

**LOSS AND GAIN IN A COMIC “ASTERIX IN BELGIUM” BY  
GOSCINNY AND UDERZO TRANSLATED INTO “ASTERIX DI BELGIA  
” BY A. RAHARTATI BAMBANG HARYO**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English  
Language**



**By**

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## **STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY**

I hereby certify that this thesis definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinion or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, 23 September 2013

Dwi Andi Utomo

## **MOTTO**

- Don't see the past failure, if you work hard, God (Allah SWT) the almighty will always help us everytime..!
- Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere (Martin Luther King Jr)...!
- Keep moving forward (Walt Disney)...!
- Don't make any promise if you can't keep (Frank in Transporter)..!
- Only God can judge me (Zlatan Ibrahimovic tattoo)..!
- Music can name the unnamable and communicate the unknowable (Leonard Bernstein)...!

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis especially to:

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2. My beloved Mom and Dad with their endless love, and a lot of prayers for me to get the Degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Language.
3. My older brother: Eko Budi S, who always prays to me, supports me, and gives me more, more and more strength during the writing this thesis. I will let your burden down and I thank you so much.
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## ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Loss and Gain in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A. Rahartati Bambang Haryo*. This analysis is conducted to find out the loss and gain of word, phrase, clause, and sentence used and also to identify the functions of loss and gain in comic “ *Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo*.

Descriptive qualitative method was used in collecting the data. The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the comic. In qualitative research the data are not number or chard but in the form of word. So, in doing the works, a translator cannot always present all the meanings contained in the source text comprehensively. The translator sometimes reduces the existing meaning, or adds a new meaning in the target text, which then results in the phenomenon of “gain” and “loss” of translation.

The result of this research shows that there are 200 of loss and gain processes found in this comic divided into: “ *Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo*. The number of loss process is 101 patterns and the number of gain process is 99 patterns, so there are 200 patterns of loss and gain process found in the comic.

The translator did a loss process from a translated comic in order to make the TL acceptable. However, the translator assumes that by shortening the TL, It is hoped that the TL will be easy to be read and understood by the readers well. Unlike a loss process, the translator did the gain process in order to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers will get the information of the SL accurately in the TL.

**Key words:** *loss and gain, asterix in Belgium, word, phrase, clause and sentence*



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Human beings are social creature. They cannot be separated from the social life because nobody can stand alone by himself without an interaction. In daily life, human being needs to interact with others and also to make relation between them, because it is the way to the social life works. In interacting, it's normal as human beings to require an alternative tool or media to communicate each other. The tool or media is commonly recognized as Language, It is believed as the alternative tool in interaction. Language is the most important tool interaction, and this gives us a global identity.

Language is very essential for every human being in the world to communicate each other, and besides that language is used to make human relationship in social life. Without the existence of language, people might have difficulties when they are trying to make an interaction in the community. Moreover, by language human being can deliver, express, and show his messages, ideas, and wishes to another. Furthermore, it is clear that language is used for communication among people in a particular country over a period of time. That is why the translator is needed.

Translation, as activity, has been a task which has been performed for centuries; this is an activity whose main concern is to facilitate the communication process. The professional of translation reaches this goal by translating the

information received in a foreign language into the language of the person who required his/her services, and versa. Translation, as a tool of communication, is very complicated since the translated text should transmit the same intentions as the original.

Comics, that contain words in bubbles as utterances 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”. Some reason why children like reading comic because they are easier to read and to understand the stories in comic. Similarly, children in Indonesia also seem to be interested in reading comics than other kinds of books.

As an international language, English is used in global communication. Among the international languages, English is widely learned 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 are using 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.

In translation process, sometimes the translator should reduce the existing meaning, or add a new meaning in target language, which then results in the phenomenon of “loss and gain”. Loss and Gain may give effect to the reader to catch the meaning in SL.

A good translator should be able to translate any kinds of texts. One kind of texts is a comic in “Asterix In Belgium” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “Asterix Di Belgia” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. However, the translated version of the comic still has mistakes. There are words, phrases, clauses and even sentences 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.

The researcher is challenged to analyze loss and gain found in the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. The reason why the researcher is interested in conducting a study on this because in most cases a translator does not always translate text perfectly which also happens in this comic. In the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. Loss and gain is a technicque used by the translator that the translator can add or omit some words to get a good translation.

For example there is a clause **It’s blowing away** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It takes place because the meaning of the TL is less different from the one of the SL. It is not a big deal actually, however the TL sounds more natural and acceptable if the clause **It’s blowing away** is rendered in the TL. In such a way, the TL is more easily to understand by the readers because the clause **It’s blowing away** gives the information to the readers that the clause **It’s blowing away** means the papaer which is blowing away. If the translator still translate the clause **It’s blowing away**, it will only makes much repetition which is uncommonly used in the TL.

From the example it means 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.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

What kinds of loss and gain are found in comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo?

## **1.3 Scope of the study**

The scope of the study is loss and gain found in the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo and focusing on the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences 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 “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo.

## **1.5 Significance of the study**

The result of the study is expected to give a valuable contribution to:

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for English Department Students. It is also expected that by reading this study, the students will be encouraged to

learn more about loss and gain, especially loss and gain in “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo.

2. The next researcher, to get more knowledge and additional theory, especially loss and gain in comic translation.
3. Everyone, who reads and is interested in studying of loss and gain process in order to enrich their knowledge of loss and gain process,
4. The researcher, to add the researcher’s knowledge about translation, especially about technique of 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 of some theories to support this study. The theories used in this study are language and communication, 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, definition of translation, approaches in translation, translator, translation types, and process of translation, loss and gain as a problem in translation process, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in comic.

#### **2.1 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 consists 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 of translation according to the experts above, the researcher is concluded that translation replaced 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. Definition of translation cannot separate from the approaches in



translation because it is one of theory to support the translation and an approach in translation is basic of translation.

## **2.2 Approaches in Translation**

There is an assumption of “normally” or “usually” or “commonly” behind each well-established principle. Qualifications such as “always”, “never”, “must” do not exist, there are no absolute. There are two approaches in translation according Newmark (1988:21) they are:

1. Start translating sentence by sentence in order to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, then deliberately sit back, review the position and read the rest of the source text.
2. Read the whole text two or three times and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating.

The first approach may be more suitable for a literary and the second one is for technical or an institutional text. The disadvantage of the first approach is that it may leave too much revision on the early part and it will be takes many times. The second approach can be mechanical, a translational text analysis is useful as a point of reference, but it should not inhibit the free play of one’s intuition. The first approach is for a relatively easy text, the second for the harder one. 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).

### 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. Meanwhile 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. Furthermore, interpreter is one who interprets or translates, specifically, one who serves as oral translator between people speaking different languages. 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 SL into the TL. Transferring processes are doing by a translator called as process of translation and every translation needs the process.

## **2.4 Translation Types**

There are many different classification of translation in different ways. Generally, the process of translation is divided into two kinds, live translation and written translation. The first one is the translator demand to practice in translating and the statement directly, quickly, and exactly, without to give the opportunity to revise the mistake element. And the second type is a translator still to give the

opportunity to revise again the element of language mistake or according to his/her opinion less exactly equivalent to translation.

Jacobson's terminology of translation in Eppert (1982:173) can be explained as follows:

1. Interlingual translation or translation proper that is an interpretation of verbal sign by means of other sign of the same language.
2. Intralingual translation or rewording that is often called paraphrasing, that is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language.
3. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation that is interpretation of verbal sign by means of nonverbal sign systems.

There are four other terms which are familiar enough, and there are not very different each other:

**a) Word for word Translation**

Commonly, word for word translation is something, which is spoken: for example, the most important is bound to the word rank (but it is possible to include equivalence on the rank word). This translation type is similar with rank-bound translation. The equivalence choice is on the word rank. This translation type only can be used if both of languages (source language and target language) have the same structure because it does not change the sentence structure.

Example :

SL : I can swim

TL : *Saya bisa berenang*

**b) Free Translation**

It is reproducing the matter or the context without the form of the original.

Example :

SL : She was between the devil and the deep sea

TL : *Ia berada di antara dua bahaya yang besar*

**c) Literal Translation**

Literal translation placed between both of type above, word for word translation and free translation. This translation is possible beginning from word for word translation, but there are some alternations, which are appropriated with the target language grammar (for example, by inserting additional words, structure alternations in every rank, etc) until to be a group of word for word translation or clause for clause. In other words, in this translation the equivalence is on the word rank, but the sentence structure composition is appropriated with the principle of the target language.

Example:

SL: He waved to me

TL: *Dia melambai pada ku*

**d) Faithful Translation**

It is reproducing the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure.

Example:

SL: Could you close the door?

TL: *Dapatkah kamu menutup pintu?*

**e) Semantic Translation**

It is concerning in aesthetic value, that is beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate so that assonance / word play or repetition jars in the finished version.

Example:

SL : There has always been bad blood between those man.

TL: *Selalu terjadi permusuhan antara para lelaki itu*

**f) Adaptation Translation**

It is that free form of translation. It is used mainly for (comedies) and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved.

Example:

SL: My heart is like a singing bird

TL: *Kalibuku bagaikan kicauan burung*

**g) Idiomatic Translation**

It is reproducing the meaning of the original but the form, the style, and expression are different.

Example:

SL: She explains in broken English

TL: *Dia menjelaskan dalam bahasa inggris yang kurang sempurna*

#### **h) Communicative Translation**

It expresses the meaning of the SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation. The equivalent of source text is a standard expression for SL and the target text is a standard expression for the TL too.

Example:

SL: Never mind

TL: *Tidak apa –apa.*

### **2.5 Culture in Translation**

Culture comes from the Latin word *cultura* stemming from *colere*, meaning "to cultivate". Culture has many definitions, and it affects everything people do in their society because of their idea, values, attitudes, and normative or expected patterns of behavior. Richerson and Boyd (2005: 5) state that "Culture is information capable of affecting individuals' behavior that they acquire from other members of their species through teaching, imitation, and other forms of social transmission." It means that culture is the complex and broad set of relationships, values, attitudes and behaviors that bind a specific community consciously and unconsciously.

Hofstede (1980:21-23) defines culture as "The collective programming of the mind which distinguishes the members of one group from another," which is

passed from generation to generation. It is changing all the time because each generation adds something of its own before passing it on. It is usual that one's culture is taken for granted and assumed to be correct because it is the only one, or at least the first, to be learned. More specifically concerned with language and translation, Newmark (1988:94) defines culture as "The way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression." It means that every community living around the world has its own culture and sociality. They both can be seen from the way of the community interacts with others. The culture has important role to development and variation of language. Therefore, because of the development and variation of language, in this case translation is influenced by the culture inside. "Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions" (Toury 2000: 200). It means that the translator deals with a text which involves more than one cultural element. In the process of translating a text the translator should know not only the languages involved, but also their cultures and rhetorical traditions (Enkvist 1991: 14-15). So, the ability of the translator about culture in the source text and the target text is required to transferring the meaning correctly.

From all explanation above we can conclude that culture is information (ideas, values, customs, and skills) that transmitted from person to person through direct teaching, imitation, or writing which allows for change along with the period development. It guides behavior and provides framework for interpreting things in the world and may or may not be "adaptive". On the other hand, we also



can conclude that culture in translation is affecting the process of translation by the translator. The knowledge of translator about culture is needed to transferring the ideas or values of source text into target text appropriate with their culture.

## **2.6 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 :

1. 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.
2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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 languages 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.

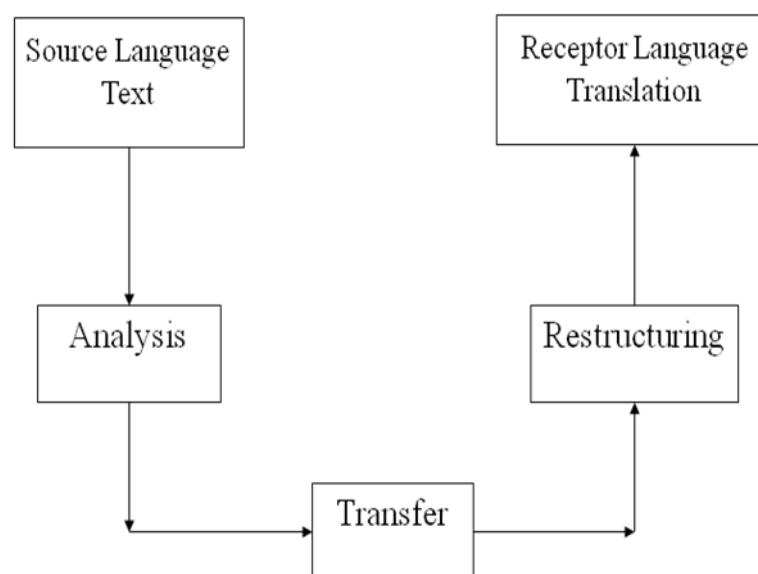
2. Transferring (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).

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 source text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Larson simply presents the diagram of the process of translation which is quoted from Susan Bassnett in translation studies (1991 : 16)



**Figure 2.1 : Diagram of translation process**  
**Quoted from Susan Bassnet**  
**in Translation Studies (1991:16)**

Based on the diagram above, we can conclude that process of translation can be divided into three parts.

The first is analysis; it means the surface structure (message) as given in the SL is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combination of words.

The second is transferring; it means the analyzed material will be transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language to the receptor language. The last process is restructuring, means that the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the TL.

The different forms between square and triangle show the form of the text to be translated and the translation results. 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 problem is loss and gain in translation process.

Nida and Taber (in Hoed, 1993:57) states the steps or the process of translation, are:

1. Analysis : learning the source text.
2. Transferring : replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language.

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

## **2.7 Loss and Gain as a Problem in Translation Process**

In doing the literary work, the 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 or in the order word is deletion. 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. The translator delicately any point of the original text beyond the translator’s ability to render.

Newmark (1998 : 91) state 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.

Basnett – McGuire (1991 : 30) also state 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.

Eugene Nida is a rich source of information about the problems of loss in translation, in particular about the difficulties encountered by the translator when faced with terms or concepts in the SL that do not exist in the TL.

In Addition of information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alteration of word classes to avoid misinterpretation (Nida, 1964: 227). The word cut in I cut my finger is an active voice. If translated into Indonesian, the word class should be changed into a passive one, tersayat (was cut) and the addition of oleh pisau (with knife) is needed if a native speaker of Indonesian means that he or she did it by accident. There are also cases where two languages use a different class of words and a different level of utterances to denote the same meaning. The adjective adjustable in I have an adjustable chair is changed or translated into an adjective clause yang dapat disetel (which can be adjusted) in which the addition of yang (which) is obligatory to achieve grammaticality.

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. 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.

From theory above we can conclude that no languages have an absolute likeness and no one translator can always present all the meanings of SL, and sometimes the translator can omit the existing meaning and adding a new meaning in the TL. However, the translator should give an explanation and reasons to get natural translation to the reader. So, 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.

## **2.8 Definition of Words, Phrases, Clauses, and Sentences**

### **2.8.1 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.



Example :

No	Words	Categories
1	Dog	Word
2	Book	Word
3	Bike	Word

### 2.8.2 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.

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**.

↓  
Prep

↓  
obj

↓  
obj

## 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)

## 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.

### 2.8.3 Clauses

A clause is a group of related words that contains both a subject and a predicate. There are two kinds of clause, they are independent clause and subordinate clause.

#### 1. Independent clause

Independent clause can stand by itself as a sentence. The following sentence contains two independent clauses.

Example :

**We were going to a movie last night, but the car wouldn't start.**

Both clauses can stand alone as separate sentences, they are :

We were going to a movie last night.

The car wouldn't start.

## 2. Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate but cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. Subordinate clauses are sometimes called dependent clauses.

Two subordinate clauses follow. The simple subject of the clause is underlined, and the simple predicate is typed bold.

When we **asked** for one.

Because the store **had** no white paint.

When you combine subordinate clauses with independent clauses, you form complete sentences.

A sentence may have more than one subordinate clause. In the following example, the two subordinate clauses are in the boldface.

**While I was walking home, I saw a tree that had beautiful leaves.**

To tell whether a clause is subordinate or independent, read only the clauses to yourself. If it can stand alone as a sentence, it is an independent clause. If it cannot stand alone, it is a subordinate clause.

Sentence : The mail carrier emptied the mailbox before I could there.

Ind.Clause : The mail carrier emptied the mailbox before I could there.

(**Think:** the clause can stand alone. It is an independent clause)

Subordinate clause : before I could get there.

(**Think:** The clause cannot stand by itself. It is a subordinate clause)

#### 2.8.4 Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete thought. The purpose of a sentence is to describe an action or state a condition of a person, a place, a thing, or an idea. To be a sentence, a group of words must make complete sense by itself.

Not a sentence : The cat in the garden. (This group words is not sentence because it does not express a complete thought)

Sentence : The cat in the garden belongs to me. (This group of words is a sentence because it does express a complete thought).

Sentences are classified according to the number and kinds of clauses they contain. The four kinds of sentences are simple, compound, complex and compound-complex.

1. Simple sentence contains one independent clause and no subordinate clause. It may have any number of phrases. It may have a compound subject and compound predicate.

However, it has no more than one clause.

Example :

**Jimmy** is a clever person. (Single subject)

**You and I** went to the island. (compound subject)

Anton had **borrowed and read** the books in the library.

(Compound predicate)

2. Compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses that are joined together. It is usually joined with a comma and one of the coordinating conjunctions, *and, but, nor, or, yet, or so*

Example :

Lisa graduated last June, **and** now she works as a manager.  
*Independent clause* *independent clause*

3. Complex sentence consists of one independent clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

Example :

While we drove along the coast, fog rolled in.  
*Subordinate clause* *indep. Clause*

4. Compound complex sentence has two or more independent clauses and one or more subordinate clauses.

Example :

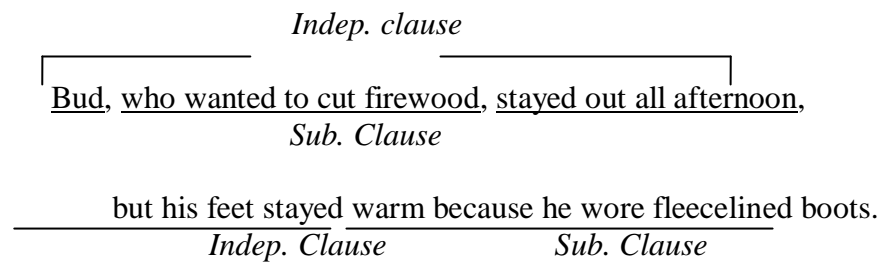
I will give you the name of a company, that installs air conditioners,  
*Indep. Clause* *sub. Clause*

but you must call the company yourself.

*Indep. clause*

In a compound-complex sentence, a subordinate clause may interrupt an independent clause.

Example :



## 2.9 Comic

Asterix in Belgium is the last adventure written by René Goscinny. It was serialized in *Le Monde* newspaper, as was *Asterix and Caesar's Gift* in the summer of 1974. Almost three years after *Obelix and Co* came out; this album had a print run of 1,500,000 - its popularity showing that readers had not forgotten Asterix. Rather, they wanted more, as the huge successes of following albums have shown. This was the album chosen by Albert Uderzo in November 2002 to pay tribute to his friend who had died 25 years earlier, before the book's first publication.

The series follows the exploits of a village of indomitable Gauls as they resist Roman occupation. They do so by means of a magic potion, brewed by their druid, which gives the recipient superhuman strength. The protagonist, the titular character Asterix, along with his friend Obelix have various adventures. The "ix" suffix of both names echoes the names of real Gaulish chieftains such as Vercingetorix, Orgetorix, and Dumnorix. Many of the stories have them travel to foreign countries, though others are set in and around their village. For much of

the history of the series (Volumes 4 through 29), settings in Gaul and abroad alternated, with even-numbered volumes set abroad and odd-numbered volumes set in Gaul, mostly in the village.

The Asterix series is one of the most popular Franco-Belgian comics in the world, with the series being translated into over 100 languages, and it is popular in most European countries. The success of the series has led to the adaptation of several books into 12 films: eight animated, and four with live actors. There have also been a number of games based on the characters, and a theme park near Paris, Parc Astérix, is themed around the series. To date, 325 million copies of 34 Asterix books have been sold worldwide, making co-creators René Goscinny and Albert Uderzo France's bestselling authors abroad.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

A research has an important role in developing a science, knowledge, and technology. By doing research, someone can explore, and discover new thing that he or she does not know before and also to improve what he or she has already known.

This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main purpose of the research. The research method in this study covers research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Descriptive qualitative method was 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 from comic entitled “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo.

#### **3.2 Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis is the utterances containing loss and gain of word, phrases, clauses and sentences in the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny



and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo in the balloons.

### **3.3 Source of Data**

The data of this study are in form of PDF of comic the “Asterix In Belgium” by Goscinny and Uderzo in 1979 with 45 pages translated into “Asterix Di Belgia” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo in 1987 with 48 pages . The data were taken from [www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com](http://www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com)

### **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

Browsing the comic of the “Asterix In Belgium” and “Asterix Di Belgia” on [www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com](http://www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com) In this stage, the researcher collected the data that refer to the topic of the study from the internet which were available for the analysis. And then choosing the comics in this stage, the researcher choosed the data that were suitable for the analysis. The last downloading the comic of “Asterix In Belgium” and “Asterix Di Belgia” on [www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com](http://www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com), So the researcher downloaded the choosen comic for the analysis.

### **3.5 Technique of Data Analysis**

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

1. Reading.

The Comic in both versions will be read several times to make it easier to be understood.

2. Classifying

The researcher compared the source language and target language. Each word, phrase, clause, and sentence was classified according to the loss and gain. They should be included by loss and gain technique.

3. Tabulating

After the researcher classified the finding of loss and gain in a comic, then drawing the table and included loss and gain are found in a comic

4. Explaining.

After word, phrase, clause, and sentence are classified into each loss and gain then the researcher explained in the analysis.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter discusses about data analysis. The result of data analysis is used to answer the problems of the research. This research is intended to describe what kinds of loss and gain are found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. In comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Underzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, the researcher found 200 of losses and gains process in translated comic. They can be stated as follows:

The number of loss process is 101 patterns and the number of gain process is 99 patterns, so totally is 200 patterns of loss and gain process are found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. To know it in more detail about loss process are found comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo can be seen in the following table :

#### **4.1 The Finding Table of Loss and Gain process in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo.**

NO	PATTERN OF LOSS	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1	The Word Class Loss	55	27,5 %
2	The Phrase Class Loss	16	8 %
3	The Clause Class Loss	10	5 %
4	The Sentence Class Loss	20	10 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>101</b>	<b>50,5%</b>

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of loss found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, are 27,5 % of the word class loss and it becomes the most dominant class loss found in the comic. The sentence class loss comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 10 %, then followed by the phrase class loss with 8%. The last class loss found is the clause class loss with occurrence 5%, it becomes the least class loss found in the comic, and In the pattern of loss the word class loss is higher than the sentence class loss.

NO	PATTERN OF GAIN	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1	The Word Class Gain	46	23 %
2	The Phrase Class Gain	30	15 %
3	The Clause Class Gain	9	4,5 %
4	The Sentence Class Gain	14	7 %
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>49,5 %</b>

The patterns of gains found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, are 23% of the word class gain and it becomes the most dominant class gain found in the comic. The phrase class gain comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 15% of the phrase class gain, then followed by the sentence class gain with 7 % of the sentence class gain, the last class gain found is the clause class loss with occurrence 4,5% of the clause class gain and it becomes the least class loss found in the comic.

#### 4.2 The Discussions Class of Loss

The researcher found 101 the word, phrase, clause, sentence class losses in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, to see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below :

##### 4.2.1 The Words of Class Loss

Excerpt 1

SL	Geriatrix, <b>sweetiepie</b> , come home at once! You'll catch your death of cold!	Page 1A	Word Loss
TL	<i>Agecaconix! Pulanglah! Kamu membuat aku masuk angin!</i>		

The word **sweetiepie** 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 **sweetiepie** in the utterance is not important to translate in the TL.

Whereas, the word **swetiepie** is a lovely vocative to call someone, and the vocative sweetiepie refers to Geriatrix, therefore the word **sweetiepie** is not important to be translated in the TL. This utterance gives information to the readers that someone in a house calls Geriatrix to come home because he could make him get cold. In such a case, the word **sweetiepie** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL.

#### Excerpt 2

SL	There are <b>some</b> romans troops on the move!	Page 1B	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ada gerakan tentara di kamp romawi..</i>		

The word **some** is found in the TL, but it was not translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the word **some** in the utterance of the SL also functions to inform the readers that Asterix tells to Chief Vitalistatix that there are some romans troops coming to Gaul, so all Gaulish people should prepare for smashed them back. Even though, the translator is assumed that the word **some** is not appropriate to translate in the TL. Based on that statement, the researcher suggests that word **some** should be translated and maintained in the TL. From this phenomenon, the word **some** should be maintained and it should be rendered into *beberapa*.

#### Excerpt 3

SL	A white flag? <b>Sorry</b> , we haven't got one.	Page 30B	Word Loss
TL	<i>Bendera putih? Tak ada disini.</i>		

In the table above, the researcher found the word **Sorry** which is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, the word **Sorry** in the SL gives the information to the readers to emphasize the situation in Botanix house that he did not have a white flag which Asterix is looking for, but his wife remembered that she has ever made the white lace, but she don't remember where it was, it may be useful to Asterix and she kept trying to find it. By losing the word **Sorry** 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 **Sorry** should be maintained in the TL in order to give a thorough meaning.

#### Excerpt 4

SL	How was the belgians <b>little</b> party?	Page	Word
TL	<i>Bagaimana suasana pesta dibelgia?</i>	44B	Loss

The word **little** is found in the TL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the word **little** in the utterance of the SL also functions to inform the readers that the Druid asks Asterix about the atmosfer of the party in belgia to compare with party in the Gauls right now, so Asterix explain that he was very joyful and unconfined with the party in Belgium. Even though, the translator is assumed that the word **little** is not appropriate to translate in the TL. Based on that statement, the researcher suggests that word **little** should be translated and maintained in

the TL. From this phenomenon, the researcher thinks that the word **little** should be maintained and it should be rendered into *kecil*.

#### 4.2.2 The Phrases of Class Loss

Excerpt 5

SL	I don't like the idea of this competition <b>too much</b> . It could be a sticky business after all.	Page 19A	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Aku tidak suka pertandingan itu...akhir ceritanya pasti memilukan...</i>		

The phrase **too much** is found by the researcher in the SL, but it was not translated in the TL by the translator. Actually, the phrase **too much** is really needed to be translated in the TL because the phrase **too much** gives the information to the readers that Asterix and Obelix are talking about a competition between Gauls against Belgians that could be a sticky business after all because it's not easy to prove who will be the bravest between Belgium and Gauls by smashing the biggest Roman camps. Moreover, these words **too much** show a much disagreement from Asterix, therefore the words **too much** should be rendered in the TL. From this phenomenon, the phrase **too much** should be maintained and it should be rendered into *sangat*.

Excerpt 6

SL	We're Armorican Gauls. Armoricans, get it? <b>From armorica</b>	Page 20B	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kami orang-orang Galia...tepatnya Galia Seltik.</i>		



The researcher found the phrase **from armorica** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It is tolerable when the translator does not translate phrase 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 **from armorica**. The phrase **from Armorica** tell to the readers that Chief Vitalstatistix and Centurion are talking about keeping the scores between Gauls and Belgiums. Chief Vitalstatistix wants to inform Julius Caesar through centurion that Armorica attacking Roman Camp from the north camp side. If the phrase is not deleted, the information seems to be weird in the target language and it will makes much repetition which is uncommonly used in TL.

Excerpt 7

SL	Well, you brought our <b>fire-eating</b> chief back in good health, but what was the result of the competition?.	Page 44A	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kalian telah berhasil mengantarkan kembali pak lurah dengan selamat tetapi bagaimana hasil pertandingannya?</i>		

The phrase **fire-eating** 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 phrase **fire-eating** in the utterance is not important to translate in the TL. Whereas, the phrase **fire-eating** is intimate vocative to call someone, and the vocative **fire-eating** refers to Chief Vitalstatistix, therefore this utterance gives information to the readers that Chief Vitalstatistix come

back to Gauls in a good health with Asterix and Obelix. In such a case, the phrase **fire-eating** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL. . it might confuse the reader in the TL because there is some information missing in the TL.

Excerpt 8

SL	GET OUT OF HERE <b>THIS MINUTE!!!</b>	Page 33B	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>KELLLLUAARRRR!!!</i>		

The researcher found the phrase **this minute** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It is tolerable when the translator does not translate phrase 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 **this minute**. The phrase **this minute** tell to the readers that Julius Caesar wants Asterix and Obelix go away from his camp right now, eventhough they makes Caesar so angry because he included Caesar to be the adjudicator between Belgia against Gaul. In such a case, the phrase **this minute** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL. From this phenomenon, the phrase **this minute** should be maintained and it should be rendered into *sekarang juga*.

### 4.2.3 The Clauses of Class Loss

#### Excerpt 9

SL	Just drop in at unhygienix's place on your way back and get me some mackerel, <b>will you?</b> Not so nifty this time, either..	Page 7A	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Pulangnya mampirlah kerumah ordrafabetix...belikan beberapa ekor ikan tongkol...tetapi jangan lagi yang busuk lho ya!</i>		

The clause **will you** are found by the translator in the SL, but the translator does not translate it in the TL. Consequently, the researcher thought there is a loss process in the translated comic. The researcher thought that the phrases **will you** should be translated in the TL by the translator. The clause **will you** gives information to the reader that Chief Vitalstatistix wife has an appeal for buy some mackareel when he come back to the Gaul, so it's mean that she want him back alive after all. To achieve a better idea of the clause **will you** in the SL it should be translated into **maukah kamu** in the TL.

#### Excerpt 10

SL	I suppose i can scrape up a boar or so, and some pate and brawn and beer...enough for a snack, but nothing lavish, <b>i'm afraid</b>	Page 17A	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Memang aku mempunyai celeng beberapa ekor, sosis, bir... ada juga roti sedikit, tapi yah... sederhana sekali, lah.</i>		

The researcher found the clause **I'm afraid** in the SL, but the translator does not translate it in the TL. The clause **I'm afraid** called as an independent clause in that utterance, it gives the information to the reader that the clause **I'm afraid** shows Beefix asks Bonanza to prepare dinner for the guests, but Bonanza feels afraid because the food she has is only a little to serve, Even though the fact is so many food to serve for the guest, it means that she is not arrogant about what she have. To get the information of the clause **I'm afraid** in the TL it should be rendered **aku takut**. The researcher suggests it should be maintained not lost in the TL. It is make the translation more general and natural.

#### Excerpt 11

SL	You could suggest a meeting with caesar on the playing fields <b>when we've eaten...</b>	Page 28B	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Katakan pada caesar, dia ditunggu dibukit datar disebelah sana...</i>		

The researcher found the clause **when we've eaten** in the SL, but the translator does not translate it in the TL. The clause **when we've eaten** called as an independent clause in that utterance, it gives the information to the reader that the clause **when we've eaten** shows Beefix asks Asterix to go to Caesar's barrack after having a dinner then next day Asterix will go to Caesar with Obelix and he needs a white flag of truce to deceive Caesar, so they can come in without fighting. To get the information of the clause **when we've eaten** in the TL it should be rendered **ketika kita**

**selesai makan.** The researcher suggests it should be maintained not lost in the TL.

Excerpt 12

SL	We've receive news that a strong contingent of belgians is making it's way towards us. We must get ready to repulse them! Boil up the oil to pour down on them....that sould cool them off! <b>Never a dull a moment...it's oil go around here!</b>	Page 20B	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Ada kabar yang mengatakan bahwa orang belgia dalam jumlah banyak sedang menuju kemari. Kita harus bersiap-siap memukul mundur orang biadab itu. Lekas jerang minyak banyak-banyak. Nanti diguyurkan dari atas benteng biar semangat mereka langsung meleleh....</i>		

The researcher found the clause **Never a dull a moment...it's oil go around here!** in the SL, but the translator does not translate it in the TL. The clause **Never a dull a moment...it's oil go around here!** called as a dependent clause in that utterance, it gives the information to the reader that the clause **Never a dull a moment...it's oil go around here!** Shows the situation around roman camp in the south of belgian village that they prepared to repulse belgian with hot oil, so the roman troops can pouring belgian people with that, but it's not working because all belgian is already punched the roman troops down. To get the information of the clause **Never a dull a moment...it's oil go around here!** in the TL it

should be rendered **suasana tidak pernah sepi...minyak ada disekitar sini**. The researcher suggests it should be maintained not lost in the TL.

#### 4.2.4 The Sentences of Class Loss

Excerpt 13

SL	Actually, <b>that was just to annoy them a bit</b> . We let them garisson go free, so they can tell their friends, and it won't do their morale a bit of good!	Page 12A	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Apalagi kali ini kami biarkan cacing itu lolos dari kamp, dengan demikian mereka pasti akan mengabarkan penyerbuan ini kepada kamp lain...moral mereka pasti ambrol, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the sentence **that was just to annoy them a bit** in the SL, but it was not translated in the TL by the translator. Therefore, the TL sounds ambiguous because the meaning of the SL is less different from the TL. The translator is assumed that the sentence **that was just to annoy them a bit** is not too important to translate in the TL. Actually, the sentence **that was just to annoy them a bit** explains that Beefix want to show off to Chief Vitalstastistix because he can break roman camp quickly, he also does not killed their troops, so they can give inform to another camp what was already done by him. If the sentence is not translated in the TL, so the message of the SL will have the different meaning from the TL. It also gives the effect to the readers because the readers cannot find the meaning of phrase **that was just to annoy them a**

**bit** in the TL. To get the better information in the TL, it should be rendered into **kita hanya sedikit mengganggu mereka.**

Excerpt 14

SL	IT'S A GENERAL UPRISING! <b>CAESAR'S COMMANDERS ARE HOPELESS!</b>	Page 26B	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>ARTINYA ADA PEMBERONTAKAN UMUM.</i>		

The researcher found the sentence **caesar's commanders are hopeless** in the SL, but it was not translated in the TL by the translator. Therefore, the translator is assumed that the sentence **caesar's commanders are hopeless** is not too important to translate in the TL. Actually, the sentence **caesar's commanders are hopeless** explains that Caesar cannot control their enemies especially the gaulish people and the belgian, so it's mean that the roman rule is useless for all his colonies, it can be every senate will take Caesar colonies immediately. He directly feeling worry about the news and he shall start for belgium right away. If the sentence is not translated in the TL, so the message of the SL will have the different meaning from the TL. It also gives the effect to the readers because the readers cannot find the meanings of **caesar's commanders are hopeless** in the TL. To get the better information in the TL, it should be rendered into **komandan Caesar putus asa.**

## Excerpt 15

SL	<b>Come to think of it</b> , how are we going to get inside caesar's camp?	Page 29A	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Bagaimana caranya masuk ke kamp caesar ya?</i>		

The researcher found the sentence **Come to think of it** in the SL, but it does not translate in the TL by the translator. Therefore, the TL sounds ambiguous it is because the meaning of the SL is less different from the TL. The translator is assumed that the sentence **Come to think of it** is not too important to translate in the TL. Actually, the sentence **Come to think of it** explains that Asterix invited Obelix to think how to get inside of caesar camp. If the sentence is not translated in the TL, so the message of the SL will have the different meaning from the TL. It also gives the effect to the readers because the readers cannot find the meaning of phrase **Come to think of it** in the TL. To get the better information in the TL, it should be rendered into *ayo pikirkan ini*.

## Excerpt 16

SL	Ave, legate wolfgangamadeus. We're all listening. <b>You may speak.</b>	Page 25A	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Salam gubernur mattamuallingus... kami akan mendengar laporanmu...</i>		

The researcher found the sentence **you may speak** in the SL, but it does not translate in the TL by the translator. Therefore, the translator is assumed that the sentence **you may speak** is not too important to translate



in the TL. Actually, the sentence **you may speak** explains that someone who gives chance to legate wolfgangmadeus reports about situation of belgia. If the sentence is not translated in the TL, so the message of the SL will have the different meaning from the TL. It also gives the effect to the readers because the readers cannot find the meaning of phrase **you may speak** in the TL. To get the better information in the TL, it should be rendered into *silahkan bicara*.

### 4.3 The Discussion Class of Gains

The researcher found 99 the word, phrase, clause, sentence class gains in the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, to see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below :

#### 4.3.1 The Words of Class Gain

Excerpt 17

SL	Because there's a war on in belgium! The frontier's closed!	Page 8B	Word Gain
TL	<b><i>Kenapa?</i></b> Karena di belgia sedang ada perang. Perbatasan di tutup.		

In the table above, the researcher found the word ***kenapa*** in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word ***kenapa*** gives the information to the readers that the army repeats the question of Chief Vitalstatistix why he is allowed to come in Belgium, if they come there, it's too dangerous to them because there is a war there. This is tolerable to add some

information in translation works as long as it does not change the message in the SL. The word *kenapa* which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more natural.

Excerpt 18

SL	I am not afraid to hear legate wolfgangmadeus speak in public! Let him in!	Page 25B	Word Gain
TL	<i>Laporan mattamalingus tidak membuatku gentar. <b>Cepat!</b> suruh dia masuk.</i>		

In the table above, the researcher found the word *cepat* in the TL which is not found in the SL, although it cannot be found in the SL. The word *cepat* gives the information to the readers that Julius Caesar faces a bad situation in a meeting room and Legate Wolfgangmadeus will report about situation in belgium, so the word *cepat* refer to Legate Wolfgangmadeus, Caesar wants to fix the situation of belgium immediately, because belgium is his area. This is tolerable to add some information in translation works as long as it does not change the message in the SL. The word *cepat* which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more understandable, therefore the readers know that the word *cepat* refers to let Legate wolfgangmadeus get into the senate meeting room quickly.

## Excerpt 19

SL	I know, I know: I feel into the secret weapon when I was a baby, etc.,etc.	Page 2B	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ya deh! Ya deh! Aku tahu aku jatuh kedalam <b>panci</b> jamu pada waktu aku masih bayi....</i>		

The researcher found the word **panci** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the translator adds the word **panci** in the TL to make the TL better and sounds natural. The word **panci** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the SL, Obelix realized that he does not need to drink secret weapon because he is already strong without it, because he had ever fallen in the pan when he was baby, so he always feels strong until now. In such a way, the researcher thought that the word **panci** in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the Druid frying a secret weapon on the pan.

## Excerpt 20

SL	Look, we're only just starting this story. It's much too soon for the banquet, and anyway, the bard is still with us.	Page 6A	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ini adalah awal sebuah petualangan <b>Obelix</b>. Belum saatnya untuk dirayakan besar-besaran, apalagi itu si asrtis gagal ada disini...</i>		

In the table above, the researcher found the word **Obelix** in the TL which is not found in the SL. Although it cannot be found in the SL, the word **Obelix** gives the information to the readers that Asterix disagrees

with him about the banquet before fighting with Roman troops, because it's just starting to adventure. So the word **Obelix** to make the reader more understand that Asterix speak to Obelix. 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 **Obelix** which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more understandable, therefore the readers know that **Obelix** is always thinking about eating in the banquet and misunderstanding with Chief Vitalstatistix why he summoned him.

#### 4.3.2 The Phrases of Class Gain

Excerpt 21

SL	Hm, yes, not bad at all.	Page 12A	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Ooo begitu srategimu. Lumayan!</i>		

The researcher found the phrase *begitu srategimu* in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. Therefore, in this case the translator adds the phrase *begitu srategimu* in the TL. So, the phrase *begitu srategimu* gives the information to the readers that Chief Vitalstatistix answers Beefix's question because he shows off his power to Chief Vitalstatistix after he attacked roman camp, but Chief Vitalstatistix thought that Beefix spends a lot of time. By adding the phrase *begitu srategimu* makes the TL sound natural. It is because the phrase *begitu srategimu* in the TL informs the readers that Beefix let the roman troops

still alive and they can spread what was happened in roman camp after he attacked, so it can make their morale down.

Excerpt 22

SL	It's nearly noon. We'll take you back to our village for dinner.	Page 15B	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Sebentar lagi tengah hari. Kita kembali ke desa makan malam <b>pasti sudah disiapkan</b>.</i>		

The researcher found the phrase ***pasti sudah disiapkan*** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the phrase ***pasti sudah disiapkan*** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context in the comic that Beefix of the nervii politely invites them to come for dinner in their village, so the phrase ***pasti sudah disiapkan*** gives information to the reader that to make sure in their village any some food can be eating for dinner and Obelix reactions so very happy hear that. In such a way, the researcher thought that the phrase ***pasti sudah disiapkan*** in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the situation of the village is clearly safe to enjoy dinner and to make sure them any delicious food in their village. So the translator adds the phrase ***pasti sudah disiapkan*** the TL to make the translation more understandable and more natural.

## Excerpt 23

SL	These romans are crazy. Oh i'd better have a word with the centurion.	Page 21B	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Orang-orang romawi memang gila. Oh, ya! Untuk pertandingan kita, aku harus bicara dengan pemimpin kamp..</i>		

The researcher found the phrase *untuk pertandingan kita* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new phrase *untuk pertandingan kita* in the TL to make the readers get informations that Brawnix of the menapii wants to ask Centurion to score Belgian people. If the translator does not add the phrase *untuk pertandingan kita*, the readers do not know that it's about a competition between Belgian people against gauls to break down roman camp in north and south side. In other words, the phrase *untuk pertandingan kita* in the TL to make the message sounds natural and acceptable in the target language to the reader.

## 4.3.3 The Clauses of Class Gain

## Excerpt 24

SL	It'll take them centuries to think up a daft idea like that one again!	Page 9B	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Diperlukan waktu berabad-abad untuk melakukan hal itu... gila! Lewat jalan harus bayar!</i>		

The researcher found the clause *lewat jalan harus bayar* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new clause *lewat jalan harus bayar* in the TL to make the readers get the information that it was a joke by Asterix and Obelix to make Chief Vitalstatistix does not feel moup anymore, because he fells angry in a long time from Gauls until near in Belgium, so they make jokes to amuse Chief Vitalstatistix. In other words, the clause *lewat jalan harus bayar* functions as a complement in the sentence *Diperlukan waktu berabad-abad untuk melakukan hal itu... gila!*

Excerpt 25

SL	It's a real pleasure to see someone who doesn't just pick at his food, obelix!.	Page 17B	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Senang sekali melihat nafsu makanmu, obelixeke! Itu baru namanya makan, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah* in the TL to makes the readers get the information that someone who serves the foods is amazed to Obelix attitude, and because he looks like so hunger with the way he eats some food. If the translator does not add the clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah*, the readers do not know that Obelix is always interesting when he ate, so he always finished all food off in front of him. In other words, the clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah* functions as a

complement in the sentence *Senang sekali melihat nafsu makanmu, obelixeke!*

Excerpt 26

SL	By the way, darling, did you ever think of cutting roots into chips and frying them?	Page 24A	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Oh, ya nikotieneke! Kenapa kau tidak pernah masak nasi goreng? Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the clause *Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new clause *Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah* in the TL to makes the readers get the information that Beefix of the nervii asks to his wife to fry something special to eat, because he never eats something special food, therefore he asks his wife to fry it. It is also more special because it is made by his wife. The researcher thought that the clause *Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah* in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that Bonanza will make what his husband wanted to eat. So the translator adds the phrase *Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah* the TL to make the translation easier to understand and more natural. In other words, the clause *Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah* function as a complement in the sentence *Oh, ya nikotieneke! Kenapa kau tidak pernah masak nasi goreng?*.



#### 4.3.4 The Sentences of Class Gain

Excerpt 27

SL	Right so that's the end of the story, and we can tie up the bard and bring on the boar!	Page 6B	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Kisah petualangan sudah selesai, mari kita bersama-sama mengikat assurancetourix, artis gagal galia, dan segera bawa kemari celeng-celeng panggang...<b>kita berpesta.</b></i>		

The researcher found the sentence *kita berpesta* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new sentence *kita berpesta* in the TL to make the readers get the information that the council meeting is already done, so Obelix thinks that he can eat the boar and make party in the end of the council meeting. The researcher thought that the sentence *kita berpesta* in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that Obelix always wants to eat the boar because it is his favourite food. So the translator adds the sentence *kita berpesta* in the TL to make the translation more understandable and more natural.

Excerpt 28

SL	Don't quarrel! There's enough ox tongue for everyone!	Page 17B	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Jangan bertengkar seperti itu....lidah celengnya masih banyak, semua pasti kebagian, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* in the TL to makes the readers get the information that Beefix’s wife says to both Beefix and Brawniex that the ox tounge is still much and enough to everyone, so they don’t disturb anyone in dinner time. The researcher thought that the sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* in the TL should be added. If the translator does not add sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* the readers do not know that what makes Beefix and Brawniex quarrel likes that. In other words, the sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* functions as a complement in the sentence *Jangan bertengkar seperti itu....lidah celengnya masih banyak.*

Excerpt 29

SL	Only it rather annoyed our chief, so we held a roman-thumping competition with them to find out who was the bravest...		
TL	<i>Tapi yang kemudian ternyata membuat pemimpin desa kami tersinggung, oleh karena itu kami lalu mempersiapkan pertandingan untuk melihat siapa yang paling hebat...caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini....</i>	Page 33A	Sentence Gain

The researcher found the sentence *caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator

added a new sentence *caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini* in the TL to makes the readers get the information about the rules of competition between Gauls against Belgia how to score, so it makes who the winner in this competition with breaking roman camp will be down. The researcher thought that the sentence *caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini* in the TL should be added. If the translator does not add sentence *caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini* the readers do not know where is the competition began and who's the adjudicator, so who will be the winner at the end. Therefore, the readers know that. So the translator adds the sentence *caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini* functions as a complement in the sentence *Tapi yang kemudian ternyata membuat pemimpin desa kami tersinggung, oleh karena itu kami lalu mempersiapkan pertandingan untuk melihat siapa yang paling hebat.*

The translator did a loss process from a translated comic in order to make the TL acceptable. However, the translator assumes that by shortening the TL, It is hoped that the TL will be easy to be read and understood by the readers well. Unlike a gain process, the translator did the gain process in order to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers will get the information of the SL accurately in the TL.

## **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 200 processes of loss and gain. They are divided into two parts. The first part is the loss process. There are 101 patterns of loss process showing are 27,5 % of the word class loss and it becomes the most dominant class loss found in the comic. The sentence class loss comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 10 %, and then followed by the phrase class loss with 8 %. The last class loss found is the clause class loss with occurrence 5% and it becomes the least class loss found in the comic. In the pattern of loss, the word class loss is higher than the sentence class loss. The second part of gain process. There are 99 patterns of gain process showing are 23% of the word class gain and it becomes the most dominant class gain found in the comic. The phrase class gain comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 15% of the phrase class gain, then followed by the sentence class gain with 7 % of the sentence class gain, the last class gain found is the clause class loss with occurrence 4,5% of the clause class gain and it becomes the least class loss found in the comic.

The translator did a loss process from a translated comic in order to make the TL acceptable. However, the translator assumes that by shortening the TL, It is hoped that the TL will be easy to be read and understood by the readers well. Unlike in loss process, the translator did the gain process in order to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers will 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 further study in regard to word, phrase, clause and sentence classes in comic as well as in short stories. the writer would like to give suggestions as follows:

1. For readers, it is wiser to encourage the ability in learning and studying English, not only the theory but also practice. Studying language is not only about the meaning, but also about the grammar. Grammar structures the sentence and language becomes so beautiful and easy to understand when it is used properly.
2. For those who would like to conduct a thesis, especially on the similar topic, read and learn more about loss and gain and for all writers generally, prepare about your thesis before it comes, if you want to graduate as your plan.
3. For the faculty of Humanities Dean Nuswantoro University Semarang, Especially English Department, it would be great to enrich the related references considering the difficulties during the thesis.

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### Appendix of The Process of Loss and Gain in the Translated Comic

Excerpt 1, Page 1A

SL	And you know what, my fish have to say about that	Word Gain
TL	<i>Kau tahu, apa yang dibisikkan ikan-ikanku ini tentang dirimu, <b>konyol?</b></i>	

Excerpt 2, Page 1A

SL	Yes, I do, And I wish they'd keep their mouths shut! Their best friends ought to tell them	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Tentu saja, Aku tahu! Sekarang suruh mereka diam. Huh! <b>Napasnya bau!</b></i>	

Excerpt 3, Page 1A

SL	Geriatrix, <b>sweetiepie</b> , come home at once! You'll catch your death of cold!	Word Loss
TL	<i>Agecaconix! Pulanglah! Kamu membuat aku masuk angin!</i>	

Excerpt 4, Page 1A

SL	When I told them to drop everything, I didn't mean you too!	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Kalau aku bilang, jangan pedulikan yang kumaksudkan orang-orang dogol yang selalu ribut itu..Bukan aku! <b>Dasar kadal!</b></i>	

Excerpt 5, Page 1A

SL	Hey! <b>You</b> . Forgot to untie me after the last banguet!	Word Loss
TL	<i>Tolongin dong! Ini talinya kelupaan di buka sejak pesta tempo hari...</i>	

Excerpt 6, Page 1B

SL	O chief Vitalistatistix...	Word Gain
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TL	<i>Abraracourcix, pemimpin desa <b>kami</b>..</i>	
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Excerpt 7, Page 1B

SL	There are <b>some</b> romans troops on the move!	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ada gerakan tentara di kamp romawi..</i>	

Excerpt 8, Page 1B

SL	That's right! <b>Lots and lots of lovely brand new romans</b> arriving in these parts!	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Betul/mereka tampak segar,renyah...dan berduyun-duyun tiba di daerah ini!</i>	

Excerpt 9, Page 1B

SL	Hm...that's good news, really the people of our village are getting bored..a little exercise will do them good.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Sebenarnya ini berita manis . mumpung orang kita sedang di landa kenjenuhan...sedikit latihan fisik akan dapat meningkatkan ketahanan tubuh...<b>ya nggak, ya nggak</b></i>	

Excerpt 10, Page 2B

SL	They look pleased, <b>Asterix!</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Gembira betul mereka, Ya!</i>	

Excerpt 11, Page 2B

SL	You don't, Obelix.	Sentence Gain
TL	<i><b><u>Kegembiraan Romawi kejengkelan Obelix. Betul nggak?</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 12, Page 2B

SL	<b><u>It's plane infuriating</u></b> ...I shall never be in concorde with the romans!	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Memang orang romawi dan aku tidak pernah cocok.</i>	

## Excerpt 13, Page 2B

SL	Who cares? We've got our own secret weapon, your magic potion <b>o druid!</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Alaaa...kita juga punya senjata rahasia. Jamu yang super itu kan?</i>	

## Excerpt 14, Page 2B

SL	Yes, and you are going to take some, because you'd better go and see what's up in the <b>fortified</b> Romans camps.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ya! Minumlah sekarang sebelum pergi melihat-lihat ke kamp Romawi...</i>	

## Excerpt 15, Page 2B

SL	I know, I know: I feel into the secret weapon when I was a baby, etc.,etc.	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ya deh! Ya deh! Aku tahu aku jatuh kedalam <b>panci</b> jamu pada waktu aku masih bayi....</i>	

## Excerpt 16, Page 3A

SL	Hey, <b>lads</b> , know what this is?	Word Gain
TL	<i>Coba tebak! Penjaga itu apa!</i>	

## Excerpt 17, Page 3A

SL	<b>And</b> you what this is?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kalau ini apa coba?</i>	

## Excerpt 18, Page 3A

SL	You just told us : it's a legionary...	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Baru saja di bilang, kan! Prajurit romawi <b>menggilas kutu.</b></i>	

## Excerpt 19, Page 3B

SL	Oh, so they did know that one.	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>Gila</b>/ rupanya mereka sudah hafal jawabannya!</i>	

Excerpt 20, Page 3B

SL	This is incredible!	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Gila/ <b>tertawa-tawa terus!</b></i>	

Excerpt 21, Page 3B

SL	You're right. I think those romans have finally gone crazy!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Heeh! Mereka sudah bener-bener jadi gila, <b>rupanya.</b></i>	

Excerpt 22, Page 4A

SL	Oh, <b>some</b> gauls.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Eee, galia!</i>	

Excerpt 23, Page 4A

SL	Stop it, <b>Obelix</b> . Let go of him.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Stop! Stop! Lepaskan dia.</i>	

Excerpt 24, Page 4B

SL	How lovely to be back here again...What was it you wanted to know by the way?	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Gembira sekali <b>bertemu kalian</b> kembali disini... Ada perlu?</i>	

Excerpt 25, Page 4B

SL	Lovely?	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>Kau</b> gembira?</i>	

Excerpt 26, Page 4B

SL	We're just back from <b>campaigning</b> againts the belgians.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kami baru saja kembali dari serangan ke belgia...</i>	

## Excerpt 27, Page 4B

SL	And we're so glad to have left their country: that's why we're happy. Julius caesar said the belgians are the bravest of all the gaulish peoples, and he was only too right...	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Rasanya benar-benar lega. Bisa tertawa lagi...benar kata caesar yulius bahwa <b><u>dari seluruh jajahannya</u></b>, orang belgialah yang paling berani...</i>	

## Excerpt 28, Page 5A

SL	They're sending <b>romans</b> here for a rest cure?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Mereka dikirim kemari untuk berlibur?</i>	

## Excerpt 29, Page 5A

SL	And the legionary told us that after the belgians, even Obelix thumping him was lovely.	Word Gain
TL	<i>Prajurit romawi itu juga bilang, dibandingkan dengan <b><u>keperkasaan</u></b> orang belgia, pukulan Obelix seperti belaian sayang.</i>	

## Excerpt 30, Page 5A

SL	And they keep telling funny stories about belgians. There was one about knocking nails into walls with their hands the way i always do!	Gain Sentence
TL	<i>Lalu dia cerita tentang sejarah orang belgia. <b><u>Aku tidak paham</u></b>. Dia juga ngomong orang belgia yang bisa memasukkan paku hanya dengan tangannya, apa yang hebat?</i>	

## Excerpt 31, Page 5A

SL	<b><u>RATHER</u></b> PLEASING?	Word Loss
TL	<b><u>MENYENANGKAN?</u></b>	

## Excerpt 32, Page 5A

SL	<b><u>If this sort of thing goes on</u></b> , we'll have everyone coming to the armorican coast for their holidays to enjoy the brancing air, the countryside, the food.	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Lalu semua orang akan berlibur kesini, ke armorik. Karena udaranya yang menyegarkan tubuh, karena letaknya yang bersebelahan dengan laut, karena makananya yang menyehatkan tubuh...</i>	

## Excerpt 33, Page 5B

SL	We're turning into a holiday <b><u>camp for romans</u></b> , and he thinks it's rather pleasing! Makes you wonder if it was worth fighting the battle of gergovia at all!	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kemudian daerah akan menjadi objek wisata. Keadaan begitu dibidang menyenangkan! Huh! Apa gunanya kita dulu bertempur mati-matian di gergovia...</i>	

## Excerpt 34, Page 6A

SL	I've summoned you because i'm fed to the teeth with hearing about these belgians caesar thinks are so brave...	Word Gain
TL	<i>Kalian ku kumpulkan <b><u>disini</u></b> gara-gara si yulius... hatiku benar-benar panas...dia bilang orang belgia bangsa paling berani.</i>	

## Excerpt 35, Page 6A

SL	Look, we're only just starting this story. It's much too soon for the banquet, and anyway, the bard is still with us.	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ini adalah awal sebuah petualangan <b><u>obelix</u></b>. Belum saatnya untuk dirayakan besar-besaran, apalagi itu si asrtis gagal ada disini...</i>	

## Excerpt 36, Page 6B

SL	My wife doesn't like me to go away on my own... she has such a jealous nature!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Kalau saja istriku mengizinkan aku pergi sendiri...<b>sayang!</b> dia suka cemburu buta..</i>	

## Excerpt 37, Page 6B

SL	Right so that's the end of the story, and we can tie up the bard and bring on the boar!	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Kisah petualangan sudah selesai, mari kita bersama-sama mengikat assurancetourix, artis gagal galia, dan segera bawa kemari celeng-celeng panggang...<b>kita berpesta.</b></i>	

## Excerpt 38, Page 6B

SL	<b>Personally</b> , i agree with the druid.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Aku sependapat dengan pak dukun!</i>	

## Excerpt 39, Page 6B

SL	I think you and obelix had better go with him, or this story may come to sticky as well as a premature end.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Sebaiknya kalian menemani pak lurah. <b>Kalau tidak</b>, cerita kali ini akan berakhir menyedihkan...</i>	

## Excerpt 40, Page 7A

SL	Yes, pediment, dear, <b>i'm off</b> , and i'm off on my own..	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Tentu saja, mimine! Aku berangkat sendiri...</i>	

## Excerpt 41, Page 7A

SL	I must defend the honour of our village, <b>and</b> my own honour as a veteran of gergovia...	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kehormatan desa kita harus ku bela...apalagi aku bekas pejuang gergovia...</i>	

## Excerpt 42, Page 7A

SL	Just drop in at unhygienix's place on your way back and get me some mackerel, <b>will you?</b> Not so niffy this time, either..	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Pulanganya mampirlah kerumah ordrafabetix...belikan beberapa ekor ikan tongkol...tetapi jangan lagi yang busuk lho ya!</i>	

## Excerpt 43, Page 7B

SL	Who told you to follow me? go back to the village! That's an order!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Siapa yang menyuruh kalian membuntuti aku? Cepat kembali ke desa, ini perintah <b>lurah</b>...</i>	

## Excerpt 44, Page 7B

SL	<b>Oh no, we don't!</b> The druid said that if we didn't go with you this story might come to a sticky end, and if it came to a sticky end, we might be stuck for boars at the banquet at the end of the story...	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Soalnya begini, pak dukun bilang, kalau pak lurah pergi sendirian saja, cerita akan berakhir menyedihkan... dan sebuah kisah sedih biasanya tidak akan di rayakan dengan makan-makan celeng panggang...</i>	

## Excerpt 45, Page 7B

SL	I DON'T KNOW ABOUT HIM, BUT I CERTAINLY DON'T! SO LET'S GET A MOVE ON AND FIND THESE BELGIANS AND THEN COME HOME, BECAUSE I'M HUNGRY.	Word Gain
TL	<i>KALAU DIA, ENTAH APA HOBINYA, <b>AYOLAH!</b> KITA CEPAT BERANGKAT KE ORANG BELGIA, LALU PULANG, LALU PESTA CELENG...SUDAH LAPAR, NIH!</i>	

## Excerpt 46, Page 8B

SL	Because there's a war on in belgium! The frontier's closed!	Word Gain
TL	<b><u>Kenapa?</u></b> Karena di belgia sedang ada perang. Perbatasan di tutup.	

## Excerpt 47, Page 9B

SL	<b><u>Or</u></b> when they tried to tell us pedestrians weren't allowed on the chariotway!	Word Loss
TL	<i>Dia juga tidak tertawa ketika mereka memaksa kita membayar uang jalan tol...</i>	

## Excerpt 48, Page 9B

SL	It'll take them centuries to think up a daft idea like that one again!	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Diperlukan waktu berabad-abad untuk melakukan hal itu... gila! <b><u>Lewat jalan harus bayar!</u></b></i>	

## Excerpt 49, Page 9B

SL	HOHOHO! STOP! THIS IS TOO MUCH FOR ME! HAHAHA!	Word Gain
TL	<b><u>SUDAH!</u></b> SUDAH! JANGAN MELUCU TERUS!	

## Excerpt 50, Page 9B

SL	<b><u>I have to admit,</u></b> travelling with you two is never boring!	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Ternyata bepergian bersama kalian dapat mengendurkan ketegangan ya!</i>	

## Excerpt 51, Page 9B

SL	Hey, <b><u>you!</u></b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Eh!</i>	

## Excerpt 52, Page 10A



SL	<b><u>So what's the big joke</u></b> , and who are you jokers anyway?	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Siapa kalian berani bercanda kelewatan seperti itu..</i>	

Excerpt 53, Page 10A

SL	I'm a veteran of gergovia. We're from armorica, <b><u>and...</u></b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kami dari armorik...aku bekas pejuang gergovia...</i>	

Excerpt 54, Page 10A

SL	Armoricans.	Word Gain
TL	<b><u>Itu</u></b> orang-orang seltik lah!	

Excerpt 55, Page 10B

SL	And you're belgians?	Word Gain
TL	Kalian <b><u>siapa</u></b> ? Orang belgia?	

Excerpt 56, Page 10B

SL	That's right. You're likely to meet belgians in belgium.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Oh, ya lah! <b><u>Di wilayah ini</u></b> kalian akan sering berjumpa mereka lah!</i>	

Excerpt 57, Page 10B

SL	Can <b><u>we</u></b> come with you?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Boleh ikut?</i>	

Excerpt 58, Page 10B

SL	You want to come and <b><u>watch</u></b> ? What for? You need lessons?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Mau ikut kami, hah? Kenapa? Ingin belajar ya?</i>	

Excerpt 59, Page 10B

SL	Lessons?	Word Gain
TL	<b><u>Apa</u></b> ? Belajar?	

Excerpt 60, Page 11A

SL	There.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Itu <b>kampnya</b> disana!</i>	

Excerpt 61, Page 12A

SL	Actually, <b>that was just to annoy them a bit</b> . We let them garisson go free, so they can tell their friends, and it won't do their morale a bit of good!	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Apalagi kali ini kami biarkan cacing itu lolos dari kamp, dengan demikian mereka pasti akan mengabarkan penyerbuan ini kepada kamp lain...moral mereka pasti ambrol, lah!</i>	

Excerpt 62, Page 12A

SL	Hm, yes, not bad at all.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Ooo <b>begitu srategimu</b>. Lumayan!</i>	

Excerpt 63, Page 12A

SL	NOT BAD!	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>APA?</b> LUMAYAN?</i>	

Excerpt 64, Page 12A

SL	I mean you handled that little attack quite well! Of course we could do better.	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>Katakanlah</b>, yang kalian lakukan hanyalah penyerbuan kecil-kecilan yang dilakukan dengan baik. Tentu saja kami sanggup berbuat jauh yang lebih baik...</i>	

Excerpt 65, Page 12B

SL	Coming?	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ikut <b>nggak?</b></i>	

Excerpt 66, Page 12B

SL	Cheers, o chief vitalstatistix!	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Pak lurah! mari minum! <b>demi kesehatanmu!</b></i>	

Excerpt 67, Page 13A

SL	<b>There.</b> Does that suit you?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Yang itu bagaimana?</i>	

Excerpt 68, Page 13A

SL	And joking apart, <b>you can leave off boasting!</b> I don't mean to put your back up, but if you want to back out...	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Ngomong serius ya! Kalian tidak perlu takut untuk berterus terang kalau merasa ngeri...</i>	

Excerpt 69, Page 13A

SL	Takes your seats, the show is about to begin.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Ambilah tempat duduk <b>yang baik</b>, pertunjukan akan segera di mulai...</i>	

Excerpt 70, Page 13B

SL	Find out what they want, legionary pseudonymus. <b>And</b> watch out. It could be a trick.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Tanyakan apa keinginan mereka, khonyolhus! Hati-hati mungkin suatu jebakan.</i>	

Excerpt 71, Page 13B

SL	<b>We want to</b> come in.	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Masuk!</i>	

Excerpt 72, Page 14A

SL	IT IS A TRICK! IT IS A TRICK!	Sentence Gain
TL	<i><b>AKU BENAR!</b> AKU BENAR! SUATU JEBAKAN!</i>	

Excerpt 73, Page 14B

SL	We'll, how did you like that, <b>Belgians?</b>	Word Gain
TL	<i>Bagaimana? Apa komentar kalian?</i>	

Excerpt 74, Page 15A

SL	<b>BUT</b> WE SMASHED THE WHOLE PLACE UP.	Word Loss
TL	<i>SEMUANYA SUDAH HANCUR LEBUR.</i>	

Excerpt 75, Page 15A

SL	Now then, don't fly off the handle yes, you smashed the whole place up, <b>but it was plain sailing</b> ; the camp was only made of wood and canvas. You got under their guard quite easily.	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Jangan sombong, lah! Hancur sih memang hancur. Tapi yang kalian lakukan memang enteng, lah! Bangunannya Cuma dibuat dari kayu dan kain kanvas, lah!</i>	

Excerpt 76, Page 15A

SL	<b>Listen</b> , There were only three of them...	Word Loss
TL	<i>Tetapi mereka Cuma bertiga!</i>	

Excerpt 77, Page 15A

SL	PLAIN SAILING UNDER CANVAS, EH? RIGHT, SHOW US A STONE CAMP, AND THEN WE'LL CANVASS YOUR OPINION!	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>APAA?</b> DARI KAYU DAN KANVAS! BERIKAN KAMP LAIN YANG DARI BATU. LIHAT SENDIRI APA YANG KAMI LAKUKAN.</i>	

Excerpt 78, Page 15A

SL	Hear! <b>Hear!</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Oke!</i>	

Excerpt 79, Page 15A

SL	<b>You armoricans are certainly up in arms!</b> Think you are the greatest, eh?	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Hmm! Kalian memang juara bicara, ya!</i>	

Excerpt 80, Page 15A

SL	No, no, I'm only having you on! You and your men really put on a good show for us.	Clause Gain
TL	<b><u>Jangan berang!</u></b> <i>Aku Cuma main-main, lah. Kalian benar-benar menyenangkan...</i>	

Excerpt 81, Page 15B

SL	<b><u>And</u></b> I'm Vitalstatistix the gaul...	Word Loss
TL	<i>Aku Abrarocourcix dari Galia...</i>	

Excerpt 82, Page 15B

SL	It's nearly noon. We'll take you back to our village for dinner.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Sebentar lagi tengah hari. Kita kembali ke desa makan malam <b><u>pasti sudah disiapkan.</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 83, Page 16A

SL	Well, coming?.	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Ayolah, <b><u>ikut makan bersama kami,lah.</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 84, Page 16A

SL	<b><u>True gaulish gallantary!</u></b> But it's no trouble... you'll just get pot luck. The roast boar of old belgium...none of your fancy lutetian cooking here!	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Ya, tapi terlebih dahulu kuingatkan...lain orang, lain selera... disini bukan lutetia,lah!</i>	

Excerpt 85, Page 16A

SL	No, the only hills our flat countryside are called oppidums.	Word Gain
TL	<b><u>Maklumlah!</u></b> <i>Daerahnya rata...gunung yang ada Cuma satu, oppidum itu saja, lah.</i>	

Excerpt 86, Page 16B

SL	Ladies, we have visitors! Let's lay on the whole works! Burnish up the brass! <b><u>Put on your best</u></b>	Sentence Loss
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	<b>bibs and tuckers!</b>	
TL	<i>Ibu-ibu! Ada tamu! Hidangkan semua yang kita miliki, lah. Kilapkan semua peralatan juga serbet-serbetnya di cuci kembali, lah.</i>	

Excerpt 87, Page 17A

SL	I suppose i can scrape up a boar or so, and some pate and brawn and beer...enough for a snack, but nothing lavish, <b>i'm afraid.</b>	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Memang aku mempunyai celeng beberapa ekor, sosis, bir... aada juga roti sedikit, tapi yah... sederhana sekali, lah.</i>	

Excerpt 88, Page 17B

SL	It's a real pleasure to see someone who doesn't just pick at his food, obelix!	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Senang sekali melihat nafsu makanmu, obelixeke! <b>Itu baru namanya makan, lah!</b></i>	

Excerpt 89, Page 17B

SL	You want a punch on the nose, <b>brawnix?</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ingin ku tonjok persis dimatamu, hah?</i>	

Excerpt 90, Page 17B

SL	YOU WANT A KICK UP THE BACKSIDE, <b>BEEFIX?</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>INGIN KUSEPAK TEPAT DI JAKUNMU, HAH?</i>	

Excerpt 91, Page 17B

SL	Don't quarrel! There's enough ox tongue for everyone!	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Jangan bertengkar seperti itu....lidah celengnya masih banyak, <b>semua pasti kebagian, lah!</b></i>	

Excerpt 92, Page 18A

SL	<b>Now</b> , seriously, why did you come to visit us?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ngomong serius, ya! Apa maksud kalian kesini?</i>	

Excerpt 93, Page 18B

SL	JULIUS CAESAR, <b>OF COURSE!</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>SIAPA LAGI KALAU BUKAN SI YULIUS DOGOL ITU!</i>	

Excerpt 94, Page 19A

SL	I don't like the idea of this competition <b>too much</b> . It could be a sticky business after all.	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Aku tidak suka pertandingan itu...akhir ceritanya pasti memilukan...</i>	

Excerpt 95, Page 19A

SL	I like this country, and i like the people too. They stick at nothing! Let's go to sleep. I don't want to be late for breakfast and lunch.	Clause Gain
TL	<i><u>Peduli jin dan semua saudaranya.</u> Desa belgia menyenangkan, orangnya ramah, sekarang lebih baik kita tidur. Aku tidak suka datang terlambat di meja makan...</i>	

Excerpt 96, Page 19A

SL	Here's the map showing the roman camps round about. <b>Now</b> , i suggest you attack the camps to the north and we attack the camps to the south.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ini peta kamp-kamp romawi di wilayah belgia. Kalian ambil yang disebelah utara, kami yang sebelah selatan...</i>	

Excerpt 97, Page 19B

SL	<b>And</b> we'll see who knocks down the most!	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kita lihat nanti siapa yang akan berhasil menghancurkan paling banyak.</i>	

Excerpt 98, Page 19B

SL	If caesar's going to referee the mach, we must	Phrase Gain
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	make sure we identify ourselves to the romans.	
TL	<i>Yulius harus meghitung jumlahnya, <b>itu sebabnya</b> kita harus dengan jelas mengidentifikasikan diri kita masing-masing kepada oang romawi....</i>	

Excerpt 99, Page 19B

SL	And to be perfectly honest, <b>i ought to tell</b> you we use a magic potion. If you'd care for a drop....	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Ngomong jujur, ya! Kami memiliki jamu super manjur...mau mencicipi?</i>	

Excerpt 100, Page 19B

SL	<b>No</b> , we don't need any of that! Our beer is strong enough for us!	Word Loss
TL	<i>Simpan saja jamumu itu, dengan bir kami sudah cukup kuat, lah!</i>	

Excerpt 101, Page 19B

SL	I'll make some sandwiches. You can't go off fighting without lunch, dinner and supper.	Word Gain
TL	<i>Aku akan segera menyiapkan makan. Pergi berperang tanpa bekal <b>berbahaya,lah!</b></i>	

Excerpt 102, Page 19B

SL	Six men go out on patrol and see what they want!	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>Cepat!</b> Patroli enam prajurit segera ke depan tanyakan merreka mau apa?</i>	

Excerpt 103, Page 20A

SL	<b>THEY</b> WANT A PUNCH-UP!	Word Loss
TL	<i><b>MAU KELAHI?</b></i>	

Excerpt 104, Page 20A

SL	TOO LATE!	Word Gain
TL	<i>TERLAMBAT, <b>MAS!</b></i>	

Excerpt 105, Page 20A

SL	It was over much soon. If this goes on, we'll have to send to rome for reinforcements, insting on real	Phrase Gain
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	quality.	
TL	<i>Bah! Lembek-lembek banget sih! Terlalu cepat jadinya, <b>kalau begini terus</b>, sebaiknya kita minta tambahan bantuan dari romawi, sekaligus mutunya agar di tingkatkan.</i>	

Excerpt 106, Page 20A

SL	Right, <b>now</b> for the next camp.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Yuk kita kekamp yang berikut.</i>	

Excerpt 107, Page 20B

SL	We're armorican gauls. Armoricans, get it? <b>From armorica.</b>	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kami orang-orang galia...tepatnya galia seltik.</i>	

Excerpt 108, Page 20B

SL	Pleased to meet you, <b>i'm sure.</b>	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Senang sekali berkenalan dengan anda!</i>	

Excerpt 109, Page 20B

SL	We've receive news that a strong contingent of belgians is making it's way towards us. We must get rady to repulse them! Boil up the oil to pour down on them....that sould cool them off! <b>Never a dull a moment...it's oil go around here!</b>	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Ada kabar yang mengatakan bahwa orang belgia dalam jumlah banyak sedang menuju kemari. Kita harus bersiap-siap memukul mundur orang biadab itu. Lekas jerang minyak banyak-banyak. Nanti diguyurkan dari atas benteng biar semangat mereka langsung meleleh....</i>	

Excerpt 110, Page 21A

SL	EEEEEEEEK!	Sentence Gain
TL	<b><u>MATII AKU! IBUUUU...</u></b>	

Excerpt 111, Page 21B

SL	These romans are crazy. Oh i'd better have a	Phrase Gain
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	word with the centurion.	
TL	<i>Orang-orang romawi memang gila. Oh, ya! <u>Untuk pertandingan kita</u>, aku harus bicara dengan pemimpin kamp.</i>	

Excerpt 112, Page 21B

SL	I'm belgians, <b>just for the score.</b>	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Aku orang belgia.</i>	

Excerpt 113, Page 22B

SL	No, we were in neutral gear.	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Iya, he'an padahal kita ne'tal! <u>Dasa' 'omawi kam'et!</u></i>	

Excerpt 114, Page 23A

SL	We just wanted to let you know that we're from armorica.	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Tolong dicatat kami galia seltik, <u>jangan lupa ya.</u></i>	

Excerpt 115, Page 23A

SL	<b><u>See this board?</u></b> We're neutrals, and...	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Kami ini orang non blok netral!</i>	

Excerpt 116, Page 23B

SL	Oh yes...i'm sure we'll be in time for...well, <b>for <u>whatever</u></b> meal they have at this time of day!	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Setuju.kita pasti akan sampai tepat pada saat makan...</i>	

Excerpt 117, Page 24A

SL	It's a draw.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Wah! <u>Skor satu-satu</u>, seri.</i>	

Excerpt 118, Page 24A

SL	That's right. The next meal's ready!	Phrase Gain
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TL	<b><u>Asterixke benar!</u></b> Sekarang mari kita makan-makan, lah!	
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Excerpt 119, Page 24A

SL	By the way, darling, did you ever think of cutting roots into chips and frying them?	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Oh, ya nikotieneke! Kenapa kau tidak pernah masak nasi goreng? <b><u>Kapan-kapan buat kan aku, lah!</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 120, Page 24B

SL	Gau...are you sure of your facts, <b><u>tribune?</u></b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Orang galia? Benarkah yang kau katakan itu?</i>	

Excerpt 121, Page 24B

SL	Yes, <b><u>o legate</u></b> . They even put their signature to the damage they inflict before signing off.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Memang demikian kenyataannya. Mereka bahkan menghina kami dengan terang-terangan mengakui perbuatan mereka yang biadab itu...</i>	

Excerpt 122, Page 24B

SL	This is very serious indeed! I shall start for rome straight away to tell julius caesar!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Wah! Wah! Gawat! <b><u>Sekarang</u></b> aku juga akan berangkat ke roma, caesar harus segera diberitahu.</i>	

Excerpt 123, Page 25A

SL	Friends, romans, countrymen, owing to the presistent drought the brassica oleracea capitata* growers of the pisae are in trouble.	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Rekan-rekan sejawat, para petani kol brassica* di daerah pisae merasa khawatir <b><u>karena musim panas belum menunjukkan tanda akan segera berakhir...</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 124, Page 25A

SL	Legat wolfgangamadeus has just arrived in rome. He wants to address <b>the senate</b> about the serious situation in belgium.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Gubernur mattamalingus baru saja tiba diroma. Dia ingin melaporkan keadaan genting yang terjadi diwilayah belgia.</i>	

Excerpt 125, Page 25B

SL	I am not afraid to hear legate wolfgangamadeus speak in public! Let him in!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Laporan mattamalingus tidak membuatku gentar. <b>Cepat!</b> suruh dia masuk.</i>	

Excerpt 126, Page 26A

SL	Ave, legate wolfgangamadeus. We're all listening. <b>You may speak.</b>	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Salam gubernur mattamuallingus...kami akan mendengar laporanmu...</i>	

Excerpt 127, Page 26B

SL	The belgians are not barbarians! They are the bravest of all the gaulish peoples, but we shall conquer them in the end, the way we conquered the rest of gaul, which is now living peacefully under roman rule!	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Bangsa belgia bukan bangsa biadab, <b>dibandingkan bangsa jajahan lainnya.</b> Belgia adalah bangsa yang paling hebat, pemberani. Tetapi dalam waktu dekat mereka pasti tunduk, seperti bangsa lainnya yang menerima hukum kami tanpa perlawanan!</i>	

Excerpt 128, Page 26B

SL	That's just the trouble, <b>o caesar.</b> The belgians have allies. Savage hordes are pouring out of armorica to lend them hand, and there is even a mysterious fleet helping them too...	Word Loss
TL	<i>Justru sebaliknya! Sekarang ini belgia tidak sendirian lagi.sejumlah orang galia seltik datang membantu. Bahkan kapal misterius ikut-ikutan mericuhkan suasana...</i>	

Excerpt 129, Page 26B

SL	IT'S A GENERAL UPRISING! <b><u>CAESAR'S COMMANDERS ARE HOPELESS!</u></b>	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>ARTINYA ADA PEMBERONTAKAN UMUM.</i>	

Excerpt 130, Page 26B

SL	Silence! This news is certainly very worrying. I shall start for belgium right away...	Word Gain
TL	<i>Diaaam! <b><u>Kelihatannya</u></b> situasinya benar-benar gawat. Aku akan ke belgia sekarang juga.</i>	

Excerpt 131, Page 27A

SL	TRUFFLE ARE TRIFLES COMPARED TO OUR MILITARY REPUTATION!!!	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>AKU BICARA TENTANG KECEMERLANGAN BANGSA, <b><u>DIA MALAH BICARA TENTANG BURUNG PARKIT...HUH!</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 132, Page 27A

SL	I'm in no joking mood!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Aku lagi tidak suka bercanda <b>hari ini...</b></i>	

Excerpt 133, Page 27B

SL	A MAN WHO SAYS WE'RE THE BRAVEST IS A <b><u>REAL EXPERT</u></b> WHEN IT COMES TO JUDGING MILITARY SATNDARDS, YOU HEAR ME?	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>JADI KARENA DIA BILANG BANGSA BELGIA ADALAH BANGSA PALING HEBAT MAKA DIA TIDAK TAHU APA ARTINYA SEMANGAT MILITER...BEGITU MAKSUDMU?</i>	

Excerpt 134, Page 27B

SL	Calm down!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Tenang! <b>Tenang!</b></i>	

Excerpt 135, Page 28B

SL	Aha! I thought caesar had better things to do than brother about us?	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ha! Ha! Alasan dia kesini pasti tidak karena ada urusan penting lain daripada mengurus kami, <b>begitu, kan?</b></i>	

Excerpt 136, Page 28B

SL	You don't know why he's here. <b><u>It may be his own army's standards he's brithered about, and their name is legion.</u></b> Anyway, why don't we ask him to adjudicate?	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Tak tahu, lah! Tapi ini waktu yang tepat untuk menyuruh dia jadi wasit pertandingan kita.</i>	

Excerpt 137, Page 28A

SL	Obelix and i will go to caesar, if you like.	Clause Gain
TL	<b><u>Kalau di ijinan,</u></b> biar obelix dan aku pergi menemuinya bagaimana?	

Excerpt 138, Page 28A

SL	But i was just going to have dinner!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ck! <b>Bagaimana</b> sih! Aku ini baru saja mau makan.</i>	

Excerpt 139, Page 28B

SL	Oh, i ask you! Dietetix of menapii was going to make me a special belgian soup called waterzooi, with cream in it...	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Yaaaah! Padahal kudhanillix baru saja menawari aku makanan khas daerah sini...pakai krim! <b>Nyam nyam nyam....</b></i>	

Excerpt 140, Page 28B

SL	You could suggest a meeting with caesar on the playing fields <b><u>when we've eaten...</u></b>	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Katakan pada caesar, dia ditunggu dibukit datar disebelah sana...</i>	

Excerpt 141, Page 29A

SL	<b><u>Look,</u></b> we've only just started!	Word Loss
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TL	<i>Kita baru saja berangkat....</i>	
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Excerpt 142, Page 29A

SL	Well, <b>dogmatix and i</b> have finished our packed lunch.	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Tapi cemilannya sudah habis!</i>	

Excerpt 143, Page 29A

SL	<b>Come to think of it</b> , how are we going to get inside caesar's camp?	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Bagaimana caranya masuk ke kamp caesar ya?</i>	

Excerpt 144, Page 29B

SL	Well, here he comes.	Clause Gain
TL	<b><i>Sudah selesai rupanya</i></b> , itu dia kemari	

Excerpt 145, Page 29B

SL	<b>Listen</b> , little boy, is there a city around here?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Buyung! Didekat-dekat sini ada kota?</i>	

Excerpt 146, Page 30A

SL	We're asterix and obelix, <b>and</b> we'd like to ask you a favour?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Namaku asterix. Ini obelix. Kami memerlukan sesuatu...</i>	

Excerpt 147, Page 30A

SL	My name's botanix. <b>It was just digging a few vegetables for the common market</b> , but come in, my wife cauliflowa* will serve supper, and you can tell me about it.	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Namaku bhutajix. Istriku amoniake sedang menyiapkan makan. Ayolah, masuk! Kita bicar-bicara didalam, lah!</i>	

Excerpt 148, Page 30A

SL	Well, we don't like to impose on you...	Sentence Gain
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TL	<i>Jangan repot-repot! <u>Kami tidak ingin mengganggu.</u></i>	
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Excerpt 149, Page 30B

SL	We're looking for <b>something</b> to use as a white flag.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kami mencari bendera putih.</i>	

Excerpt 150, Page 30B

SL	A white flag? <b>Sorry</b> , we haven't got one.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Bendera putih? Tak ada disini.</i>	

Excerpt 151, Page 30B

SL	<i>Just a moment. I don't have a white flag, but the lace i've been making is white.</i>	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Sebentar! Tidak ada kain putih <u>di rumah ini</u>. Bagaimana kalau pekerjaan tanganku saja? Putih juga warnanya.</i>	

Excerpt 152, Page 30B

SL	Thanks for everything, we must leave now; <b>we have urgent business.</b>	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Terima kasih untuk semuanya.</i>	

Excerpt 153, Page 30B

SL	You know, <b>cauliflowa</b> , our little manikin has to leave the room so often i sometimes think he's drinking beer on the sly.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Kupikir sibuyung pasti curi-curi minum bir...kalau tidak, kenapa dia repot begitu?</i>	

Excerpt 154, Page 31A

SL	Ave, caesar! Two men are outside the camp with something bearing a vague resemblance to a flag of truce.	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Salam kepadamu, caesar. Ada dua orang membawa sesuatu seperti bendera yang biasanya dipergunakan oleh utusan rakyat.</i>	



	<b><i>Mereka menunggu didepan kamp.</i></b>	
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Excerpt 155, Page 31A

SL	YES, YOU! SINCE WHEN HAS A ROMAN LEGIONARY KNOWN FEAR?	Word Gain
TL	<i>YA! SEJAK KAPAN SEORANG PRAJURIT DIIZINKAN JADI PENAKUT, <b>TUYUL?</b></i>	

Excerpt 156, Page 31A

SL	<b>Personally</b> , it'll have been since about three months ago, when i arrived in belgium...	Word Loss
TL	<i>Padahal aku baru saja bertugas disini sejak tiga bulan yang lalu bertugas dibelgia...</i>	

Excerpt 157, Page 31B

SL	Why did you do that? We're carrying a flag of truce.	Word Gain
TL	<i><b>Obelix!</b> Kanapa masih juga main gaplok-gaplokan? Kita kan membawa bendera sebagai utusan rakyat!</i>	

Excerpt 158, Page 31B

SL	<b>Well</b> , it isn't a real flag. It's riddled with holes.	Word Gain
TL	<i>Bendera apaan? Habisnya banyak lobangnya, sih!</i>	

Excerpt 159, Page 32A

SL	Wake up, <b>legionary</b> . We come with a flag of truce, and we'd like to see caesar. Sorry we knocked before entering.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Hoooi! Bangun sebentar! Kami ini utusan rakyat. Ingin bicara dengan caesar. Maafkan kami karena telah mengetuk pintumu sebelum masuk!</i>	

Excerpt 160, Page 32A

SL	All right, send them in, and let's keep calm.	Word Gain
TL	<i>Yah! Sudahlah! Suruh mereka masuk. dinginkan hatimu <b>sejenak</b>.</i>	

Excerpt 161, Page 32B

SL	COMPETITION?! ADJUDICATOR!?	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>APA? PERTANDINGAN? <b><u>DAN AKU HARUS JADI WASITNYA?</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 162, Page 33A

SL	It's like this: one day you said the belgians were the bravest of <b><u>all the gaulish peoples</u></b> . Just silly one of those silly remarks one makes without thinking.	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Yah! Begitulah! Suatu kali kau berkata, bahwa bangsa belgia bangsa yang paling berani. Pernyataan sembarang yang tidak memperhitungkan akibatnya...</i>	

Excerpt 163, Page 33A

SL	Only it rather annoyed our chief, so we held a roman-thumping competition with them to find out who was the bravest...	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Tapi yang kemudian ternyata membuat pemimpin desa kami tersinggung, oleh karena itu kami lalu mempersiapkan pertandingan untuk melihat siapa yang paling hebat...<b><u>caranya dengan berlomba menghancurkan beberapa kamp romawimu yang ada diwilayah ini...</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 164, Page 33A

SL	And to settle the matter for good, we really want you to come and tell us that we're all equally brave, and then we gauls can go home...	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Agar huru-hara tidak menjadi semakin parah, kau..harus segera datang dan mengatakan bahwa belgia dan galia sama-sama hebat, sama-sama berani...dengan demikian kami bisa lekas pulang ke galia <b><u>dengan perasaan lega...</u></b></i>	

Excerpt 165, Page 33A

SL	BY JUPITER, <b><u>GAUL</u></b> , WHAT DO YOU TAKE ME FOR?	Word Loss
TL	<i>DEMI JUPITER, KAU PIKIR AKU INI SIAPA, HAH?</i>	

## Excerpt 166, Page 33B

SL	I SHALL BE AT THAT MEETING PLACE WITH MY LEGIONS, <b>AND</b> I SHALL CRUSH YOU ALL! I'LL ANNIHILATE YOU! I'LL DISEMBOWEL YOU! I'LL MASSACRE YOU!!!	Word Loss
TL	<i>AKU AKAN KESANA BERSAMA SELURUH PASUKANKU. KALIAN AKAN KUHANCURKAN, KUMUSNAHKAN DARI MUKA BUMI INI.... USUS KALIAN AKAN KUBUAT TERBURAI-BUAI... KALIAN AKAN MATI TERBANTAI...</i>	

## Excerpt 167, Page 33B

SL	GET OUT OF HERE <b>THIS MINUTE!!!</b>	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>KELLLLUAARRRR!!!</i>	

## Excerpt 168, Page 34A

SL	No, but i dare say <b>you'll tell me.</b>	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Mana aku tahu?</i>	

## Excerpt 169, Page 34B

SL	Right: it's all that's left of my ship. I'm an honest, hard-working, neutral pirate, and i...	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ini adalah kepingan kapalku yang sudah almarhum. <b>Padahal</b> aku ini bajak laut jujur yang non blok, netral...</i>	

## Excerpt 170, Page 34B

SL	<b>Backin rome</b> , they told me his standard of classical qoutation was dropping.	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Benar juga, ya! Banyak orang bilang bahasanya makin runyam.</i>	

## Excerpt 171, Page 34B

SL	<b>No.</b> This is our affair.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Ck! Ck! Ck! Itu urusan belgia, lah!</i>	

Excerpt 172, Page 34B

SL	But what about the competition?	Word Gain
TL	<i>Tapi pertandingan <u>kita</u> bagaimana?</i>	

Excerpt 173, Page 35A

SL	I hear and obey, <b>o caesar</b> . I'll be off.	Word Loss
TL	<i>Siap dilaksanakan, pasukan akan segera berangkat.</i>	

Excerpt 174, Page 35A

SL	Umbelliferus, i am putting you in charge of my imperial guard. They will take part only in the last resort. We shall open fire with our catapults!	Phrase Gain
TL	<i><u>Dan kau</u>, chullaschillus! Kau bertanggung jawab atas pasukan pengawal pribadiku. Mereka hanya akan turun tangan dalam keadaan darurat. Serangan pendobrakan supaya dilakukan dengan ketapel...</i>	

Excerpt 175, Page 35A

SL	And as for you, i'll see you in my office after the battle!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Hush! Setelah pertempuran selesai, kau harus datang menghadap ke ruang kerjaku. <u>tahu</u>?! </i>	

Excerpt 176, Page 35B

SL	Waterzooi! <b>Watery stuff for men</b> who want caesar to meet his waterloo!	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Puah! Masakannya pasti air sop itu-ituuu saja. Bikin perutku mulas,lah!</i>	

Excerpt 177, Page 36A

SL	What's the filling in the sandwiches?	Word Gain
TL	<i>Oooo lalu untuk semirnya apa? <u>Coklat</u>? Selei?</i>	

Excerpt 178, Page 36A

SL	<b>Whole cold</b> roast oxen.	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kerbau!</i>	

Excerpt 179, Page 36B

SL	Fire!	Word Gain
TL	<i><u>Ayo!</u> Hantam!</i>	

Excerpt 180, Page 36B

SL	What sort of bing-bong balls were those?	Phrase Gain
TL	<i><u>Jelas sakit,</u> lah kalau kena bola batu segede kepala.</i>	

Excerpt 181, Page 37A

SL	I don't trust these belgians, and our men aren't too happy either. <b>I'm affraid</b> we may be lured into a trap.	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Aku harus super hati-hati terhadap orang belgia. Anak buahku tidak tenang, jangan-jangan ada perangkap.</i>	

Excerpt 182, Page 37A

SL	Do calm down...	Word Gain
TL	<i>Tenanglah! <u>Sabar!</u></i>	

Excerpt 183, Page 37B

SL	Lots of romans too! we'd better finish up our magic potion.	Phrase Gain
TL	<i><u>Nyam nyam nyam.</u> Jumlahnya lumayan, cepat! Minum habis jamu.</i>	

Excerpt 184, Page 38A

SL	No, no, we're gauls from amoriga.	Word Gain
TL	<i><u>Ngawur aja!</u> Kami galia seltik! Asli!</i>	

Excerpt 185, Page 38A

SL	COME BACK, BY JUPITER! THEY'RE ABOUT TO OUT-NUMBER ME!	Phrase Gain
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TL	<i>CEPAT KEMBALI! ADDDUH DEMI YUPITER, <u>YA AMPUUUUN!</u> MEREKA LEBIH BANYAK DARIPADA AKU!</i>	
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Excerpt 186, Page 38B

SL	I know you! You're armoricans! You heard what caesar said: you've no right to take part in this battle!	Word Gain
TL	<i>Aaah! Aku kenal kalian orang galia seltik! <u>Jangan!</u> Ampun! Caesar bilang, kalian tidak berhak ikutan!</i>	

Excerpt 187, Page 38B

SL	<b><u>Speaking of battles</u></b> , how come you're not taking part?	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Dan kenapa kau tidak ikut bertempur, besersi, ya?</i>	

Excerpt 188, Page 38B

SL	Oh, but we haven't been invited...	Phrase Gain
TL	<b><u>Jangan lupa</u></b> , kita Cuma tamu tidak diundang...	

Excerpt 189, Page 38B

SL	Come on. They'll be needing reinforcements by <b><u>now</u></b> .	Word Loss
TL	<i>Sudahlah! Mereka perlu bantuan.</i>	

Excerpt 190, Page 39B

SL	Not yet! These barbarians are tough customers, and the reinforcements should have come up by now. I'm a bit worried... <b><u>good, here he comes, i think!</u></b>	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Jangan terburu-buru gembira! Orang biadab itu pejuang tegar. Bala bantuan pasti sudah disiapkan. Aku agak was-was.</i>	

Excerpt 191, Page 39B

SL	<b>Is that you</b> , wolfgangamadeus?	Sentence Loss
TL	Mattamuallingus!	

Excerpt 192, Page 39B

SL	THE ARMORICANS ARE RIGHT! <b>IT'S ABOUT TIME TO CRY HAVOC...</b>	Clause Loss
TL	<i>MEREKA BENAR, AYO, LAH!</i>	

Excerpt 193, page 41A

SL	FAREWELL, <b>CAESAR!</b> OUR OCCUPATION'S GONE!!!	Word Loss
TL	<i>INI BAGAIMANA, SIH? CEPAAAT! BERHENTIII!</i>	

Excerpt 194, Page 41A

SL	<b>DO YOU SURRENDER?</b>	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>MENYERAH!</i>	

Excerpt 195, Page 41A

SL	<b>NO!</b> UP GUARDS AND AT 'EM!	Word Loss
TL	<i>PENGAWAL YANG SUDAH MAU MATI TIDAK MENYERAH.</i>	

Excerpt 196, Page 41B

SL	But up guards <b>and...</b>	Word Loss
TL	<i>Tetapi kalian kan pengawal.</i>	

Excerpt 197, Page 41B

SL	<b><u>WE'RE THE GREATEST RUN-MAKERS!</u></b> WE WON THE MATCH! THEY'LL NEED MORE THAN RUNNING REPAIRS AFTER THIS!	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>HE HE HE... KITA BERJAYAAA!</i>	

Excerpt 198, Page 44A

SL	Come to my arms, armoricans!	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Oke! Sekarang kita saling berpelukan! <b>Demi eratnya persahabatan kita, lah!</b></i>	

Excerpt 199, Page 44A

SL	Well, you brought <b>our fire-eating</b> chief back in good health, but what was the result of the competition?	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kalian telah berhasil mengantar kembali pak lurah dengan selamat tetapi bagaimana hasil pertandingannya?</i>	

Excerpt 200, Page 44B

SL	How was the belgians <b>little</b> party?	Word Loss
TL	<i>Bagaimana suasana pesta dibelgia?</i>	