

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is used as a means of communication or an adequate mean of expressing ideas, thoughts, feeling, and even the culture. There are many widely spread languages in the world and English is one of the well-known international languages.

In Indonesia, translation plays a prominent role in transferring technology and literature. However, to conduct a translation is not an easy thing to do. It is difficult to establish an equivalent translation from English into Indonesian since they have different system and structure. To make it easier, the translator works its importance. Translation can provide the needs of developing countries to go forward with the newest information.

Therefore, this requires highly qualified translators, who have good knowledge about Indonesian and the language they have to transform, in this case English. To produce a good translation, a competent translator has to be able to understand ideas and thought, including the message expressed in the source language and representing the into the target language.

According to The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of The English Language (2003:716), language means :

The expression and communication of emotions / ideas between human beings by means of speech and hearing, the sounds spoken or heard being systematized and confirmed by usage among a given people over a period of time or The words forming the means of communication among members of a single nation or group at a given period.

Furthermore, according to Hornby (2000:721), "language means The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country". It is clear that language is used for communication among people in a particular country over a period.

As an international language, English is used in global communication. Among the international languages, English is widely learnt and used in Indonesia as a foreign language. English is an international language, it is very important to be able to understand English well. There are so many things that use English, such as computer, books, magazines, newspapers, internet etc. Therefore, it will be the main obstacle if one cannot translate it into the Indonesian language, because the way into understanding language lies in the study of a text. Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. A good translator must be able to translate any kinds of translation. One kind of translation is in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin -Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé translated into "Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh" by Indira, This story is an old comic but still amuses people to read the comic and

interesting and it can even kill our boring time because comic contain with word and pictures, are enjoyable to read. Desyon (1995:13) states, “The strength of comics is that it can be understood and enjoyable at many levels. Milliard, Elaine and Marsh, Jackie (2001) shows us that “over 90% of the children said they would rather borrow comic than books”. Some reasons that make children like reading comics because they are easier to read than books; stories in comics to understand the story. Similarly, children in Indonesia also seem to be interested in reading comics than other kinds of books (Media Indonesia, December 17, 2000).

“The customers always crowd comic themselves. In fact 20 – 25 % of the product sold in bookstores are comic” (Pikiran Rakyat, March 30, 2003). Many Indonesian people love Tintin, the main character of the comic, which becomes the best – seller in Indonesia. Because of the high demand of the comic series, PT. Indira published the Indonesian license for Tintin, However, the translated version of the comic still has mistakes. There are words and phrases which are not correctly transferred or in other words there are things undergoing the loss and gain process in order to get the most desirable translation.

In this analysis, the researcher is challenged to analyze loss and gain in the comic “The Adventure of Tintin -Cigars of the Pharaoh” by Hergé translated into “Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh” by Indira. The reason why the researcher wants to try to find out loss and gain in comic and the translator must be able to translate SL to TL using some technique

and the one technique is loss and gain. From this Analysis the researcher want to gives example loss and gain took from (Chandra Siholaho, August, 2011) in the SL there is a sentence “ *Me and Rowley were better off without a girl **hanging around, anyway***”, than in the TL it is translated into “ *Lagi pula aku dan Rowley merasa lebih baik tanpa kehadiran seorang gadis*”. In the previous example, the translator does not translate the phrase **hanging around, anyway**. It means that there is an omitting process in TL. Whereas, the phrase of **hanging around anyway** give information to the reader that Gregory and Rowley were better off without a girl when they are hanging around in some place. It should be “ *Lagi pula aku dan Rowley merasa lebih baik tanpa kehadiran seorang gadis **sewaktu kami nongkrong***”. From the example it mean loss and gain is a technique used by the translator where the translator can add or omit some words to get a good translation. In some cases, loss and gain may give effect to the reader to catch the meaning in SL.

Another reason of selecting comic *The Adventure of Tintin -Cigars of the Pharaoh*” by Hergé translated into “*Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh*” by Indira, as the data of this study is because the comic can be read by the readers from the age of children to adult, so that more people can enjoy it. Comic is purposed to make Indonesian children interested in studying English. Thus, it is good to participate in encouraging the children to study English better.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The problem in this study is based on the question below: What kinds of loss and gain are found in the Comic “The Adventure of tintin - Cigars of Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh” by Indira.

1.3 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is loss and gain found in the Comic “The Adventure of tintin - Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé into “Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh” by Indira and it focuses on the words and phrases influenced by loss and gain technique.

1.4 Objective of the study

The objective of the study is to describe loss and gain in the series of comic “The Adventure of tintin - Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh” by Indira.

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is hopefully able to give contribution in language learning for the writer, English departemen of Dian Nuswantoro University and anybody who reads this study. It is concern on translation program. This study give some informatioan about loss and gain, especially loss and gain in

the translation of comic, The Adventure of Tintin “Cigars of Pharaoh” by Herge into Kisah Petualangan Tintin “Cerutu Sang Faraoh” by Indira

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for English Department Students.

It is also expected that by reading this thesis, the students will be encouraged to learn more about loss and gain, especially loss and gain in Comic Tintin “Cigar sang Faraoh”.

2. The next researcher, to get more knowledge and additional theory, especially loss and gain in comic.

3. Everyone, who reads and is interested in studying loss and gain process in order to enrich their knowledge of loss and gain process.

4. A reference for translators to understand about loss and gain in comic.

1.6 Thesis organization

Thesis organization is a summary of each chapter. It is to create a systematic writing. The thesis organization is arranged as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study and thesis organization.

Chapter II: In this chapter the researcher only includes one part that is review of related literature. It contains some theories to support this study. The theories used in this study are language definition of translation, approaches in translation,

translator, process of translation, loss and gain as a problem in translation process, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Chapter III: Research Method. This chapter consists of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis. This chapter covers the analysis of the data. It presents the research findings and discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion. It contains the conclusion of the study and suggestions related to the subject, which is analyzed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To make a good analysis, the researcher of this thesis must be supported by several related theories. The theories which are applied in this thesis are, language and communication, definition of translation, translator, process of translation, loss and gain as a problem in translation process, words and phrases in the comic.

2.1 Language

Language is an instrument to make a communication. People can interact with others through communication, and human needs a language not only to communicate, but also to convey messages. People learn a language since they were an infant, and use language to communicate their thoughts and feelings. Language also means a set of patterned system of code which is used by human being in order to communicate with others. That code system is created by human being itself in accordance with the agreement of its user. “The languages of human are systemic and systematically, arbitrary and productive” (Kentjono, 1997: 2-3). In fact, it is not only human that uses language to communicate, but also animals. The language of human is different from the language of animals. Animals learn their language through genetically process.

Aitchison (1972: 18) describes the language as “A patterned system of arbitrary sound symbols, whose characteristic features of placement, cultural transmission, productivity and reality are rare or absent in animal

communication”. Whereas Jacobs and Rosenbaum (1968: 8) state that “a language is basically an infinite set of sentences”. Because language is a patterned system of code, it must be studied by human to be able to make a communication.

Language has close relationship to society. People use language as a means of communication in their activities in society. Chaika (1982: 1) describes “language and society are so intertwined that it is impossible to understand one without the other. There is no human society that does not depend upon, is not shaped by, and does not itself shape language”. Because of the reasons above, it can be concluded that language is one of the most important things in the world.

2.2 Definition of Translation

“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (Newmark, 1988:5). As a means of communication, translation is used for multilingual notices, which at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places. Furthermore, as a technique for learning foreign languages, translation is a two-edged instrument it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner’s knowledge of the foreign language, either as a form of control or to exercise the learner’s intelligence in order to develop the competence.

Translating a text or written translation is not only changing one language into another language, but also sending a meaningful message so that the readers can understand. It is because it deals with many aspects,

such as social aspects, cultural aspects and linguistic aspects. Translation has an important role to make the text grammatically and to be naturalness, so that the text can be easily understood by the readers. The goal of translation is generally to establish a relation of equivalence of intent between the source and the target texts. Here are some definitions of translation which are proposed by some experts. Catford (1974:20) states that “Translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1974:12) states that “Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style”.

Based on the definitions above, the researcher concludes that translation replaces the textual material in one language into another language which the target language is the closest natural equivalent of the source language.

It can be said that translation means delivery of message contained in source language (SL) into target language (TL), and the message transferred in target language (TL) is closely similar to that in the source language (SL). Translation is an operation of some languages, it is a process of transferring ideas, thoughts and purposes from one language (SL) into another language (TL).

In translation, there is substitution of TL meanings for the SL. In transference there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These

two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation. The best translation does not sound like a translation. But, this does not mean that it should exhibit in its grammatical and stylistic forms any trace of awkwardness or strangeness.

2.3 Translator

“The translator can no longer be thought of as a ghostly perfect bilingual, but as a living being with a role and abilities that can be described and discussed” (Campbell, 1998:4). Thus, it is good to discuss about translator because translation will not be accomplished without the existence of translator. Translator is the most important thing in translation. Thus, there will be no translation in the world without the existence of translators. “Translator means one who translates or an interpreter” (---, 2003:1334). According to Hornby “translator is a person who translates writing or speech into a different language, especially as a job” (2000:1382). In Indonesian, translator means *penerjemah atau pengalih bahasa* (Echols and Shadily, 1992:601).

Although translator and interpreter are much the same, but there is a difference between them. “Interpreter is a person whose job is to translate what somebody is saying into another language” (Hornby, 2000:680). Furthermore, interpreter is one who interprets or translates, specifically, “one who serves as oral translator between people speaking different languages” (---, 2003:665). From the explanations about translator and interpreter above, it could be known that both translator and interpreter are

people who translate one language into another. Translator mostly does writing translation, but interpreter does speech or oral translation.

According to Snell-Hornby in *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*, “the text cannot be considered as a static specimen of language (an idea still dominant in practical translation classes), but essentially as the verbalized expression of an author’s intention as understood by the translator as reader, who then recreates this whole for another readership in another culture” (1988:2).

It is essential, that the results of the analysis be transferred from language A to language B, that is, from the source language to the receptor language or target language. But this must take place in someone’s brain, and the translator is the person in whose brain the actual transfer take place. Since the transfer must take place in someone’s brain, it is inevitable that certain personal problems are likely to distort the process. The personal problems which confront the average translator are not, of course, the result of any conscious bias against his task or the content of the message.

Perhaps some of the most important problems may be stated in terms of the relationship of the translator to the subject matter, the target language, the nature of communication and the procedures which the translator should use. It should be pointed out that these various personal problems may in some cases be more prevalent among national that among foreign translators or vice versa.

Machali (2000:11) states that “a translator should have good mastery in both SL (source language) and TL (target language) skills in handling different problems in rendering the source text, standing the source text is the key to successful translation”.

In doing a translation a translator should transfers of the TL into the TL. Transferring processes are doing by a translator called as process of translation and every translation needs the process.

2.4 Process of Translation

“The process of translation is series of activities which be done by a translator at the time she/he transfers the message from the source language into the target language” (Nababan, 1997:6). A translator should be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point may result mistakes in another point. If this happened, the result of the translation would be less satisfying.

When translating a text, four levels more or less consciously translated in mind. According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation:

- a. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to.

This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language, the level of translation has to be eliminated, but also acts as a connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms.

Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the same times.

- b. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process.

One should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.

- c. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text.

This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjust. This level also links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.

- d. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation. Natural depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, 'neutral' language where spoken and informal written language more or less coincide.

According to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57), the processes of translation are:

1. Analyzing (learning the source text).

It is the first step in which the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood.

2. Transferring (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).

In this step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message can be a content, idea or thought.

3. Restructuring (adapted the translated text to the turn of reader).

Restructure means rearrange. In other word, after transferring the message from source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange.

According to Larson (1984: 17), “when translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language”. Larson (1984: 4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:

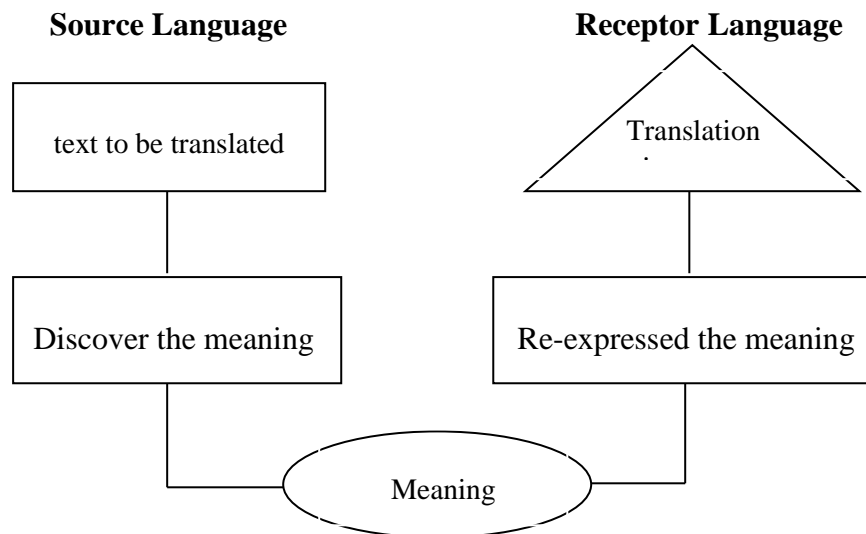


Figure 2.1: Diagram of Translation Process.
Source : (Bassnet, 1991:10)

The forms of the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different forms between square and triangle. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation. By knowing the processes according to some experts above, anyone can do translating easily. It is because the processes above give explanation that anyone can follow. There are many problems in translation process faced by a translator and one of the problems is loss and gain in translation process.

2.5 Loss and Gain as a Problem in Translation Process

In doing the literary work, a translator cannot always present all the meanings contained in the source language comprehensively. Sometimes the translator should reduce the existing meaning, or add a new meaning in the

target language, which then results in the phenomenon of “gain” and “loss” of translation. A factor causing this phenomenon is the fact that no languages have an absolute likeness. Another factor is the cultural gaps in which the languages involved exist. This strategy is commonly taken up by the translator to give an explanation and reason, to get the natural translation.

Omission is deletion. It seems to be the fastest strategy that translator simply omit the word. It gives an expression that the translator surrender to translate the word. Although translation by omission may sound as an extreme strategy, in some contexts it is acceptable to omit a word or expression. Translators can simply omit the different words or expression, if the meaning suggested by a particular item or expression is not very important enough to the development of the text. The purpose is to give a good reason for distracting the reader with Lengthy explanations (Baker, 1992:40), while Landers (2001:95) adds that, the translator delicates any point of the original text beyond the translator’s ability to render. delicated any point of the original text beyond the translator’s ability to reader. For example: “*I don’t believe I just flushed my contact lens to the toilet*” translated in “*Aku tak percaya lensa kontakku terjatuh dalam toilet*” if the translator did not omit that phrase “*I just flushed*” the translation would be like this: “*Aku tak percaya aku menyiram lensa kontakku terjatuh dalam toilet*”. The translator think that the phrase “*I just flushed*” is not important because as we look it would be double meaning and the word “*flushed*”

same with the meaning some deliberateness, whereas if we see the context it is undeliberateness. And omitting the phrase “*I just flushed*” is acceptable. Even though the translator omits the phrase, it might produce similar response to the readers.

By deletion or addition information in the translation process is natural and commonly used.

Basnett – McGuire (1991 : 30) also states that :

Once the principle is accepted that sameness can not exist between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of loss and gain in translation process. It is again an indication of the low status of translation that so much time should have been spent on discussing what is lost in the transfer of a text from SL to TL whilst ignoring what can also be gained, for the translator can at times enrich or clarify the SL text as a direct result of the translation process.

Newmark (1998 : 91) states that :

The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership. In expressive texts, such information can normally only be given outside the version, although brief 'concessions' for minor cultural details can be made to the reader.

However, the point is that we should not be afraid of literal translation, or, in particular, of using a TL word which looks the same or nearly the same as the SL word. The translation of objects and movements is usually more literal than that of qualities and ways of moving. Many common adjectives of feeling cut up meaning in their own way, so that we cannot trust a transparent translation of 'sincere', 'loyal', 'trivial', 'important',

'truculent', 'brutal'; only one or two like 'excellent' and 'marvellous' are usually transparent. And again, the more general and abstract words ('phenomenon', 'element', 'affair') may or may not be translated transparently; there is often a shift at that abstract level (*quality as 'property'*) but the translation is still usually one-to-one.

Many theorists believe that translation is more a process of explanation, interpretation and reformulation of ideas than a transformation of words; that the role of language is secondary, it is merely a vector or carrier of thoughts. Consequently, everything is translatable, and linguistic difficulties do not exist. In this research the researcher only analyzes the sentences which influenced by loss and gain in translated comic. From this statement, the researcher includes the definition of utterance and also the elements of the utterance. They are word and phrase.

2.6 Definition of Words, Phrases, Clauses, and Sentences

2.6.1 Word

Word is a smallest class in the languages. Every word has a meaning and sound, but when someone makes a conversation to each other it is impossible if he just said a word. It must more than one word, so what he said is meaningful.

(Took from Chandra siholaho, Thesis. 2011)

Example:

No	Words	Categories
1	Monkey	Word
2	You	Word

2.6.2 Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words used as a single part of speech.

A phrase lacks of a subject, a predicate, or both. Consequently, a phrase cannot be a sentence.

Example : Please place this towels in the linen closet.

Phrases can be divided into three, they are prepositional phrase, appositive phrase, and verbal phrase.

1. Prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of that subject. In most prepositional phrases, the preposition precedes the object. In the following sentence, the prepositional phrases are in boldface.

(Took from Chandra siholaho, Thesis. 2011)

Example :

We questioned the scientist repeatedly **about her discovery**.

↓ ↓
Prep obj

Please place these towels **in the linen closet**.

↓ ↓
Prep obj

In some sentences, especially questions, the preposition follows its object.

Example :

Which building did the man point **to**?

A prepositional phrase may have more than one object.

Example :

I have not heard **from my favorite aunt and uncle.**

2. Appositive phrase

An appositive phrase is a noun or pronoun placed near another noun or pronoun to explain or identify it. The appositive is underlined below.

Example:

The Linguistic, Mrs. Yulia, come on time

(Mrs Yulia identifies the linguistic)

An appositive phrase includes all the words or phrases that modify the appositive. The appositive phrase identifies a noun or pronoun. The appositive phrase is underlined below.

Example :

Mrs. Hartwell, my mother's friend from St. Louis, is visiting us.

(*Friend* is the appositive. *My mother's*, *and from st. Louis* modify *friend*.)

3. Verbal phrase

Verbal is form of verb that functions as noun, adjective, or adverb.

For instance, a verbal may be the subject of a sentence, or it may be a predicate nominative. Even though verbal functions as other part

of speech, it has some of the properties of verb. For example, it expresses some actions, and it may take direct object, predicate nominative, or predicate objective. When you use a modifier or a complement with a verbal, you form a verbal phrase.

2.7 Comic

The Adventures of Tintin comic is a series of comic albums created by Belgian artist Georges Remi (1907–1983), who wrote under the pen name of Hergé. The series is one of the most popular European comics of the 20th century, with translations published in more than 50 languages and more than 200 million copies of the books sold to date.

The series first appeared in French in *Le Petit Vingtième*, a children's supplement to the Belgian newspaper *Le XXe Siècle* on 10 January 1929. The success of the series saw the serialised strips published in Belgium's leading newspaper *Le Soir* and spun into a successful Tintin magazine. Then in 1950, Hergé created Studios Hergé, which produced the canon series of twenty-four albums. The Adventures of Tintin have been adapted for radio, television, theatre, and film.

Set during a largely realistic 20th century, the hero of the series is Tintin, a young Belgian reporter. He is aided in his adventures by his faithful fox terrier dog Snowy (Milou in the original French edition). Later, popular additions to the cast included the brash and cynical Captain Haddock, the highly intelligent but hearing-impaired Professor Calculus (Professeur Tournesol) and other supporting characters such as the

incompetent detectives Thomson and Thompson (Dupont et Dupond). Hergé himself features in several of the comics as a background character, as do his assistants in some instances.

The comic strip series has long been admired for its clean, expressive drawings in Hergé's signature *ligne claire* style. Its engaging, well-researched plots straddle a variety of genres: swashbuckling adventures with elements of fantasy, mysteries, political thrillers, and science fiction. The stories within the Tintin series always feature slapstick humour, offset in later albums by dashes of sophisticated satire and political/cultural commentary.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

To get a good result from this research, the writer employs a research method consisting of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method were used in this research to analyze the problem. According to Nunan (1993:4-6) “Descriptive qualitative research is a research in which the method of data collection is non experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally occurring data. In qualitative research the data are not number or chard but in the form of word.

The data of this research were collected loss and gain of word and phrase from a comic named *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh by Indira.*

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is the utterances in the Comic “*The Adventure of Tintin Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh “ by Indira*

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this study were taken PDF from the Comic *The Adventure of Tintin “Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé 2004*. This comic was first published in London by *Methuen Children’s Books London*. Indonesian series were taken by PDF into *Kisah petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh” by Indira was publish by Indira 2011*.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The data of this study were collected by using the following steps:

1. Searching the data from the internet.
2. Choosing the comic entitle *The Adventure of Tintin “Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé*, as a data source
3. Download comic in both version by PDF
4. Reading the comic in both version.
5. Classifying the data into sentence with loss and gain technique.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were completely collected. They were analyzed by using the following steps:

1. Reading.

The comic in both versions were read several times to make it easier to be understood. Then compare between source language and target

language. That is the English version as the SL and Indonesian version as TL.

2. Classifying.

Each word and phrase was classified according to the method. They must be included by loss and gain technique.

3. Explaining.

After word and phrase were classified into each method, it was then explained why they were included into loss and gain technique.

4. Tabling and Coding

Drawing the tables and give the codes based on the loss and gain process are found in the comic.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about data analysis. The results of data analysis are used to answer the problems of the research. This research is intended to describe loss and gain of word and phrase are found in the comic named *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh by Indira*. In the comic the researcher found 78 patterns of loss and gain process in the translated comic. They can be stated as follows: The number of loss process is 62 patterns and the number of gain process is 16 patterns, that means there are 78 patterns in total found in the comic named *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of The Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh by Indira*.

The data of the research consist of the context, SL and TL. The loss process found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh by Indira*, be seen in the following tables:

4.1 The Finding table of Loss and gain process in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of The Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira.

No	PATTERN OF LOSS AND GAIN	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1	The Word Loss	33	40, 6 %
2	The Phrase Loss	29	30, 4 %
3	The Word Gain	14	20, 5 %
4	The Phrase Gain	2	8, 5 %
	Total	78	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of loss found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of The Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira, are 40,6 % of the word class loss, and 30,4 % of the phrase class loss. The word class loss is higher than the phrase class loss. The patterns of gains found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of The Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira, are 20,5% of the word class gain and 8,5% of the phrase class gain. The word class gain is higher than the phrase class gain.

4.2 The Discussion of word and phrase class loss

4.2.1 The Word Class Loss

The researcher found word class losses in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 1, page 3



The researcher found the word **you** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. In such a way, there is no information explained that the captain said to Doctor Sarco Phagus not to Tintin because the doctor was colliding a ventilator. The reason why the word **you** should be translated in the TL is because in that situation Tintin got shocked hearing a man yelling and scolding. Tintin thought that the captain scolded on him because the captain mentioned the word **you**. Besides that Tintin turned around to make sure that the one who was

called out was him. In fact, Captain addressed the word **you** to refer to Doctor Sarco Phagus not Tintin. There, the word **you** should be maintained and translated into “Doctor” to adjust the real situation happened in the comic

Excerpt 2, page 13



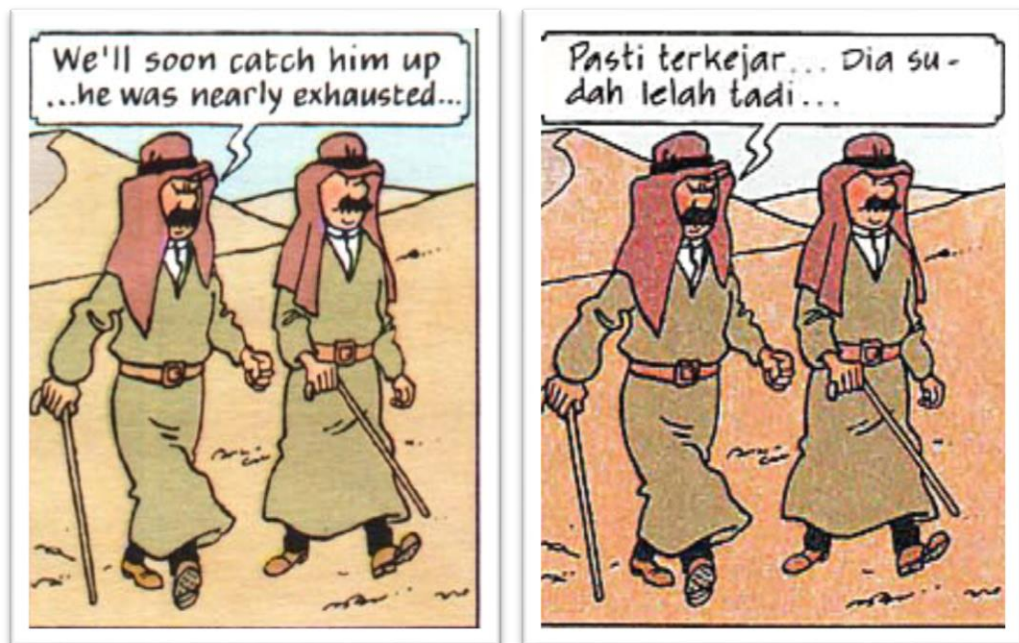
In the table above, the researcher found the word **now** in the SL, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, this word gives the specific information to the readers to catch the main idea of the SL. The word **now** gives the information to the readers that it is the sign of time when something happened. It must be translated to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL.

Excerpt 3 page 24



The word **hello** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator is assumed that the word **hello** in the comic is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **hello** gives the information to the readers that Tintin was trying to call two men and ask the two Bedouins some water. In such a case, the word **hello** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL to make it more meaningful in the context of situation.

Excerpt 4, page 24



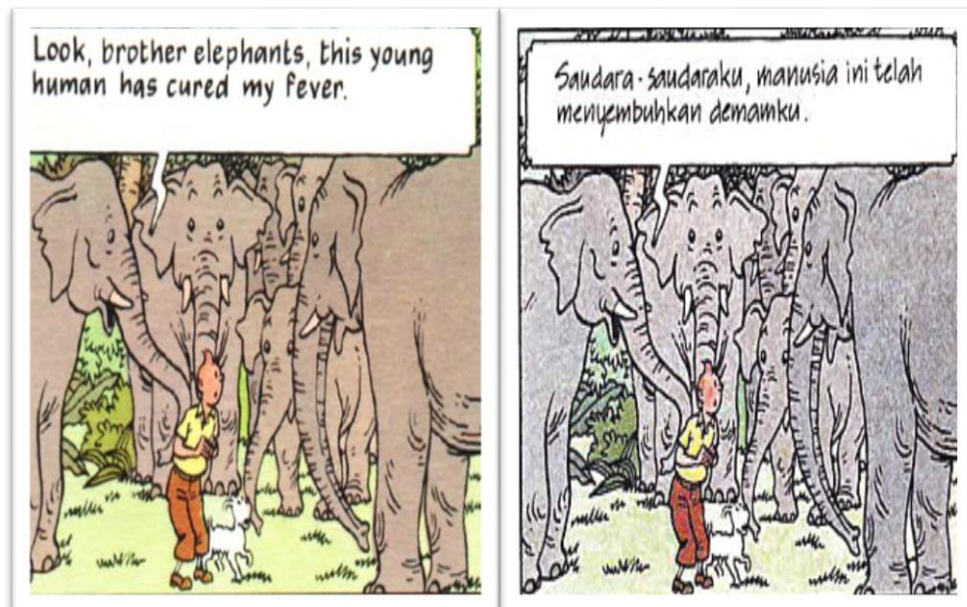
The word **nearly** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator is assumed that the word **nearly** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **nearly** gives the information to the readers that two Bedouins are nearly catching him up. In such a case, the word **nearly** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL to meet the context of situation.

Excerpt 5, page 25



The word **you** found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator assumed that the word **you** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **you** gives the information to the readers that someone was calling Tintin and tried to remind him that he must report himself to the recruiting office.

Excerpt 6, page 35



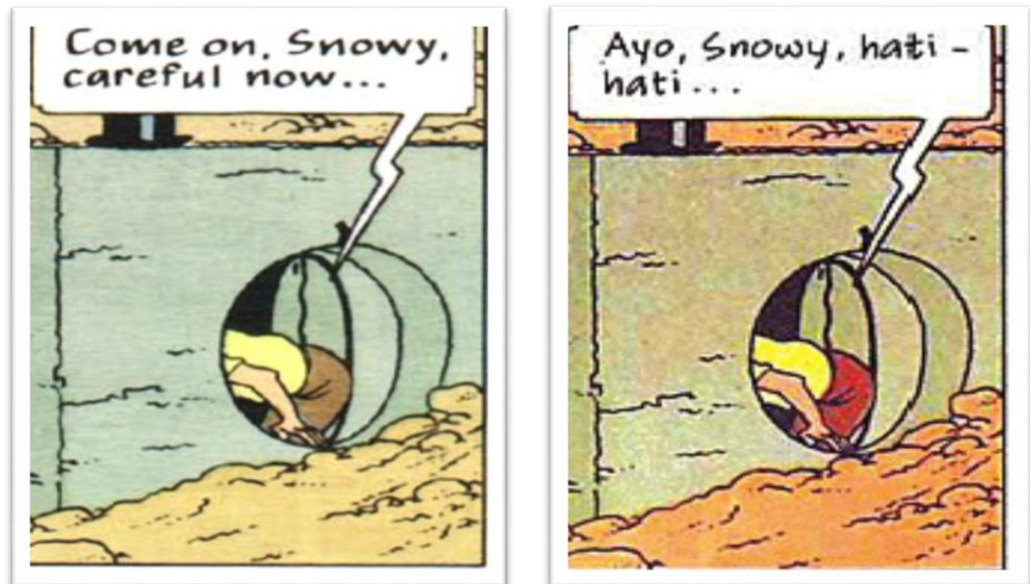
In the SL of the table above, the researcher found the words **look**, **young** and **elephants**, but they are not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, this word gives the specific information to the readers to catch the main idea of the SL. The researcher thinks that the words **look**, **young** and **elephants** should be translated in the TL. The words **look**, **young** and **elephants** give the information and explain the readers that the elephant was happy and tried to tell their family and to see what Tintin did because the elephant was cured. It must be translated to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL

Excerpt 7, page 37



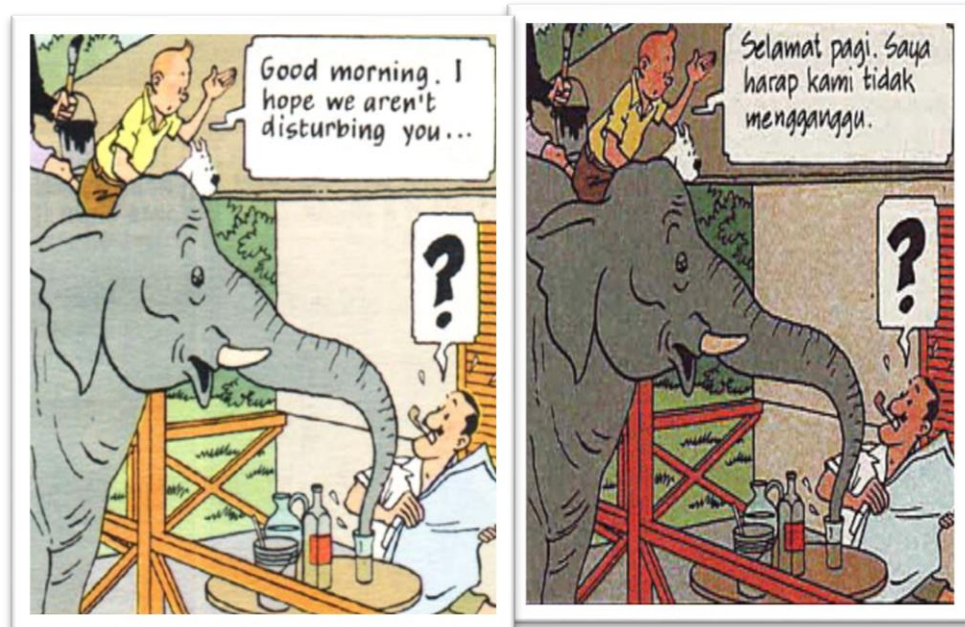
The word **special** is found in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the word **special** in the context of the SL also functions to inform the readers that Tintin and Doctor Sacho Phagus call out the elephant because they really needed help to go to village and they tried to ask the Elephant to help them. Here the translator is assumed to keep the word **special** in the SL untranslated in the TL since it is already understandable by the readers. On the other hand, the researcher suggests that the word **special** should be translated and maintained in the TL, because the elephant is the only means of transport in the jungle to help them get to the village.

Excerpt 8, page 7



The word **now** is found in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the word **now** in the context of the SL also functions to inform the readers that Tintin and Snowy were trapped in the grave of Pharaoh and Tintin said to Snowy his best friend that he must be careful because many secret chambers in the grave of Pharaoh and he did not want to get trapped again in the secret chamber. Here the translator is assumed to keep the word **now** in the SL untranslated in the TL since it is already understandable by the readers. However, the researcher suggests that the word **now** should be translated and maintained in the TL to show the time of act in the context of situation.

Excerpt 9, page 37



In the table above, the researcher found the word **you** in the SL, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, this word gives the specific information to the readers to catch the main idea of the SL. The researcher thinks that the word **you** should be translated in the TL. The word **you** give the information to the readers that that Tintin took Doctor Sarco Phagus to the village and tried to get a shrink. On the way into the village, Tintin met a man and asked him if he knew a shrink. Tintin did it because he thought that Doctor Sarco Phagus went mad and he tried to help him. The word **you** referring to the man whom Tintin was talking with should be rendered since it was assumed there was another person in the context of situation.

Excerpt 10, page 37



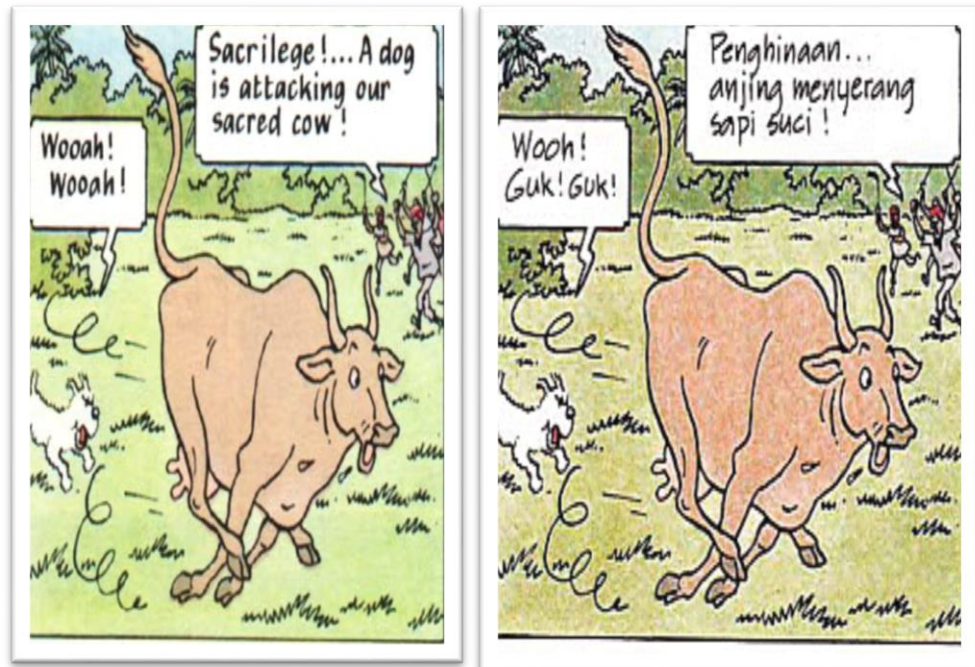
In the table above, the researcher found the word **brutally** which is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, the word **brutally** in the SL gives the information to the readers to emphasize the situation of what was happening when Sheiks was **brutally** attacked by two men. By losing the word **brutally** in the TL, it will give a slight confusion between the SL and the TL. The main idea of the SL is not fully translated in the TL. The researcher figures out that the word **brutally** should be maintained in the TL in order to give a thorough meaning.

Excerpt 11, page 42



The word **all** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator is assumed that the word **all** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **all** gives the information to the readers that doctor Sarcho Phagus went mad and he tried to shoot Tintin but the bullets were running out. In such a case, the word **all** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL to give a complete thought of an empty gun.

Excerpt 12, page 48



In the table above, the researcher found the word **our** in the TL which is not translated TL. The translator is assumed that the word **our** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. The word **our** gives the information to the readers that the people try to catch Snowy, because they think that Snowy was trying to attack their sacred cows. The researcher suggests that the word **our** should be translated to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL.

Excerpt 13, page 47

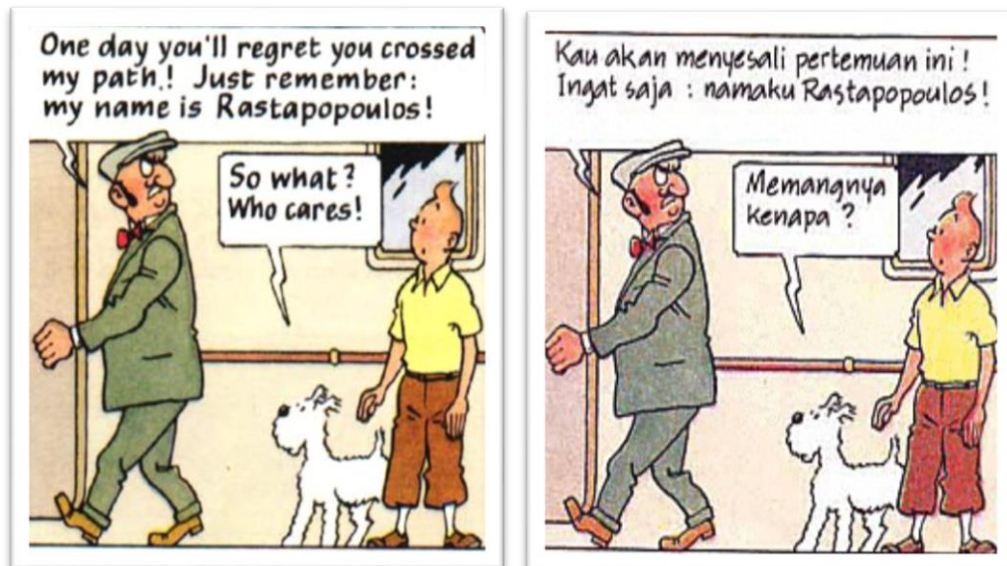


In the table above, the researcher found the word **completely** in the TL which is not translated. The translator is assumed that the word **completely** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. The word **completely** gives the information to the readers that the police had already caught Tintin again. They have used many ways to catch him but he always failed after a while they finally caught him again. The word **completely** must be translated to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL.

4.2.2 The Phrase Class Loss

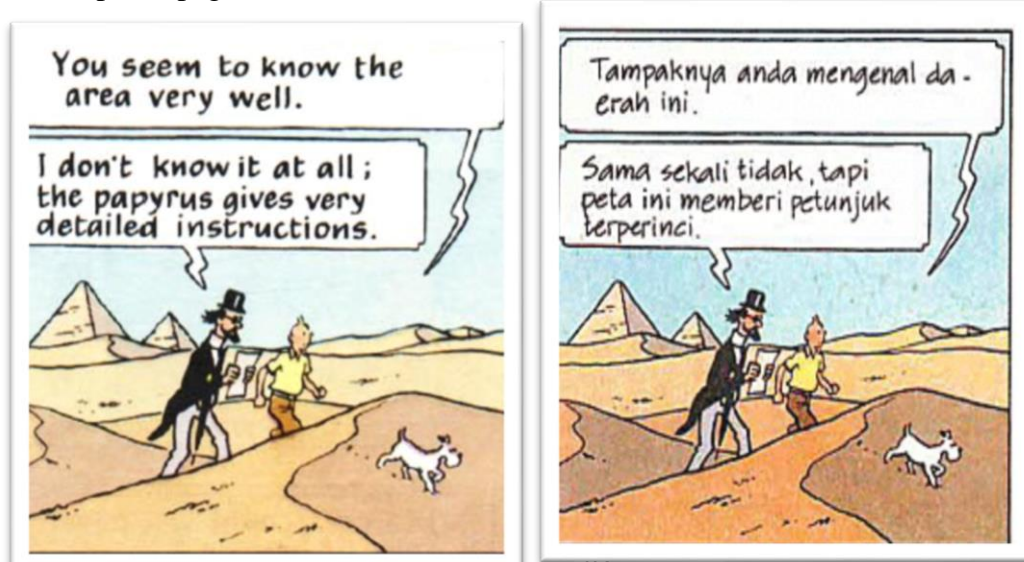
The researcher found phrase classes loss in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Farah* by India. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 14, page 4



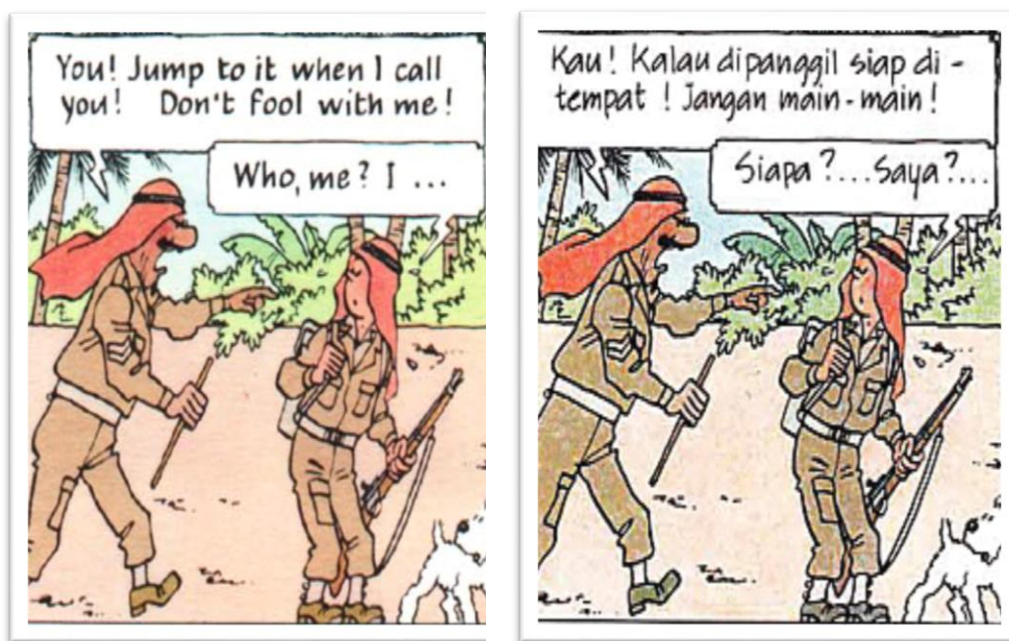
The phrase **one day** is found by the researcher in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Actually, the phrase **one day** is really needed to be translated in the TL because the phrase **one day** gives the information to the readers that Rastapopoulos reminded Tintin to identify him. From this phenomenon, the phrase **one day** should be maintained not lost and it should be rendered into *suatu hari*.

Excerpt 15, page 6



In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **very well** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The phrase **very well** gives the information to the readers that Tintin thinks that Doctor Sarcophagus knows much about that area. However, the translator should translate the phrase **very well**, in such a way that the readers would know if Tintin guessed and asked him that he already knows about that area. From this phenomenon, the phrase **very well** should be maintained not lost and it should be rendered into *dengan baik*.

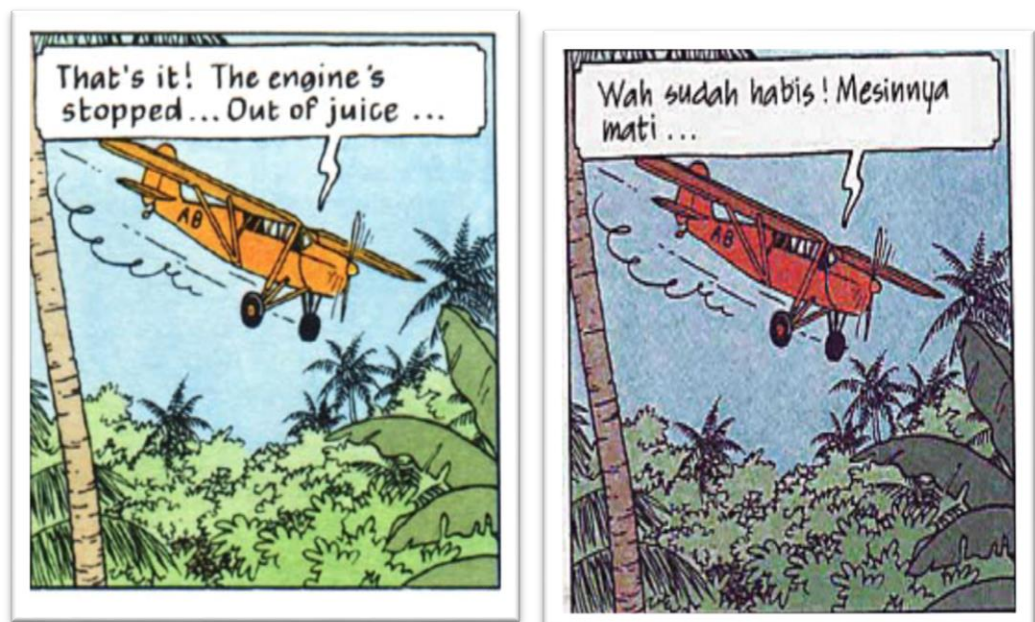
Excerpt 16, page 26



The researcher found the phrase **with me** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It is tolerable when the translator does not translate the word in the SL into TL since the message in the SL is well - delivered in the TL. In this case, the researcher suggests that the

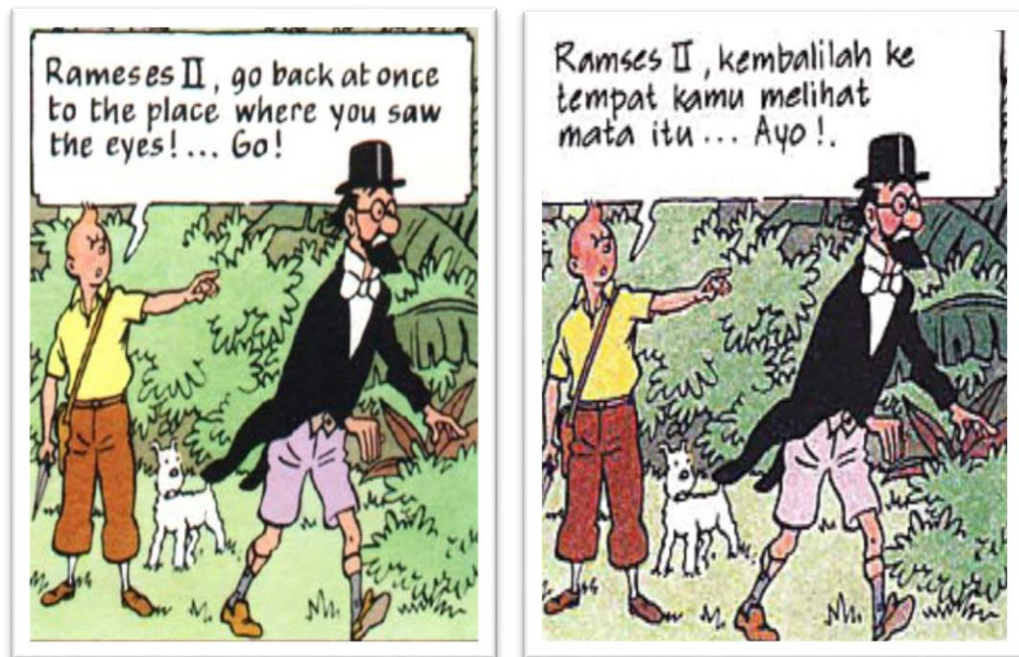
translator is supposed to translate the phrase **with me**. Since it is pointed to the information that Tintin must seriously be with the commander when he calls him. If the phrase is deleted, the information seems to be weird in the target language. it might confuse the reader in the TL because there is some information missing in the TL.

Excerpt 17, page 31



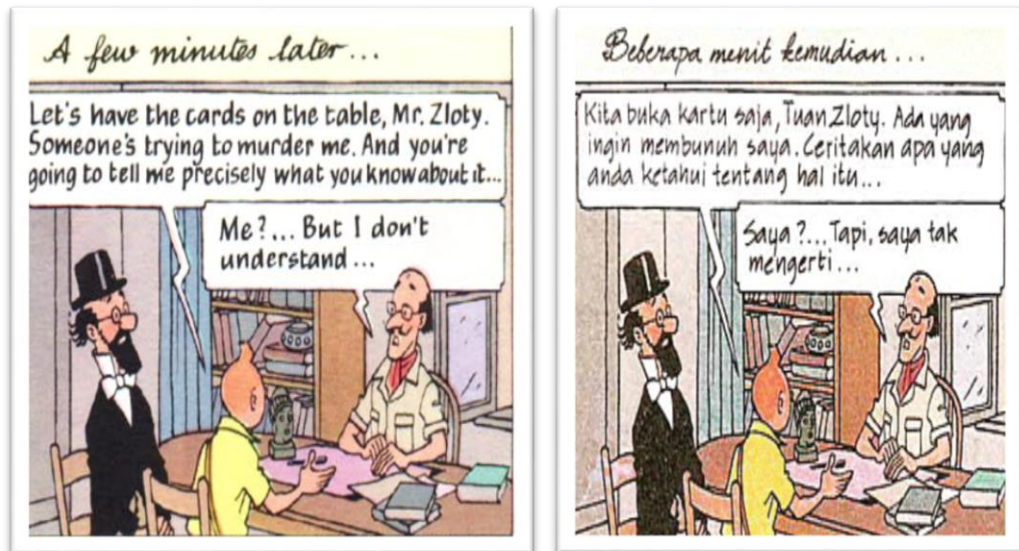
From the table above, the researcher found a phrase **out of juice** which is not translated in the TL by the translator. The phrase **out of juice** means *kehabisan bensin* in bahasa Indonesia. The translator's decision to delete the information in the target language is tolerable because it does not corrupt the meaning. This is because gasoline is running out and possibly makes the plane unable to be operated.

Excerpt 18, Page 41



In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **at once** but the translator does not translate it into TL. The phrase **at once** gives the information to the readers that Doctor Sarco Phagus went mad and Tintin tried to take out blade from Doctor Sarco Phagus and Tintin was confused when the Doctor said the “eyes” and called him Ramses II and asked him to get back where the doctor saw the eyes. However, in the TL there is no information explains where dad dropped them.

Excerpt 19, page 42



In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **on the table** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The phrase **on the table** gives the information to the readers that Tintin thought that Mr. Zloty knew all the problem about the gang of drug then, he asked Mr. Zloty to tell what happened and why someone was trying to kill him. However, the translator should translate the phrase **on the table**, in such a way that the readers would know if Tintin guesses that Mr. Zloty knew about all of this case and Tintin tried to get some information throughout him. From this phenomenon, the phrase **on the table** should be maintained not lost and it should be rendered into *di meja*.

Excerpt 20, Page 40.



In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **in the creeper** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The phrase **in the creeper** gives the information to the readers that Doctor Satcho Phagus tried to kill Tintin with a knife and when Doctor almost caught Tintin, suddenly his arm was tangled in the creeper. However, the translator should translate the phrase **in the creeper**, in such a way that the readers would know if the doctor has failed to kill him because his arm was tangled in the creeper. From this phenomenon, the phrase **in the creeper** should be maintained not lost and it should be rendered into *di kain*.

Excerpt 21, page 49

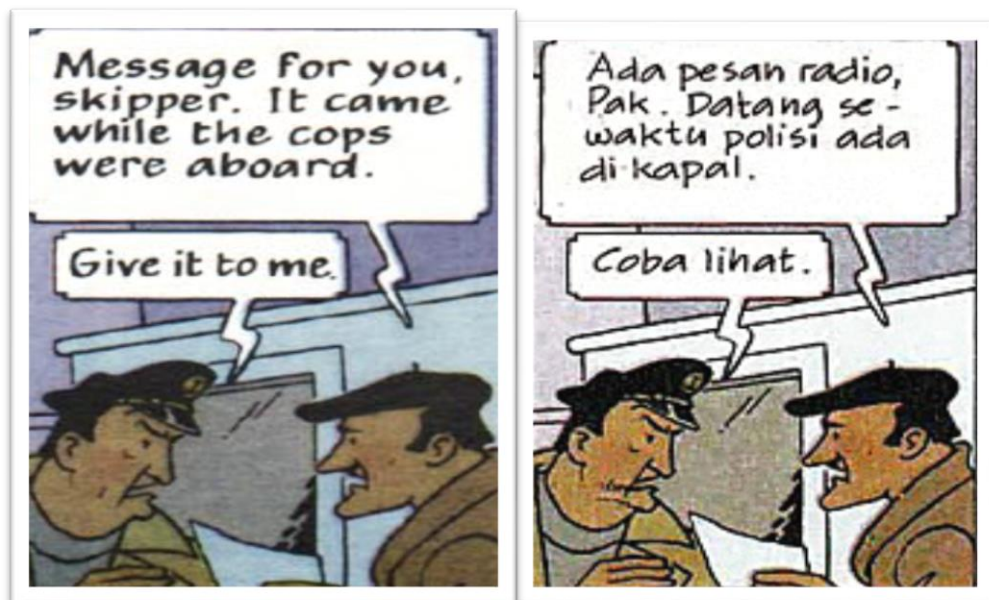


In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **with me** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The phrase **with me** gives the information to the readers that Indian police tried to catch Tintin in the station but Tintin tried to run away from them. However, the translator should translate the phrase **with me**, in such a way that the readers would know if the police have tried to catch Tintin even though Tintin not feel guilty. From this phenomenon, the phrase should be rendered into *pada ku*.

4.2.3 The Word Class Gain

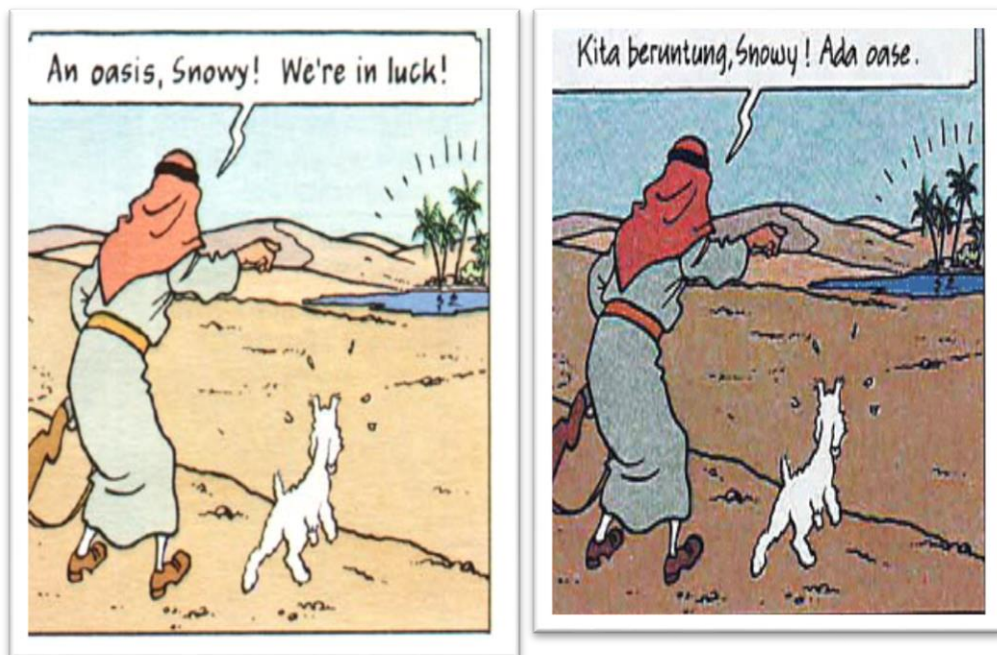
The researcher found word classes gain in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 22, page 10



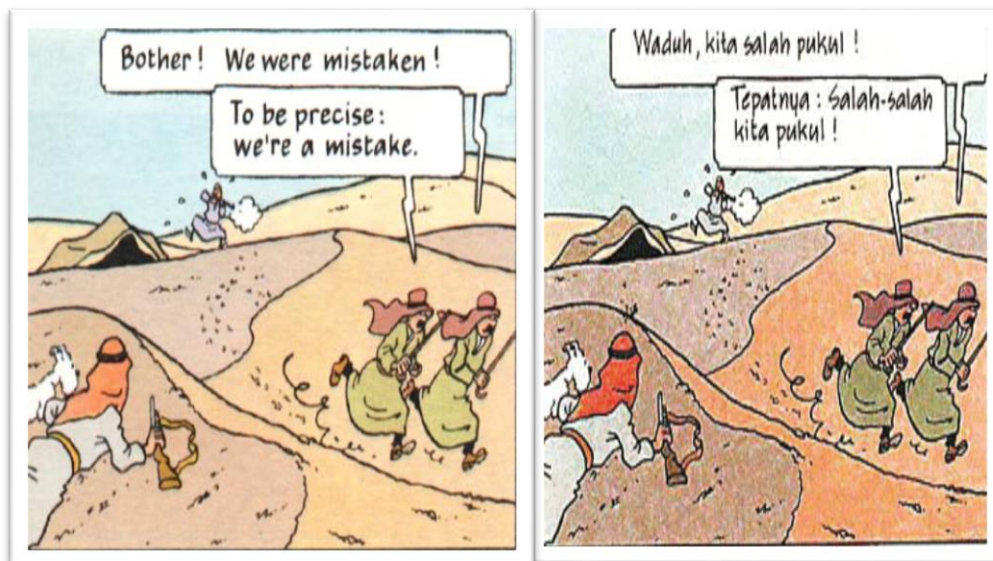
In the table above, the researcher found the word **radio** in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word **radio** gives the information to the readers when the skipper got a new message through the radio when the cops on board and someone tried to give it to him. This is tolerable to add some information in translation works as long as it does not change the message in the SL. The word **radio** which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more understandable.

Excerpt 23, page 23



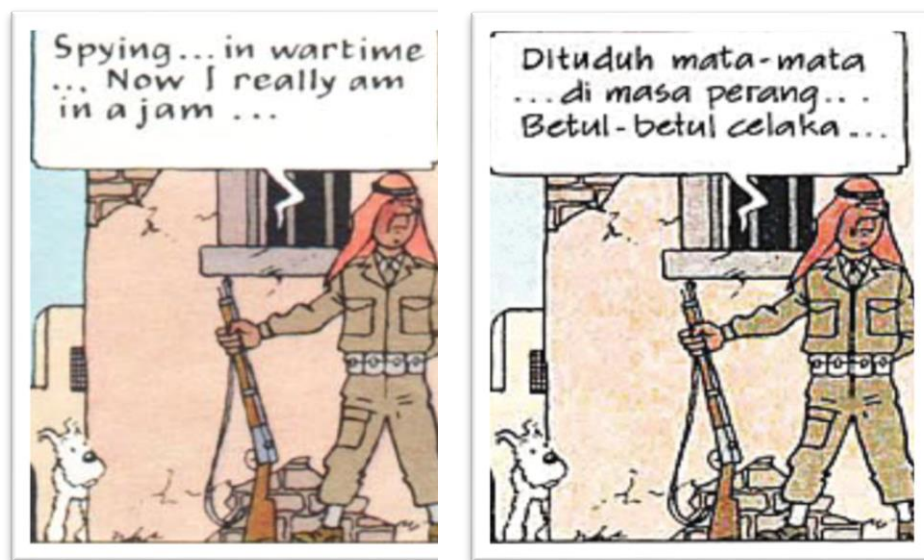
From the table above, the researcher found the word **ada** in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word **ada** gives the information to the readers that Tintin was looking at an oasis from the distance after his water was running out. This is tolerable to add an information to the TL since it does not lead to the wrong information into the target language. The translator adds a new word to make the message sound natural and acceptable in the target language.

Excerpt 24, page 25



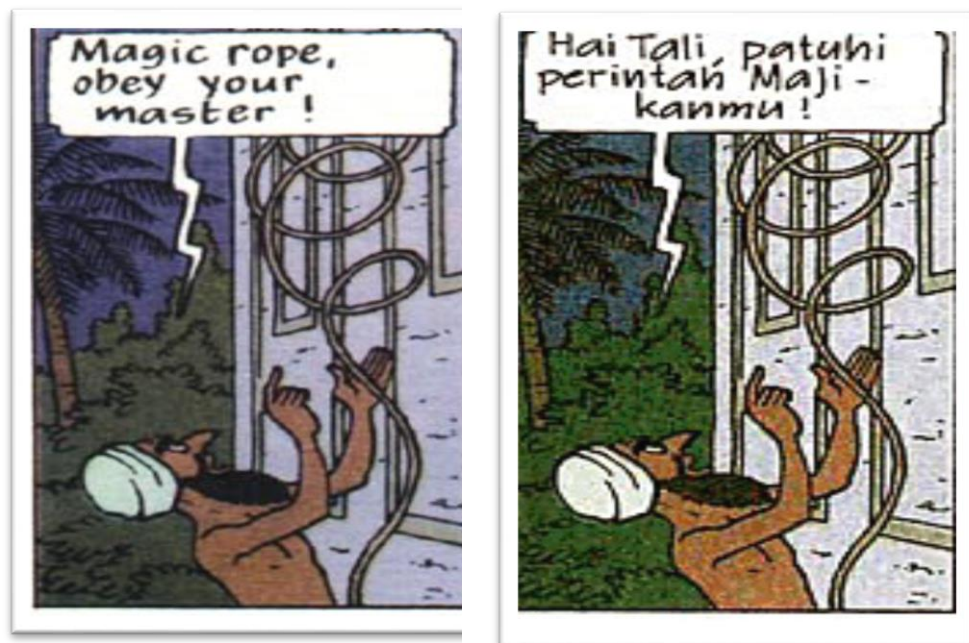
The researcher found the word *pukul* in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the word *pukul* also gives the good effect in the TL based on the context in the comic. Two men have tried to catch and hit Tintin. In such a way, the researcher thought that the word *pukul* in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the situations of two men were mistaken and they hit another man. So the translator adds the word *pukul* in the TL to make the TL sound natural

Excerpt 25, page 27



In the table above, the researcher found the word **dituduh** in the TL which is not found in the SL. Although it cannot be found in the SL, the word **dituduh** gives the information to the readers that someone blames on Tintin as a spy in the war time. This is tolerable to add some information in the translation works as long as it does not change the message in the SL. The word **dituduh** which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more understandable, therefore the readers know that Tintin was in a bad situation.

Excerpt 26, page 52



In the table above, the researcher found the word **perintah** in the TL which is not found in the SL, although it cannot be found in the SL. The word **perintah** gives the information to the readers that someone tried to climb up the wall by magic rope. This is tolerable to add some information in translation works as long as it does not change the message in the SL. The word **perintah** which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more understandable, therefore the readers know that Tintin was using magic rope to climb up the wall of Maharajas window.

Excerpt 27, page 53

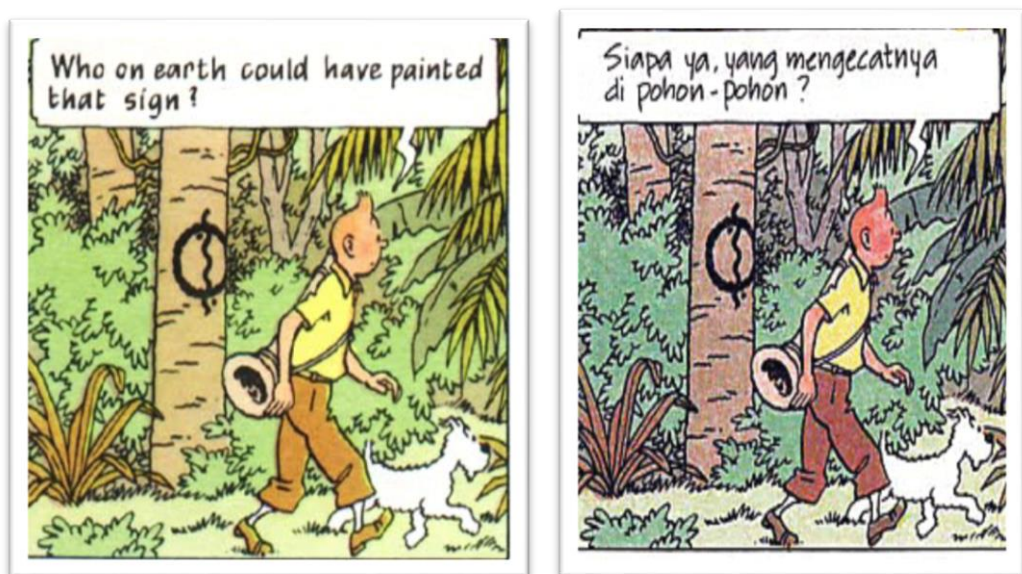


The researcher found the word **tapi** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the word **tapi** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context in the comic. Tintin was shocked when he was spying on a man but he was gone after passing the tree and he tried to looking at him. In such a way, the researcher thought that the word **tapi** in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the situation of Tintin who tried to break the mystery of how he could get inside the tree. So the translator adds the word **tapi** in the TL to make the translation more understandable and more natural.

4.2.4 The Phrase Class Gain

The researcher found phrase classes gain in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

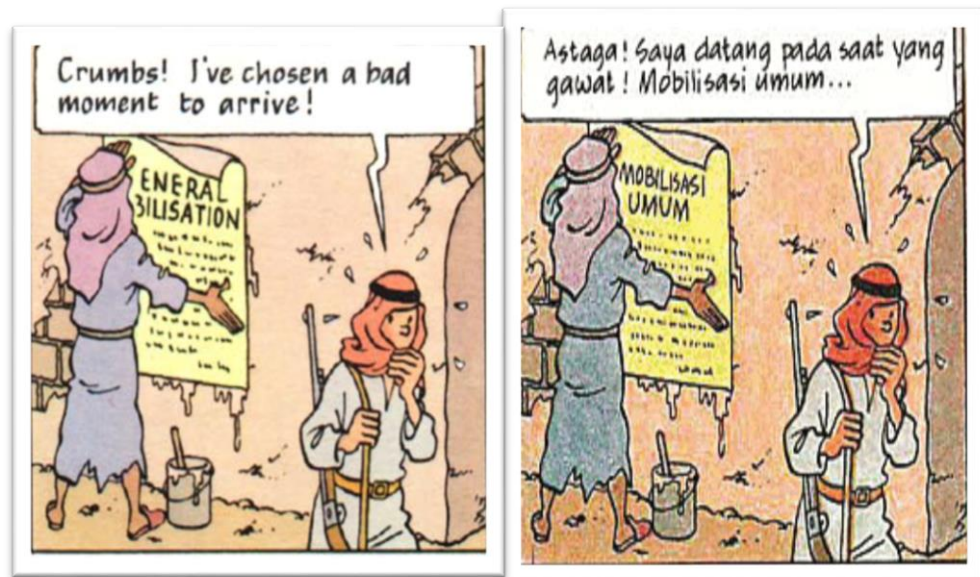
Excerpt 28, page 36



The researcher found the phrase **di pohon pohon** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the phrase **di pohon pohon** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context in the comic. Tintin was found many sign Pharaoh in trees and Tintin was asked himself who did it, then he tried to find out the mystery the sign of Pharaoh in the. In such a way, the researcher thought that the phrase **di pohon pohon** in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the situation of Tintin saw the Pharaoh sign in the trees. So the translator

adds the phrase **di pohon pohon** in the TL to make the translation more understandable and more natural.

Excerpt 29, page 25



The researcher found the phrase **mobilisasi umum** in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new phrase **mobilisasi umum** in the TL the readers get the information that Tintin arrived at some place in a bad situation. If the translator does not add the phrase **mobilisasi umum**, the readers do not know that Tintin in complicated situation. In other words, the phrase **mobilisasi umum** functions as a complement in the sentence *Astaga! Saya datang pada saat yang gawat!*

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher would like to give the conclusion about this thesis. The researcher had done all the analysis of this thesis and especially on the fourth chapter. Based on the fourth chapter, the researcher concludes that the process of loss and gain gives the positive effects to the readers to help them arrive at a good understanding of the message found in the TL.

The researcher found 78 processes of loss and gain. They are divided into two parts. The first part is the loss process. There are 59 patterns of loss process showing 36 or 40, 6% patterns of the word class loss and 26 or 30,4% patterns of the phrase class loss. The second part is gain process the researcher only found 16 patterns of gain process. There are 14 or 20, 5% of the word class gain and 2 or 8, 5% of the phrase class gain.

The translator did a loss process in this translated comic because the translator wants to make the TL easily read and understood. However, the translator is assumed to do some deletion of the word or the phrase in the TL to get the message across to the reader easily. Unlike the loss process, the translator did the gain process because the translator wants to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers are going to get the information of the SL accurately in the TL.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting a study on loss and gain in comic book, the researcher would like to suggest to the future researcher to do a further study in regard to clause and sentence classes in comic as well as in short stories.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aitchison, J. 1972. *General Linguistics*. England: English Universities Press Ltd.
- Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words a Course Book on Translation*. London : Routledge.
- Bassnet, Susan 1991. *Translation Studies*. London and New York: Roudledge.
- Bell, Roger. T. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. UK. Longman.
- Campbell, Stuart. 1998. *Translation into the Second Language*. England: Addison Wesley Longman.
- Candra, Siholaho. 2011. *Loss and gain in the novel "Diary of a Wimpy Kid - Dog Days" by Jeff Kinney translated into "Diary Si bocah Tengil - Hari-Hari Sial" by Ferry Halim*. Semarang: Universtas Dian Nuswantoro
- Catford, J.C. 1974. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay on Applied Linguistic*. London; Oxford University Press.
- Chaika, E. 1982. *Language The Social Mirror*. Rowley: Newbury House Publishers, Inc.
- Echols, John M & Shadily, Hasan 2002. *Kamus Indonesia Inggris third edition*. Jakarta: Pt. Gramedia.
- Hornby, A.S. 2000. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. UK : Oxford University Press.
- Hergé 1934. *Tintin Adventures of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh*. London. Methuen Children's Books London.
- Hergé 1980. *Tintin Adventures of Tintin: Cerutu sang Faraoh*. Terjemahan. Jakarta PT. Indira
- Hoed, Benny Hoendoro, et-al. (1993). **Lintas Bahasa: Pengetahuan Dasar tentang Penerjemahan**. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia.

- Jacobs, R. A. and Rosenbaum, P. S. 1968. *English Transformational Grammar*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
- Landers, Clifford E. 2001. *Literary translation: A partial guide*. UK: Crowell Press Ltd.
- Larson, Mildred L. 1984. *Meaning Based Translation*. America : University Press of America
- Machali, Rohayah. 2000. *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta : PT. Gramedia.
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. UK : Prentice Hall.
- Nida, Eugene A. and Charles R. Taber. 1974. *The Theory and Practice at Translation*. Netherlands: The United Bible Society.
- Nida 1964. *Towards a Science of Translating*. Leiden: Brill.
- Rosenfelder, Mark. *Herge's Syldavian : Argrammar*. Retrived march 6, 2005, from [http // www. Zompist. Com / whatsnew. Tintin. 731. Lasso. 43 k](http://www.Zompist.Com/whatsnew.Tintin.731.Lasso.43.k).
- “ Tiga juta komik setiap Tahun “Pikiran Rakyat”. Retrieved March 6, 2005. From [http://www.pikiran - rakyat.com/cetak/0303/30/percil/percil. Htm](http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/cetak/0303/30/percil/percil.Htm) (march 30,2003)