven years old, I took over as head of mother as well (page 23)	Pada usia sebelas tahun, Prim baru berusia tujuh tahun, aku mengambil peran sebagai kepala keluarga. (page 36)	1	Similar meaning and form: took over translated into <i>mengambil peran</i> . It means to start doing that another person did. Took over is phrasal verb and <i>mengambil peran</i> is phrasal verb too.
58	Because if it had become known that my motehr could no longer care for us, the distret would have taken us away from her and placed us in the community home. (page 23)	Karena jika ketahuan jika ibuku tidak bisa merawat lagi, distrik akan mengambil kami dari ibuku dan menempatkan aku dan Prim di rumah komunitas. (page 36)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar meaning. Taken away translated into <i>mengambil</i> . It means to remove something. Take away is phrasal verb and

				<i>mengambil</i> is a word not a phrase.
59	I'd grown up seeing those home kids at school. (page 23)	Disekolah, aku melihat anak-anak yang tinggal dirumah itu. (page 36)	4	Omission: grow up means to gradually become an adult. Grown up is omitted in this sentence because it doesnot give significant change toward the whole meaning.
60	But the money ran out and we were slowly starving to death. (page 24)	Tetapi kami kehabisan uang dan perlahan-lahan kami kelparan hingga nyaris mati (page 36)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: ran out translated into <i>kehabisan</i> . It means to finish, use or sell all of something. <i>Ran out</i> is phrasal verb and <i>kehabisan</i> is a word not a phrase.
61	I kept telling myself if I could only hold out until May, just May 8th, (page 24)	Aku terus-menerus mengatakan pada diriku sendiri agar aku bisa bertahan sampai bulan mei, hanya sampai tanggal 8 mei, (page 36)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Hold out translated into <i>bertahan</i> . It means to continue to defend yourself against an enemy or attack without being defeated. Hold on is phrasal verb and <i>bertahan</i> is verb.
62	I would turn twelve and be able to sign up for the tesserae and get precious grain and oil to feed us. (page 24)	Saat umurku dua belas dan aku bisa mendaftar untuk tessera lalu memperoleh gandum dan minum yang berharga itu agar bisa kami makan. (page 36)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Sign up translated into <i>mendafar</i> . It means to agree to become involved in an organized

				activity. Sign in is phrasal verb and <i>mendaftar</i> is verb.
63	I didn't pick it up for fear I would keel over and be unable to regain my feet. (page 24)	Aku tidak memungutnya karena aku takut bakal jatuh terujungkal dan tak bakalan sanggup lagi bangkit berdiri. (page 37)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up is phrasal verb and <i>memungutnya</i> is verb. It means to return to something. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>memungutnya</i> is a verb.
64	The ovens were in the back, and a golden glow spilled out the open kitchen door. (page 25)	Pangangan roti berada di belakang dan kilau keemasan mengintip dari pintu dapur. (page 38)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>Spilled out</i> mean <i>mengintip</i> . It means to express an emotion freely. Spilled out is phrasal verb and <i>mengintip</i> is verb.
65	Suddenly, a voice was screaming at me and I looked up to see the baker's wife, (page 25)	Tiba-tiba aku mendengar orang berteriak kepadaku dan aku mendongak keatas melihat istri tukang roti, (page 38)	1	Similar meaning and form: looked up translated into <i>mendongak keatas</i> . It means to look the high. Look up is phrasal verb and <i>mendongak keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
66	As I carefully replaced the lid and backed away , I noticed him, (page 25)	Ketika aku menutup tong sampah dan mundur dengan hati-hati, aku memerhatikanya, (page 39)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: backed away translated into <i>mundur</i> . It means to move backwards away from

				something or someone. Back away is phrasal verb and <i>mundur</i> is a word not a phrase.
67	He began to tear off chunks from the burned parts and toss them into the bread, (page 25)	Anak lelaki itu memulai mencungkil bongkahan hangus roti di tanganya dan melemparkanya ke antara jeruji kurungan. (page 40)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: tear off translated into <i>mencungkil</i> . It means to leave very quickly. Turn in is phrasal verb and <i>mencungkil</i> is verb.
68	And more than once, i have turned in the school hallway and caught his eyes trained on me, (page 26)	Beberapa kali, aku menoleh dilorong sekolah dan mendapati tatapanya sedang tertuju padaku, (page 41)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Turned in translated into <i>menoleh</i> . It means to return something. Turn in is phrasal verb and <i>menoleh</i> is verb.
69	I reach my hand out to Prim and she climbs on my lap, her arms around my neck, head on my shoulder, just like she did when she was a toddler. (page 28)	Kuulurkan tangan pada Prim dan dia naik ke punggungku, kedua lenganya memeluk leherku, kepalanya dibahuku, sebagaimana yang sering dilakukanya saat dia masih balita. (page 44)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: reach out translated into <i>kuulurkan</i> . It means to shake hands. Reach out is phrasal verb and <i>kuulurkan tangan</i> is phrasal verb too.
70	Then can get by , if they're careful, on selling Prim's goat milk cheese and the small apothecary business my mother now runs for the people in the Seam. (page 28)	Jika mereka berhati-hati mereka bisa bertahan hidup dengan menjual keju dan susu kambing milik Prim dan menjalankan usaha toko obat kecil yang sekarang diurus ibuku untuk penduduk Seam. (page 44)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get by translated into <i>bertahan hidup</i> . It means to be able to live or deal with a situation

				with difficult. Get by is phrasal verb and <i>bertahan hidup</i> is verb.
71	But she makes out well with her goat, so I concentrate on that. (page 28)	Tapi dia punya hubungan yang baik dengan kambingnya, jadi aku berkonsentrasi pada hal itu. (page 44)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: make out translated into <i>punya hubungan</i> . It means to deal with a situation, usually in a successful way. Make out is phrasal verb and <i>punya hubungan</i> is verb.
72	“well, you have to hep it this time. You can’t clock out and leave Prim on her own.” (page 29)	“yah, kali ini ibu harus bisa menahanya. Ibu tidak bisa cabut begitu saja dan meninggalkan Prim sendirian.”(page 45)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: clock out translated into <i>cabut</i> . It means to leave work. Clock out is phrasal verb and cabut is verb.
73	“Then take it. And take care of her!” I say. (page 29)	“kalau begitu minum obatnya. Dan mengurus dia!”segahku.	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take care translated into <i>mengurus</i> . It means to look after someone or something. Take care is phrasal verb and <i>mengurus</i> is verb.

74	“But you have to take care , too. You’re so fast and brave . maybe you can win” (page 29)	“kau juga harus jaga diri . Kau sangat cepat dan berani. Mungkin kau bisa menang”. (page 45)	1	Similar meaning and form: take care translated into <i>jaga diri</i> . It means to look after someone or something. Take care is phrasal verb and <i>jaga diri</i> is verb.
75	People to weed out before before the real fun begins. (page 29)	Orang yang dihabisi sebelum pertarungan makin seru. (page 46)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: weed out translated into <i>dihabisi</i> . It means to get rid of unwanted things or people from a group. Weed out is phrasal verb and <i>dihabisi</i> is verb.
76	“Maybe”, I say, because I can hardly tell my mother to carry on if I’ve already given up myself.(page 29)	“mungkin” jawabku., karena aku tidak mungkin bisa bilang pada ibuku untuk tetap berjuang jika aku sendiri sudah menyerah . (page 46)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: given up translate dinto <i>menyerah</i> . It means to stop trying to guess. Given up is phrasal verb and <i>menyerah</i> is verb.
77	Besides, it isn’t in my nature to go down without a fight, even when thungs seem insurmountable. (page 29)	Selain itu, bukan sifatku untuk kalah tanpa bertarung, bahkan kemungkinan untuk menang tampak begitu tipis. (page 46)	2	Similar meaning but disimillar form: go down translated into <i>kalah</i> . It means to lose or be defeated. Go down is

				phrasal verb and <i>kalah</i> is verb.
78	He pulls a white paper package from his jacket pocket and holds it out to me, (page 30)	Dia mengeluarkan kantong kertas putih dari saku jaketnya lalu mengulurkannya ke arahku. (page 47)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold out translated into <i>mengulurkan</i> . It means to give help. Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkannya</i> is verb.
79	She holds out the circular gold pin that was on her dress earlier. (page 30)	Dia mengulurkan pin emas yang tersemat digaunya tadi siang. (Page 48)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold out translated into <i>mengulurkan</i> . It means to give help. Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan</i> is verb.
80	The peacekeepers are back too soon and Gale asks for more time, but they're taking him away and start to panic. (page 31)	Para penjaga perdamaian datang lebih awal dan Gale meminta waktu lebih, tapi mereka menarik dia pergi dan aku mulai panik. (page 50)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: take away translated into <i>menariknya</i> . It means to remove something. Take away is phrasal verb and <i>menarik pergi</i> is phrasal verb too.
81	"Don't let them starve!" I cry out , clinging to his hand. (page 31)	"Jangan biarkan mereka kelaparan!" aku menjerit , memegang tangan Gale. (page 50)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cry out translated into <i>menjerit</i> . It

				means to shout or make a loud noise. Cry out is phrasal verb and <i>menjerit</i> is verb.
82	Peeta Melark, on the other hand, has obviously been crying and interestingly enough does not seem to be trying to cover it up . (page 32)	Sebaliknya, Petta Melark jelas habis menangis dan yang menarik darinya adalah dia tidak berusaha menutupinya . (page 50)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cover up translated into <i>menutupi</i> . It means to stop people discovering the truth about something bad. Cover up is phrasal verb and <i>menutupinya</i> is verb.
83	To appear weak and frightened, to reassure the other tributes that he is no competition at all, and then come out fighting. (page 32)	Dengan tampil leah dan ketakutan, dia meyakinkan peserta-peserta lain bahwa dia bukanlah lawan yang patut diperhitungkan, baru kemudian muncul sebagai jagoan. (page 50)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come out translated into <i>muncul</i> . It means to happen, usually unexpectedly. Come out is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.
84	It turned out she could kill viciously. (page 32)	Ternyata anak perempuan itu bisa membunuh dengan keji. (page 50)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: turn out mean <i>ternyata</i> . It means to happen in a particular way. Turn out is phrasal verb and <i>ternyata</i> is verb.

85	I peel off my mother's blue dress and take a hot shower. (page 33)	Aku melepaskan gaun biru ibuku lalu mandi air hangat dari pancuran. (page 52)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: peel off mean <i>melepaskan</i> . It means to separate. Peel off is phrasal verb and <i>melepaskan</i> is verb.
86	It took people awhile to reliza what was going on in the district,. (page 33)	Butuh waktu beberapa saat bagi orang-orang untuk menadari apa yang terjadi di distrik-distrik tersebut,(page 53)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: going on translated into <i>terjadi</i> . It means to start to suffer from an infectious disease. Going on is phrasal verb and <i>terjadi</i> is verb.
87	So the centers were shut down and the birds were abandoned to die off in the wild. (page 33)	Sehingga markas yang jadi sarang burung itu pun ditutup dan burung-burung itu dibiarkan begitu saja agar punah di alam liar. (page 53)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: shut down translated into <i>ditutup</i> . It means it stops operating. Shut down is phrasal verb and <i>ditutup</i> is verb.
88	Only they didn't die off . (page 33)	Hanya saja mereka tidak punah . (page 53)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: die off translated into <i>punah</i> . It means If a group of plants, animals or people dies off, allof that group dies over a period of time. Die off is

				phrasal verb, and <i>punah</i> is verb.
89	I see Gale pulling her off me and watch myself mount the stage. (page 35)	Aku melihat Gale menarik Prim menjauh dariku dan melihat diriku naik ke panggung. (page 56)	1	Similar meaning and form: pulling off translated into <i>menarik</i> . In Cambridge dictionary it means to starts moving. Pull off is phrasal verb and menarik menjauh is phrasal verb too.
90	The one who advises you, looking for your sponsor, and dictates the presentation of any gift. (page 35)	Orang yang memberi kalian saran, mencarikan sponsor, dan menentukan hadiah-hadiah apa yang diberikan.	2	Similar meaning but looking for translated into <i>mencarikan</i> . It means to look something or find something. Looking for is phrasal verb and <i>mencarikan</i> is verb.
91	For a few moments, Peeta and I take in the scene of our mentor trying to rise out of the slippery vile stuff from his stomach. (page 36)	Selma beberapa saat, aku dan Peeta mendatangi pembimbing kami yang berusaha bangun dari cairan lengket menjijikan yang nempel diperutnya. (page 58)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take in translated into <i>mendatangi</i> . It means to come. Take in is phrasal verb and <i>mendatangi</i> is verb.
92	I can't help feeling a little grateful since the last thing I want to do is strip down Haymitch , wash the vomit out of his chest hair, and tuck him into bed. (page36)	Aku bersyukur karena aku menelanjangi Haymitch, membasuh muntahan dari bulu dadanya, dan mebaringkanya diranjang. (page 9)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: strip down translated into <i>menelanjangi</i> . It means to remove everything. Strip

				down is phrasal verb and <i>menelanjangi</i> is verb.
93	The idea pulls me up short. (page 36)	Pemikiran itu membuatku terenyak. (page 59)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull up translated into <i>membuat</i> . It means to tell someone that they have done something wrong. Pull up is phrasal verb and <i>membuat</i> is verb.
94	I had just turned away from Peeta Melark's bruised face when I saw the dandelion and I knew hope wasn't lost. (page 37)	Aku baru saja memalingkan wajahaku dari wajah Peeta Melark yang lebam ketika melihat dandelion tersebut dan tahu harapanku delum musnah total. (page 60)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: turn away translated into <i>memalingkan</i> . It means to move your face so you are not looking at something. Turn away is phrasal verb, and <i>memalingkan</i> is verb.
95	For awhile I hung around the edges of the meadow, but finally I worked up the courage to go under the fence. (page 37)	Selama beberapa saat aku hanya berkeliaran disekitar ujung Padang Rumput, tapi akhirnya aku berhasil mengumpulkan keberanian untuk melewati bagian bawah pagar. (page 61)	2	Similar meaning and form: worked up translated into <i>mengumpulkan keberanian</i> . It means to develop an emotional or physical state. Work up is phrasal verb and <i>mengumpulkan</i> is verb.
96	Most of the time, I perched up in the branches of an old oak, hoping for the game to come by . (page 37)	Aku menghabiskan lebih banyak waktu di atas pohon oak tua, berharap buruanku lewat . (page 61)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come by translated into <i>lewat</i> . It

				means to visit a place for a short time. Come by is verb and <i>lewat</i> is verb.
97	Then I begins to risk climibing trees to escape the wild dogs that quickly got bored and move on . (page 38)	Kemuadiann aku mulai berani memanjat pohon agar bisa kabur dari kejaran anjing-anjing liar yang biasanay cepat bosan dan pergi . (page 62)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: move on translated into <i>pergi</i> . It means to leave the place where you are staying. Move on is phrasal verb, <i>pergi</i> is verb.
98	On May 8th, I went to the Justice building, signed up for my tessera. (pag38)	Pada tanggal 8 mei. Aku pergi ke gedung pengadilan, mendaftar nama untuk jatah tessera. (page 62)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: signed up translated into <i>mendaftar</i> . It means to sign your name in a book. Sign up is phrasal verb <i>mendaftar</i> is verb.
99	In the last summer, I was washing up in a pond when I noticed the plants growing arround me. (page 38)	Pada akhir musim panas, aku sedang mandi di kolam ketika aku memperhatikan tumbuh-tumbuhan mulai tumbuh disekelilingku. (page 62)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. washing up translated into <i>mandi</i> . It means to wash your hand. Wash up is phrasal verb and <i>mandi</i> is verb.
100	Is my mother holding up , being strong for Prim? (page 39)	Apakah ibuku bisa tetap bertahan , tetap kuat demi Prim? (page 64)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: holding up translated into <i>bertahan</i> . It means to remain strong or successful. Hold up is phrasal verb and <i>bertahan</i> is verb.

101	“ Sit down! Sit down! ” says Haymitch. (page 40)	“ Duduk! Duduk! ” kata Haymitch(page 66)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sit down translated into <i>duduk</i> . It means to move your body. Sit down is phrasal verb and <i>duduk</i> is verb.
102	Here’s some advice. Stay alive.“ says Haymitch, then burts out laughing.(page 41)	“Ini nasihat untukmu. Usahalan tetap hidup” kata Haymitch kemudian dia tertawa terbahak—bahak . (page 67)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: burst out mean <i>terbahak-bahak</i> . It means to suddenly say something loudly. Brust out isphrasal verb and <i>terbahak-bahak</i> is verb.
103	Suddenly he lashes out at the glass in Haymitch’s hand. (page 41)	Mendadak Peeta menepis keluar gelas ditangan Haymitch. (page 67)	1	Similar meaning and form: lashes out translated into <i>menepis keluar</i> . It means to suddenly attack someone. Lash out is phrasal verb and <i>menepis keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
104	When he turns back to reach for the spirits, I drive my knife into the table between his hand and the bottle. (page 41)	Ketika dida mengulurkan tangan untuk mengambil minuman kerasya, aku menusukan pisau ke meja, ke atara tangan dan botol minumnya. (page 68)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: turn back translated unto <i>mengulurkan tangan</i> . It means to return in the direction. Turn back isphrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan</i> is phrasal verb too.

105	“ stand over here. Both of you” says Haymitch. (page 41)	“ Berdiri disini. Kalian berdua” kata Haymitch. (page 68)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: stand over translated into <i>berdiri</i> means. It means to stand close to someone. Stand over is phrasal verb and <i>berdiri</i> is verb.
106	His father showing up with the cookies and promising to feed Prim... did Peeta put him up to that ?(page 43)	Ayahnya datang membawa kue dan berjanji untuk memberi makan Prim.. apakah Peeta yang menyuruhnya ? (page 71)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: put up translated into <i>menyuruh</i> . It means to suggest an idea. put up is phrasal verb and <i>menyuruhnya</i> is verb.
107	Since the baggy miner’s jumpsuits are not particularly becoming, out tributes usually end up in skimpy outfits and hats with headlamps. (page 47)	Karena pakaian kerja penambang yang longgar tidak sedang jadi tren, peserta dari distrik kami biasanya memakai pakaian minim dan topi lengkap dengan lampunya. (page 77)	3	Paraphrase: end up mean to finally be in a particular place. It is translated into memakai. To deliver the whole meaning in the context.
108	Despite this morning’s revelation about Peeta’s character, I’m actually relieved when he shows up , dressed in an identical costume. (page 47)	Walaupun baru tadi pagi aku melihat karakter asli Peeta, aku sesungguhnya lega ketika melihat munculnya dengan kostum yang sama denganku. (page 79)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: show up mean to arrive somewhere. Show up is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.
109	The ride lasts about twenty minutes and ends up at the City Circle, (page 48)	Perjalanan naik kereta kuda ini memakan waktu dua puluh menit dan berakhir di bundaran kota, (page 80)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: end up translated into <i>berakhir</i> . End up mean to finally be in a

				particular place. End up is phrasal verb and <i>berakhir</i> is verb.
110	The tributes from District 1 ride out in a chariot pulled by snow-white horses. (page 48)	Peserta dari Distrik 1 keluar dari kereta kuda yang ditarik kuda-kuda seputih salju. (page 80)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: ride out translated into <i>keluar</i> . It means to moves up out of position. Ride out is phrasal verb and <i>keluar</i> is verb.
111	He shouts something up at us, but the music drowns him out . (page 49)	Dia meneriakan sesuatu kepada kami, tapi musik menenggelamkan suaranya . (page 81)	1	Similar meaning and form: drown uot translated into <i>menenggelamkan suara</i> . It means if a loud noise drowns out another noise. Drown out isphrasal verb and <i>menenggelamkan</i> is verb.
112	I look down at our linked fingers as I loosen my gasp, but he regains his grip on me. (page 50)	Aku nunduk memandang jemari kami yang bertautan dan aku melonggarkan genggamanku, tapi Peeta tidak mau melepaskanya. (page 82)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: look down translated into <i>nunduk</i> . It means to think that someone is less important. Look down is phrasal verb and <i>nunduk</i> is verb.
113	A warning bell goes off my head. (page 50)	Bel peringatan berdenting dalam kepalaku (page 84)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes off translated into <i>berdenting</i> . It to ring loudly or make a

				loud noise. Goes off is phrasal verb and <i>berdenting</i> is verb.
114	The walls of this elevator are made crystal so that you can watch the people on the ground floor shrink to ants as you shoot up into the air. (page 52/line 10)	Dinding-dinding elevator ini terbuat dari kristal, jadi kau bisa melihat orang-orang di lantai dasar makin lama makin kecil ketika elevator membawamu makin lama makin tinggi . (page 85/line 15)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: shoot up translated into <i>makin tinggi</i> . Shoot up means to grow in size. Shoot up is phrasal verb and <i>makin tinggi</i> is word.
115	And, to hear her tell it, Effie knows everyone who's anyone in the Capitol and has been talking us up all day, trying to win us sponsors. (page 52/ line 20)	Dan kami juga mendengar, Effie kenal semua orang penting di Capitol dan sudah bicara tentang kami sepanjang hari , berusaha memperoleh sponsor untuk kami. (page 86/ line 13)	1	Similar meaning and form: talk up translated into <i>berbicara</i> . It means to speak with enthusiasm about something. Talk up is phrasal verb and <i>berbicara</i> is phrasal verb too.
116	Peeta, Cinna, and Portia are standing out on balcony that overlooks the Capitol when we enter the dinning room. (page 53/ line 29)	Peeta, Cinna, dan Portia sedang berdiri di balkon, yang memperlihatkan pemandangan Capitol ketika aku memasuki ruang makan (page 88/ line 9)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: standing over translated into <i>memperlihatkan</i> . It means to be very noticeable. Standing out is phrasal verb and <i>memperlihatkan</i> is verb.
117	Besides, dinner isn't really about food, it's about planning out our strategies, and Cinna and Portia have already	Selain itu, makan malam sebenarnya bukanlah tentang makanan, tapi tentang perencanaan strategi, dan Cinna serta Portia telah membuktikan betapa	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Planning out translated into <i>perencanaan</i> . It means to

	proven how valuable they are. (page 53/ line 33)	berharganya mereka bagi kami. (page 88/ line 16)		think about and decide. Plan out is phrasal verb and <i>perencanaan</i> is verb.
118	I think about turning it down , but I've never had wine, except the homemade stuff my mother uses for coughs, (page 53/ line 36)	Aku hampir menolak nya, tapi aku tak pernah minum anggur, kecuali buatan ibuku yang digunakan untuk menyembuhkan batuk, (page 88/ line 20)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: turning down translated into <i>menolak</i> . It means to refuse an offer or request. Turn down is phrasal verb and <i>menolak</i> is verb.
119	Haymitch shows up just as dinner is being served. (page 54/ line 1)	Haymitch muncul tepat ketika makan malam akan disajikan (page 88/ line 22)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: show up translated into <i>muncul</i> . It means to show or to arrive somewhere. Show up is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.
120	It blazes up and then the flames flicker around the edges awhile until it finally goes out . (page 54/ line 19)	Kue tersebut terbakar kemudian api mengerjap di ujung-ujung kue selama beberapa saat hingga api itupun padam . (page 89/line 23)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes out translated into <i>padam</i> . It means stops producing light or heat. Goes out is phrasal verb and <i>padam</i> is verb.
121	“what makes it burn? Is it alcohol?” I say, looking up at the girl. (page 54/line 20)	“Apa yang membuatnya terbakar?” Apakah alkohol?” aku bertanya sambil mendongak memandangi gadis itu (page 89/ line 25)	1	Similar meaning and form: looking up translated into <i>mendongak</i> . It means to raise your eyes when you're looking at down. Look up

				isphrasal verb and mendongak isphrasal verb too.
122	When I look back , the four adults are watching me like hawks. (page 54/ line 28)	Ketika aku menoleh kebelakang , empat orang dewasa sedang mengawasiku seperti elang mengintai mangsa. (page 90/ line 5)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: look back mean to think in your past. Look back translated into <i>menoleh kebelakang</i> . Look back is phrasal verb and <i>menoleh kebelakang</i> is phrasal verb too.
123	“and yes, the cake has spirits, but all the alcohol has burned off .” (page 55/ line 13)	“dan ya, kue ini menganung minuman keras, tapi semua alkoholnya sudah terbakar ” (page 91/ line 6)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: burned off means to stops producing flames. It translated into <i>terbakar</i> . Burned off is phrasal verb and <i>terbakar</i> is verb.
124	Someone who might be able to help me figure out her story. (page 56/ line 3)	Seseorang yang bisa membantuku memecahkan kisah tentang gadis itu. (page 92/ line 19)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar: figure out translated into <i>memecahkan</i> . It means to find the solution to a problem. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>memecahkan</i> is verb.
125	Peete Picks up on my hesistation. (page 56/ line 12)	Peeta menangkap keraguanku (page 93/ line 3)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up translated into <i>menangkap</i> .

				It means to go and get something. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>menangkap</i> is verb.
126	He holds hand out into seemingly empty space. (page 56/ line 22)	Dia mengibaskan tanganya ke ruang yang tampaknya diisi udara kosong. (page 94/ line 2)	1	Similar meaning and form: hold out translated to <i>mengibaskan</i> . It means to reach. Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>mengibaskan tangan</i> is phrasal verb too.
127	A net dropped down on the girl and carried her up fast, so fast like the elevator. (page 57/ line 23)	Ada jaringan yang meluncur jatuh pada gadis itu dan mendapatkannya keatas , cepat sekali, seperti diangkat dengan elevator. (page 95/ line 15)	1	Similar meaning and form: Carried up translated into <i>mendapatkannya keatas</i> . It means to catch. Carried up is phrasal verb and <i>mendapatkannya keatas</i> is phrasal verb.
128	It was attached to acable and they hauled him up as well.(page 57/ line 30)	Tombak itu terkait pada kabel dan mereka juga menariknya keatas . (page 95/ line 18)	1	Similar meaning and form: hauled up translated into <i>menariknya ke atas</i> . It means to force someone to go somewhere or see. Haul up is phrasal verb and <i>menariknya keatas</i> is phrasal verb.

129	She'd looked eyes with me and called out for help. (page 57/ line 37)	Matanya memandang mataku lekat-lekat lalu dia berteriak minta tolong. (page 95/ line 26)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Called out translated into <i>berteriak</i> . It means to call to come. Called out is phrasal verb and <i>berteriak</i> is verb.
130	I'd set out to tell her I was sorry about dinner. (page 59/line 10)	Aku bersiap-siap untuk mengatakan padanya bahwa aku minta maaf atas kejadian di meja makan tadi. (page 98/ 10)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set out translated into <i>bersiap-siap</i> . It means to start. Set out is phrasal verb and <i>bersiap-siap</i> is verb.
131	I kick my shoes off and climb under the covers in my clothes (page 59/ 14)	Kulepaskan sepatuku dan naik ke bawah selimut tanpa berganti pakaian. (page 98/ 21)	1	Similar meaning and form: Kick off translated into <i>kulepaskan</i> . It means to leave. Kick off is phrasal verb and <i>kulepaskan</i> is phrasal verb too.
132	Slowly, I drag myself away of bed and into the shower. (page 60/ line 9)	Perlahan-lahan, aku menyeret tubuhku turun dari ranjang dan berjalan ke bawah pancuran kamar mandi. (page 99/ line 12)	1	Similar meaning and form: drag out translated into <i>menyeret turun</i> . It means to to leave or move something. Drag out is phrasal verb and <i>menyeret turun</i> is phrasal verb too.

133	I arbitrarily punch buttons on the control board and end up hopping from foot to foot as alternating jets of icy cold and steaming hot water assault me. (page 60/line 10)	Dengan asal-asalan aku memencet tombol dipapan kendali, akibatnya aku jadi melompat-lompat ketika semprotan air sedingin es dan panas menusuk menyerangku. (page 99/ line 14)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: end up translated into <i>akibanya</i> . It means to finally be in a particular. End up is phrasal verb and akibatnya is verb.
134	Finally, I fill a plate with rolls and sit at the table, breaking off bits a dipping them into hot chocolate, the way Peeta did on the train. (page 60/ line 28)	Akhirnya, aku memenuhi piring dengan roti dan duduk di meja, memecah-mecahkan roti dan mencelupkannya ke dalam cokelat panas, seperti yang dilakukan Peeta di kereta. (page 100/ line 26)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: breaking off translated into <i>memecah-mecahkan</i> . It means to separate a part from a larger piece. Breaking off is phrasal verb, <i>memecah-mecah</i> is verb form.
135	This twins act is going to blow up in our face once the Games begins. (page 61/ line 6)	Tampil kembaran seperti ini jadi masalah bagi mereka setelah Hunger Games dimulai. (page 101/ line 11)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blow up translated into <i>masalah</i> . It means to suddenly become very angry. Blew up is phrasal verb and <i>masalah</i> is verb.
136	He takes a flask from his pocket and takes a long pull on it and leans his ellbows on the table. (page 61/ line 17)	Dia mengambil botol kecil dari sakunya, meminum isi botolnya dengan lahap, lalu menyandarkan sikunya dimeja. (page 101/ line 29)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull on translated into <i>meminum</i> . It means to pull something. Pull on is phrasal verb and <i>meminum</i> is verb.

137	Second, that he's talking me up . (page 62/ line 9)	Kedua, dia sedang memuji . (page 103/ line 5)	3	Paraphrase: talking up means to speak with enthusiasm about it translated into <i>memuji</i> to deliver the meaning of the context.
138	She can even bring down deer. (page 62/ line 6)	Dia bahkan bisa memburu rusa. (page 103/ line 2)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: bring down translated into <i>memburu</i> . It means to make something lose. Bring down is phrasal verb and <i>memburu</i> is verb.
139	All you need is come up with a knife, and you'll at least stand a chance. (page 62/line 23)	Hanya dengan bersenjatakan pisau, kau masih punya kesempatan. (page 103/ 24)	4	Omission: come up is omitted in this sentence because it does not give a significant change the whole meaning.
140	"But you won't! You'll be living up in some tree eating row squirells and picking off people arrows. (page 62/ line 27)	"Tapi kau takkan mati! Kau akan memanjat pohon makan tupai mentah dan menembaki lawan dengan panah. (page 103/ line 28)	3	Paraphrase: live up means to be as good as something. It translated into <i>memanjat</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
141	"But you won't! You'll be living up in some tree eating row squirells and picking off people arrows. (page 62/ line 26)	"Tapi kau takkan mati! Kau akan memanjat pohon makan tupai mentah dan menembaki lawan dengan panah. (page 103/ line 27)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: picking off translated into <i>menembaki</i> . It means to shoot. Pick off is phrasal verb and <i>menembaki</i> is verb.

142	You know what my mother said to me when she come to say good bye, as if to cheer me up , she says maybe District twelve will finally have the winner. (page 62/ line 28)	Kau tau apa kata ibuku ketika dia ingin mengucapkan selamat tinggal, seakan dia ingin menghiburku , dia bilang mungkin distrik dua belas akhirnya punya pemenang. (page 103/ line 29)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cheer up translated <i>menghiburku</i> . It means to feel happier. Cheer up is phrasal verb, <i>menghiburku</i> is verb.
143	That pull me up short. (page 62/ line 30)	Aku terkesiap . (page 104/ line 5)	3	Paraphrase: pull up means to tell someone. It translated into <i>terkesiap</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
144	Now get out! (page 63/ line 33)	Sekarang keluar! . (page 105/ 29)	2	Similar meaning but disimilar form: get out translated into <i>keluar</i> . It means to leave. Get out is phrasal verb and <i>keluar</i> is verb.
145	Its such a joke! Peeta and I going along pretending to be friends! Talking up each other strength, insisting the other take credit for their abilities. (page 64)	Konyol sekali! Aku dan Peeta akan berpura-pura bersahabat! Memuji kekuatan satu sama lain, berkeras agar yang lain mau menerima kehebatan diri. (page 106/ line 4)	2	Similar meaning and simiar form: talking up translated into <i>memuji</i> . It means to speak with enthusiasm. Talking up is phrasal verb and <i>memuji</i> is verb.
146	Because, in fact, at some point, we're going to have to knock it off and accept we're bitter adversaries. (page 64/ line 2)	Padahal kenyataanya, pada titik tertentu, kamu harus menyadarkan diriku dan menerima kenyataan bahwa kami sebenarnya musuh. (page 106/line 6)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: knock off translated into <i>menyadarkan diri</i> . It means to make

				someone become unconscious. Knock off is phrasal verb and <i>menyadarkan</i> is verb.
147	Anger temporary blocked out my nervousness about meeting the other tributes, but now I can feel my anxiety rising again. (page 64/ line 15)	Untuk sementara kemarahan membutaku lupa pada kegelisahanku bertemu dnegan para peserta lain, tapi kini aku bisa merasakan kerisauan ku muncul kembali. (page 106/line 25)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: blocked out translated into <i>membuatku lupa</i> . It means to stop yourself from thinking about an unpleasant. Block out is phrasal verb and <i>membuatku lupa</i> is phrasal verb too.
148	As soon as we join the circle, the head trainer, a tall, athletic woman named Atala steps up and begins to explain the training schedule. (page 64/ line 27)	Ketika kami bergabung dalam lingkaran, pelatih kepala, seorang wanita jangkung dan atletis bernama Atala melangkah maju dan mulai menjelaskan jadwal latihan. (page 107/line9)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: step up translated into <i>melangkah maju</i> . It means to increase the size, amount or speed. Step up is phrasal verb and <i>melangkah maju</i> is phrasal verb too.
149	I look around at the Career Tributes who are showing off , clearly trying to intimidate the field. (page 65)	Aku melihat peserta-peserta karir yang sedang pamer , berusaha untuk membuat takut peserta lain(page 108)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: showing off translated into <i>pamer</i> . It means to show something or someone you are proud.

				Show off is phrasal verb and <i>pamer</i> is verb.
150	“Say we move on ,” I break in. (page 66)	“Seandainya kita jalan terus ” aku memotong ucapannya.(page 110)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: move on translated into <i>jalan terus</i> . It means If you move in on a person or place. Move on is phrasal verb and jalan terus is phrasal verb too.
151	“Say we move on,” I break in . (page 66)	“Seandainya kita jalan terus” aku memotong ucapannya . (page 110)	1	Similar meaning and form: break in translated into <i>memotong bicara</i> . It means means to interrupt when someone else is talking. Break in is phrasal verb and memotong ucapan is phrasal verb too.
152	We do pick up some valuable skills, from starting fire, to knife throwing, to making shelter. (page 66)	Kami mempelajari beberapa keahlian berharga, mulai dari membuat api, melempar pisau, membuat perlindungan. (page 110)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up translated into <i>mempelajari</i> . It means to notice something. Pick up is

				phrasal verb and <i>mempelajari</i> is verb.
153	Several times I've looked up to find one fixated on me. (page 66)	Beberapa kali aku mendongak keatas dan melihat salah satu dari mereka memperhatikanku. (page 110)	1	Similar meaning and form: looked up translated into <i>mendongak keatas</i> . It means to look the high. Look up is phrasal verb and <i>mendongak keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
154	Peeta and I eat together, since Haymitch keeps dogging us about it, try to Keep up a friendly conversation during the meals. (page 66)	Aku dan Peeta makan bersama, dan karena Haymitch terus merongrong kami, maka kami berusaha mengobrol akrab selama makan. (pagge 111)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: keep up translated into <i>berusaha mengobrol</i> . It means to continoue without stoping. Keep up is phrasal verb and <i>berusaha mengobrol</i> is verb.
155	One day, Peeta empties our breadbasket and points out how they have been careful to include types from the district along with the refined bread of the capitol. (page 67)	Suatu hari, Peeta mengeluarkan semua roti dari keranjang dan memperlihatkan bagaiman mereka menyertakan semua ciri khas distrik dalam roti buatan capirl. (page 111)	2	Similar meaning and form: point out translated into <i>memperlihatkan</i> . It means to make a person notice someone or something. Point out is phrasal verb and <i>memperlihatkan</i> is verb.
156	I take up another spear while Peeta throws. (page 67)	Kuambil tombak sementara Peeta yang melemparnya (page 112)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take up translated into <i>kuambil</i> . It means to start doing a particular job. Take up is

				phrasal verb and <i>ambil</i> is verb.
157	She slips up and join us at different stations. (page 67)	Dia menyelinap dan bergabung dengan kami di pos lain. (page 113)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: slip up translated into <i>menyelinap</i> . It means to make a mistake. Slip up is phrasal verb and <i>menyelinap</i> is verb.
158	What we did, who watch us, how the other tributes size up . (page 68)	Apa yang kami lakukan, siapa yang mengawasi kami, bagaimana persiapan peserta-peserta lain. (page 113)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: size up translated into <i>persiapan</i> . It means to examine something or someone carefully. Size up is phrasal verb and <i>persiapan</i> is phrasal verb too.
159	Without pausing, I shoulder-roll forward, come up on one knee, and send an arrow into one of the hanging lights high above the gymnasium floor. (page 69)	Tanpa berhenti, aku bersalto kedepan, sebelah kakiku berlutut , dan anak panahku mengenai lampu-lampu gantung di atas lantai gym. (page 115)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come up translated into <i>berlutut</i> . It means. Comes up is phrasal verb and <i>berlutut</i> is verb.
160	I actually make it back to my floor before the tears start running down my cheeks. (page 70)	Aku berhasil kembali ke lantaiiku sebelum air mata mengalir deras di pipiku. (page 117)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: running down translated into <i>mengalir deras</i> . It means to make lose power. Run down is phrasal verb and <i>mengalir deras</i> is phrasal verb too.

162	It takes at least an hour for me to cry myself out . (page 70)	Selama sekitar satu jam aku menangis habis-habisan . (page 118)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cry out translated into <i>menangis</i> . It means to shout or make a loud noise. Cry out is phrasal verb and <i>menangis habis-habisan</i> is verb.
163	Then I lie just curled up on the bed, striking the silken sheets, watching the sun set over the artificially candy Capitol. (page 70)	Kemudian aku bergelung di ranjang, mengelus seprai sutra yang lembut, melihat matahari terbenam di capitol yang penuh warna buatan.(page 118)	1	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: curled up is translated as <i>bergulung</i> . It means sit and lie in a position with arm. Curled up is phrasal verb and <i>bergelung</i> is verb.
164	Then I lie just curled up on the bed, striking the silken sheets, watching the sun set over the artificially candy Capitol. (page 70)	Kemudian aku bergelung di ranjang, mengelus seprai sutra yang lembut, melihat matahari terbenam di capitol yang penuh warna buatan.(page 118)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: curled up translated into <i>bergulung</i> . It means sit and lie in a position with arm. Curled up is phrasal verb and <i>bergelung</i> is verb.
165	I calm down . (page 70)	Aku jadi tenang . (page 118)	1	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: calm down translated into <i>tenang</i> . It means to stop feeling upset calm down is phrasal verb and <i>tenang</i> is phrasal verb too.

166	I wish the stylist hadn't shown up because some a reason, (page 71)	Tadinya aku berharap penata busana ku tidak ada disana karena berbagai alasan. (page 120)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: shown up translated into <i>ada disana</i> . It means to join a group of people. Shown up is phrasal verb and <i>ada disana</i> is verb.
167	It's as if I've thrown away all the good work they did on the opening ceremonies without a thought. (pag 71)	Seakan-akan aku membuang kerja keras yang mereka lakukan dalam upacara pembukaan begitu saja. (page 120)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar meaning: thrown away translated into <i>membuang</i> . It means to get rid of something that you do not want. Throw away is phrasal verb and <i>membuang</i> is verb.
168	"Okay, enough small talk, just how bad were you today?" Peeta jumps in . (page 71)	"Okay, cukup basa-basinya, seburuk apakah kau hari ini?" Peeta menjawab lebih dulu . (page 120)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: jump in translated into <i>menjawab lebih dulu</i> . It means to notice it immediately. Jump in is phrasal verb and <i>menjawab lebih dulu</i> is phrasal verb too.
169	By the same time I showed up , no one even bothered to look at me. (page 71)	Saat aku tiba , tak ada seorang pun yang peduli melihatku. (page 20)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: showed up translated into <i>tiba</i> . It means to join a group of people.

				Show up is phrasal verb and <i>tiba</i> is a verb.
170	Somehow Haymitch calling me sweetheart ticks me off enough that I'm at least able to speak. (page 71)	Entah bagaimana cara Haymitch menyebutku manis membuatku panas lagi sehingga aku langsung bisa bicara. (page 120)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: tick me off translated into <i>membuatku</i> . It means to annoy someone. Tick off is phrasal verb and <i>membuatku panas</i> is phrasal verb too.
171	It's like Peeta said, I was shooting and they were ignoring me and I just...I just lost my head, so I shoot an apple out of their stupid roast pig's mouth!" I say defiantly. (page 72)	Seperti kata Peeta, aku menembakan panah dan mereka tampak tidak peduli sehingga aku.aku tidak berpikir lagi, jadi aku menembakan keluar apel hingga lepas dari mulut babi panggang tolol itu!" sahutku dengan sikap menantang.	1	Similar meaning and similar form: shoot out translated into <i>menembak keluar</i> . It means to shoot something or someone. Shoot out is phrasal verb and <i>menembak keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
172	And I realize the impossible has happened. They have actually cheered me up . (page 72)	Dan aku menyadari sesuatu yang tak mungkin telah terjadi. Semua orang dimeja makan memujiku . (page 122)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: cheer up translated into <i>memujiku</i> . It means to feel happier. Cheer up is phrasal verb and <i>memujiku</i> is phrasal verb too.
173	Haymitch picks up a pork chop with his fingers, which makes Effie frown, and dunks it in his wine. (page 72)	Haymitch mencomot potongan daging dengan jarinya, sehingga membuat Effie mengernyit lalu mencelupkan ke anggur. (page 122)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up translated into <i>mencomot</i> . It means to go and get someone or something. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>mencomot</i> is a verb.

174	Really, is anything less impressive than watching a person pick up a heavy ball and throw it a couple of yards, (page 72)	Tidak ada yang menarik saat melihat seseorang mengambil bola-bola berat lalu melemparkannya dalam jarak beberapa meter. (page 122)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up translated into <i>mengambil</i> . In Cambridge dictionary means to go and get, someone or something. Pick up is a phrasal verb, <i>mengambil</i> is a verb.
175	I grieve at him and realize that I'm starving. I cut off a piece of pork, dunk it in mashed potatoes, and start eating. (page 72)	Aku nyengir dan memandang Peeta dan tersadar bahwa aku merasa amat lapar. Aku memotong daging di piring, mencelupkannya di kentang tumbuk, dan mulai menyantap makanan. (page 123)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cut off translated into <i>memotong</i> . It means to remove a part of something to make it smaller. Cut off is phrasal verb and <i>memotong</i> is verb.
176	Surprisingly, little Rue comes up with a seven. (page 73)	Yang mengejutkan, Rue memperoleh tujuh. (page 123)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: comes up translated into <i>memperoleh</i> . It means to rise. Comes up with is phrasal verb and <i>memperoleh</i> is verb.
177	District 12 comes up last, as usual. (page 73)	Seperti biasa, Distrik 12 tampil terakhir. (page 123)	2	Similar meaning dissimilar form: comes up translated into <i>memperoleh</i> . It means to happen. Comes up is phrasal verb and <i>tampil</i> is a verb.

178	Effie Tringket lets out a squeal, and everybody is slapping me on the back and cheering and congratulating me. But it doesn't seem real. (page 73)	Effie Tringket memekik , semua orang menepuk pundaku, memujiku, dan memeberi selamat kepadaku. Tapi semua ini terasa tidak nyata. (page 123)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: let out translated into <i>memekik</i> . It means to cause something to come out. Let out is phrasal verb and <i>memekik</i> is verb.
179	At dawn, I lie in bed for while, watching the sun come up on a beautiful morning. (Page 73)	Pada dini hari, aku berbaring sejenak di ranjang, memandangi matahari terbit pada pagi hari yang indah itu. (page 124)	2	Similar meaning dissimilar form: come up translated into <i>terbit</i> . It means to rise. Come up is phrasal verb and <i>terbit</i> is verb.
180	The only meat I'd shoot was squirrel that had practically run over my toes in its quest for acorns, but animals would still be afoot when the snow burried my other food acorns. (page 74)	Stu-satunya daging yang berhasil kudapat tupai yang bisa dibilang menyerahkan diri dan berlari menginjak jari-jari kakiku, ketika dia mencari buah kenari, tapi binatang itu masih bergerak saat salju mengubur sumber makanan yang lain. (page 124)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: run over translated into <i>berlari</i> . It means to to quickly say or practise something. Run over is phrasal verb and <i>berlari</i> is a verb.
181	I go back several feet as Gale materialized from behind the tree. (page 74)	Aku berlompat mundur hampir semeter jauhnya Gale muncul dibalik pohon. (page 125)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: go back translated into <i>berlompat mundur</i> . It means to return. Go back is phrasal verb and <i>berlompat mundur</i> is phrasal verb too.

182	“What’s your name?” he said. Coming over and disengaging the rabbit from the snare. (page 74)	“Siapa kau?” tanya Gale, menghampiriku dan melepaskan kelinci jeratanya. (page 125)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: coming over translated into <i>menghampiriku</i> . It means to come to a place. Coming over is phrasal verb and <i>menghampiriku</i> is phrasal verb too.
183	“I shot it” I pulled my bow off my shoulder. (page 74)	“Aku memanahnya” kulepaskan busur keluar dari punggungku. (page 126)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: pulled off translated into <i>kulepaskan busur keluar</i> . It means to move in that direction and stop there. Pull off is phrasal verb and <i>kulepaskan keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
184	I was hoping that by spring I might be able to bring down some bigger game. (page 74)	Aku berharap pada musim semi nanti aku bisa memanah buruan yang lebih besar. (page 126)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: bring down translated into <i>memanah buruan</i> . It means to cause someone in a position of power to lose. Bring down is phrasal verb and <i>memanah buruan</i> is verb.
Ruan.	Gale’s eyes fastened on the bow. “Can I see that?” I handed it over . (page 74)	Mata Gale tertuju pada busur panahku. “Boleh kulihat?” Kuserahkan busur itu padanya . (page 126)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: hand over translated into <i>kuserahkan padanya</i> . It means to give something to

				someone else. Hand over is phrasal verb and <i>serahkan padanya</i> is phrasal verb too.
186	He agreed something might be worked out . (page 74)	Dia setuju mengatur pertukaran semacam itu . (page 126)	3	Paraphrase worked out means problem or difficult situation works out. It translated into <i>pertukaran</i> to deliver the meaning of the context.
187	I get up and take a shower, being a bit more careful about buttons I hit, and head down to the dining room. (page 75)	Aku bangun tidur dan cepat mandi, kali ini lebih hati-hati dengan tidak menekan sembarang tombol, setelah itu akan menuju ke ruang makan. (page 128)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: get up translated into <i>bangun tidur</i> . It means dictionary means to wake up and get out of bed. Get up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun tidur</i> is phrasal verb too.
188	It keeps tangling around my shoes so, of course, I hitch it up and then Effie swoops down on me like a hawk, smacking my hands and yelling, (page 77)	Gaun itu melilit sepatuku terus menerus, jadi tentu saja aku langsung menyentak keatas , dan Effie langsung menerkamku bak elang, memukul tanganku dan berteriak. (page 130)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: hitch up translated into <i>menyentak keatas</i> . It means to pull something. Hit up is phrasal verb and <i>menyentak keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.

189	“I’m trying to figure out what to do with you, he says. (page 78)	“Aku berusaha memikirkan apa yang harus kulakukan terhadapmu,” kata Haymitch. (page 131)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: figure out translated into <i>memikirkan</i> . It means to find the solution to a problem. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>memikirkan</i> is verb.
190	Why am I hopping around like some trained dog trying to please people I hate? the longer the interview goes on , the more my fury seems to rise to the surface, until I’m literally spitting out answers at him. (page 79)	Kenapa aku harus bertingkap seperti anjing terlatih berusaha menyenangkan orang-orang yang kubenci? semakin lama wawancara berlangsung , semakin banyak kemarahan yang naik ke permukaan, sampai-sampai bisa dibilang aku meludahkan jawaban-jawabanku padanya. (page 132)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes on translated into <i>berlangsung</i> . It means to continue or move to the next thing. Goes on is phrasal verb and <i>berlangsung</i> is verb.
191	Why am I hopping around like some trained dog trying to please people I hate? the longer the interview goes on , the more my fury seems to rise to the surface, until I’m literally spitting out answers at him. (page 79)	Kenapa aku harus bertingkap seperti anjing terlatih berusaha menyenangkan orang-orang yang kubenci? semakin lama wawancara berlangsung , semakin banyak kemarahan yang naik ke permukaan, sampai-sampai bisa dibilang aku meludahkan jawaban-jawabanku padanya. (page 132)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes on translated into <i>berlangsung</i> . It means to continue or move to the next thing. Goes on is phrasal verb and <i>berlangsung</i> is verb.
192	“I give up sweetheart. Just answer the questions and try not to let the audience	“Aku menyerah , mums. Jawab saja pertanyaan-pertanyaan dan usahakan agar	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: give up translated into <i>menyerah</i> . It

	see how openly you despise them.” (page 79)	penonton tidak melihat betapa bencinya kau pada mereka.” (page 133)		means to stop trying. Give up is phrasal and <i>menyerah</i> is verb.
193	When the girl with the red hair comes in to turn down my bed, her eyes widen at the mess. (page 79)	Saat gadis berambut merah masuk ke kamarku untuk membereskan ranjang, matanya terbelalak memandang kekacauan ng kubuat. (page 134)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: comes in translated into <i>masuk</i> . It means to enter a room. Come in is phrasal verb, <i>masuk</i> is verb.
194	When all the garbage has been dropped down a disposal and the food cleaned away , she turned my bed down . (page 80)	Ketika semua sampah telah dibuang ke pembuangan sampah dan makanan dibersihkan, dia membereskan ranjangku. (page 134)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: clean away translated into <i>dibersihkan</i> . Cleaned away is phrasal verb and <i>dibersihkan</i> is a verb.
195	In the morning, it's not the girl but my prep team who are hanging over me. (page 80)	Pada pagi hari, bukan gadis itu yang ada di kamar tapi tim persiapanku berdiri tidak jauh dari ranjangku. (page 135)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hanging over translated into <i>berdiri tidak jauh</i> . Hang over is phrasal verb and <i>berdiri</i> is verb.
196	Maybe he can make me look so wonderful no one will care what comes out of my mouth. (page 80)	Mungkin dia bisa membuatku tampak cantik, dan tak ada seorangpun peduli pada kalimat yang meluncur keluar dari mulutku. (page 135)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: come out translated into <i>meluncur keluar</i> . It means to If something comes out of a process or event. Come out is phrasal verb and <i>meluncur keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.

197	They erase my face with a layer of pale makeup and draw my features back out . (page 80)	Mereka menyangka wajahku dengan lapisan makeup pucat dan membuat garis wajahku lebih menonjol . (page 135)	3	Paraphrase: back out means to decide not to do something. It translated into <i>lebih menonjol</i> to deliver the whole context.
198	“Twirl for me” he says. I hold out my arms and spin in a circle. The prep teamscream in admiration. (page 81)	“Berputar untuku” katanya. Kurentangkan kedua tangan ku dan berputar. Tim persiapan memekik kagum. (page 136)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold out translated into <i>kurentangkan</i> . It means to put your hand in arm. Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>kurentangkan</i> is verb.
199	When the elevator opens, the other tributes are being lined up to take the stage. (page 82)	Ketika elevator terbuka, peserta lain sedang berbaris menuju panggung. (page 138)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: line up translated into <i>berbaris</i> . It means to arrange people or things in a row. Line up is phrasal verb and <i>berbaris</i> is a verb.
200	Now, I’ll have listen to how witty, funny, humble, fierce, and charming everybody else is before I got up . (page 82)	Sekarang aku harus mendengar betapa lucu, cerdas, rendah hati, kejam dan menawan semua peserta lain sebelum aku naik keatas panggung. (page 138)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: got up translated into <i>naik keatas</i> panggung. It means to stand up. Got up is phrasal verb and <i>naik ke atas</i> is phrasal verb too.
201	Right before we parade onto the stage, Haymitch comes up behind Peeta and me grows. (page 82)	Tepat sebelum kami berbaris naik ke panggung, Haymitch muncul dibelakang	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: comes up translated into <i>muncul</i> . It

		aku dan Peeta Ilalu berbisi dengan kasar. (page 139)		means to raise. Comes up is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.
202	An elevated seating unit has been set up for prestigious guests, with the stylist commanding the front row. (page 82)	Tempat duduk yang lebih tinggi telah disiapkan untuk tamu-tamu bergengsi, dengan para penata gaya duduk di barisan depan. (page 139)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set up translated into <i>disiapkan</i> . It means to build something. Set up is phrasal verb and <i>disiapkan</i> is verb.
203	The girl tributes from District 1, looking provocative in a see through gold gown, steps up the center of stage to join Caesar for her interview. (page 83)	Peserta perempuan dari Distrik 1, tampak menantang dengan gaun emas tembus pandang, naik ke tengah panggung mendampingi Cesar untuk menjalani wawancara. (page 140)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set up translated into <i>naik</i> . It means to build something. Set up is phrasal verb and <i>disiapkan</i> is verb.
204	You can tell her mentor didn't have any trouble coming up with an angel for her. (page 83)	Sekali lihat tampak bahwa mentornya pasti tidak punya masalah mencari sudut yang pas untuknya. (page 140)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come up with translated into <i>mencari</i> . It means to think of an idea or plan. Set up is phrasal verb and <i>mencari</i> is verb.
205	Then a buzzer goes off and the next tribute is up. (page 83)	Kemudian bel berdering dan giliran peserta selanjutnya naik ke panggung. (page 140)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes off translated into <i>berdering</i> . It means to ring loudly or make a loud noise. Go off is phrasal verb and <i>berdering</i> is verb.

206	A hush falls over the crowd at the sight of the magical wisp of tribute. (page 84)	Penonton berdecak kagum melihat penampilan peserta dengan sentuhan ajaib. (page 141)	3	Paraphrase: falls over translated into <i>berdecak kagum</i> to transferred the meaning of the whole context.
207	“Now Katniss,” he says confidentially, “when you came out in the opening ceremonies, my heart actually stopped. What did you think of that costume?” (page 84)	“Begini Katnis” katanya sok berahasia, “saat kau muncul di upacara pembukaan, jantungku seakan berhenti. Bagaimana pendapatmu tentang kostum yang terpakai?” (page 143)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: came out translated into <i>muncul</i> . It means to go somewhere with someone for special event. Came out is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.
208	“I bet you did” says Caesar, giving me squeeze. The buzzer goes off . Sorry we’re out of time (page 86)	“Tentu saja,” kata Caesar, dan dan meremas lengan ku memberi kekuatan. Bel berbunyi . Waktunya habis (page 145)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes off translated into <i>berbunyi</i> . It means to ring loudly or make a loud noise. Go off is phrasal verb and <i>berdering</i> is verb.
209	I’m still in daze for the first part of Peeta’s interview. He has the audience from the get-go; I can hear them laugh, shout out . (page 86)	Aku masih kalut dalam kondisi kalut bagian pertama wawancara Peeta. Tapi dia langsung membuat penonton terpesona sejak awal; aku bisa mendengar penonton tertawa, berteriak . (page 145)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: shout out translated into <i>berteriak</i> . It means to shouting. Shout out is phrasal verb and <i>berteriak</i> is verb.
210	I’m coming back into focus when Caesar asks him if he has a girlfriend back home. (page 86)	Aku sudah kembali fokus seratus persen saat Caesar bertanya pada Peeta apakah dia sudah punya pacar. (page 146)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: coming back translated into <i>Kembali</i> . It means to return.

				Coming back is phrasal verb and <i>kembali</i> is verb.
211	“I don’t think it’s going to work out . Winning.....won’t help in my case” says Peeta. (page 86)	“kurasa cara itu takkan berhasil . Menang..... sama sekali tak membantuku” kata Peeta. (page 146)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: work out translated into <i>berhasil</i> . It means result. Work out is phrasal verb and <i>berhasil</i> is verb.
212	For a moment, the cameras hold on Peeta’s downcast eyes as wht he says sinks in. (page 88)	Sesaat, kamera menyoroti Peeta yang menunduk sementara kata-katanya mulai dipahami. (page 149)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold on mean <i>menyoroti</i> . It means to hold something or someone. Hold on is phrasla verb and <i>menyoroti</i> is verb.
213	“Wouldn’t you love to put her back out here and get a response?” Caesar asks the audience. (page 88)	“Pasti kalian kepingin aku menariknya ke atas sini dan mendengarkan jawabanya?” Caesar bertanya pada penonton. (page 150)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: put back translated into <i>menariknya</i> . It means to move forward pat of body. Put back is phrasal verb and <i>menariknya</i> is verb.
214	“What’s going on ?” says Effie, a note of hysteria in her voice. “Did you fall?” (page 89)	“ ada apa ?” tanya Effie, suaranya terdengar histeris, “kau jatuh ?” (page 151)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: going on translated into <i>ada apa</i> . It means to happen. Going on is phrasal verb.
215	“After she shoved me.” Says Peeta as Effie and Cinna help him up . (page 89)	“setelah dia mendorongku” kata Peeta saat Effie dan Cinna membantu dia bangun . (page 151)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: help him up translated into <i>membantu bangun</i> . Help

				up mean to help someone work. Help up is phrasal verb and <i>membantu bangun</i> is phrasal verb too.
216	Cinna comes over and puts his arm around e. “He’s right Katniss” (page 89)	Cina datang dan merangkulku. “dia benar, Katniss” (page 152)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come over translated into <i>datang</i> . It means to move from one place to another. Come over is phrasal verb and <i>datang</i> is verb.
217	“ come on , lets eat” says Haymitch. (page 90)	“ Ayo , mari makan” kata Haymitch. (page 153)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come on translated into <i>ayo</i> . It means to move from one place to another. Come on is phrasal verb and <i>ayo</i> is verb.
218	As soon as they leave here, they’ll be at the Games Headquarters, hopefully madly signing up our sponsors, working out a strategy on how and when deliver the gifts to us. (page 91)	Setelah mereka pergi dari sini, mereka akan berada di markas pertarungan, semoga sibuk mengurusi banyak orang yang ingin menjadi sponsor dan menyusun strategi bagaimana dan kapan mereka mengirimkan hadiah sponsor untuk kami. (page 154)	3	Paraphrase: <i>sign up</i> translated into <i>mengurusi</i> . It means to sign your name in a book to deliver the meaning of the context.
219	As soon as they leave here, they’ll be at the Games Headquarters, hopefully madly signing up our sponsors, working out a strategy on how and when deliver the gifts to us. (page 91)	Setelah mereka pergi dari sini, mereka akan berada di markas pertarungan, semoga sibuk mengurus banyak orang yang ingin menjadi sponsor dan menyusun strategi	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: working out translated into <i>menyusun</i> . It means to develop in particular way. Work out is

		bagaimana dan kapan mereka mengirimkan hadiah sponsor untuk kami. (page 154)		phrasal verb and <i>menyusun</i> is verb.
220	Perhaps it will give me something to hold on to in the days to come. (page 92)	Mungkin bisa jadi sesuatu yang dapat kujadikan pegangan dalam beberapa hari kedepan. (page 155)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold on translated into <i>pegangan</i> . It means to hold something or someone. Hold on is phrasal verb and <i>pegangan</i> is verb.
221	I pull on a thick, fleecy nightgown and climb into bed. (page 92)	Kukenakan gaun tidur tebal yang putih lembut lalu naik ke ranjang. (page 155)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull on mean <i>kenakan</i> . It means to put on clothes quickly. Pull on is phrasal verb and <i>kenakan</i> is verb.
222	I run down the hall to the door to the roof. (page 92)	aku berlari menuju lorong kamar ke atap, (page 156)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: run down translated into <i>berlari</i> . It means to make tired. Run down is phrasal verb and <i>berlari</i> is verb.
223	I come up beside him and lean over the edge of the rail. (page 92)	Aku berjalan kesampingnya dan mencondonkan tubuh melewati pembatas. (page 157)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come up translated into <i>berjalan</i> . It means to move towards someone. Come up is phrasal verb and <i>berjalan</i> is verb.

224	An Avox boy comes in and directs us to a room where breakfasts has been laid out. (page 94)	Anak lelaki Avox datang dan mengarahkan kami ke ruangan tempat sarapan telah disajikan. (page 160)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come in translated into <i>datang</i> . It means to enter a room. Come in is phrasal verb and <i>datang</i> is verb.
225	An Avox boy comes in and directs us to a room where breakfasts has been laid out . (page 94)	Anak lelaki Avox datang dan mengarahkan kami ke ruangan tempat sarapan telah disajikan . (page 160)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: laid out translated into <i>disajikan</i> . It means to arrange something. Laid out is phrasal verb and <i>disajikan</i> is verb.
226	The ride lasts about half an hour before the windows black out , suggesting that we're nearing the arena. (page 94)	Perjalanan ini sudah berlangsung selama setengah jam sebelum jendela-jendela menggelap , menunjukkan bahwa kami sudah mendekati dengan arena. (page 161)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: black out translated into <i>menggelap</i> . It means to make a place dark. Black out is phrasal verb and <i>menggelap</i> is verb.
227	The hovercraft lands and Cinna and I go back ladder, only this time it leads down into a tube underground. (page 95)	Pesawat ringan itu mendarat lalu aku dan Cinna kembali ke tangga, tapi kali ini tangga membawa kami ke lorong bawah tanah. (page 161)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: go back translated into Kembali. In Cambridge dictionary mean to return. Go back is phrasal verb and Kembali is verb.
228	I struggle to keep my breakfast down as I shower and clean my teeth. (page 95)	Aku berjuang untuk menjaga agar sarapanku tidak kumuntahkan ketika aku mandi dan sikat gigi. (page 161)	1	Similar meaning and form: keep down translated into <i>menjaga agar tidak kumuntahkan</i> . It means to

				be able to eat or drink something without vomiting. Keep down is phrasal verb and <i>menjaga kumunntahkan</i> is phrasal verb too.
229	I turn down food but accept a glass of water that I take tiny sips of as we wait on a couch. (page 95)	Aku menolak tawaran makanan tapi menerima segelas air yang kuminum pelan-pelan sembari menunggu di sofa. (page 162)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>turn down</i> translated into <i>menolak</i> . In Cambridge dictionary mean to refuse an offer or request. Turn down is phrasal verb and <i>menolak</i> is verb.
230	I shake my head but after a moment hold out my hand to him. (page 96)	Aku menggelengkan kepala, tapi tidak lama kemudian aku mengulurkan tangan ke arahnya. (page 163)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>hold out</i> translated into <i>mengulurkan</i> . It means to hold something or someone. Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan</i> is verb.
231	“Truly,” says Cinna. He look down and kisses me on the forehead. (page 96)	“sungguh” sahut Cinna. Dia menunduk dan mengecup dahiku. (page 163)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>look down</i> translated into <i>menunduk</i> . It means to think that someone is less important. Look down is phrasal verb and <i>menunduk</i> is verb.

232	If I had the guts to go in and fight for it against the other twenty-three tributes. (page 97)	Kalau saja aku punya keberanian untuk masuk dan bertarung untuk mendapatkannya melawan 23 peserta lain. (page 166)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: go in translated into <i>masuk</i> . It means to enter a place. Go in is phrasal verb and <i>masuk</i> is verb.
233	“just clear out , put as much distance as you can between yourselves and the others, and find a source of water”. (page 97)	“Segera pergi , buat jarak sejauh-jauhnya dengan peserta lain dan cari sumber air”. (page 166)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: clear out translated into <i>pergi</i> . It means to to leave a place. Clear out is phrasal verb and <i>pergi</i> is verb.
234	By the time I’ve scrambled up the packs and grabbed the weapons, other will have reached the horn, and one or two I might be able to pick off , but say there’s a dozen , at that close range, they could take me down with the spears and the clubs. (page 97)	Pada saat itu aku berhasil berlari dari gembolan ini dan mengambil senjata itu, yang lain pasti tiba di trompet dan satu atau dua peserta juga bisa mengambil mungkin juga ada lebih dari sepuluh peserta yang tiba, dan dalam jarak dekat, mereka bisa menghabisiku dengan tombak atau alat pemukul. (166-167)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick off translated into <i>mengambil</i> . It means to shoot at one particular person. Pick off is phrasal verb and <i>mengambil</i> is verb.
235	By the time I’VE scrambled up the packs and grabbed the weapons, other will have reached the horn, and one or two I might be able to pick off, but say there’s a dozen , at that close range, they	Pada saat itu aku berhasil berlari dari gembolan ini dan mengambil senjata itu, yang lain pasti tiba di trompet dan satu atau dua peserta juga bisa mengambil mungkin juga ada lebih dari sepuluh peserta yang tiba, dan dalam jarak dekat, mereka bisa	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take down translated into <i>menghabisiku</i> . It means to remove something. Take

	could take me down with the spears and the clubs. (page 97)	menghabisiku dengan tombak atau alat pemukul. (166-167)		down is phrasal verb and <i>menghabisiku</i> is verb.
236	My feet shuffle for a moment, confused at the direction my brain wants to take and then I lunge forward, scoop up the sheet of plastic and a loaf of bread. (page 98)	Sejenak kakiku bingung hendak melangkah ke mana, otakku menyuruhnya lari dan mengambilnya tapi aku melompat ke depan, memungut lembaran plastik dan sebungkah roti. (page 167)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: scoop up translated into <i>memungut</i> . It means to lift something or someone with your hands. Scoop up is phrasal verb and <i>memungut</i> is verb.
237	Alredy other tributes have reached the Cornucopia and are spreading out to attack. (page 98)	Peserta lain sudah tiba di Cornucopia dan menyebarkan diri untuk menyerangku. (page 168)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: spreading out translated into <i>menyebarkan diri</i> . It means to move from being close together. Spreading out is phrasal verb and <i>menyebarkan diri</i> is verb.
238	I can hear the blade whistling toward me and reflexively hike the pack up to protect my head. (page 98)	Aku bisa mendengar pisau mendesing ke arahku dan secara refleks aku mengangkat ransel untu melindungi kepalaku. (page 168)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pack up translated into <i>mengangkat</i> . It means to collect all your things together. Pack up is phrasal verb and <i>mengangkat</i> is verb.

239	That she'll be drawn back into the Cornucopia before all the good stuff is gone, (page 98)	Dia akan kembali ke Cornucopia sebelum semua benda yang bagus diambil orang.	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: draw back translated into <i>kembali</i> . It means to move away from someone or something. Draw back is phrasal verb and <i>kembali</i> is verb.
240	That was Haymitch's second instruction, and since I sort of botched the first, I keep a sharp eye out for sign of it. (page 99)	Itu saran kedua dari Haymitch, dan karena aku hampir melanggar saran pertamanya, kini aku menajamkan pandanganku untuk menemukan air. (page 169)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: keep out translated in <i>menajamkan</i> . It means to stop someone or something from going into place. Keep out is phrasal verb and <i>menajamkan</i> is verb.
241	One of the heaviest days of betting is the opening , when the initial casualties come in . (page 99)	Hari pembukaan merupakan hari taruhan paling ramai, saat pendataan korban-korban awal . (page 170)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come in translated into <i>awal</i> . It means to finish a race in position. Come in is phrasal verb and <i>awal</i> is verb.
242	...in the process of being transported back to the Capitol to be cleaned up , redressed, and shipped in a simple wooden box back to District 12. (Page 100)	...sekarang sedang dalam proses dipindahkan ke Capitol lalu dibersihkan , didandani, dan dikirim ke distrik 12 dalam kotak kayu sederhana. (page 171)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cleaned up translated into <i>dibersihkan</i> . It means to make a person or place clean. Cleaned up is

				phrasal verb and <i>dibersihkan</i> is verb.
243	But the last image I can conjure up is Peeta shaking his head as the gong rang out. (page 100)	Tapi bayangan terakhir yang bisa kuingat adalah Peeta menggeleng ketika gong berbunyi. (page 171)	3	Paraphrase: <i>conjure up</i> to make a picture or idea. It translated into <i>kuingat</i> to delivers the meaning as the context of the source text.
244	And I will not end up with unpleasent task of killing him. (page 100)	Dan aku tidak perlu menghadapi tugas tak menyenangkan untuk membunuhnya. (page 171)	3	Paraphrase: <i>end up</i> to finally be in a particular place or situation. It translated into <i>menghadap tugas</i> to delivers the meaning as the context
245	How hard would it have been for them to fill up the bottle? I become aware of the dryness in my throat and mouth, (page 100)	Memang sulit ya bagi mereka untuk mengisi botol ini dengan air? aku sadar mulut dan kerangkonganku mulai kering, (page 172)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: fill up translated <i>mengisi</i> . It means to become full. Fill up is phrasal verb and <i>mengisi</i> is verb.
246	It has to drink, too. I just have to find out where. (page 101)	Binatang itu pasti haus minum. Aku hanya perlu mencaritahu sumbernya. (page 172)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: find out translated into <i>mencaritahu</i> . It means to find the solution. Find out is phrasal verb, <i>mencaritahu</i> is verb.

247	Before settling down , I take my wire and set two twitch-up snares in the brush. (page 101)	Sebelum beristirahat , kuambil kawat dan kupasang dua jerat di semak-semak. (page 173)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>setting down</i> translated into beristirahat. It means to feel something. Settle down is phrasal verb and <i>beristirahat</i> is a verb.
248	The anthem fades out and the sky goes dark for a moment. (page 102)	Lagu kebangsaan berakhir dan sesaat langit tampak gelap. (page 174)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: fade out translated into <i>berakhir</i> . It means someone fades it out. Fade out is phrasal verb and <i>berakhir</i> is verb.
249	I take a deep breath as the faces of the eleven dead tributes begin and tick them off one by one on my fingers. (page 102)	Aku mengangambil nafas napas dalam-dalam ketika wajah-wajah sebelas peserta yang tewas ditampilkan dan jemariku mulai menghitung satu per satu. (page 175)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: tick off translated into <i>menghitung</i> . It means to speak severely. Tick off is phrasal verb and <i>menghitung</i> is verb
250	The other three I'll figure out tomorrow. (page 102)	Tiga hari lagi biar kupikirkan besok. (page 176)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: figure out translated into <i>kupikirkan</i> . It means to find the solution to a problem. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>pikirkan</i> is verb.

251	A pair of hands warm over flames, but I can't make out more than that . (page 103)	Aku bisa melihat seseorang menghangatkan tanganya diatas api, tapi aku tida bisa melihat dari itu. (page 176)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar meaning: make out translated into <i>melihat</i> . It means to to see, hear or understand something or someone with difficulty. Make out is phrasal verb amd <i>melihat</i> is verb.
252	But now, when they've probably been combing the woods for hours looking for victims. (page 103)	Tapi sekarang, mereka mungkin sudah menyisiri hutan selama berjam-jam untuk mencari korban. (page 176)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: looking for translated into <i>mencari</i> . Looking for is phrasal verb and <i>mencari</i> is verb.
253	I lie smoldering in my bag for the next couple of hours, really thinking that if I can get out of this tree, (page 103)	Selama dua jam selanjutnya aku berbaring di dalam kantong tidurku dalam keadaan marah, berfikir sungguh-sungguh bahwa jika aku bisa turun dari pohon ini, (page 117)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>get out</i> translated into <i>turun</i> . It means to leave. Get out isphrasal verb and <i>turun</i> is verb.
254	The fire starter must have dozed off . (page 103)	Orang yang menyalakan api itu mungkin ketiduran . (page 177)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: dozed off translated into <i>ketiduran</i> . It means to start to sleep. Dozed off is phrasal verb and <i>ketiduran</i> is verb.
255	The strong band together to hunt down the weak then, when the tention becomes	Kelompok yang kuat memburu mereka yang lemah, lalu saat ketegangan mulai	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hunt down translated into <i>memburu</i> . It

	too great, begin to turn on one another. (page 103)	meningkat, mereka akan saling membantai satu sama lain. (page 177)		means to search everywhere for someone. Hunt down is phrasal verb and <i>memburu</i> is verb.
256	“Better clear out so they can get the body before it stinking” (page 103)	“ lebih baik kita pergi supaya mereka bisa mengambil jasadnya sebelum bau” (page 178)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: clear out translated into <i>pergi</i> . It means to leave. Clear out is phrasal verb and <i>pergi</i> is verb.
257	An argument breaks out until one tributes silences the other. (page 104)	Mereka masih terus bertengkar , sampai salah seorang peserta membungkamnya, (page 179)	3	Paraphrase: <i>break out</i> mean to escape. It translated into <i>bertengkar</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
258	I almost fall out of the three. The voice belongs to Peeta. (page 104)	Aku nyaris jatuh terjungkal dari pohon. Tadi itu suara Peeta. (page 179)	1	Similar meaning and form: fall out translated into <i>jatuh terjungkal</i> . It means to move out of a line. Fall out is phrasal verb and <i>jatuh terjungkal</i> is phrasal verb too.
259	There must have been some rustling when I tipped sideways, but the Careers	Pasti ada suara berisik saat aku terguling, tapi para peserta Karir itu terlalu sibuk	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: caught up translated into <i>bertengkar</i> . It

	have been too caught up in their own argument to catch it. (page 105)	bertengkar untuk bisa mendengarnya (page 180)		means to cause problems for you. Caught up is phrasal verb and <i>bertengkar</i> is verb.
260	The Career tributes are silent until he gets out of earshot, then he hushed voices. (page 105)	Para peserta karir diam sampai Peeta sudah berada diluar jangkauan pendengaran, lalu mereka berbicara dengan suara pelan. (page 181)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get out translated into <i>turun</i> . It means to leave. Get out is phrasal verb and <i>turun</i> is verb.
261	“Why don’t we just kill him now and get it over with?” (page 105)	“Kenapa kita tidak membunuhnya sekarang dan mengakhiri semua ini?” (page 181)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get over translated into <i>mengakhiri</i> . In Cambridge dictionary mean to do or finish an unpleasant. Get over is phrasal verb and <i>mengakhiri</i> is verb.
262	I need to get down , to get going, but for a moment I lie there, digesting what I’ve heard. (page 106)	Aku perlu turun , lalu melanjutkan perjalanan, tapi selama beberapa saat aku berbaring disana, mencerna semua yang telah kudengar. (page 182)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get down translated into <i>turun</i> . It means to start to move. Get down is phrasal verb and <i>turun</i> is verb.
263	Is he saving the information because he knows it’s all that keeps him alive? Is he still pretending to love me for the audience? what is going on in his head? (page 106)	Apakah dia menyimpan informasi itu karenadia tahu hanya informasi itulah yang membuatnya tetap hidup?apakah dia pura-pura mencintaiku dihadapan penonton?	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: going on translated into yang <i>ada</i> . It means to happen. Going is

		Apa yang ada dalam benak Peeta? (page 182)		phrasal verb and yang ada is verb.
264	“Move” I whisper to myself. I wriggle out of my sleeping bag, roll it up, and place it in the pack., (page 106)	“Aku bergerak” aku berbisik pada diriku. Kugerak-gerakan tubuhku kelur dari kantong tidur, yang kemudian kulipat lagi dalam ransel. (page 183)	1	Similar meaning and form: wriggle out translated into <i>menggerakan keluar</i> . In Cambridge dictionary mean to avoid doing something. Wriggle out is phrasal verb and <i>kugerak-gerakan keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
265	I’m about to take off when I think of my snares. (page 106)	Aku hendak pergi ketika aku teringat pada jerat-jerat yang kupasang. (page 183)	2	Similar meaning and form: take off translated into <i>pergi</i> . It means to suddenly leave somewhere. Take off is phrasal verb and <i>pergi</i> is verb.
266	I cut up the rabbit, fashion a spit out of branches and set it over the coals. (page 107)	Ku belek daging kelinci itu, kuambil ranting pohon, dan kupanggang diatas bara. (page 184)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cut up translated into <i>belek</i> . It means to cut something into pieces. Cut up is phrasal verb and <i>belek</i> is verb.
267	I cut up the rabbit, fashion a spit out of branches and set it over the coals. (page 107)	Ku belek daging kelinci itu, kuambil ranting pohon, dan kupanggang diatas bara. (page 184)	3	Paraphrase: spit out mean to do quickly. It translated into <i>kuambil</i> to deliver the meaning as the context
268	As the day wears on , I know headed for trouble. (page 107)	Seiring hari berlalu , aku tahu menghadapi masalah. (page 185)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: wear on

				translated into <i>berlalu</i> . It means to pass very slowly. Wear on is phrasal verb and <i>berlalu</i> is verb.
269	The sun hurt my eyes so I dig out my sunglasses, but when I put them on they do something funny to my vision. (page 107)	Matahari menyakiti mataku, maka aku mengambil kacamata didalam ransel, tapi saat kupakai kacamata itu membuatku jadi aneh (page 185)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: dig out translated into <i>mengambil</i> . It means to get someone or something out. Dig out is phrasal verb and <i>mengambil</i> is verb.
270	Fatigue is beginning to settle up on me, but it's not the usual tiredness that follows a long hike. (page 108)	Kelelahan mulai menderaku , tapi ini bukan rasa lelah biasa yang biasa melakukan perjalanan panjang. (page 186)	3	Paraphrase: settle up mean to pay to delivers translated into <i>menderaku</i> to the meaning as the context.
271	Exhausted, I haul myself up into a tree and belt myself in. (page 108)	Dalam keadaan terkuras habis, aku memanjat pohon mengikuti diriku di dahan pohon. (page 186)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: haul up translated into <i>memanjat</i> . It means to force someone to go somewhere. Haul up is phrasal verb and <i>memanjat</i> is verb.
272	I can't sit down . (page 109)	Aku tidak mau duduk . (page 189)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sit down translated into <i>duduk</i> . It means to move your body.

				Sit down is phrasal verb and <i>duduk</i> is verb.
273	If I sit, there's a good chance I won't be able to get up again, that I won't even remember my task. (page 109)	Jika aku duduk, kemungkinan besar aku tidak bisa bangun lagi, aku tidak bakal ingat apa tugasku. (page 189)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get up translated into <i>bangun</i> . It means to get out of bed. Get up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun</i> is verb.
274	With trembling hands, I get out my flask and fill it with water. (page 110)	Dengan tangan gemetar, kukeluarkan botolku dan segera kuisi dengan air. (page 190)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get out translated into <i>turun</i> . It means to leave. Get out is phrasal verb and <i>turun</i> is verb.
275	Tomorrow I'll stay here, resting, camouflaging my backpack with mud, catching some of those little fish I saw as I sipped, digging up the roots of the pond lilies to make a nice meal. (page 111)	Besok aku akan berada disini, beristirahat, membuat kamuflase dari lumpur untuk ranselku, menangkap ikan kecil dikolam yang kulihat saat minum tadi, menggali akar dikolam bakung untuk meracik makanan lezat. (page 191)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: digging up translated into <i>menggali</i> . It means to take something out of the ground by digging. Digging up is phrasal verb and <i>menggali</i> is verb.
276	This was no tribute's campfire gone out of control, no accidental occurrence. (page 112)	Kebakaran ini bukan disebabkan api unggun yang lepas kendali, tidak ada tanda-tanda ketidaksengajaan. (page 193)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: gone out translated into <i>lepas</i> . It means to leave. Get out is phrasal verb and <i>turun</i> is verb.

277	The flames that bear down on me have an unnatural height, a uniformity that marks them as human-made, machine-made, Gamemaker-made. (page 112)	Api yang menyerangku memiliki bentuk tidak alami, keseragaman yang menandakan bahwa api itu buatan manusia, dihasilkan dari mesin, dirancang oleh juri Hunger Games. (page 193)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: bear down translated into <i>menyerangku</i> . It means to move in a threatening way. Bear down is phrasal verb and <i>menyerangku</i> is verb.
278	This fire is designed to flush us out , to drive us together. (page 112)	Api dirancang untuk memaksa kami keluar , membuat posisi kami jadi berdekatan. (page 193)	1	Similar meaning and form: flush out translated into <i>memaksa keluar</i> . It means to force someone. Flush out is phrasal verb and <i>memaksa keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
279	I know it's time to move on , but the smoke has clouded my thought. (page 113)	Aku tahu sekarang waktunya bergerak , tapi asap sudah mulai mengaburkan pikiranku. (page 194)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: move on translated into <i>bergerak</i> . It means to leave. Move on is phrasal verb and <i>bergerak</i> is verb.
280	If I could get back behind the fire line, I could avoid meeting up the the Careers. (page 113)	Kalau saja aku bisa berada dibelakang garis api, aku bisa menghiindarkan pertemuan dengan para peserta karir. (page 195)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar: get back was translated into <i>berada dibelakang</i> . It means to return. Get back is phrasal verb and <i>berada di belakang</i> is verb.

281	If I could get back behind the fire line, I could avoid meeting up the the Careers. (page 113)	Kalau saja aku bisa berada dibelakang garis api, aku bisa menghindarkan pertemuan dengan para peserta karir. (page 195)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: meeting up translated into <i>pertemuan</i> . It means to meet another person. Meeting up is phrasal verb and <i>pertemuan</i> is verb.
282	I spring out from under my ledge, energized by renewed fear. (page 113)	Aku melesat keluar dari perlingkunganku, dipacu oleh ketakutan ku. (oage 195)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>spring out</i> translated into <i>melesat keluar</i> . Spring out is phrasal verb.
283	Every sense I have goes into overdisse as the need to survive takes over . (page 114)	Semua indraku langsung bekerja keras ketika kebutuhan untuk bertahan hidup menguasai diriku sepenuhnya . (page 196)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>take over</i> translated into <i>menguasai sepenuhnya</i> . In Cambridge dictionary mean to get control. Take over is phrasal verb and <i>menguasai</i> is verb.
284	I'm force to stop as my body convulses, trying desperately to rid itself of the poison I've been sucking in during the attack. (page 114)	Tubuhku berusaha keras mengenyahkan racun yang kuisap pada serangan. (page 196)	3	Paraphrase: <i>suck in</i> translated into <i>mengenyahkan</i> . In Cambridge dictionary mean to cause someone or something. It delivers the meaning as the context

285	The force of the retching has squeezed tear out of my stinging eyes. (page 114)	Tekanan akibat muntahan membuat mataku berair . (page 196)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>tear out</i> translated into <i>mataku berair</i> .
286	Somehow, through the smoke and vomit, I pick up the scent of singed hair. (page 114)	Entah bagaimana, diantara bau asap dan muntahan, aku mencium bau rambut terbakar. (page 196)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>pick up</i> translated into <i>mencium</i> . In Cambridge dictionary mean to start. Pick up is phrasal verb and mencium is verb.
287	If the Gamemakers want to finish me off , now is the time. (page 114)	Kalau juri-juri pertarungan ingin menghabisku , sekarang inilah saatnya, (page 197)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: finish off translated into <i>menghabisku</i> . It means to defeat a person. Finish off is phrasal verb and <i>menghabisku</i> is verb.
288	I make myself stand and begin to limp away from the wall of flames that lights up the sky. (page 115)	Kupaksa diriku agar bisa berdiri lalu berjalan tertatih-tatih menjauh dari kobaran api yang menerangi langit. (page 198)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: light up was translated into menerangi. It means to light. Light up is phrasal verb and <i>menerangi</i> is verb.
290	Encouraged by this, I sit up and swing my leg in front of me. (page 116)	Kecemasanku berkurang mengingat mengingat ibuku, lalu aku duduk dan melihat kakiku. (page 200)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sit up was translated into <i>duduk</i> . It

				menas to stay awake. Sit up is phrasal verb and <i>duduk</i> is verb.
291	Should I be moving on ? (page 116)	Apakah aku harus terus berjalan ? (page 200)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: moving on translated into <i>berjalan</i> . It means to leave. Moving on is phrasal verb and <i>berjalan</i> is verb.
292	Despite the pain, drowsiness begins to take over . (page 116)	Selain rasa sakit, aku mulai mengantuk . (page 201)	3	Paraphrase: take over means to get control. It translated into <i>mengantuk</i> to delivers the meaning as the context
293	My legs slow me down . (page 117)	Kakiku yang luka membuat langkahku lambat . (page 201)	1	Similar meaning and form. Slow down translated into <i>membuat lambat</i> . It means to become slower. Show own is phrasal verb and <i>membuat lambat</i> is phrasal verb too.
294	I'm another thirty feet in the air when I hear the crack and look down to see Cato flailing as he and a branch go down. (page 118)	Aku sudah memanjat lebih tinggi sepuluh meter lagi ketika mendengar suara kayu patah, kulihat kebawah dan cato sedang melayang jatuh membawa patahan dahan pohon. (page 203)	1	Similar meaning and form: look down: look down translated into <i>kulihat bawah</i> . It means to look it less than you. Look down is phrasal verb and <i>kulihat kebawah</i> is phrasal verb too.
295	I'm another thirty feet in the air when I hear the crack and look down to see Cato	Aku sudah memanjat lebih tinggi sepuluh meter lagi ketika mendengar suara kayu	1	Similar menaing and form: go down translated into

	flailing as he and a branch go down . (page 118)	patah, kulihat kebawah dan cato sedang melayang jatuh membawa patahan dahan pohon. (page 203)		<i>melayang jatuh</i> . It means to move a lower lace. Go down is phrasal verb and <i>melayang jatuh</i> is phrasal verb too.
296	Finally, I hear Peeta says harshly, “Oh, let her stay up there. It’s not like she’s going anywhere. We’ll deal with her in the morning” (page 118)	Akhirnya, aku mendengar suara Peeta berkta dengan keras, “Oh, biarkan saja dia diatas sana. Dia juga tak bakal kemana-mana. Akan kita bereskan dia besok pagi” (page 204)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: stay up translated into <i>diatas</i> . It means to go up. Stay up isphrasal verb and <i>diatas</i> is verb.
297	Birds are settling down for the night, singing lullabies to their young. (page 118)	Burung-burung sudah pulang kesarang , mrnyanyikan lagu ninabobo untu anak-anak mereka. (page 204)	3	Paraphrase: settling down translated into <i>pulang kesarang</i> to transferred the meaning of the whole context.
298	I make out the vague shape in the dimming light. (page 120)	Aku melihat sebetuk benda yang masih samar-samar terlihat dalam sorotan cahaya. (Page 206)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: make out translated into <i>melihat</i> . It mean to see. Make out isphrasal verb and <i>melihat</i> is verb.
299	If you live, the hallucinations brought on by the venom have actually driven people to madness, (page 120)	Kalau kau tidak mati, halusinasi yang dihasilkan dari bisa tawon bisa membuatmu gila. (page 207)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: brought down translated into yang <i>dihasilkan</i> . It means to make something happen. Brought on is phrasal verb and <i>dihasilkan</i> isverb.

300	And there's another thing, this wasps will hunt down anyone who disturb their nest and attempt to kill them. (page 120)	Dan masih ada lagi, tawon-tawon ini akan memburu dan membunuh mereka yang mengganggu sarangnya. (page 207)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hunt down translated into <i>memburu</i> . It means to search everywhere till find them. Hunt down is phrasal verb and <i>memburu</i> is verb.
301	That's where the tracker part of the name comes from . (page 120)	Dan dari sanalah asal nama penjejak. (page 207)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: comes form translated into <i>asal</i> . It means to be born. Come from is phrasal verb and <i>asal</i> is verb.
302	So is that what hangs above me ? I look back to Rue for help, but she is melted into her tree. (page 120)	Apakah sarng tawon penjejak yang sekarang tergantung di atas kepalaku? Aku menoleh mencari Rue untuk meminta bantuan, tapi dia sudah lenyap dibalik pohonya. (2017)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: look back was translated into <i>menoleh mencari</i> . It means to think something in past. Look back is phrasal verb and <i>menoleh mencari</i> is verb.
303	And what if Career figure out what I'm doing and move their camp? that would defeat the whole purpose. (page 121)	Dan bagaimana jika para peserta Karir mengetahui apa yang kulakukan lalu memindahkan kemah mereka? Semua itu pasti akan membuat rencanaku gagal. (page 208)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: figure out was translated into <i>mengetahui</i> . It means to find solution. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>mengetahui</i> is verb.
304	I drag myself out of my bag. (page 121)	Dengan susah payah aku keluar dari kantong tdurku. (page 208)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: drag out

				was translated into <i>keluar</i> . Drag out is phrasal verb and <i>keluar</i> is verb.
305	But the anthem's running out and I'm only three quarters of the way through the wood when the music ends, the sky goes dark, and I'm forced to stop. (page 121)	Lagu kebangsaan berakhir ketika aku baru sepertiga jalan menggergaji batang kayu, langitpun gelap, dan aku terpaksa berhenti, (page 209)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: running out was translated into <i>berakhir</i> . It means to finish. Running out is phrasal verb and <i>berakhir</i> is verb.
306	In the faint light of the Careers torches, I inch back down to my tent to find the best surprise I've ever had. (page 121)	Dalam cahaya samar obor peserta Karir, aku bersingut kembali ke dahan pohonku dan menemukan kejutan terbaik yang bisa kuperoleh. (page 209)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: back down was translated into <i>Kembali</i> . It means to move. Back down is phrasal verb and <i>kembali</i> is verb.
307	I apply another coat of medicine and quietly pack up my gear. (page 121)	Kuoleskan obat sekali lagi dan perlahan-lahan membersihkan perlengkapanku. (page 210)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pack up was translated into <i>membersihkan</i> . It means to stop working. Pack up is phrasal verb and <i>membersihkan</i> is verb.
308	Since she tipped me off , it only seems fair to warn her, (page 122)	Karena dia yang sudah memberitahuku tentang sarang tawon, rasanya adil jika aku memperingatkannya. (page 210)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: tipped off was translated into <i>memberitahuku</i> . It means to warn someone. Tipped me

				of is phrasal verb and <i>memberitahuku</i> is verb.
309	She points up to the nest again. (page 122)	Dia menunjuk ke sarang tawon lagi. (page 210)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: points up was translated into <i>menunjuk</i> . It means to notice it more. Point out is phrasal verb and <i>menunjuk</i> is verb.
310	I hold up my knife and make a swang motion. (page 122)	Kuhunus pisauku dan kugerakan tanganku menunjukan gerakan menggergaji. (page 210)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold up was translated into <i>kuhunus</i> . Hold up is phrasal verb and <i>kuhunus</i> is verb.
311	It's all I can do not to laugh out loud. (page 122)	Aku harus menahan diri agar tidak tertawa keras-keras. (page 211)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: laugh out was translated into <i>tertawa</i> . Laugh out is phrasal verb and <i>tertawa</i> is verbs.
312	There's no sense in putting it off . (page 123)	Tidak ada alasan menundanya lagi. (page 211)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: putting it off was translated into <i>menundanya</i> . It means to stop doing something. Put off is phasal verb, <i>menunda</i> is verb.
313	Fortunetaly, only these three tracker jackers had identified me before the nest went down . (page 123)	Untungnya hanya tiga tawn penjejak yang menjejarku sebelum sarang jatuh ke tanah . (page 212)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: went down was translated into <i>jatuh ke</i>

				<i>bawah</i> . It means to to move down to a lower level. Went down is phrasal verb and <i>jatuh ketanah</i> is verb.
314	I try to roll over her body by pulling on one arm, but the flesh disintegrates in my hands and I fall back on the ground. (page 124)	Aku berusaha mengguulingkan tubuhnya dan menarik satu lengannya tapi daging tubunya terlepas dari tanganku dan aku terjatuh ke tanah. (page 214)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pulling on was translated into <i>menarik</i> . It means to put something quickly. Puling on is phrasal verb amd <i>menarik</i> is verb.
315	“Get up! Get up! ” I rise. (page 125)	“Bangun! Bangun! ” aku berdiri. (page 125)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get up was translated into <i>bangun</i> , it means to stand up. Get up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun</i> is verb.
316	What ? what is going on ? he pull me away from him hard. (page 125)	Apa ? apa yang terjadi?dia mendorongku menjauh darinya keras-keras. (page 125)	1	Similar meaning and form: pull away was translated into <i>mendorong jauh</i> . It means to pull someone away. Pull me is phrasal verb and <i>mendorongku menjauh</i> is phrasal verb too.
317	Then the ants bore into my eyes and I black out . (page 125)	Lalu semut-semut itu masuk ke mataku dan aku pingsan . (126)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: black out was translated into <i>pingsan</i> . It means to become

				unconscious. Black out is phrasal verb and <i>pingsan</i> is verb.
318	Simply stretching out my limbs requires an enormous effort . (page 126)	Menggerakkan sendi-sendi saja membutuhkan usaha yang sangat besar. (page 218)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: stretch out was translated into <i>menggerakkan</i> . It means to lie with your legs and arms spread out in a relaxed way. Stretching out is phrasal verb and <i>menggerakkan</i> is verb.
319	Very, very slowly I manage to sit up . (page 126)	Dengan amat sangat perlahan aku berhasil duduk . (page 128)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sit up translated into <i>duduk</i> . It means to move into a sitting position. Sit up is phrasal verb and <i>duduk</i> is verb.
320	For some reason, our discussion from that last morning comes back to me. (page 127)	Entah alasan apa, aku teringat percakapan kami pada pagi terakhir. (page 219)	3	Paraphrase: come back means to return. It was translated into <i>teringat</i> to transfer the meaning as the context.
321	Because by the time we met up , I couldn't tell what was real and what the tracker jacker venom had caused me to imagine. (page 129)	Karena pada saat kami bertemu , mana yang nyata mana yang imajinasi yang disebabkan oleh tawon penjejak. (page 219)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: met up was translated into <i>bertemu</i> . It means to meet another

				person. Met up is phrasal verb and <i>bertemu</i> is verb.
322	The little padding I was able to put off by gorging myself during prep time in the Capitol is gone, plus several more pounds as well. (page 127)	Makanan yang kulahap banyak-banyak untuk mengganjal perut pada masa dikapitol kini habis sudah, membawa serta beberapa kilogram berat badanku. (220)	3	Paraphrase: put off was translated into <i>kulahap</i> to deliver the meaning as the context
323	My mother knew a treatment for them, some type of leaf that could draw out the poison, but she seldom had cause to use it. (page 128)	Ibuku tahu pengobatan untuk luka-luka ini, ada beberapa jenis daun yang bisa menarik keluar racun, tapi ibuku jarang punya alasan menggunakannya. (page 220)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: draw out was translated into <i>menarik</i> . It means to move. Draw out is phrasal verb and <i>menarik keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
324	So I walk off in the other direction, hoping my enemies still lie locked in the surreal world of tracker jacker venom. (page 128)	Jadi aku berjalan ke arah yang lain, berharap musuh-musuhku masih berbaring tak bergerak terjebak dalam dunia surreal akibat racun dari sarang tawon penjejak. (page 121)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: walk off was translated into <i>berjalan</i> . It means to go for a walk. Walk off is phrasal verb and <i>berjalan</i> is verb.
325	The sun's hot and severe, so while I wait for my water to purify I strip down to my underclothes and wade into the mild current. (page 128)	Matahari bersinar panas dan terik jadi sambil menunggu airku disucikan aku melepaskan pakaianku hingga Cuma pakaian dalam yang tersisa dan mencelupkan diri ke arus air yang mengalir pelan. (page 221)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: strip down was translated into <i>melepaskan</i> . It means to remove. Strip down is phrasal verb and <i>melepaskan</i> is verb.

326	I try splashing myself but eventually just lie down in the water for a few minutes, (page 128)	Aku berusaha mencebur-ceburkan diriku tapi akhirnya aku hanya berbaring di air selama beberapa menit. (page 221)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: lie down was translated into <i>berbaring</i> . It means to move position. Lie down is phrasal verb and <i>berbaring</i> is verb.
327	After rinsing out my clothes and hanging them on bushes to dry. (page 128)	Setelah mencuci pakaianku dan menggantungnya agar ering disemak-semak,(page 221)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>rinsing out</i> was translated into <i>mencuci</i> . It means to quickly wash the inside. Rinsing out is phrasal verb and <i>mencuci</i> is verb.
328	Refreshed, I treat my burns again, braid back my hair, and dress in the damp clothes, knowing the sun will dry them soon enough. (page 128)	Setelah merasa segar, aku mengobati luka-luka bakarku, mengepang rambutku , dan memakai pakaianku yang masih basah. (page 221)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: braid back was translated into <i>mengepang</i> . Braid back is phrasal verb and <i>mengepang</i> is verb.
329	Refreshed, I treat my burns again, braid back my hair, and pull on the damp clothes, knowing the sun will dry them soon enough. (page 128)	Setelah merasa segar, aku mengobati luka-luka bakarku, mengepang rambutku, dan memakai pakaianku yang masih basah. (page 221)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull on translated into <i>memakai</i> . It means to use clothe. Pull on is phrasal verb and <i>memakai</i> is verb.
330	I easily take out a strange bird that must be some form or wild turkey.(page 128)	Dengan mudah untuk membunuh seekor burung aneh yang bentuknya seperti kalkun liar. (page 222)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take out was translated into <i>membunuh</i> . It means to kill

				someone or destroy. Take out is phrasal verb and <i>membunuh</i> is verb.
331	“ Come on then, I’ve had two kills today” (page 129)	“ Ayo kemari , aku berhasil membunuh dua buruan hari ini” (page 222)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come on was translated into <i>ayo</i> . It means to start. Come on is phrasal verb and <i>membunuh</i> is verb.
332	She digs in the pack she carries and pull out a handful off leaves. (page 129)	Rue merogoh kantong yang dibawanya dan mengeluarkan segenggam dedaunan. (page 223)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull out was translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> . It means to stop being involved. Pull out is pharsal verb and <i>mengeluarkan</i> is verb.
333	“Well, come on, then. Fix me up ” (page 129)	“Ayo kemarilah. Obati aku. ” (page 223)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: fix up was translated into <i>obati</i> . It means to repair. Fix up is phrasal verb and <i>obatii</i> is verb.
334	I pull down by the fire and roll up my pant leg to reveal the sting on my knee, (page 129)	Aku menggempaskan tubuhku didekat api dan menggulung celana pamjamgku untuk memperlihatkan bekas sengatan dilututku. *(page 223)	3	Paraphrase: pull down means to move the dicection. It translated into <i>menggempaskan</i> to delivers the meaning as the context

335	I plunk down by the fire and roll up my pant leg to reveal the sting on my knee, (page 129)	Aku menggempaskan tubuhku didekat api dan menggulung celana pamjamgku untuk memperlihatkan bekas sengatan dilututku. *(page 223)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: roll up was translated into <i>menggulung</i> . It means to fold something around. Rool up is phrasal verb and <i>menggulung</i> is verb.
336	“Ohh..” the sound comes out of my mouth before I can stop it. (page 129)	“Ohh..” suara itu terucap tanpa bisa kutahan. (page 223)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come out was translated into <i>terucap</i> . It means to express an opinion. Come out is phrasal verbs and <i>terucap</i> is verb.
337	“Okay” she says, and holds on her hand. We shake. “It’s a deal” (page 130)	“Oke” katanya, dan mengulurkan tangan. Kami berjabat tangan. “setuju” (page 224)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold on was translated into <i>mengulurkan</i> . It means to hold something or someone. Hold on is phrasal verb and <i>mengukurkan</i> is verb.
338	In fact, I wonder if the gamemakers are blocking out our conversation, (page 131)	Bahkan sekarang, Aku bertanya-tanya apakah juri Hunger Games memblok percakapan kami, (page 226)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: block out was translated into <i>memblok</i> . It means to stop thingking.

				Blocking out is phrasal verb and <i>memblok</i> is verb.
339	At Rue's suggestion, we lay out our food to plan ahead. (page 131)	Atas saran Rue, kami mengeluarkan semua makanan kami untuk perencanaan kedepan. (page 226)	3	Paraphrase: lay out means to arrange something. It was translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> to delivers the meaning as the context.
340	When I spread out my gear, she gasps a little when she sees the sunglasses. (page 131)	Ketika aku mengeluarkan perlengkapan, Rue menahan napas saat melihat kacamata hitamku. (page 227)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: spread out was translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> . It means to arrange for something happen. Spread out is phrasal verb and <i>mengeluarkan</i> is verb.
341	Of course, people keel over from starvation all the time, but I can't imagine peacekeepers murdering a simpleminded child. (page 131)	Tentu, sering kali orang-orang pingsan karena kelaparan, tapi aku tidak bisa membayangkan penjaga perdamaian membunuh seorang anak yang otaknya kurang beres. (page 228)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>keel over</i> was translated into <i>pingsan</i> . It means to fall over. Keel over is phrasal verb and <i>pingsan</i> is verb.
342	Rue holds up her extra pair of socks. (page 132)	Rue mengangkat sepasang kaos kaki ekstranya. (page 228)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold up was translated into <i>mengangkat</i> . Hold up is phrasal verb and <i>mengangkat</i> is verb.
343	Her face light up . (page 132)	Wajah Rue berbinar . (page 228)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: light up was

				translated into <i>berbinar</i> . Light up is phrasal verb and <i>berbinar</i> is verb.
344	“Rue, I only woke up today.” (page 132)	“Rue, aku baru bangun hari ini” (page 228)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: woke up was translated into <i>bangun</i> . It means to become conscious after sleeping. Woke up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun</i> is verb.
345	“He work it out with our mentor.” (page 132)	“Dia melatihnya bersama mentor kami.” (Page 229)	3	Paraphrase: work out means to happen or develop. It was translated into <i>melatihnya</i> to delivers the meaning as the context.
346	“Let’s try out these glasses.” (page 132)	“Ayo kita coba kacamata ini” (page 229)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: try out was translated into <i>coba</i> . It means to use something discover. Try out is phrasal verb and <i>coba</i> is verb.
347	I pull out the glasses and slip them on. (page 132)	Kukeluarkan kacamata dan langsung kupakai. (page 229)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull out was translated dinto <i>keluarkan</i> . Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>keluarkan</i> is verb.
348	If she’d wanted me dead, all she would have to do was disappear from that tree	Kalau dia mau aku mati, dia hanya perlu menghilang dari pohon itu tanpa	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pointing out

	without pointing out the tracker jacker nest. (page 134)	menunjukkan sarang tawon penjejak itu padaku. (page 231)		was translated into <i>menunjukkan</i> . It means to make a person notice. Pointing out is phrasal verb and <i>menunjukkan</i> is verb.
349	“Breakfast,” says Rue. She holds them out revealing two big eggs. (page 135)	“Sarapan,” jawab Rue. Dia mengulurkan tanganya dan memperlihatkan dua buah telur besar. (page 233)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold out was translated into <i>mengulurkan</i> . Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan tanganya</i> is verb.
350	“Today we take out the Careers’ food,” I say. (page 135)	“hari ini kita akan menghabisi makanan peserta karir,” kataku. (page 233)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take out was translated into <i>menghabisi</i> . It means to kill something. Take out is phrasal verb and <i>menghabisi</i> is verb.
351	“No idea.. come up , we’ll figure out a plan while we hunt,” I say. (page 135)	“Belum tahu. Ayo , kita akan ikirkan rencananya sambil berburu,” kataku. (page 233)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come up was translated into <i>ayo</i> . It means to happen. Come up is phrasal verb and <i>ayo</i> is verb.
352	“No idea.. come up, we’ll figure out a plan while we hunt,” I say. (page 135)	“Belum tahu. Ayo, kita akan pikirkan rencananya sambil berburu,” kataku. (page 233)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: figure out was translated into <i>rencana</i> . It means to find solution.

				Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>rencana</i> is verb.
353	They have set up their camp beside the laek. (page 135)	Mereka membuat kemah disamping danau. (page 234)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set up was translated into <i>membuat</i> . It means to set. Set up is phrasal verb and <i>membuat</i> is verb.
354	I unclasp the pin and hold it out to her. "Here you take it. It has more meaning for you than me." (page 136)	"aku melepaskan pin dan mengulurkan pada Rue." ini ambil saja . pin ini mempunyainarti lebih untuk mu dari pada untukku." (page 235)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold out was translated into <i>mengulurkan</i> . Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan</i> is verb.
355	By early afternoon, we are poised to carry it out . (page 136)	Selewat tengah hari, kami bersiap melaksanakanya . (page 236)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: carry out was translated into <i>melaksanakan</i> . It means to do. Carry out is phrasal verb and <i>melaksanakan</i> is verb.
356	"Not if I pick up another bag down by the laku," I say. "You know, stealing isn't illegal here," I say with a grin. (page 137)	"Tidak bakal, kalau aku bisa mengambil kantong tidur lain didekat danau," jawabku. "kau tahu kan, disini mencuri bukan perbuatan ilegal," kataku sambil nyengir. (page 236)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up was translated into <i>mengambil</i> . It means to go or to get. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>mengambil</i> is verb.

357	Some other factor is at play here, and I'd better stay put until I figure out what it is. (page 138)	Ada factor lain yang bermain disini, dan lebih baik aku berjaga-jaga sampai aku tahu apa jebaknya.(page 239)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: figure out was translated into <i>tahu</i> . It means to find solution. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>rencana</i> is verb.
358	While I am mulling over your options, I hear Cato shout out. (page 139)	Ketika aku sedang mempertimbangkan pilihan-pilihanku, aku mendengar Cato berteriak. (page 240)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: mulling over was translated into <i>mempertimbangkan</i> . It means to think carefully about something. Mull over is phrasal verb <i>mempertimbangkan</i> is verb.
359	While I am mulling over your options, I hear Cato shout out . (page 139)	Ketika aku sedang mempertimbangkan pilihan-pilihanku, aku mendengar Cato berteriak . (page 240)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: shout out was translated into <i>berteriak</i> . It means to make sound loud. Shout out is phrasal verb and <i>berteriak</i> is verb.
360	An argument break out . (page 139)	Mendadak terdengar pertengkaran . (page 240)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: break out was translated into <i>pertengkaran</i> . It means to escape. Break out is phrasal verb and <i>pertengkaran</i> is verb.

361	I stay put of a half an hour or so, trying to to figure out what to do about the supplies. (page 139)	Berusaha mencari tahu apa yang harus kulakukan dengan persediaan mereka. (page 241)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: figure out was translated into <i>tahu</i> . It means to find solution. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>rencana</i> is verb.
362	More likely it'd just burn itself out and then what? I'd have achieved catch. (page 139)	Kemungkinan api di panah akan padam sendiri , lalu apa? aku gagal memberi mereka terlalu banyak informasi mengenai diriku. (page 241)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: burn out was translated into <i>padam</i> . It means to stop fire. Burn out is phrasal verb and <i>padam</i> is verb.
363	The ground been dug up and patted back down. (page 140)	Tanah disekelilingnya telah digali dan ditutupi. (page 243)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: dug out was translated into <i>digali</i> . Dug out is phrasal verb and <i>digali</i> is verb.
365	The mines are set off by presure. (page 140)	Ranjau dipicu dengan tekanan. (page 243)	3	Paraphrase: set off means to start. It was translated into <i>dipicu</i> to delivers the meaning as the context
366	Beside, what I'd really need is to throw about thirty rocks in there at once, setting off a big chain reacktion, demolishing the whole lot. (page 141)	Selain itu aku perlu melempar tiga puluh batu ke sana secara bersamaab, dan memicu reaksi berantai yang besar, meluluhlantahkan semua tempat itu. (page 243)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set off was translated into <i>dipicu</i> . It means to cause. Set off is phrasal verb <i>dipicu</i> Is verb.

367	I place my feet carefully, block out the rest of the world as I take meticulous aim. (page 141)	Aku memasang kuda-kuda, memusatkan perhatian sepenuhnya ketika aku membidik dengan teliti. (page 244)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: block out was translated into <i>memblok</i> . It means to stop thinking. Blocking out is phrasal verb and <i>memblok</i> is verb.
368	But the apples must have set off enough mines, causing debris to active to the other.(page 142)	Aplple-apple itu pasti meledakan cukup banyak ranjau, yang menimbulkan pecahan-pecahan yang akhirnya memicu ledakan lain. (page 245)	2	Paraphrase: set off was translated into <i>dipicu</i> . . It means to cause. Set off is phrasal verb <i>dipicu</i> Is verb.
369	I'd better get out of here, I think. they'll be making a beeline for the place. (page 142)	Sebaiknya aku pergi dari sini, aku berpikir, mereka akan mengambil jalan pintas untuk sampai ketempat ini. (page 246)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get out was translated into <i>pergi</i> . It means to leave. Get out is phrasal verb and <i>pergi</i> is verb.
370	I take a few steps and somehow wind up on my hands and knees. (page 142)	Aku mencoba berjalan beberapa langkah dan entah bagaimana aku sudah merangkak di atas tanah. (page 246)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: wind up was translated into <i>sudah</i> . It menas to end, wind up is phrasal verb and <i>sudah</i> is verb.
371	That should help soak up the blood. (page 142)	Semoga tutup kepala itu bisa membantu menyerap darah yang keluar, (page 246)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: soak up was translated into <i>menyerap</i> . It means to dry material. Soak up is phrasal verb and <i>menyerap</i> is verb.

372	I can't get caught out here on my hand and knees in the open. (page 142)	aku tidak boleh tertangkap disini, merangkak di tempat terbuka. (page 247)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: caught out was translated into <i>tertangkap</i> . It means to put someone. Caught up is phrasal verb and <i>tertangkap</i> is verb.
373	A strayine, set off by collapsing crate. (page 142)	Ranjau lain, yang memicu meledak karena tertimpa kotak kayu. (page 247)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set off was translated into <i>memicu</i> . It means to start. Set off is phrasal verb <i>memicu</i> is verb.
374	Cato has finished the first phase of his tantrum and take out his anger on the smokingremains by kicking open various containers. (page 143)	Cato udah melewati tahap pertama amukannya dan melampiaskan kemarahannya pada sia-sia persediaan yang masih berasap dengan menendangi beberapa kotak hingga terbuka. (page 248)	3	Paraphrase: take out means to changes someone mood. It was translated into <i>melapiaskan</i> to delivers the meaning as the context
375	This idea must occur to Cato, too, because he turns on the boy an appears to be shouting him. (page 143)	Pikiran itu pasti terlintas juga dalma benak, Cato, karena dia berpaling menghadap anak itu dan terlihat berteriak padanya. (page 248)	1	Similar meaning but similar form: turn on was translated into <i>berpaling menghadap</i> . It means to turns on something else. Turn on is phrasal verb and <i>berpaling menghadap</i> is phrasal verbs.
376	They think whoever set off the exploitationis dead. (page 143)	Mereka pikir siapapun yang memicu ledakan ini pasti sudah tewas. (page 248)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set off was translated into <i>memicu</i> . It

				means to start. Set off is phrasal verb <i>dipicu</i> is verb.
377	If was faulty, but that the tributes who blew up the supplies was killed doing it. (page 143)	Mereka mengira perangkap itu cacat, dan peserta yang meledakkan persediaan itu tewas. (page 248)	2	Similar meaning and similar form: blew up was translated into <i>meledakan</i> . It means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb. Blew up is phrasal verb and <i>meledakan</i> is verb.
378	I suppose a cannon goes off . (page 140)	Kurasa meriam berbunyi . (page 248)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: goes off was translated into <i>berbunyi</i> . It means to ring loudly or make a loud noise. Go off is phrasal verb and <i>berbunyi</i> is verb.
379	The first thing I dig out my own glasses and put them on, (page 144)	Hal pertama yang kulakukan adalah mengeluarkan kacamata dan memakainya. (page 249)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: dig out was translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> . It means to find something that you have not seen. Dig out is phrasal verb and <i>mengeluarkan</i> is verb.
380	The first thing I dig out my own glasses and put them on , (page 144)	Hal pertama yang kulakukan adalah mengeluarkan kacamata dan memakainya . (page 249)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull on was translated into <i>memakai</i> . It means to use clothes. Pull on

				is phrasal verb and <i>memakai</i> is verb.
381	But I rule it out . (page 145)	Tapi aku mengenyahkan gagasan itu . (page 251)	3	Paraphrase: rule out means to decide or state that something is impossible. It was translated into <i>mengenyahkan gagasan</i> to delivers the meaning as the context.
382	But she's heard something, not me, because her head turn away , and she sprints for the woods. (page 145)	Tapi dia mendengar sesuatu, bukan suara yang kutimbulkan, karena kepalanya menoleh ke arah lain , lalu dia berlari melesat ke hutan. (page 251)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: turn away was translated into <i>menoleh ke arah lain</i> . It means to move a face. Turn away is phrasal verb and <i>menoleh ke arah lain</i> is phrasal verb too.
383	Still, if foxface thought it was dangerous, maybe it's time for me to get out of here, too. (page 145)	Namun, jika si muka rubah menganggapnya berbahaya, mungkin sudah waktunya bagiku kabur dari sini juga. (page 251)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get out was translated into <i>kabur</i> . It means to leave. Get out is phrasal verb and <i>kabur</i> is verb.
384	If she would just show up . (page 146)	Kalau dia muncul nanti. (page 253)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: show up was translated into <i>muncul</i> . It means to come. Show up is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.

385	Check over my bow and remaining nine arrows. (page 146)	Memeriksa busur dan sisa sembilan anak panah. (page 254)	3	Paraphrase: check over was translated into <i>memeriksa</i> to delivers the meaning as the context.
386	I suck on a few mint leaves and tell myself to get over . (page 146)	Aku mengisap beberapa daun mint dan memerintahkan diriku untuk melupakan semua makanan itu. (page 254)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get over was translated into <i>melupakan</i> . It means to do or finish. Get over is phrasal verb and <i>melupakan</i> is verb.
387	If only Rue would show up , and we could clear out. (page 147)	Kalau Rue datang , kami bisa segeramenyingkir dari sini. (page 254-255)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: show up was translated into <i>muncul</i> . It means to come. Show up is phrasal verb and <i>muncul</i> is verb.
388	If only Rue would show up, and we could clear out . (page 147)	Kalau Rue datang, kami bisa segera menyingkir dari sini. (page 254-255)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: clear out was translated into <i>memnyingkir</i> . It means to leave a place. Clear out is phrasal verb and <i>mencari</i> is verb.
389	By late afternoon, I've resolved to go looking for her. (page 147)	Menjelang sore, aku bertekad mencari Rue. (page 255)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: looking for was translated into <i>mencari</i> . It means to try to notice someone. Looking for is

				phrasal verb and <i>mencari</i> is verb.
390	Rue set up the fire but never made it back here. (page 147)	Rue menyiapkan api unggun tapi tak pernah dinyalakan. (page 255)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: set up was translated into <i>menyiapkan</i> . It means to arrange. Set up translated into phrasal verb and <i>menyiapkan</i> is verb.
391	Somewhere between the second column of smoke I spied before I blew up the supplies and this point, she ran into trouble. (page 147)	Antara asap dari api kedua yang sempat kulihat sebelum aku meledakkan persediaan dan titik ini, Rue mengalami masalah. (page 255)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blew up was translated into <i>meledakan</i> . It means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb. Blew up is phrasal verb and <i>meledakan</i> is verb.
392	Something is keeping her up a tree. (page 147)	Ada sesuatu yang membuatnya tetap berada di atas pohon. (page 255)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: keep up was translated into tetap <i>berada di atas</i> . It means to stay level. Keep up is phrasal verb and <i>membuat diatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
393	Another just a short distance ahead, pick up , on the handful of notes. (page 147)	Tidak jauh didepan sana, aku mendengar nada-nada yang sama. (page 256)	3	Paraphrase: pick up was translated into <i>mendengar</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.

394	My eyes lift up into the trees, searching for a sign of her. (page 147)	Mataku tertuju ke pepohonan, mencari tanda keberadaanya. (page 256)	3	Paraphrase: lif up was translated into <i>tertuju</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
395	The boy from District 1 dies before he can pull out the spear. (page 149)	Anak lelaki dari distrik 1 tewas sebelum dia sempat menarik tombaknya. (page 257)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull out was translated into <i>menarik</i> . It means to moves to the side. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>menariknya</i> is verb.
396	I shove the boy away from her and pull out my knife, freeing her from the net. (page 149)	Kudorong tubuh anak lelaki itu menjauh dari Rue dan kukeluarkan belatiku untuk membebaskan dari jaring. (page 257)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull out was translated into <i>kukeluarkan</i> . It means to moves to the side. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>kukeluarkan</i> is verb.
397	Her hand reaches out and I clutch it like a lifeline. (page 149)	Tanganya terulur dan aku menggenggamnya seperti berpegangan pada tali penyelamat. (page 258)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: reaches out was translated into <i>terulurkan</i> . Reaches out is phrasal verb and <i>terulur</i> is verb.
398	“You blew up the foo?” she whispers. (page 149)	“Kau meledakan makanan mereka?” bisiknya. (page 258)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blew up was translated into <i>meledakan</i> . It means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb.

				Blow up is phrasal verb and <i>meledakan</i> is verb.
399	My father pulled me in with once music in my house, too. (page 149)	Ayahku menariku ikut bernyanyi dengan suaranya yang indah. (page 258)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pulled in was translated into <i>menariku</i> . It means to move. Pull in is phrasal verb and <i>menarikku</i> is verb.
400	Made up long ago in our hills. (page 149)	Diciptakan pada zaman dulu kala diperbukitan kami. (page 259)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: made up was translated into <i>diciptakan</i> . It means to prepare or arrange something. Made up is phrasal verb and <i>diciptakan</i> is verb.
401	Then, almost eerily, the mockingjay take up my song. (page 150)	kemudian, nyaris bulu kuduk bergidik, burung-burung mockingjay mengulang laguku. (page 260)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: take up was translated into <i>mengulang</i> . It means to start. Take up is phrasal verb and <i>menggulung</i> is verb.
402	They'll want me to clear out now. (page 150)	Mereka pasti ingin aku menyingkir . (page 26)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: clear out was translated into <i>menyingkir</i> . It means to leave place quickly. Clear out

				is phrasal verb and <i>menyingkir</i> is verb.
403	I step back and take a last look at Rue. (page 151)	aku memungut segenggam bunga dan kembali ke sisi Rue. (page 261)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: step back was translated into <i>memungut</i> . It means to reduce. Step back is phrasal verb and <i>memungut</i> is verb.
404	I press the tree middle fingers of my left hand against my lips and hold them out in her direction. (page 151)	aku menempelkan tiga jari tengah tangan kiriku dibibir, lalu melemparkan ciuman jauh ke arah Rue. (page 262)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold out was translated into <i>melemparkan</i> . Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>melemparkan</i> is verb.
405	Then I walk away without looking back. (page 151)	Kemudian aku berjalan pergi tanpa menoleh ke belakang. (page 262)	1	Similar meaning and form: walk away was translated into <i>berjalan pergi</i> . It means to escape situation. walk away is phrasal verb and <i>berjalan pergi</i> is phrasal verb too.
406	My song, the hovercraft, were too familiar for this notice to pick up , but it has mastered her handful of notes. (page 151)	Laguku dan bunyi pesawat ringan terlalu asing untuk ditiru bagi anak burung ini, tapi dia sudah menguasai sederet nada. (page 262)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up was translated into <i>ditiru</i> . It means to notice. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>ditiru</i> is verb.

407	Soon they'll be pulling out some other device to force us together. (page 152)	Tidak lama lagi mereka akan mengeluarkan entah peralatan apa yang memaksa kami untuk mendekat. (page 263)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull out was translated to mengeluarkan. It means to move to the side. Pull out is phrasal verb and <i>kukeluarkan</i> is verb.
408	Maybe Haymitch's noticed my despondency and is trying to cheer me up a bit. (page 152)	Mungkin Haymitch menyadari bahwa aku patah semangat dan berusaha sedikit menghiburku . (page 263)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cheer up was translated <i>menghiburku</i> . It means to feel happier. Cheer up is phrasal verb, <i>menghiburku</i> is verb.
410	I try to hold on to the peaceful feeling of the dream, but it quickly slips away, leaving me sadder and lonelier than ever. (page 153)	Aku berusaha berpegangan pada perasaan mimpi yang damai itu, tapi semua itu lenyap dengan cepat, meninggalkan aku dalam keadaan sepi. (page 264)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold on was translated into <i>berpegangan</i> . Hold on is phrasal verb and <i>berpegangan</i> is verb.
411	I finished off loaf from district 11 and the last of the rabbit. (page 153)	Aku sudah menghabiskan roti dari distrik 11 dan kelinci terakhir. (page 265)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: finished off was translated into <i>menghabisi</i> : It means to kill someone. Finished off is phrasal verb and <i>menghabisi</i> is verb.
412	And what about foxface? Did she hang around to watch me blow up the supplies? No.	Dan bagaimana dengan si muka rubah? Apakah dia masih berada disana melihatku meledakan persediaan? Rasanya tidak. (page 266)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blew up was translated into <i>meledakan</i> . It means to destroy something

				or kill someone with a bomb. blow up is phrasal verb and <i>meledakan</i> is verb.
413	Eventually, I wrap up my food and go back to the stream to replenish my water and some gather. (page 154)	Akhirnya, kubungkus makanan ku dan kembali ke sungai untuk mengisi air. (page 267)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: wrap up was translated into <i>kubungkus</i> . It means to cover. Wrap up is phrasal verb and <i>kubungkus</i> is verb.
414	I cover my good ear to block out the strains of the anthem, (page 155)	Kutuput telingaku yang masih bisa mendengar untuk mengenyahkan lagu kebangsaan. (page 268)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: block out was translated into <i>mengenyahkan</i> . It means to stop thinking. Blocking out is phrasal verb and <i>mengenyahkan</i> is verb.
415	Before I can stop myself, I call out Peeta's name. (page 155)	Tanpa berpikir panjang, aku berseru memanggil nama Peeta. (page 269)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: call out was translated into <i>berseru</i> . It means to call. Call out is phrasal verb and <i>berseru</i> is verb.
417	Even hooking up with the Careers must have been a move to protect me. (page 158)	Bahkan bergabung dengan kawan karir sudah menjadi langkah untuk melindungiku. (page 274)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hooking up was translated into <i>bergabung</i> . It means to connect. Hooking up is

				phrasal verb and <i>bergabung</i> is verb.
418	Peeta, it turns out , has never been a danger to me. (page 158)	Ternyata Peeta tidak pernah menjadi bahaya bagiku. (page 274)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Turned out was translated into <i>ternyata</i> . It means to have a particular result. Turn out is phrasal verb and <i>ternyata</i> is verb.
419	I drop my hands and hold my face up to moonlight so the cameras can be sure catch it. (page 158)	Kurturunkan kedua tanganku dan kudorong wajahku di bawah sinar bulan agar kamera bisa menangkap wajahku dengan jelas. (page 274)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold up was translated into <i>kudorong</i> . It means to move. Hold up is phrasal verb and <i>kudorong</i> is verb.
420	So I go back to the last moment I saw him sparkling in the sunlight, yelling at me to run. (page 259)	Jadi aku kembali ke saat terakhir aku melihatnya berkilau dibawah cahatnya matahari, berteriak padaku agar aku lari. (page 276)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: go back translated into <i>Kembali</i> . It means to return. Go back is phrasal verb and <i>Kembali</i> is verb.
421	The sun burns off the morning haze almost immediately and I can tell the day will be hotter than usual. (page 160)	Matahari pagi hari seketika nyari membakar kabut pagi dan aku tahu ini lebih panas daripada biasanya. (page 277)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: burn off was translated into <i>membakar</i> . Burn off is phrasal verb and <i>membakar</i> is verb.
422	I'm tempted to call out Peeta's name as I go but decided against it. (page 160)	Aku tergoda untuk memanggil nama Peeta sambil berjalan, tapi aku memutuskan untuk tidak melakukannya. (page 277)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: call out was translated into <i>berseru</i> . It

				means to call. Call out is phrasal verb and <i>berseru</i> is verb.
423	It doesn't take a long to reach the spot where I peeled off to go to the Careers's camp. (page 160)	Tidak butuh waktu lama hingga aku bisa tiba ditempat aku keluar menuju kamp kawanan karir. (page 277)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: peeled off was translated into <i>keluar</i> menuju. It means to leave. Peeled off is phrasal verb and <i>keluar</i> is verb.
424	I break down and say his name in a hushed voice. (page 160)	Aku langsung kalap dan memanggil namanya dengan suara berisik. (page 278)	3	Paraphrase: break down was translated into <i>langsung kalap</i> to transfers the meaning as the context.
425	I give up and climb back down to the stream thinking. (page 160)	Aku menyerah dan menanjak kembali menuju sungai sambil berpikir, dia pasti terus bergerak. (page 278)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: give up was translated into <i>menyerah</i> . It means to stop trying. Give up is phrasal verb and <i>menyerah</i> is verb.
427	"Well, don't step on me." (page 161)	"Ya, jangan injak aku. (page 278)	3	Paraphrase: step up means to increase the size or speed. It was translated into <i>injak</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
428	"I guess all those hours decorating cakes paid off ."(page 161)	"Kurasa waktu berjam-jam yang kuhabiskan untuk menghias kue terbayar sudah ." (page 279)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: paid off was translated into <i>terbayar</i>

				<i>sudah</i> . It means to pay something or money. Paid off is phrasal verb and <i>terbayar</i> verb.
429	I jerk my head back but end up laughing. (page 161)	Kepalaku langsung tersentak ke belakang tapi aku tertawa terbahak-bahak . (page 280)	3	Paraphrase: End up means to be in a particular place. It was translated into <i>terbahak-bahak</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
430	“That’s all done. Let’s get you clean up .” (page 162)	“Sudah selesai. Kita bersihkan tubuhmu.” (page 280)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>clean up</i> was translated into <i>bersihkan</i> . Clean up is phrasal verb and <i>bersihkan</i> is verb.
431	The thought makes me hesitate a moment, but then I plunge in . (page 162)	Pikiran itu membuatku ragu sesaat, tapi aku menekatkan diri . (page 281)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>plunge in</i> was translated into <i>menekatkan diri</i> . It means to suddenly start doing something. Plunge in is phrasal verb and <i>menekatkan diri</i> is verb.
432	He sits uncomplaining, while I wash away all the traces of dirt from his hand and skin. (page 162)	Dia duduk disana tanpa protes, sementara aku membasuh semua jejak kotoran dari rambut sampai kulitnya. (page 281)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: <i>wash away</i> was translated into <i>membasuh</i> . It means to remove it or carry it

				away. Wash away is phrasal verb and <i>membasuh</i> is verb.
433	While he dries in the sun, I wash his filthy shirt and jacket and spread them over boulders. (page 162)	Sementara dia berjemur dibawah sinar matahari, aku mencuci pakaian dan jaketnya yang kotor dan menjemurnya di atas batu besar. (page 282)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: spread over was translated into <i>menjemurnya</i> . It means to to arrange for something to happen. Spread over is phrasal verb and <i>menjemurnya</i> is verb.
434	My mother actually breaks down and buys these on occasion when her home remedies fail. (page 162)	Ibuku bahkan sempat menyerah dan membeli pil-pil ini ketika ramuan rumahnya gagal. (page 282)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: break down was translated into <i>menyerah</i> . It means to fails because there is a problem. Break down is phrasal verb and <i>menyerah</i> is verb.
435	I want to run away . (page 163)	Aku ingin lari . (page 282)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: run away was translated into <i>lari</i> . It means to leave a place or person secretly and suddenly. Run away is phrasal verb and <i>lari</i> is verb.
436	“And then you’ll patch it up ?” says Peeta. (page 163)	“Lalu kau akan menjahitnya ?” tanya peta (page 284)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: patch up was translated into

				<i>menjahit</i> . It means to repair something. Patch up is phrasal verb and <i>menjahitnya</i> is verb.
437	I burst out laughing because the whole thing is so revolting I can't stand it. (page 164)	Aku tertawa keras karena lukanya ini sangat menjijikan dan aku tak tahan lagi. (page 284)	2	Similar meaning dissimilar form: burst out was translated into <i>keras</i> . It means to suddenly say something loudly. <i>Burst out</i> is phrasal verb and <i>Keras</i> is a verb.
438	"Can you speed it up a little? He asks. (page 164)	"Bisa lebih cepat sedikit melakukanya ," tanya Peeta. (page 285)	1	Similar meaning and form: speed it up was translated into <i>lebih cepat melakukanya</i> . It means to happen or move faster. Speed up is phrasal verb and <i>lebih cepat melakukan</i> is phrasal verb too.
440	"No, shut up and eat your pears." I say. (page 164)	"Tidal. Diam dan makan buah pirmu," kataku.	1	Similar meaning and form: shut up was translated into <i>diam</i> . It means to become silent suddenly. Shut up is phrasal verb and <i>diam</i> is verb.
441	Now that the swelling has gone down . (page 164)	Sekarang setelah bengkalnya hilang . (page 285)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: gone down was translated into <i>hilang</i> . It

				means to lose. Gone down is phrasal verb and <i>hilang</i> is a verb.
442	“And wrap it up? ” I say (page 164)	“Lalu kita tutup lukanya? ” Tanyaku. (page 285)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: wrap up was translated into <i>tutup lukanya</i> . It means to cover. Wrap up is phrasal verb and <i>tutup</i> is verb.
443	We make it about fifty yards down stream, with him propped up by shoulders, and I can tell he’s going to black out. (page 165)	Kami berhasil berjalan lima puluh meter menuju hilir, dengan kupapah dibahuku, dan kutahu dia bakalan pingsan. (page 286)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form.: propped up was translated into <i>kupapah</i> . It means to lift or putting something under it. Propped up is phrasal verb and <i>kupapah</i> is verb.
444	I break away and pull the edge of the sleeping bag up around him (page 166)	Aku melepaskan diri dan menarik ujung kantong tidur menutupinya. (page 287)	1	Similar meaning and form: break away was translated into <i>melepaskan diri</i> . It means to leave or to escape. Break away is phrasal verb and melepaskan diri is phrasal verb too.
445	He’s dozed off again, but I kiss him awake, which seems to startle him. (page 166)	Dia tertudur lagi, tapi aku menciumnya agar terbangun, dan membuatnya terkejut. (288)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: doze off was translated into <i>tertudur</i> . It means start to sleep. Doze

				off is phrasal verb and <i>tertudur</i> is a verb.
446	I reach out the pot. “Peeta, look what Haymitch has sent to you”(page 166)	Kuangkat keatas pancinya. “Peeta, lihat apa yang dikirim Haymitch untukmu.” (page 288)	1	Similar meaning and form: reach out translated into <i>ku angkat keatas</i> . It means to try to communicate with a person with shake hand. Reach out is phrasal verb and <i>kuangkat keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.
447	I let him drift off to sleep then and attend my own needs, (page 167)	Kubiarkan dia tidur lalu aku mengurus kebutuhan-kebutuhabku. (page 289)	4	Omission: drift off was omitted in this sentence without change the meaning of the target language.
448	I put on my glasses, place my weapons in readlines, and settle down to keep watch. (page 167)	kupakai kacamataku, bersiap dengan senjatakmu, dan duduk beristirahat sambil berjaga. (page 290)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: settled down was translated into <i>beristirahat</i> . It means to become quiet and calm. Settled down is phrasal verb and <i>beristirahat</i> is verb.
449	Eventually, I give in and slide into the sleeping bag with Peeta. (page 167)	Akhirnya, aku menyerah dan masuk kedalam kantong tidur bersama Peeta. (page 290)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: give in was translated into <i>menyerah</i> . It means to accept that you have been defeated. Give in is phrasal verb and <i>menyerah</i> is verb.

450	And trying not to well on the fact that by teaming up with him.(page 167)	dan berusaha untuk tidak memikirkanya kenyataan bahwa dengan bergabung bersamanya, (page 290)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: teaming up was translated into <i>bergabung</i> . It means to join another person, or form a group. Team up is phrasal verb and <i>bergabung</i> is verb.
452	I strip off the fruit and mash it up in the broth pot with cold water. (page 167)	Kupetik buah-buah berry dan kuremukan ke dalam panci. (page 290)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: mash up was translated into <i>remukan</i> . It means to crush something. Mash up is phrasal verb and <i>remukan</i> is a verb.
453	Peeta's struggling to get up when I reach the cave. (page 167)	Peeta berjuang untuk bangun tidur ketika aku tiba digua. (page 291)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: get up was translated into <i>bangun</i> . It means to stand up. Get up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun</i> tidur is phrasal verb too.
454	"I woke up and you were gone," he says. (page 167)	"Aku bangun dan kau tak ada," Katanya(page 291)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: woke up was translated into <i>bangun</i> . It means become conscious after sleeping. Wake up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun</i> is verb.

455	I reach hand out touch his cheek and he catches my hand and presses it against his lips. (page 168)	Aku mengulurkan tangan keluar menyentuh pipinya dan Peeta menangkap tanganku lalu menekanya dibibir. (page 291)	1	Similar meaning and form: Reach out was translated into <i>kuulurkan keluar</i> . It means to try to communicate with a person with shake hand. Reach out is phrasal verb and <i>mengulurkan keluar</i> is phrasal verb too.
456	We get him propped up against teh wall and he ovediently swallow the spoonfuls of the berry muh I feed him. 9page 168)	Kubantu dia duduk bersandar di dinding dan dengan patuh dia menelan suapan-suapan bubur berry yang kusendokkan ke mulutnya. (page 291)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: propped up was translated into <i>bersandar</i> . It means to lift something. Prop up is phrasal verb and <i>bersandar</i> is verb.
457	“Katnis, you can’t stay up forever.” (page 168)	“Katniss, kau tidak bisa tidak tidur nonstop.” (page 292)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: stay up was translated into <i>tidur</i> . It means to go to bed later than usual. Stay up is phrasal verb and <i>tidur</i> is verb.
458	I smooth it out on the cave floor and lie down , (page 168)	Kuluruskan kantong tidur diatas dasar gua dan berbaring diatasnya . (page 292)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: lie down was translated into <i>berbaring diatasnya</i> . It means to move into a position. Lie down is phrasal verb and <i>berbaring</i>

				<i>diatasnya</i> is phrasal verb too.
459	I give him more fever pills and stand over him while he drinks first one, (page 169)	Kuberikan lebih banyak pil penurun panas dan berdiri diatasnya sementara dia minum sebotol air lalu botol berikutnya. (page 293)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: stand over was translated into <i>berdiri diatasnya</i> . It means to stand close to someone. Stand over is phrasal verb and <i>berdiri diatasnya</i> is phrasal verb too.
460	My chewed up leaves and ointment won't make a dent in it. (page 169)	Daun-daunan yang ku kunyah dan salep takkan berfungsi untuk luka ini. (page 293)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar similar form: chew up was translated into <i>kunyah</i> . It means to chews up something to daage or destroy. Chewed up is phrasal verb and <i>kunyah</i> is verb.
461	I settled down on a big flat rock halfway between the stream and the cave. (page 169)	Aku duduk di atas batu besar yang berada di antara sungai dan gua. (page 294)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: settled down was translated into <i>duduk</i> . It means to become quiet and calm. Settled down is phrasal verb and <i>duduk</i> is verb.
462	Are they fighting each other? Looking for us? (page 170)	Apakah para peserta lain saling bertarung? Mencari kami? (page 295)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: looking for was translated into <i>mencari</i> .

				It means to try to notice someone or something. Looking for is phrasal verb and <i>mencari</i> is verb.
463	Peeta's stretched out on top of the sleeping bag in the shade of the rocks. (page 170)	Peeta berbaring berselonjor diatas kantong tidur dibawah naungan batu-batu. (page 295)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: stretch out was translated into <i>berbaring berselonjor</i> . It means to lie with your legs and arms. Stretch out is phrasal verb and <i>berbaring berselonjor</i> is phrasal verb too.
464	Although he brightens a bit when I come in , it's clear he feels miserable. (page 170)	Meskipun dia tampak sedikit ceria ketika aku datang masuk , jelas kelihatan bahwa dia menderita.(page 295)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: come in was translated into <i>datang masuk</i> . It means to enter a room. Come in is phrasal verb and <i>datang masuk</i> is verb.
465	Because my words are going out all over Panem. (page 170)	Karena kata-kataku akan terdengar di seantero Panem. (page 296)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: going out translated into <i>terdengar</i> . It means to go out to someone in a difficult or sad situation. Going out is phrasal verb and <i>terdengar</i> is verb.

466	A deer! Gale and I have only brought there in all down . (page 171)	Seekor rusa! Selama kami berburu, aku dan Gale hanya pernah membunuh tiga ekor. (page 297)	3	Paraphrase: brought down was translated into <i>membunuh</i> to deliver the meaning of the context.
467	Although everybody paid up fairly, it had lowered the value of the kill. (page 171)	Meskipun semua orang membayar , tapi harganya di bawah nilai buruan. (page 297)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. Paid off was translated into <i>membayar</i> . It means to give someone the money that you owe them. Paid up is a phrasal verb and <i>membayar</i> is verb.
468	We took her offer on the deer and she threw in a couple of venison steaks we could pick up after the butchering. (page 171)	Kami menerima harga yang ditawarkannya pada rusa kami dan dia memberikan potongan-potongan daging yang bisa kami ambil setelah daging rusa dipotong.. (page 297)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up was translated into <i>ambil</i> . It means to take. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>ambil</i> is a verb.
469	Then I pick up the story in the late afternoon of the Prim's birthday. (page 171)	Lalu aku melanjutkan cerita pada sore hari ulang tahun Prim. (page 298)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up was translated into <i>melanjutkan</i> . It means to return to something. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>melanjutkan</i> is verb.
470	We went over and bought a cup of milk to share, then stood over the goat as if idly curious. (page 172)	Kami menghampirinya dan membeli secangkir susu untuk diminum berdua, lalu	1	Similar meaning and similar form: stood over was translated into <i>berdiri dekat</i> .

		kami berdiri di dekat kambing itu dengan berlagak cuek tapi ingin tahu. (page 299)		It means to stand close to someone. Stood over is phrasal verb and <i>berdiri dekat</i> is phrasal verb too.
471	“Lucky thing you showed up .”(page 172)	“Untung kau datang .” (page 299)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: showed up was translated into <i>datang</i> . It means to arrive somewhere. Showed up is phrasal verb and <i>datang</i> is verb.
472	“The goat has paid for itself. Several times over, “I say in a superior tone.” (page 173)	“kambing itu sudah membayar harga yang kubayar untuk membelinya. Bahkan jauh berkali-kali lipat lebihnya.” Kataku dengan nada sombong. (page 301)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: paid for was translated into <i>membayar</i> . It means to be punished for doing something. Paid for is phrasal verb and <i>membayar</i> is verb.
473	“I’ll let them fight it out , we’ll see who’s in the sky tomorrow night and work out a plan from there.” (page 174)	“Kubiarkan mereka bertarung memperebutkannya , kita lihat siapa yang muncul di angkasa besok malam dan mulai menyusun rencana dari sana.” (page 302)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: fight it out was translated into <i>bertarung memperebutkan</i> . fight out is phrasal verb and <i>bertarung memperebutkan</i> is phrasal verb too.

474	I'll let them fight it out, we'll see who's in the sky tomorrow night and work out a plan from there." (page 174)	"Kubiarkan meeka bertarung memperebutkannya, kita lihat siapa yang muncul di angkasa besok malam dan mulai menyusun rencana dari sana." (page 302)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: work out was translated into <i>menyusun</i> . It means to be the result. Work out is phrasal verb and <i>menyusun</i> is verb.
475	I mash up a handful of berries so the taste won;t be as noticeable and add some mint leaves for good measure. (page 175)	Kuremukan segenggam buah berry agar rasanya tidak terlalu kentara dan menambahkan daun-daun mint untuk memberi rasa. (page 305)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: mash up was translated into <i>remukan</i> . It means to crush something. Mash up is phrasal verb and <i>remukan</i> is a verb.
476	Although I doubt he can hang on much longer without medicine. (page 177)	Meskipun aku tidak yakin dia bisa bertahan lebih lama tanpa obat. (page 307)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. Hang on was translated into <i>bertahan</i> . It means to keep something. Hang on is phrasal verb and <i>bertahan</i> is a verb.
477	She's even smaller than I am and unarmed, unless she's picked up some weapons recently. (page 177)	Tubuhnya lebih kecil daripada tubuhku dan dia tidak bersenjata, kecuali dia menemukan senjata entah dimana belakangan ini. (page 308)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up was translated into <i>menemukan</i> . It means to notice something. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>menemukan</i> is verb.

478	Tomorrow there will be faces up there. (page 177)	Besok akan ada wajah-wajah yang muncul disana. (page 308)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: face up was translated into <i>wajah-wajah muncul</i> . It means to show. Face up is phrasal verb and <i>wajah-wajah muncul</i> .
479	I crawl into the cave, secure my glasses, and curl up next to Peeta. (page 177)	Aku merangkak ke dalam gua, menyimpan kacamataku, dan bergulung disamping Peeta. (page 308)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: curled up was translated into <i>bergulung</i> . Curl up is phrasal verb and <i>bergulung</i> is a verb.
480	I wonder if the baker has sought them out , especially now that Peeta and I are a team, and made good on his promise to keep my sister's belly full. (page 178)	Aku bertanya-tanya apakah tukang roti telah mengurus mereka, terutama sekarang setelah aku dan Peeta satu tim, dan melaksanakan janjinya untuk menjaga perut adikku tetap kenyang. (page 309)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sought out was translated into <i>mengurus</i> . It means to look for someone or something. <i>sought out</i> is phrasal verb and <i>mengurus</i> is verb.
481	Hoping game will pass our way as the morning comes on . (page 179)	Sambil berharap buruan akan lewat depan kami sementara menunggu pagi tiba . (page 311)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: come on was translated into <i>tiba</i> . It means to start to happen. Come on is phrasal verb and <i>tiba</i> is a verb.
482	Just as the first ray of sun glints off the gold Cornucopia. (page 179)	Tepat ketika cahaya matahari pertama menyinari bagian emas Cornucopia. (page 312)	3	Paraphrase: glint off means to illuminate. It was translated into <i>menyinari</i> to

				transfer the meaning as the context.
483	The table has just clicked into place when afigure darts out of the Cornucopia, snags the green backpack, and speeds off. (page 180)	Meja itu baru saja terpasang di tempatnya ketika ada sosok yang melesat dari Cornucopia, dan kabur dengan cepat. (page 312)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: figure out was translated into <i>melesat</i> . It means to find. Figure out is phrasal verb and <i>melesat</i> is verb.
484	Anyone who beats me to it will easily scoop my pack up and be gone. (page 180)	Siapapun yang tiba lebih dulu ke meja akan dengan mudah mengambil ranselku lalu kabur. (page 313)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: score up was translated into <i>mengambil</i> . It means to lift something or someone. Scoop up is phrasal verb and <i>mengambil</i> is verb.
485	I'm at the table now, my fingers closing over the tiny orange backpack.	Aku berada di meja sekarang, jemariku menggenggam ransel mungil. (page 313)	3	Paraphrase: closing over was translated into <i>menggenggam</i> to deliver the meaning as the context.
486	My hand slips between the straps and I yank it up on my arm, (page 180)	Tanganku masuk di antara talinya dan menggantungkan di lengan bawah. (page 313)	3	Paraphrase: yank it up was translated into <i>menggantungkan</i> to transfer the meaning as the context.
487	It slices above my right eyebrow, opening a gash that sends a gush running down my face, blinding my eyes, filling my mouth with the sharp,	Piau itu mengiris bagian atas alisku, membuat luka terbuka yang mengucurkan deras darah ke wajahku, membutuhkan	1	Similar meaning and similar form: run down was translated into <i>mengucurkan darah</i> . It means to make

	metallic taste of my own blood. (page 180)	mataku, memenuhi mulutku dengan rasa logam tajam darahku sendiri. (page 314)		yourself tired and ill. Run down is phrasal verb and <i>mengucur deras</i> is phrasal verb too.
488	“where is your boyfriends, District twelve? Still hanging on ?” She asks. (page 181)	“Dimana pacarmu, Distrik dua belas? Masih hidup ?” tanya Clove. (page 314)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hanging on was translated into <i>hidup</i> . It means to hold. Hanging on is phrasal verb, <i>hidup</i> is verb.
489	Cloves jams her fist into my windpipe, very effectively cutting off my voice. (page 181)	Cloves meninju leherku, langsung membuat suaraku hilang . (page 314)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: cutting off translated into <i>hilang</i> . It means to remove a part of something. Cutting off is phrasal verb and <i>hilang</i> is verb.
490	She carelessly wipes out the blood from my wound with her jacket sleeve. (page 181)	Dengan asal-asalan dia menyeka darah dari lukaku dengan lengan jaketnya. (page 315)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: wipes out was translated into <i>menyeka</i> . It means to remove a substance. Wipe out is phrasal verb. <i>menyeka</i> is verb.
491	I work up a mouthful of blood and saliva and spit it in her face. (page 181)	Kuusahkan mengumpulkan darah dan liur dalam mulutku lalu kuludahi wajahnya. (page 315)	1	Similar meaning and form: work up was translated into <i>usahakan</i> . It means to feel strong. Work up is phrasal

				verb and <i>kuusahakan</i> is phrasal verb.
492	But when I push myself on my numbs arms, I see it's noone of the above. (page 182)	Tapi ketika aku berhasil bangun dengan dua tangan yang kebas, ternyata semua dugaanku salah. (page 316)	2	Similar meaning and form: push on was translated into <i>bangun</i> . It means to to continue. Push on is phrasal verb and <i>bangun</i> is verb.
493	I let out a gasp, seeing him like that, towering over me, holding Clove like a rag roll. (page 182)	Aku terkesiap melihat Tresh seperti itu, menjulang dihadapanku, memegang Clove seperti memegang boneka kain. (page 316)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: let out was translated into <i>terkesiap</i> . It means to leave a place. Let out is phrasal verbs, <i>trekesiap</i> is verb.
494	Blew up the supplies. (page 182)	Meledakkan persediaan. (page 317)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: blew up was translated into <i>meledakan</i> . It means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb. Blew up is phrasal verb and <i>meledakan</i> is verb.
495	My hand reaches up but not far an arrow that I know I'll never reach. (page 183)	Tanganku terulur ke atas , tapi bukan untuk mengambil anak panah yang kutahu takkan pernah bisa kuraih. (page 318)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: reach up was translated into <i>terulur keatas</i> . It means to hold something. Reach up is phrasal verb and <i>terulut keatas</i> is phrasal verb too.

496	Only one thin calms me down . (page 183)	Hanya satu hal yang membuatku lebih tenang . (page 319)	1	Similar meaning and dissimilar form. Calm down was translated into <i>membuat tenang</i> . It means to stop feeling upset. Calm down is phrasal verb and <i>membuat tenang</i> is phrasal verb too.
497	Still I don't slow down when I reach the water. (page 183)	Tapi aku tidak melambatkan lariku ketika tiba disungai. (page 319)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: slow down was translated into <i>melambatkan lariku</i> . It means to become slower. Slow down is phrasal verb and <i>melambatkan lariku</i> is phrasal verb too.
498	I pull off Rue's socks that I've been using for gloves and press them into my forehead, trying to staunch the flow of blood. (page 183)	Kulepaskan kaus kaki Rue yang digunakan sebagai sarung tangan dan kuletakkan kaos kaki itu didahiku, berusaha menyumbat aliran darah. (page 319)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: pull off was translated into <i>kulepaskan</i> . It means to start moving. Pull off is phrasal verb and <i>kulepaskan</i> is verb.
499	My mother's hand stroke my cheek and I don't push it over as I would wakefulness, never wanting her to know how much I crave that gentle touch. (page 185)	Tangan ibuku mengelus pipiku dan aku tidak mengenyahkannya , sebagaimana yang kulakukan jika aku dalam keadaan sadar, karena aku tak pernah ingin ibuku	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: push over was translated into <i>menyerahkan</i> . It means to push someone or something.

		tahu betapa aku mendambakan sentuhan lembut itu. (page 320)		Push over is phrasal verbs. <i>mengenyahkan</i> is verb.
500	“Not sure. I woke up yesterday evening and you were lying next to me in a very scary pool of blood. “he says. (page 185)	“Tidak yakin juga. Kau bangun tidur kemarin sore dan kau terbaring disampingkudalam kubangan darah yang sangat menakutkan,” kata Peeta. (page 321)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: wake up was translated into <i>bangun tidur</i> . It means to become conscious after sleeping. Wake up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun tidur</i> is phrasal verb too.
501	He doesn’t seem angry about my tricking him, drugging him, and running off to the feast. (page 185)	Peeta tampaknya tidak marah aku sudah menipunya, membiusnya, lalu kabur menuju pesta. (pagr 321)m	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: running off was translated into <i>kaburit</i> means to leave somewhere or someone suddenly. Run off is phrasal verb and <i>kabur</i> is a verb.
502	“Foxface will be in her den somewhere, and Clove... she cut me and then.” My voice trails off . (page 186)	“Simuka rubah akan berada di sarangnya entah dimana, dan Clove...dia melukaiku lalu.” Suaraku menghilang . (page 322)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: trail off was translated into <i>menghilang</i> . It means to sound trails away/off, it becomes quieter. Trails off is phrasal verbs and <i>menghilang</i> is a verb.
503	All of which leads to what happened with Tresh and how he was paying off a debt of sort . (page 186)	Semua itu mengarah pada apa yang terjadi pada Tresh dan bagaimana dia membayar hutangnya. (page 322)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: paying off was translated unto

				<i>membayar</i> . It means to pay back money that you owe.
504	“It’s like the bread. How I never seem to get over owing you for that” I say. (page 186)	“Seperti contohnya. Bagaimana aku tak pernah bisa lupa bahwa aku beruntung padamu karena roti itu.” Kataku. (page 323)	2	Similar meaning and similar form: get over was translated into <i>beruntung</i> . It means to make something clear.
505	I feel a bit better, able to sit up without getting to dizzy, and I’m absolutely famished. (page 187)	Aku merasa lebih lebih baik, bisa duduk tanpa jadi terlalu pening, dan aku sungguh kelaparan. (page 324)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sit up was translated into <i>duduk</i> . It means to move into a sitting position. Sit up is phrasal verb and duduk is a verb.
506	It’s clear he’s been waiting for me to wake up to eat and is eager to get started. (page 187)	Jelas bahwa dia menungguku bangun tidur untuk makan dan tidak sabar untuk segera makan. (page 324)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: wake up was translated into <i>bangun tidur</i> . It means become conscious after sleeping. Wake up is phrasal verb and <i>bangun tidur</i> is phrasal verb too.
507	“No, let’s just finish it. The groosling’s getting old anyway, and the last thing we need is to get sick up spoiled food,” I say. (page 187)	“Tidak usah, mari kita habiskan saja. Daging groosling ini sudah terlalu lama disimpan, dan kita tak mau muntah karena makanan makanan yang sudah busuk,”kataku.	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sick up was translated into <i>muntah</i> . It means to vomit something. Sick up is phrasal verb and <i>muntah</i> is a verb.

508	“No, nobody really wanted to track Tresh down in that grass.... (page 188)	“Tidak. Tak ada seorang pun yang mau mencejar Tresh pergi ke ladang it...(page 325)	1	Similar meaning and form: track down was translated into <i>mencejar</i> . It means to find something or someone after looking for. <i>Track down</i> is phrasal verb and <i>mencejar pergi</i> is phrasal verb too.
509	It’s not the sort of thing I can blurt out , either. (page 188)	ini juga bukan sesuatu yang bisa kuceritakan tanpa pikir panjang. (page 326)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blurt out was translated into <i>kuceritakan</i> . It means to say something suddenly and without thinking blur out is phrasal verb and <i>kuceritakkan</i> is phrasal verb too.
510	I reach out and take his hand. (page 188)	Kuulurkan tangan dan kuraih tangannya. (page 327)	1	Similar meaning and form: Reach out was translated into <i>kuulurkan tangan</i> . It means to try to communicate with a person with shake hand.
511	“well, he probably used up a lot of resources helping me knock you out. ” I say. (page 1880)	“”Hmm.., dia mungkin sudah menghabiskan seluruh sumber dayanya untuk membantuku membuatmu pingsan, ” kataku.	1	Similar meaning and similar form: kock out was translated into <i>pingsan</i> . It means to become unconscious.

512	I'm startled by his intensity but recognize an excellent opportunity for getting food, so I try to keep it up , (page 189)	Aku terkejut dengan intensitas kemarahannya tapi aku menyadari adanya kesempatan yang baik memperoleh makanan, jadi aku mengikuti permainannya . (page 327)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: Similar meaning and similar form: keep up was translated into <i>mengikuti</i> . It means to continue without stopping or changing.
513	I wish I could pull the shutter closed, blocking out this moment from the prying eyes of Panem. (page 189)	Aku berharap bisa menutup semua kamera, menghalangi momen ini dari tatapan mata ingin tahu di seantero Panem. (page 328)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blocking out was translated into <i>menghalangi</i> . It means to stop light or noise from passing through something. Block out is phrasal verb and <i>menghalangi</i> is a verb.
514	I'm not really sure how to ramp up the romance. (page 190)	Aku tidak yakin bagaimana cara kami bisa sampai ke kegiatan asmara. (page 330)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. Ramp up translated into <i>cara</i> . It means to increase the speed.
515	The kiss last night was nice, but working up to another will take some forethought. (page 190)	Ciuman tadi malam menyenangkan, tapi mengusahakan ciuman lagi perlu perencanaan. (page 330)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: work up was translated into <i>mengumpulkan</i> . It means to gradually prepare yourself for something.
516	"He said, see that little girl? I wanted to marry her mother, but she ran off with a coal miner," Peta says. (page 191)	"Dia bilang, Lihat anak perempuan itu? Aku ingin menikahi ibunya, tapi dia lari dengan penambang batu bara." Ujar Peeta. (page 30)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: ran off translated into <i>lari</i> . It means to leave somewhere or

				someone. Ran off is phrasal verb and lari is a verb.
517	She stood you up on a stool and had you song. (page 191)	Tanganmu terangkat tinggi . (page 331)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. Stood up was translated into <i>terangkat tinggi</i> . It means to be changed.
518	“then for the next eleven years, I tried to work up the nerve to talk to you.” (page 191)	“lalu selama sebelas tahun selanjutnya, aku berusaha mengumpulkan keberanian untuk bicara denganmu.” (page 331)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: work up was translated into <i>mengumpulkan</i> . It means to gradually prepare yourself for something difficult. Work up is phrasal verb and mengumpulkan is a verb.
519	Peeta wriggle back inside, his face lit up like the sun. (page 192)	Peeta kembali masuk ke gua, wajahnya tampak cerah . (page 333)	3	Paraphrase: lit up means look happy. It was translated into <i>tampak cerah</i> to transfer the meaning as the context.
520	“Yes, that’s what I’m looking for , sweetheart.” (page 192)	“Ya, itu yang aku cari , sweetheart.” (page 333)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: looking for was translated into <i>cari</i> . It means to try to notice someone or something.

521	“I don’t remember remember te last part,” Isay, hoping it’s too dim in here for the cameras to pick up my blush. (page 193)	“Aku tidak ingat bagian terakhir itu,” kataku, berharap cahaya disini terlalu temaram sehingga kamera tidak bisa menangkap wajahku yang merona. (page 335)	2	Similar meaning and similar form: pick up translated into <i>menangkap</i> . It means to notice something. pick up is phrasal verb and <i>menangkap</i> is verb.
522	I can feel Haymitch nudging me to keep up the act. (page 193)	Aku bisa merasakan Haymitch mendorongku untuk terus beracting. (page 335)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: keep up translated into <i>mendorongku</i> . It means to continue without stopping or changing.
523	By this time, they’ll have dragged him out of the control room for interviews about us. (page 194)	Pada saat ini, mereka akan menyeretnya keluar dari ruang kontrol untuk diwawancarai tentang kami. (page 336)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: dragged him out was translated into <i>menyeretnya keluar</i> . It means to to force someone.
524	Kind of like me when I was alone in the arena. I wonder how he’s holding up , with the dinking, the attention, and stress of trying to keep us alive. (page 194)	Aku ingin tahu bagaimana cara Haymitch bertahan , dengan minuman, perhatian , dan tekanan untuk menjaga kami tetap hidup, (page 336)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: hold up translated into <i>bertahan</i> . It mens to remain strong or successful. Holding up is a verb and <i>bertahan</i> is a verb.
525	But secretly I’m wondering if Haymitch sobered up long enough to help Peeta and me because he thought we just might have the wits to survive. (page 195)	Tapi diam-diam aku penasaran apakah Haymitch sadar cukup lama untuk bisa membantukudan Peeta dia pikir kami mungkin punya kecerdasanyang cukup untuk bertahan hidup. (page 337)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: sobered up was translated into <i>sadar</i> . It means to to make someone become less drunk. Sobered

				up is phrasal verb, <i>sadar</i> is verb.
526	I push him over from the rocks and squint out into the dark, rainy sky. (page 195))	Kudorong dia menjauh dari bebatuan dan mengintip kelangit yang gelap dan berhujan. (page 338)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: push over was translated into <i>mendorong</i> . It means to push someone or something.
527	“But we better be extra careful about the watches. I dozed off a few times.” (page 196	“Tapi lebih baik kita ekstra waspada berjaga-jada. Aku tertudur beberapa kali. (page 340)	1	Similar meaning and similar form. Doze off was translated into <i>tertidur</i> . It means start to sleep.
528	I don’t want to end up like that. (page 197)	aku tidak ingin berakhir seperti itu. (page 342)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: end up translated into <i>berakhir</i> . It means to finally be in a particular place or situation
529	And then, I don’t to think about then, when Prim has grown up, my mother passed away . (page 198)	Kemudian.. aku tidak ingin memikirkan saat itu, ketika Prim tumbuh dewasa, Ibuku telah meninggal . (page 342)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: passed away was translated into <i>meninggal</i> . It means into FOR die, stop living. Passed away is phrasal verb.
530	I scout out and shake Peeta’s shoulders. (page 198)	Aku bergerak mendekat dan mengguncang-guncangkan tubuh Peeta. (page 343)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: scout out was translated into <i>bergerak mendekat</i> . It means to find

				out. Scout out is phrasal verb and bergerak is a verb.
531	His eyes open sleepily and when they focus on me, he pulls me down for a long kiss. (page 198)	Matanya membuka setengah mengantuk dan ketika befokus padaku, dia menarikku ke bawah lalu memberku ciuman panjang. (page 343)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: pull down was translated into <i>menariku kebawah</i> . It means difficult situation or experience pulls you down.
532	“It won’t matter,” Peeta breaks in . (page 199)	“Tidak masalah.” Sela Peeta. (page 344)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Break in was translated into <i>sela</i> . It means to interrupt when someone else is talking. Break in is phrasal verb and sela is a verb.
533	If the stream would settle down , fish might be an option, but the current is still too strong. (page 200)	Kalau arus air sungai lebih tenang , aku mungkin bisa menangkap ikan, tapi arus masih deras. (page 346)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Settle down was translated into <i>lebih tenang</i> . It means to feel happy and confident in it.
534	Yeah, and that turned out great. (page 200)	Yeah, dan hasilnya hebat. (page 347)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Turned out was translated into <i>hasilnya</i> . It means to have a particular result. Turned out is phrasal verb, hasilnya is verb.

535	Leaving him with the pack, I head off . (page 201)	Kutinggalkan Peeta bersama ransel, lalu aku pergi . (page 348)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form. Head off was translated into <i>pergi</i> . It means to start a journey or leave a place. Head off is phrasal verbs and pergi is verb.
536	My fear come out as anger. (page 201)	Ketakutanu berubah menjadi kemarahan. (page 348)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Comes out was translated into <i>berubah</i> . It means to say what someone condition. Come out is phrasal verb, berubah is verb.
537	How foxface stole the food from the supply pile before I blew it up . (page 203)	Bagaimana si muka rubah mencuri makanan dari tumpuan persediaan kawanan karir sebelum aku meledakanya . (page 351)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: blew up was translated into <i>meledak</i> . It means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb.
538	And the fire means. We're not hiding, we're inviting him here. Would you show up ? I ask. (page 204)	dan api berarti kita tidak bersembunyi, kita mengundangnya kemari, apakah kau bakal datang ? Tanyaku. (page 353)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Show up was translated into <i>datang</i> . It means to join a group of people, especially late or unexpectedly. Show up is phrasal verb and datang is a verb.

539	I reach up and give him a kiss. “Sure. Let’s go back to the cave.” (page 204)	Aku berjinjit dan menciumnya. “Tentu. Ayo kita kembali ke gua.” (page 353)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Reach up was translated into <i>berjinjit</i> it means to raise something or someone. Reach up is phrasal verb, berjinjit is a verb.
540	I think of his ridiculous reaction to finding the supplies blown up . (page 205)	Aku teringat pada reaksi konyol ketika mendapati persediaan makannanya meledak . (page 355)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: blown up was translated into <i>meledak</i> . Blew up means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb.
541	Peeta packs up our gear while I lay out a big meal. (page 206)	Peeta memberekan perlengkapan kami sementara aku menyiapkan keluar makanan. (page 357)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: lay out was translated into <i>mengeluarkan</i> . it means to arrange.
542	As it dies the creature lashes out , inadvertently opening gashes on a few of its companions. (page 210)	sebelum mati binatang itu menyambar keluar teman-temannya, tanpa bisa dihindari cakarnya menimbulkan luka menganag beberapa tubuh mutt lain. (page 363)	1	Similar meaning and form: lashes out was translated into <i>menyambar</i> . It means to suddenly attack someone or something.
543	“It’s he!” I get out . (page 211)	“Itu dia!” aku berseru . (page 365)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: get out was translated into <i>berseru</i> . It means escape from or leave a place. Get out is phrasal verb and berseru is verb.

544	... I hear Peeta cry out , feel the yank on his body, the heavy weight of boy and mutt pulling me over the side. (page 212)	... aku mendengar Peeta berteriak , kurasakan tubuhnya ditarik, beratnya tubuh anak lelaki dan mutt membuatku tertarik kesamping. (page 266)	2	Similar meaning and dissimilar form: Cry out was translated into <i>berteriak</i> . It means to shout or make a loud noise. Cry out is phrasal verb and berteriak is verb.
545	Cato stands before me, almost at the lip of the horn, holding Peeta in some kind of headlock, cutting off his air. (page 212)	Cato berdiri dihadapanku, nyaris di mulut trompet, mengunci Peeta dan menutup jalan pernafasanya. (page 357)	1	Similar meaning and form: cutting off was translated into <i>menutup jalan</i> . It means to stop providing something.
546	Peeta and I hold on to each other, waiting for the canon, waiting for the competition to finish, waiting to be released. (page 213)	Aku dan Peeta berpegangan , menunggu tembakan meriam, menunggu kompetisi berakhir, menunggu dibebaskan. (page 368)	1	Similar meaning and form; hold on was translated into <i>berpegangan</i> . It means to hold something. Hold on is phrasal verb and berpegangan is phrasal verb too.
547	Warm, slippery blood runs over my fingers. (page 214)	darah yang licin dan hangat mengalir di jemariku. (page 369)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: run over translated into <i>mengalir</i> . It means flows over the edges of something. Run over is phrasal verb and mengalir is verb.
548	Peeta begins to doze off (page 215)	Peeta mulai tertidur sekarang, (page 371)	1	Similar meaning and form: doze off was translated into <i>tertidur</i> . It means start to

				sleep. Doze off is phrasal verb and tertidur is verb.
549	So, Peeta begins pointing it out to me insisting I acknowledge its progress and sometimes, (page 215)	Jadi Peeta mulai menunjukannya padaku lagi, berkeras agar aku menyadari pergerakannya dan kadang-kadang.. (page 371)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: point out was translated into menunjukan. It means to make a person notice someone or something
550	I scoop up a handful of the cold water for Peeta and bring a second to my lips. (page 216)	kedua tanganku meraup air dingin untuk Peeta dan satu lagi untukku. (page 373)	2	Similar meaning dissimilar form: scoop up was translated into <i>meraup</i> . It means to lift something. Scoop up is phrasal verb, meraup is verb.
551	Between the loss of the tourniquet and the effort it took to get to the lake, his wound has opened up again. (page 216)	Ikata turniket yang mengendur dan usaha yang dihabiskanya untuk berjalan ke danau ini membuat lukanya terbuka lagi. (page 373)	1	Similar meaning and form: Opened up was translated into lukanya terbuka. It means to make a space larger. Open up is phrasal verb and terbuka is phrasal verb too.
552	“ Hold them out . I want everyone to see,” he says. (page 218)	“ Ulurkan tanganmu . Aku ingin semua orang melihatnya,” kata Peeta. (page 376)	1	Similar meaning and form: hold them out was translated into <i>ulurkan tanganmu</i> . Hold out is phrasal verb and <i>ulurkan tangan</i> is phrasal verb too.

553	I spread out my fingers, and the dark berries glisten in the sun. (page 218)	Kubuka telapak tanganku, buah-buahan berry yang hitam berkilau ditimpa matahari. (page 376)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: spread out was translated into <i>kubuka</i> . It means to move. Spread out is phrasal verb, buka is verb.
554	...I'm not really sure Peeta can hang on the whole ride. (page 219)	.. aku tidak yakin Peeta sanggup bertahan sepanjang perjalanan. (page 379)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Hang on was translated into <i>bertahan</i> . It means to hold or continue holding onto something. Hang on is phrasal verb and bertahan is verb.
555	My fingers are still gripping the back of his jacket so tightly that when they take him away it tears leaving me with a fistful of black fabric. (page 219)	Jemariku masih memegang bagian belakang jaketnya kuat-kuat sehingga ketika mereka menariknya pergi jauh dari tanganku terenggut seenggam kain hitam. (page 379)	1	Similar meaning and similar form. Take away was translated into <i>menariknya pergi jauh</i> . It means to remove something or go somewhere.
556	Now is the time to run away to the woods, (page 220)	Sekarang saatnya untuk berlari jauh ke hutan, (page 380)	1	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: run away was translated into <i>berlari jauh</i> . It means to leave a place or person secretly.
557	I try and sit up , (page 220)	Aku berusaha bangkit dan duduk . (page 381)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Sit up was translated into <i>duduk</i> . It

				means o stay awake. Sit up is phrasal verb. Duduk is verb.
558	I want to get out of this bed. (page 221)	Aku ingin turun dari ranjang ini. (page 382)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: get out was translated into turun. It means to go out to different places. Go out is phrasal verb, turun is a verb.
559	To see Peeta and Cinna, to find out more about what's been going on. (page 221)	Melihat Peeta dan Cinna mencari tahu apa yang terjadi. (page 382)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: find out was translated into <i>mencari tahu</i> . It means to get information about something.
560	I start to sit up but am arrested by the sight of my hand. (page 222)	Aku mulai duduk tapi terpukau melihat kedua tanganku. (page 383)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Sit up was translated into <i>duduk</i> . It means o stay awake. Sit up is phrasal verb and duduk is verb.
561	I slip my legs out of bed. (page 222)	Kuturunkan kakiku dari ranjang. (page 283)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: slip out was translated into <i>kuturunkan</i> . It means to quickly take off. Slip out is phrasal verb and kuturunkan is phrasal verb too.

562	“Have you given up the whole ‘girl on fire’ thing?” I ask. (page 224)	“Apakah kau sudah menyerah dengan segala konsep ‘ gadis yang terbakar’ itu ? tanyaku. (page 387)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Given up was translated into <i>menyerah</i> . It means to stop trying. Give up is phrasal verb and <i>menyerah</i> is verb.
563	When I manage to pull my eyes away from the flickering fabric. (page 224)	ketika mataku berhasil berpaling dari kain yang berkelip-kelip, (page 387)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pull away was translated into <i>berpaling</i> . It means move your body backwards. Pull away is phrasal verb and <i>berpaling</i> is verb.
564	“ Listen up . You’re in trouble. (page 225)	“ Dengar . Kau dalam masalah.” (page 389)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Listen up was translated into <i>dengar</i> . It means to make people listen to you listen up is phrasal verb and <i>dengar</i> is verb.
565	...dropping nests, and blowing up supplies- until I go hunting for Rue. (page 229)	..menjatuhkan sarang tawon, dan meledakan persediaan makanan- sampai aku berburu untuk Rue. (page 395)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Blowing up was translated into <i>meledakan</i> . It means to destroy something or kill someone with a bomb. Blow up is phrasal verb and <i>meledakan</i> is verb.

566	Things pick up for me once they've announced two tributes from the same district can live,.. (page 229)	Keadaan berbalik mengarah kepadaku setelah mereka mengumumkan bahwa dua peserta dari distrik yang sama bisa tetap hidup .. (page 396)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: pick up was translated into <i>berbalik</i> . It means to return to something. Pick up is phrasal verb and <i>berbalik</i> is verb.
567	I go back to bed for a while and then decided to go directly to his room. (page 230)	Aku kembali ke kamarku sebentar lalu memutuskan untuk langsung ke kamarnya, (page 398)	2	Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Go back translated into <i>kembali</i> . It means to return. Go back is phrasal verb and <i>kembali</i> is verb.
568	Caesar Flickermn gives me a warm hug when I come in . (page 230)	Caesar Flikerman memelukku dengan hangat ketika aku masuk ke ruangan . (page 399)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: come in was translated into <i>masuk ke ruangan</i> . It means to enter a room or building. Come in is phrasal verb and <i>masuk ke ruangan</i> is phrasal verb too.
569	"New leg?" I say, and I can't help reaching out and pulling up the bottom of Peeta's pants. (page 232)	"Kaki baru?" tanyaku, lalu aku tidak bisa menahan diri untuk tidak mengulurkan tangan dan menarik bagian bawah celana Peeta. (page 401)	1	Similar meaning and similar form: reaching out was translated into <i>mengulurkan tangan</i> . It means to try to communicate with a person with shake hand. Reach out is phrasal verb and

				mengulurkan tangan isphrasal verb too.
570	I've been getting away with it up this point because of the Games. (page 233)	Sejauh ini aku bisa lolos dalam kebohonganku atas nama Hunger Games. (page 404)	2	Similar meaning but disimilar form: getting away was translated into <i>lolos</i> .. It means to leave or escape from a person. Get away is phrasal verb and lolos is verb.
571	...that was just some strategy you two worked out . (page 234)	...adalah strategi yang akan kalian rencanakan . (page 405)	2	Similar meaning but disimilar form: worked out was translated into <i>rencanakan</i> . It means to find the answer to something by thinking about it. Worked out is phrasal verb and <i>merencanakan</i> is verb.
572	In fact, the next time he turns up , we're pulling into Distruct 12. 9page 234)	Sesungguhnya, pada saat Peeta muncul didepan , kami sudah memasuki ditrik 12. (page 405)	1	Similar meaning and form: turn up was translated into <i>muncul didepan</i> . It means something that you have been looking for turns up, you find it unexpectedly. Turn up is phrasal verb and muncul didepan isphrasal verb too.

APPENDIX

THE ACCURY OF PHRASAL VERBS TRANSLATION

IN ENGLISH TO INDONESIA

In English To Indonesia

Data Number	1 st rater	2 nd rater	3 rd rater	Total	Mean	Category
001	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
002	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
003	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
004	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
005	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
006	2	2	2	6	2	Less Accurate
007	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
008	3	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
009	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
010	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
011	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
012	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
013	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

014	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
015	2	1	2	5	1.66	Less Accurate
016	2	2	2	2	2	Less accurate
017	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
018	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
019	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
020	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
021	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
022	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
023	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
024	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
025	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
026	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
027	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
028	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
029	3	2	2	7	2.33	Less Accurate
030	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
031	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
032	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
033	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
034	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
035	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
036	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
037	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
038	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
039	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
040	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

041	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
042	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
043	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
044	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
045	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
046	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
047	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
048	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
049	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
050	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
051	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
052	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
053	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
054	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
055	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
056	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
057	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
058	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
059	1	1	1	3	1	Inaccurate
060	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
061	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
062	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
063	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
064	3	2	2	7	2.33	Less Accurate
065	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
066	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
067	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

068	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
069	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
070	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
071	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
072	3	2	3	9	3	Accurate
073	3	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
074	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
075	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
076	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
077	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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080	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
081	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
082	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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087	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
088	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
089	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
090	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
091	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
092	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
093	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
094	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

095	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
096	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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100	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
101	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
102	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
103	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
104	3	1	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
105	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
106	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
107	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
108	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
109	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
110	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
111	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
112	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
113	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
114	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
115	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
116	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
117	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
118	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
119	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
120	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
121	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

122	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
123	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
124	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
125	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
126	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
127	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
128	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
129	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
130	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
131	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
132	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
133	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
134	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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138	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
139	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
140	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
141	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
142	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
143	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
144	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
145	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
146	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
147	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
148	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

149	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
150	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
151	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
152	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
153	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
154	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
155	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
156	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
157	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
158	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
159	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
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161	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
162	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
163	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
164	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
165	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
166	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
167	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
168	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
169	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
170	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
171	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
172	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
173	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
174	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
175	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

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177	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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184	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
185	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
186	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
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192	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
193	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
194	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
195	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
196	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
197	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
198	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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200	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
201	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
202	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

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221	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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225	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
226	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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229	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

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236	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
237	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
238	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
239	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
240	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
241	2	3	2	7	2.33	Less Accurate
242	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
243	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
244	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
245	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
246	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
247	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
248	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
249	2	3	3	9	3	Accurate
250	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
251	2	2	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
252	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
253	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
254	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
255	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
256	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

257	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
258	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
259	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
260	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
261	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
262	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
263	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
264	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
265	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
266	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
267	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
268	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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271	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
272	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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275	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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281	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
282	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
283	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
284	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate

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289	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
290	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
291	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
292	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
293	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
294	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
295	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
296	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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301	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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319	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
320	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
321	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
322	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
323	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
324	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
325	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
326	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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330	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
331	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
332	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
333	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
334	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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336	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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343	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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345	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
346	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
347	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
348	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
349	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
350	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
351	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
352	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
353	2	3	3	8	2.66	Accurate
354	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
355	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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357	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
358	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
359	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
360	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
361	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
362	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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364	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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371	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
372	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
373	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
374	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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387	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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389	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
390	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
391	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
392	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

393	3	2	2	7	2.33	Less Accurate
394	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
395	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
396	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
397	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
398	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
399	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
400	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
401	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
402	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
403	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
404	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
405	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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407	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
408	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
409	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
410	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
411	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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413	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
414	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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416	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
417	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
418	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
419	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate

420	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
421	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
422	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
423	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
424	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
425	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
426	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
427	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
428	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
429	2	2	2	6	2	Less Accurate
430	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
431	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
432	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
433	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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438	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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442	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
443	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
444	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
445	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
446	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

447	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
448	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
449	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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454	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
455	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
456	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
457	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
458	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
459	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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461	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
462	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
463	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
464	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
465	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
466	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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468	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
469	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
470	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
471	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
472	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
473	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

474	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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477	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
478	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
479	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
480	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
481	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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486	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
487	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
488	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
489	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
490	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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500	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

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504	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
505	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
506	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
507	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
508	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
509	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
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511	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
512	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
513	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
514	3	2	2	7	2.33	Less Accurate
515	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
516	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
517	3	1	3	7	2.33	Less Accurate
518	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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531	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
532	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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534	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
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536	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
537	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
538	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
539	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
540	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
541	3	2	3	8	2.66	Accurate
542	2	3	2	7	2.33	Less Accurate
543	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
544	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
545	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
546	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
547	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
548	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
549	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
550	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
551	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
552	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
553	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
554	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

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563	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
564	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
565	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
566	3	3	2	8	2.66	Accurate
567	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
568	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
569	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
570	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
571	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate
572	3	3	3	9	3	Accurate

Less Accurate:20

Accurate:551

Inaccurate:1