

**LOSS AND GAIN IN TINTIN COMIC TRANSLATION
“LAND OF BLACK GOLD”**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fullfilment of the Requirements
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in English Language**



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I hereby certify that thesis is definitely my own words. I am completely responsible for the content of thesis, opinion or findings of other included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to ethnical standard.

Semarang, September 24th, 2013

(MirdaCahyaApriadi)

MOTTO

- To succeed, we must first believe that we can. (Michael Korda)
- Fall one time and stand up two times. (English proverb book)
- Health is the first wealth. (Mr Sam)
- God hears more than we say , answer more than we ask, and gives more than we desire. (Twitter @wiseword_daily)

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated with love and gratitude to:

- Allah SWT
- My beloved mother and father, who give me prayers.
- My younger sisters, girlfriend and my friend.

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At this happiest moment, I would like to express my deepest respect and sincere thanks to:

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prayers, laughter, motivations, and supports ;

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled “*Loss and Gain in Tintin Comic Translation Land Of Black Gold*”

The problem in this study is based on the question below : What kinds of loss and gain are found in comic “ *Tintin Land of Black gold*” Translated into “*Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*”.

The objective of the study is to explain loss and gain in the comic “Tintin and Land of Black gold” by Herge translated into comic “*Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*” translated by Dini Pandia.

Documentation method was used in collecting the data. The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the comic. 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 researcher finds 77 processes of loss and gain and they are divided into two parts. The first part is the loss process, there are 73 patterns of loss process showing 21 or 27,27% patterns of the word class loss and 52 or 67,53% patterns of the phrase class loss. The second part is gain process, the researcher only found 4 patterns of gain process. There are 3 or 3,90% of the word class gain and 1 or 1,30% of the phrase class gain.

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

Keywords: loss and gain comic Tintin

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to transfer message from one to another. Language is considered to be a system of communication using sound, symbols, and words in order to express a meaning, idea, or what is thought. Languages play an important role in our life, that is as a means of communication to relate us between the society. It is impossible for us to make relationship without languages, everybody needs languages. Book does have the same function as language to deliver a message to the reader. But, there are some people who cannot translate English. That is why the hands of translators are needed.

Merriam-webster Dictionary (1974:3) states that “Translation is basically a change of form”. When one speaks of the form of language referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc, which are spoken or written”. These forms are referred to as the surface of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language.

Newmark (1981:7) defines "translation as a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

While Larson (1984: 3) describes translation as "transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the receptor language". Nida (1947:1) "gives emphasis to the transfer of meaning by adding that the priority in translating a message is the response of the receptor in which the receptor of the target language (TL) should respond to the translation in the same manner as the receptor of the SL ones".

A similar idea proposed by Nida & Taber implies the accuracy and naturalness of the use of the TL in the translation. The idea proposed by Newmark is that the idea of the replacement of message in one language by the same message in another language cannot be operated up to the sentence level only. Since the goal of translation is transferring meaning, the use of acceptable and readable expressions of the TL would be the most important consideration.

From the definition above, it can be summarized that a good translation does not translate words, but meaning. By translating the meaning, TL reader will be able to give an equal response to the translated message. The equal response could be achieved by reproducing the message in natural and accurate TL.

The researcher chooses Tintin comic because there are some problems of loss and gain. So, the researcher wants to analyze the loss and

gain in Tintin comic. Than the most frequent but unavoidable problem in translation is loss and gain. Loosing or gaining meaning in the TL text, according to Bassnett, results from language differences (1991: 30). Language differences usually result in untranslatability Bassnett (1991: 32), which inevitably leaves the translator no choice but to pick a TL expression that has the closest meaning. This untranslatability is actually the source of loss and gain of meaning in translation. It happens due to various causes. Lack of tenses in the TL, for example, would lead to loss of temporal meaning, while different mindset between SL and TL readers may, at the same time reduce and gain meaning.

There is an example where the researcher can find a loss in translation : *but it sounds as if we've caught a full-grown rate!*" can be translated into Indonesian "*ada jebakan tikus di lemari itu*" (comic Tintin Land Of Black Goal page 41). The above definition has given a complete idea of what a translator must do to produce a good translation.

However, when it comes to translating fiction, more aspects have to be taken into consideration. Understanding a literary work as a whole (in this case prose) means understanding not only the language but also the intrinsic elements of the story (theme, plot, characterization, setting), the symbolism, the metaphors, the author's life background, style, and cultural background.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem in this study is based on the question below : What kinds of loss and gain are found in comic "*Tintin Land of Black goal*" Transled into "*Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*".

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is loss and gain found in the comic Tintin and Land of Black gold" by Herge translated into comic "*Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*" translated by Dini Pandia and focusing on the words and phrases which was influenced by loss and gain technique.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to explain loss and gain in the comic "Tintin and Land of Black gold" by Herge translated into comic "*Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*" translated by Dini Pandia.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this research is hopefully useful for:

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for English Department

Students. It is also expected that by reading this proposal, the students will be encouraged to learn more about loss and gain, especially loss and gain in "Tintin and Land of Black Gold".

2. The next researcher, to get more knowledge and additional theory, especially loss and gain in comics 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 writer to add the writer as knowledge about translation, especially about technique of loss and gain.

1.6 Thesis Organization

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 is contain 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

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

2.1 Language

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

Aitchison (1972: 18) describes the language as “A patterned system of arbitrary sound symbols, whose characteristic features of placement, cultural transmission, productivity and reality are rare or absent in animal communication”. Whereas Jacobs and Rosenbaum (1968: 8) state that “a language is basically an infinite set of sentences”. Because language is a patterned system of code, it must be studied by human to be able to make a communication.

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

2.2 Definition of Translation

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

Translating a text or written translation is not only changing one language into another language, but also sending a meaningful message so that the readers can understand. It is because it deals with many aspects, such as social aspects, cultural aspects and linguistic aspects. Translation has an important role to make the text grammatically and to be naturalness, so that the text can be easily understood by the readers. The goal of translation

is generally to establish a relation of equivalence of intent between the source and the target texts. Here are some definitions of translation which are proposed by some experts.

Catford (1974:20) states that “Translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1974:12) states that “Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, secondly in term of style”.

Based on the definitions 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 approaches in translation is basic of translation.

2.3 Translation

Translation is for discussion. Both in its referential and its pragmatic aspect. It has an invariant factor, but this factor cannot be precisely defined since it depends on the requirements and constraints exercises by one original on one translation. Nothing is purely objective or subjective, everything is more or less. 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 :

- a. 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.
- b. 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 disadvantages 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). From the definition of the translation above, it can be said that the people who translates a text from SL into TL called translator.

2.4 Approaches in Translation

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From the definition of the translation above, it can be said that the people who translates a text from SL into TL called translator.

2.5 Process of Translation

Nababan (1997:6) states that "The process of translation is series of activities which can be done by a translator at the time she transfer the message from the source language into the target language". A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can cause mistakes in another point. If this happens, 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) states that 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 translationese 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 a translator has thought 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 language more or less coincide.

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

1. Analysis (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. Transfer (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. Restructure (adapted the translated text to the turn of reader).

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

According to Larson (1984: 17), "when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the

receptor language”. Larson (1984: 4) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:

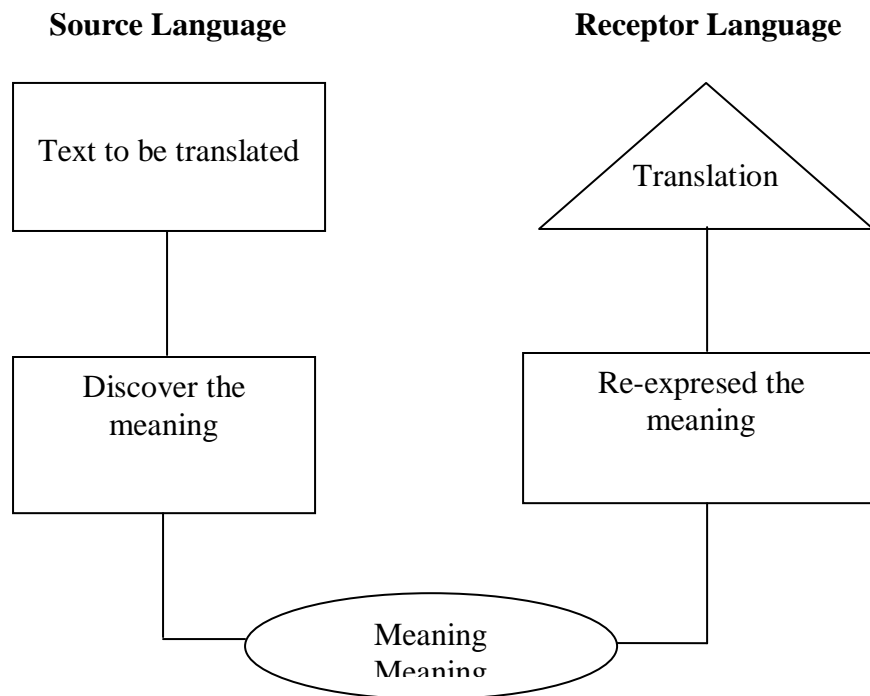


Figure Diagram of Translation Process.

Source : (Bassnet, 1991:10)

The forms of the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different forms between square and triangle. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation. By knowing the processes according to some experts above, anyone can do translating easily. It is because the processes above

give explanation that anyone can follow. There are many problems in translation process faced by a translator and one of the problems is loss and gain in translation process.

2.6 Loss and gain as a Problem in Translation Process

Once the principle is accepted that sameness cannot exist between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of *loss and gain* in the 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. Moreover, what is often seen as ‘lost’ from the SL context may be replaced in the TL context, as in the case of Wyatt and Surrey’s translations of Petrarch.” (see pp. 60–1; 105–10).

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.

This is an example where the researcher find a gain in translation :
“Ayo pasang radio” translated into “Let’s have some music....Radio Luxembourg”

This is an example where the researcher find a loss in translation : “
buk! Not translated into Indonesia.

However, the point is that we must not be afraid of literal translation, or, in particular, of using a TL word which looks the same or nearly the same as the SL word. The translation of objects and movements is usually more literal than that of qualities and ways of moving. Many common adjectives of feeling cut up meaning in their own way, so that we cannot trust a transparent translation of 'sincere', 'loyal', 'trivial', 'important', 'truculent', 'brutal'; only one or two like 'excellent' and 'marvellous' are usually transparent. And again, the more general and abstract words ('phenomenon', 'element', 'affair') may or may not be translated transparently; there is often a shift at that abstract level (*quality as 'property'*) but the translation is still usually one-to-one.

Many theorists believe that translation is more a process of explanation, interpretation and reformulation of ideas than a transformation of words; that the role of language is secondary, it is merely a vector or carrier of thoughts. Consequently, everything is translatable, and linguistic difficulties do not exist.

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

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

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

Newmark (1998 : 91) states that :

The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture), technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership. In expressive texts, such information can normally only be given outside the version, although brief 'concessions' for minor cultural details can be made to the reader. 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 faces with terms or concepts in the SL that do not exist in the TL.

However, the point is that we should not be afraid of literal translation, or, in particular, of using a TL word which looks the same or nearly the same as the SL word. The translation of objects and movements is usually more literal than that of qualities and ways of moving. Many common adjectives of feeling cut up meaning in their own way, so that we cannot trust a transparent translation of 'sincere', 'loyal', 'trivial', 'important', 'truculent', 'brutal'; only one or two like 'excellent' and 'marvellous' are usually transparent. And again, the more general and abstract words ('phenomenon', 'element', 'affair') may or may not be translated transparently; there is often a shift at that abstract level (*quality as 'property'*) but the translation is still usually one-to-one.

Many theorists believe that translation is more a process of explanation, interpretation and reformulation of ideas than a transformation of words; that the role of language is secondary, it is merely a vector or carrier of thoughts. Consequently, everything is translatable, and linguistic difficulties do not exist. In this research the researcher only analyze the

sentences which influenced by loss and gain in translated novel. From this statement, the researcher includes the definition of sentence and also the elements of the sentences. They are word, phrase, and clause.

2.7 Definition of Words, Phrases, Clauses, and Sentences

2.7.1 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.

No	Words	Categories
1	Monkey	Word
2	You	Word
3	Bikes	Word
4	Dog	Word
5	Stay	Word

2.7.2 Phrases

A phrase is defined as a group of related words that lacks both subject and verb. A phrase is a part of a sentence. It is a group of words (within a sentence) that does not contain both subject and verb, and does not express a complete idea.

Example: He is standing **near a wall**

1. Prepositional phrase

A phrase made up of a preposition, and the phrase or clause that acts as its object. Prepositional phrases can modify nouns, verbs, phrases, and complete clauses. As demonstrated by several of the examples below, prepositional phrases can be embedded inside other prepositional phrases.

Example: I will not obey the voices *in my head*.

(Bart Simpson, *The Simpsons*, 2000)

2. Appositive phrase

An appositive is a noun phrase along with any phrases or clauses associated with it, the composite of which "renames" a noun or pronoun. In the sentence Joan Doe, our mayor, dedicated the new school, the appositive is our mayor.

Appositive: United States federal intelligence agencies the CIA, the NSA, the Defense Department, and others use a wiki to help gather, share, and analyze information. Particularly complex appositives for example, ones with their own internal punctuation, often use dashes as in this examples. Parentheses can also be used to set off appositives.

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

2.7 Comic

The Adventures of Tintin (*Les Aventures de Tintin*) is a series of comic strips created by the Belgian artist Georges Rémi (1907–1983), who wrote under the pen name of Herge. The series first appeared in French in *Le Petit Vingtième*, a children's supplement to the Belgian newspaper *Le XXe Siècle* on 10 January 1929. The success of the series saw the serialised strips collected into a series of twenty-four albums, spun into a successful magazine and adapted for film, radio, television and theatre.

The series is one of the most popular European comics of the 20th century, with translations published in more than 50 languages and more than 200 million copies of the books sold to date. Its popularity around the world has been attributed to its "universal appeal" and its ability to transcend "time, language and culture.

Set during a largely realistic 20th century, the hero of the series is Tintin, a young Belgian reporter. He is aided in his adventures from the beginning by his faithful fox terrier dog Snowy (*Milou* in French). Later, popular additions to the cast included the brash, cynical and grumpy Captain Haddock, the highly intelligent but hearing-impaired Professor Calculus (*Professeur Tournesol*) and other supporting characters such as the incompetent detectives Thomson and Thompson (*Dupont et Dupond*). Hergé himself features in several of the comics as a background character, as do his assistants in some instances.

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

2.8 Tintin Land Of Black Gold Comic

The Adventures of Tintin (*Les Aventures de Tintin*) is a series of comic strips created by the Belgian artist Georges Rémi (1907–1983), who wrote under the pen name of Hergé. The series first appeared in French in *Le Petit Vingtième*, a children's supplement to the Belgian newspaper *Le XXe Siècle* on 10 January 1929.

The success of the series saw the serialised strips collected into a series of twenty-four albums, spun into a successful magazine and adapted for film, radio, television and theatre. The series is one of the most popular European comics of the 20th century, with translations published in more than 50 languages and more than 200 million copies of the books sold to date. Its popularity around the world has been attributed to its "universal appeal" and its ability to transcend "time, language and culture.

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

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

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. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. According to Strauss and Corbin (1997: 11-13) “qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that can not be achieved acquired by using statistical procedures or other means of quantification measurement”.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis was the utterances that had a loss or gain in the comic “Tintin Land Of Black Gold”. Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.

3.3 Source of Data

The Source of data in this study was a comic “*Tintin and Land of Black Gold*”.*Tintin tranlated Negeri Emas Hitam into by Herge.*

The edition that the researcher analyzes was published in London in 2008 by Egmont UK Limited.The Indonesian edition Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam was published in Jakarta in 2008 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The techniques used to collect data in the *Land Of Black Gold Tintin – Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam*. They were reading and sentences of the target text coded.

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

1. Searching the data from the internet.
2. choosing the comic entitle *Tintin Land of Black Gold by Hergé*, as a data source
3. Reading the comic in both version.
4. Classifying the data into sentence with loss and gain technique.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

In preparing the data related to the subject of the research, the writer used documentation method because the data were taken from comic. The data collection technique applied in this study were:

1. Analyzing every utterance of each data
2. Classifying Each word and phrase were classified according to the method. They must be included by loss and gain technique
3. Explaining After word and phrase were classified into each method, it was then explained why they were included into loss and gain technique.

4. Grouping the data analysis in tables based on the loss and gain of translation.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about the 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 “Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge”. The data of the research consist of the context, SL, TL, and also the recommendation are given by the researcher to make the TL better.In the comic of “Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge”.theresearcher found 77 of losses and gains process in translated comic. They can bestated as follows:

The number of loss process are 73 patterns and the number of gain process are 4 patterns, so totally there are 77 patterns of loss and gain process found in the comic “Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge”. The detail about loss process are found in the comic “Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge” can be seen in the following table :

4.1 Table of Loss&Gain in Tintin Comic Translation Land Of Black

Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge

NO	PATTERN OF LOSS&GAIN	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES %
1	The Word Class Loss	21	27,27 %
2	The Phrase Class Loss	52	67,53%
3	The Word Class Gain	3	3,90%
4	The Phrase Class Gain	1	1,30%
	TOTAL	77	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of loss found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge* are 27,27% of the word class loss, and 67,53 % of the phrase class loss. The word class loss is higher than the phrase class loss. The patterns of gains found in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Tintin Land Of Black Gold-Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam.By Herge* are 3,90% of the word class gain and 1,30% of the phrase class gain. The word class gain is higher that the phrase class gain.

4.2. The Discussion of word and Phrase class loss

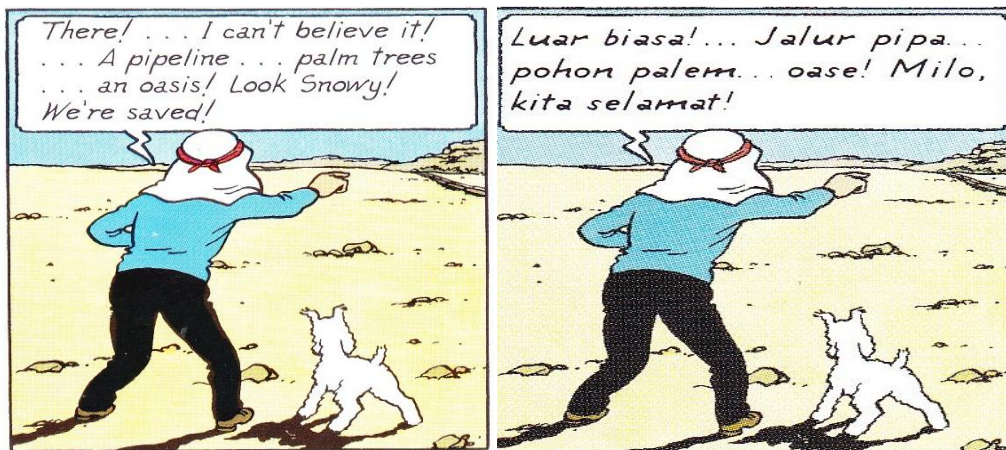
4.1.1 Word Loss Class Loss

Code	SL-Ln-007/TL-Ln-007
SL	Goodbye!
TL	.....
Recommendation	Selamat tinggal



The researcher finds the word “goodbye” in the SL which is not translated in the TL by the translator. Luckily, it is tolerable because in this case this word is just a feed back/response of what the other person said and he also used the same word. But it is better if the translator also translate it into “ selamat tinggal ”.

Code	SL-Ln-023/TL-Ln-023
SL	There
TL	.....
Recommendation	Disana



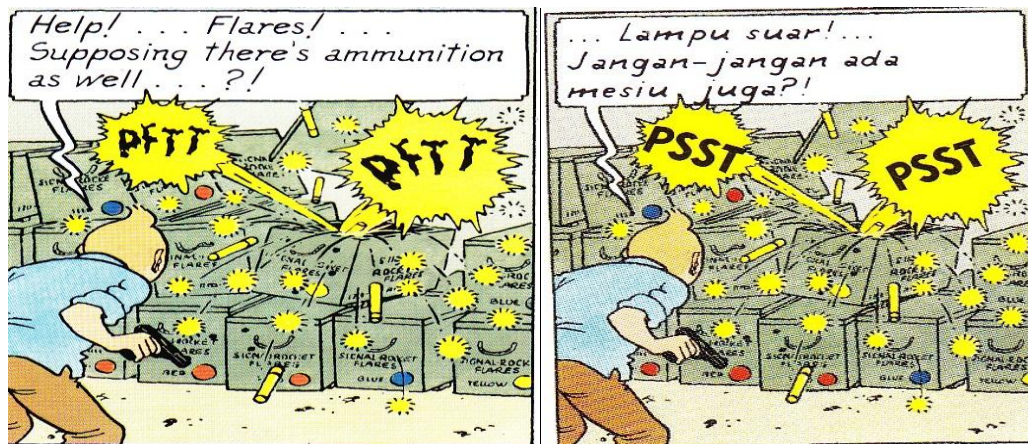
The word “there”! is found in the SL but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Tintin was pointing at certain direction when he said that word,so this word gives the reader more specific information about it. The researcher suggests that this word should be translated into “disana”.

Code	SL-Ln-023/TL-Ln-023
SL	A well !
TL	.....
Recommendation	Sebuah mata air!



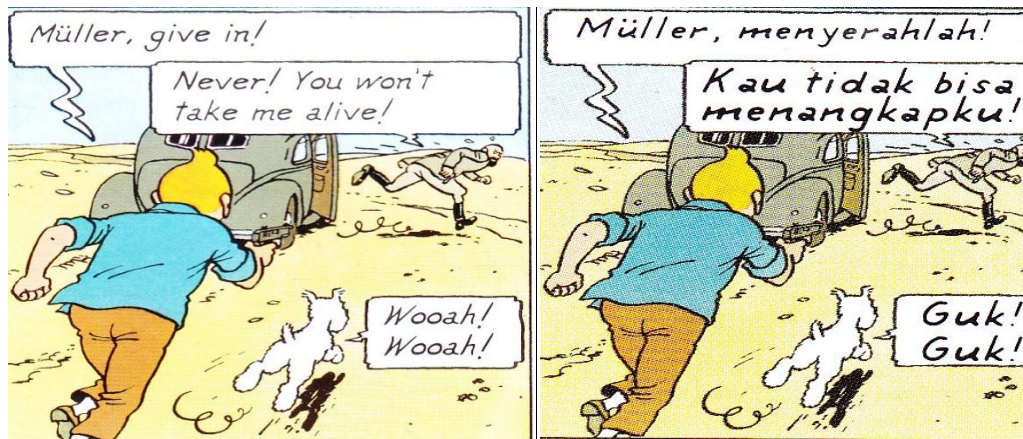
In the table above, the researcher finds the word “a well” in the SL, which is not translated in the TL by the translator. Fortunately, it is very tolerable since the picture visually helps the reader to know that what Tintin found was a well. Yet it is better to translate it into “mata air”.

Code	SL-Ln-053/TL-Ln-053
SL	Help!
TL	.....
Recommendation	Tolong!



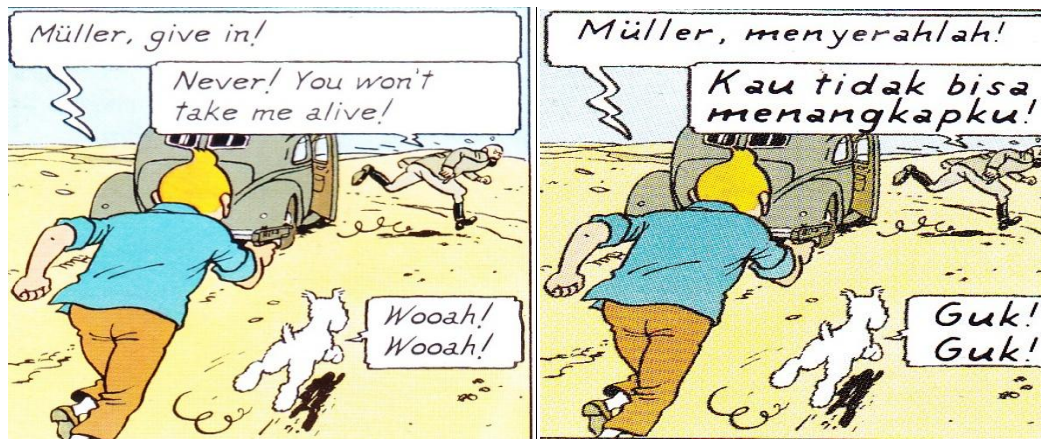
In the table above , the researcher find that the word “help” in the SL which is not translated in the TL by the translator. As Tintin realized that some flares started to explode, he cried out for help. To give the reader a better understanding about Tintin’s situation at that moment, this word should be translated into “tolong”.

Code	SL-Ln-058/TL-Ln-058
SL	Never!
TL	.....
Recommendation	Takkan pernah



In the table above, the researcher find the word “never” in the SL , but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. This word shows Muller’s rejection to give up, not only at that time but at any time in his life. “Never” (not ever) implies a long period of time. The researcher suggests that this word should be translated into “takkan pernah”.

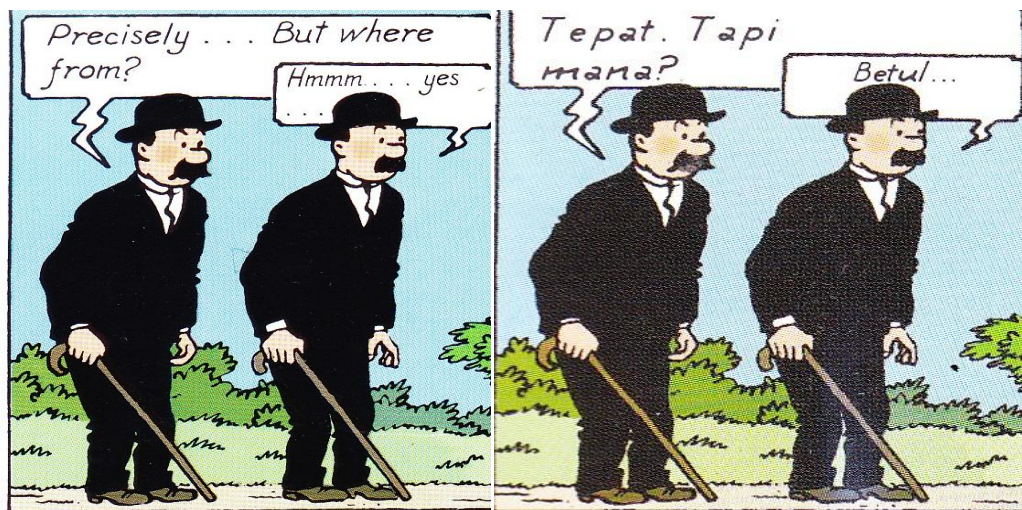
Code	SL-Ln-058/TL-Ln-058
SL	Alive!
TL	.....
Recommendation	Dalam keadaan hidup!



In the table above, the researcher finds the word “alive” in the SL but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. This word gives the reader information that Müller has a strong determination to get away and stay alive. At the same time, be prepared to be dead, and that would be the only condition when he has no other choice but giving up. The researcher suggests that this word should be maintained and translated into “dalam keadaan hidup”.

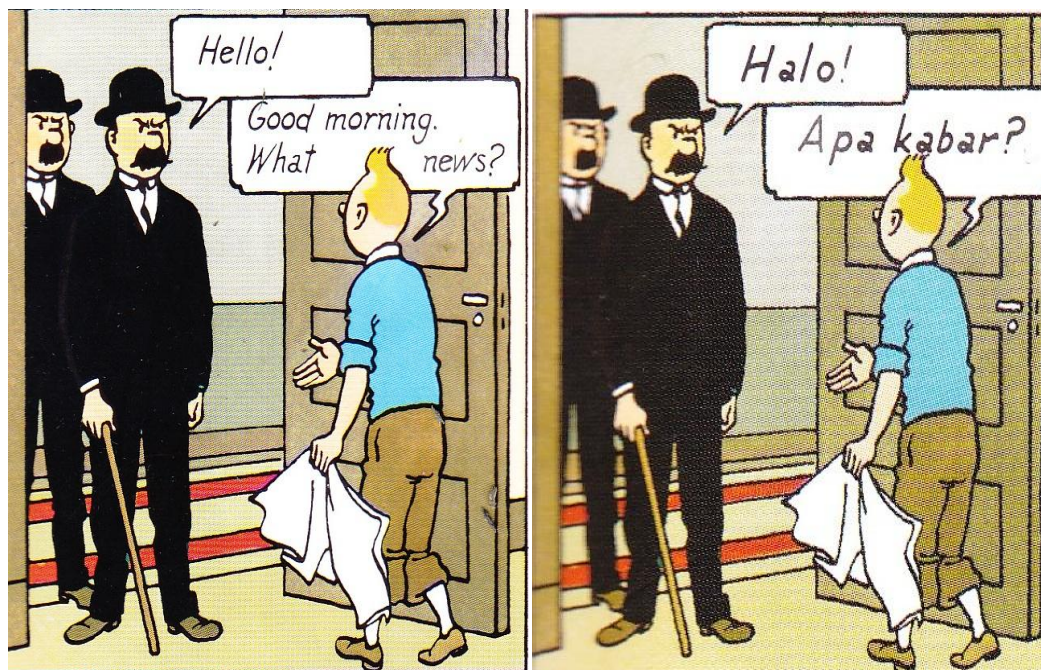
4.2.2 The Phrase Class Loss

Code	SL-Ln-002/TL-Ln-002
SL	Where from?
TL	Mana?
Recommendation	Dari mana?



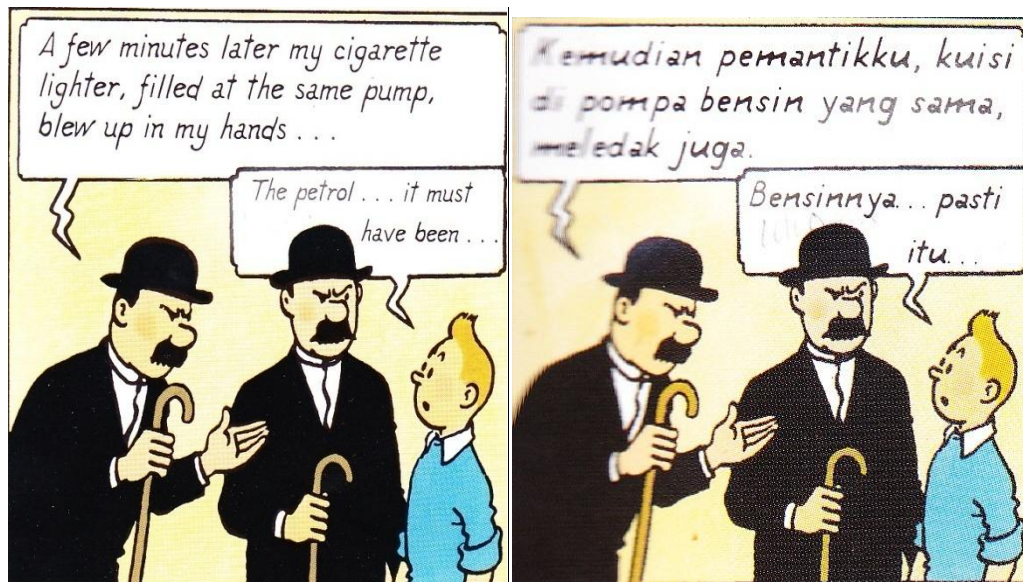
The researcher finds the phrase “where from” in the SL, but it is translated as ‘mana’ in the TL. ‘Mana’ has a different meaning from ‘where from’. In the previous table, one of the Duponts expressed that they needed a breakdown gang (a car mechanic), then the other one showed an agreement by saying “precisely” then asking “where from?”. In the long/complete sentence, it would be “Where can we get a car mechanic from?”. When “mana?” stands for “Where is the car mechanic? i can’t/don’t see any around”. The researcher suggests that the phrase “where from” should be translated into “dari mana” to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL.

Code	SL-Ln-003/TL-Ln-003
TL	Good Morning
SL	.....
Recommendation	Selamat Pagi



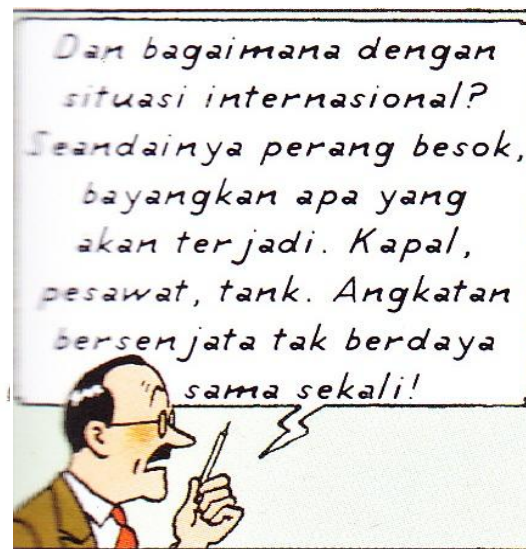
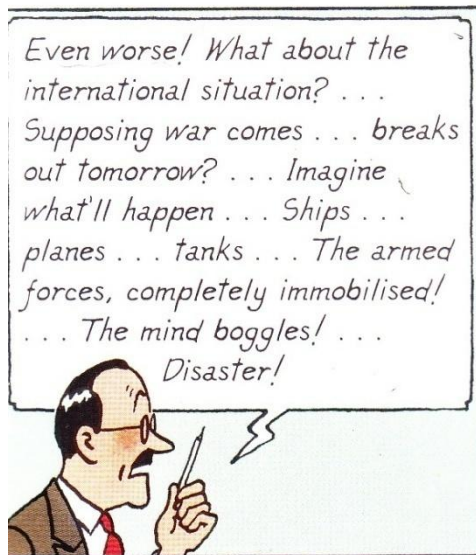
The phrase “good morning” is found in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Luckily in this case the loss does not affect the story line. Without that phrase the reader has got enough information about the time of act from the previous table, that it happened in the morning. However, the researcher suggests that this phrase should be translated in to “selamat pagi”.

Code	SL-Ln-003/TL-Ln-003
SL	A few minutes later
TL	Kemudian
Recommendation	Beberapa menit kemudian



The researcher finds the phrase “a few minutes later” in the SL which is translated as “kemudian” in the TL. This phrase gives the reader a detail information about how long after the first accident that the second accident happened, more than just “later”. The researcher thinks that it would be better if this phrase is translated into “beberapa menit kemudian”.

Code	SL-Ln-005/TL-Ln-005
SL	Even worse
TL	.....
Recommendation	Bahkan lebih buruk



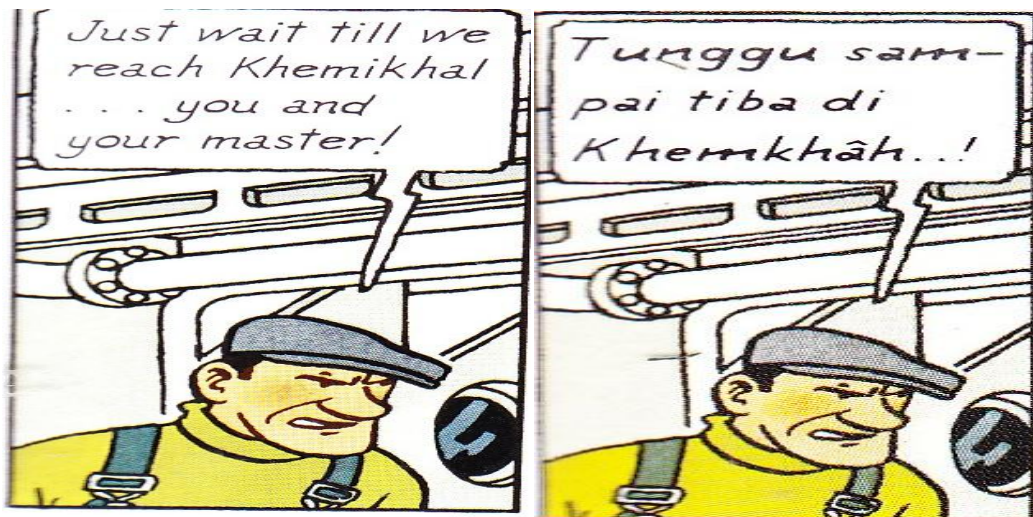
The phrase “even worse” is found by the researcher in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. This phrase is pretty important and needed to be translated because it gives the reader information about how bad the whole situation in the petrol business was at that time, the intensity of it. This phrase should be maintained and translated into “bahkan lebih buruk”.

Code	SL-Ln-008/TL-Ln-008
SL	To be precise: most impolite!
TL	.....
Recommendation	Tepatnya: paling tidak sopan!



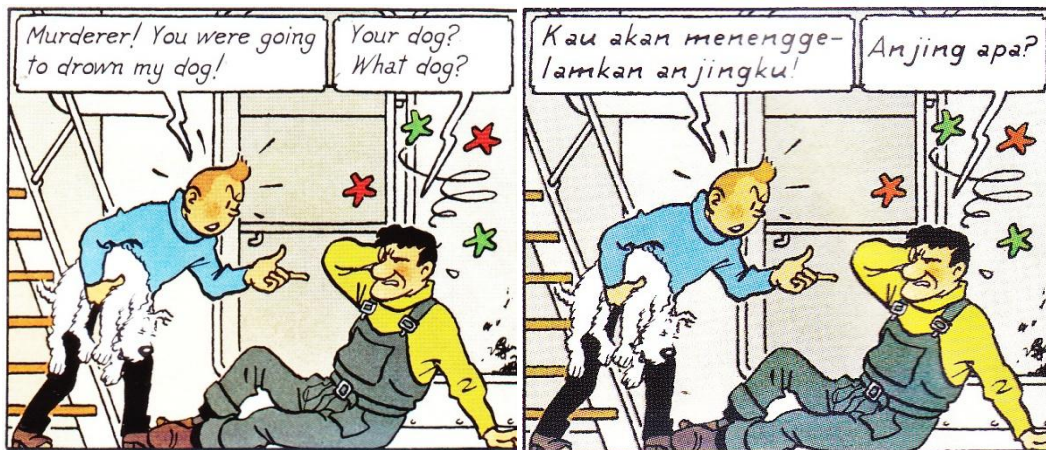
From the table above, the researcher finds the phrase “to be precise: most impolite which is not translated in the TL by the translator. One can always say it is not an important phrase to be translated in this case, but one should not forget that this phrase is always used by the speaker (the Duponts) and has become their signatred phrase. When we hear that phrase spoken out,we know who the speaker is. The researcher suggests that this phrase should be translated into “tepatnya: paling tidak sopan”.

Code	SL-Ln-009/TL-Ln-009
SL	You and your master!
TL!
Recommendation	Kamu dan tuanmu!



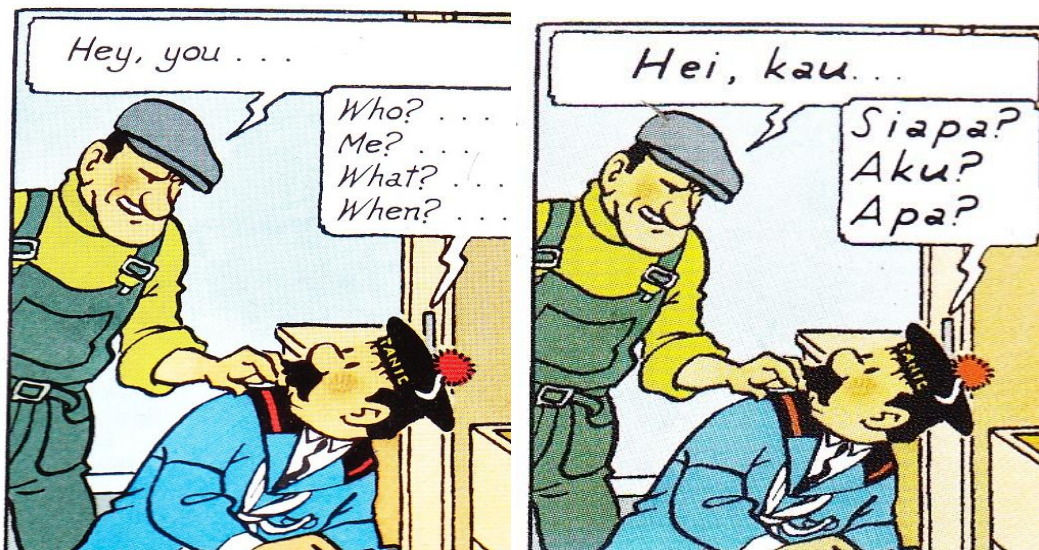
The translator does not translate the phrase “you and your master” into TL in the table above. That phrase refers to Snowy and its master (Tintin). The researcher thinks it is okay not to translate it into TL because the previous table tells us everything about it , the man saw Snowy then said that phrase. It would be better if it is translated into”kamu dan tuanmu”.

Code	SL-Ln-013/TL-Ln-013
SL	Your dog?
TL	.....
Recommendation	Anjingmu?



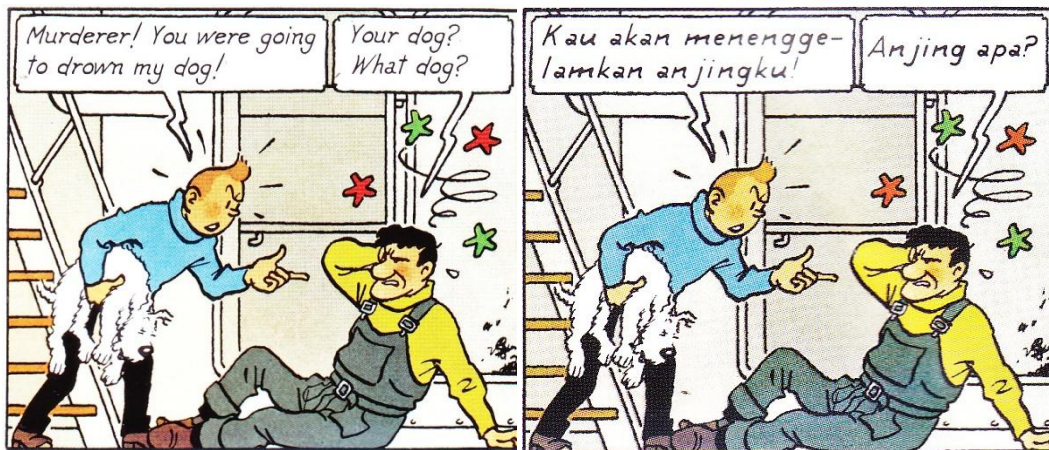
Still in the same table as the previous one, the researcher also finds the phrase “your dog?” in the SL is not translated in the TL by the translator. In this case, the man who kidnapped Snowy had just fallen from the upper deck and felt very dizzy when Tintin stated an accusation, it’s just an instant response from him. So this phrase is not that significant to be translated.

Code	SL-Ln-009/TL-Ln-009
SL	When?
TL	.....
Recommendation	Kapan?



The researcher finds a word loss in the table above. The word “when” in the SL is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator’s decision not to translate this word in the TL is very tolerable because actually it is just one of some random words spoken out by one of the Duponts when he got caught. It’s just his expression because he was startled. Yet the researcher thinks it would be better if it is translated into “kapan”.

Code	SL-Ln-013/TL-Ln-013
SL	Murderer
TL	.....
Recommendation	Pembunuh



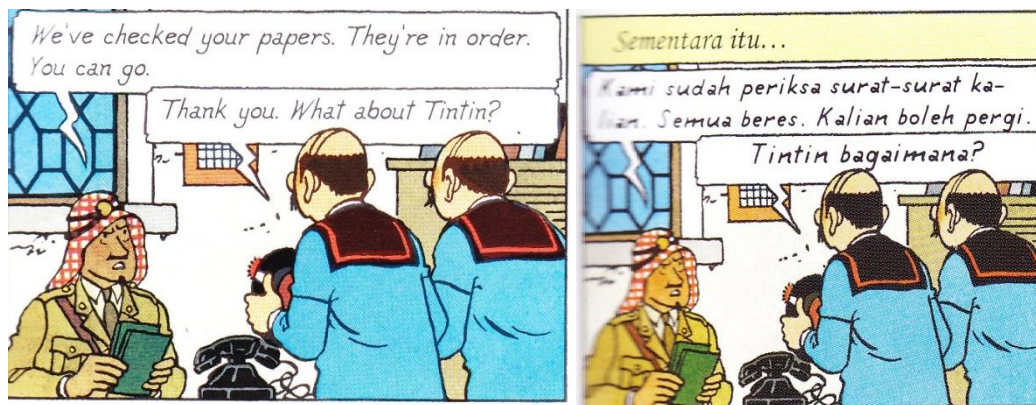
In the table above , the researcher finds the word “murderer” in the SL which is not translated into TL . This word is used by Tintin as an expression of his anger after he found out that the man was about to do something bad to Snowy (possibly drown him) after had kidnapped him. The researcher suggests that it should be transled into “pembunuh”.

Code	SL-Ln-015/TL-Ln-015
SL	Keep your hands off!
TL	.....
Recommendation	Singkirkan tanganmu!



The phrase “keep your hands off” is found by the researcher in the SL but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. This phrase expresses a rejection by one of the Duponts, asking the soldier to keep his hands off him. The researcher suggests that this phrase is translated into “singkirkan tanganmu”

Code	SL-Ln-017/TL-Ln-017
SL	Thank you
TL	.....
Recommendation	Terimakasih



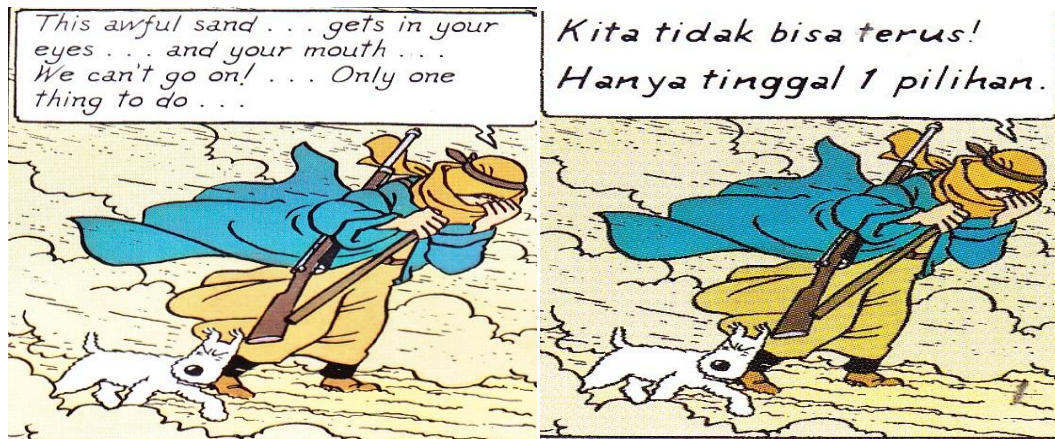
In the table above, the researcher finds the phrase “thank you ”in the SL is not translated in the TL by the translator. This phrase shows the Duponts gratitude that they passed the papers check. Even though it’s not a major thing, but the researcher suggests that this phrase “thank you” is translated into “terimakasih”.

Code	SL-Ln-018/TL-Ln-018
SL	Poor fool
TL	.....
Recommendation	Orang-orang bodoh yang malang



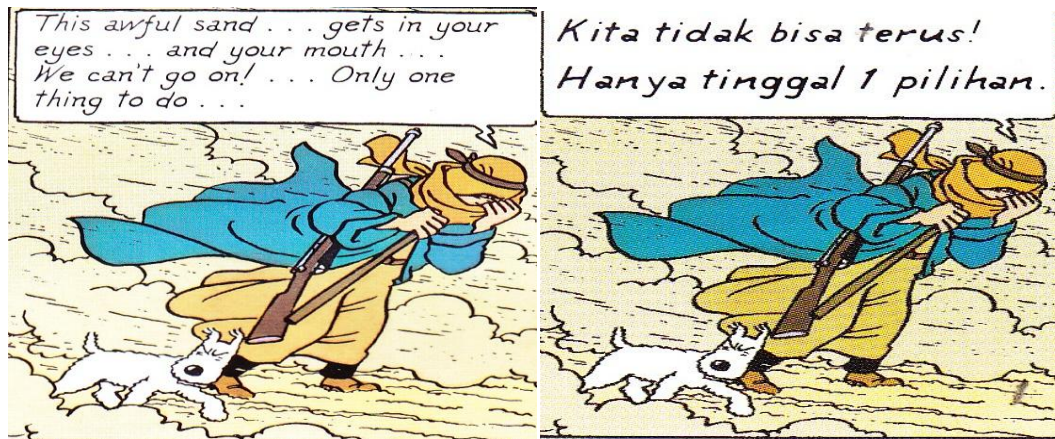
The researcher finds the phrase “poor fools” in the SL but the researcher cannot find it in the TL, tws the translator does not translate it. This phrase refers to the people who were dropping leaflets around the Sheik’s camp when there was a fact that none of Sheik’s men(soldiers) could read. The Sheik expressed this irony and used this phrase. The researcher suggests that this phrase should be translated into “orang-orang bodoh yang malang”.

Code	SL-Ln-031/TL-Ln-031
SL	This awful sand
TL	.....
Recommendation	Pasir yang mengerikan



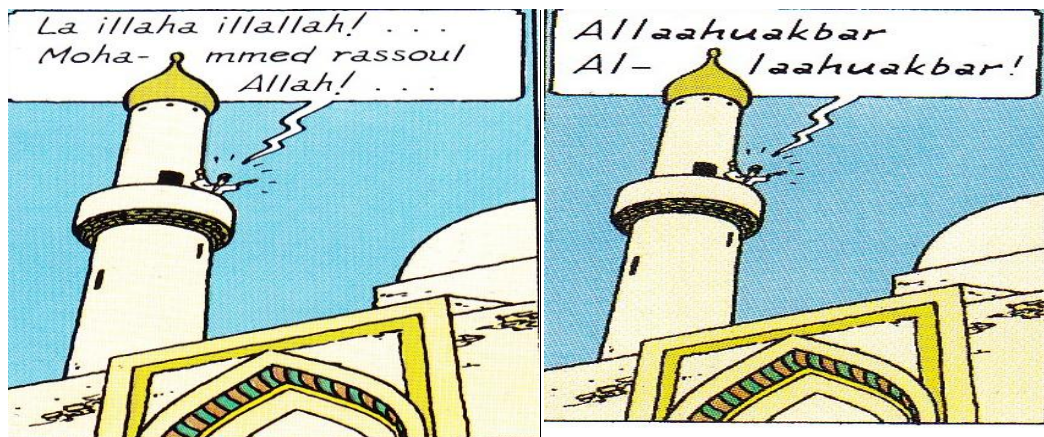
The researcher finds the phrase “this awful sand” in the SL but the researcher cannot find it in the TL. The translator does not translate it. This phrase gives the reader information that it was the awful sand that really bothered Tintin in such stormy situation. The researcher suggests that this phrase should be translated into “pasir yang mengerikan”.

Code	SL-Ln-031/TL-Ln-031
SL	And your mouth
TL	.....
Recommendation	Dan mulutmu



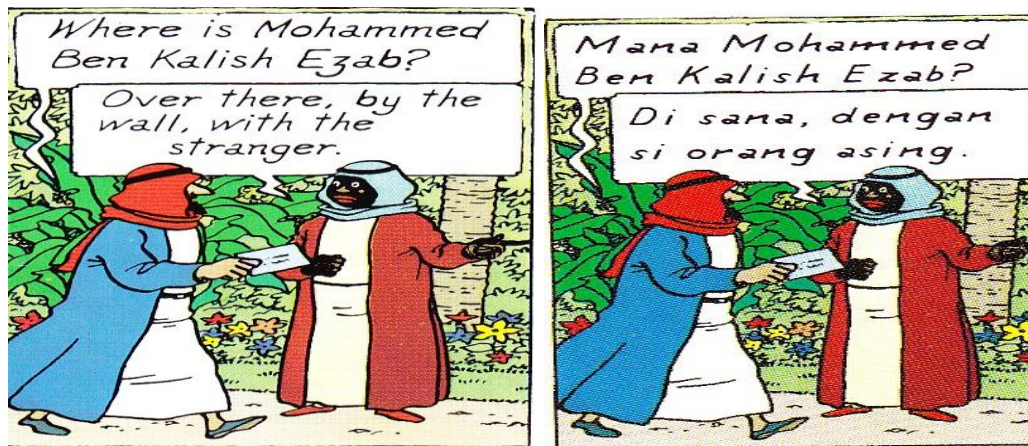
The researcher find the phrase “and your mouth” in the SL but he researcher cannot find it in the TL. The translator does not translate it. This phrase should help the reader visualizing how bad the sand strom was, that the awful sand got in his mouth. The researcher suggests that this phrase should be translated in to “dan mulutmu”

Code	SL-Ln-034/TL-Ln-034
SL	Mohammed Rassoul Allah
TL	.....
Recommendation	Muhammad Rasul Allah



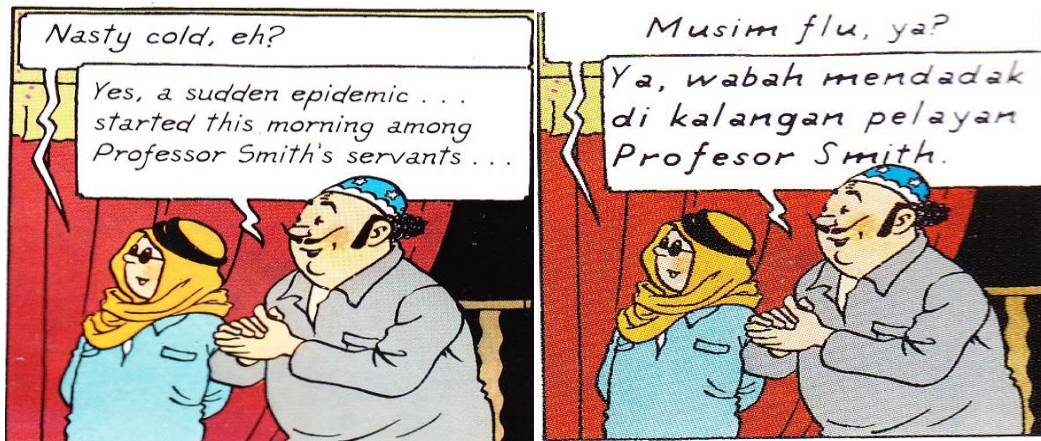
The phrase “ Mohammed rassoul Allah” is found in the SL but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Moslem people practice 5 different praying time in a day, on each praying time Mosques give a praying call through a speaker to simply remind people to pray, and this phrase is always be an important part of it. The researcher suggests that it is translated into “Muhammad Rasul Allah”.

Code	SL-Ln-037/TL-Ln-037
SL	By the wall
TL	.....
Recommendation	Disebelah dinding



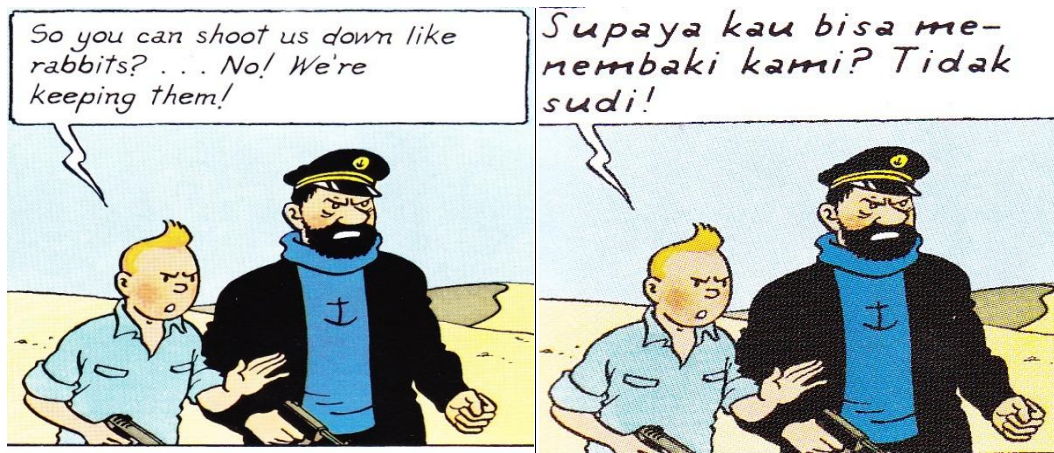
From the table above, the researcher finds the phrase "by the wall" which is not translated in the TL by the translator. This phrase is pretty important to be translated because it gives the reader an exact information about where Syeik Mohammad Ben Kalish Ezab was at that moment. The researcher strongly suggests that this phrase should be maintained and translated into "disebelah dinding"

Code	SL-Ln-041/TL-Ln-041
SL	Started this morning
TL	.....
Recommendation	Mulai pagi ini



The researcher find the phrase “started this morning” in the SL which is not translated in the TL by the translator. This phrase gives the reader information about when exactly the sneezing epidemic started. It should be translated into “mulai pagi ini”.

Code	SL-Ln-057/TL-Ln-057
SL	Like rabbits
TL	.....
Recommendation	Seperti kelinci-kelinci



The phrase “like rabbits” is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. This phrase helps the reader to imagine how Tintin and captain would have been if they had thrown down their guns as the villain wanted them to do. They would have been so helpless like two rabbits in the eyes of an armed grown up man. The researcher suggests that this phrase should be translated into “ seperti kelinci-kelinci.”

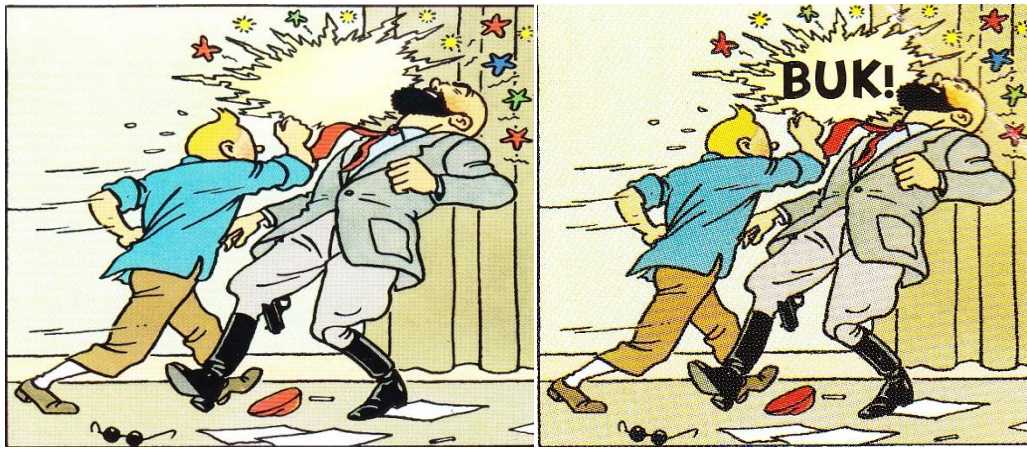
4.3.3 The Word Class Gain

Code	SL-Ln-006/TL-Ln-006
SL	.....
TL	Aneh
Recommendation	Strange



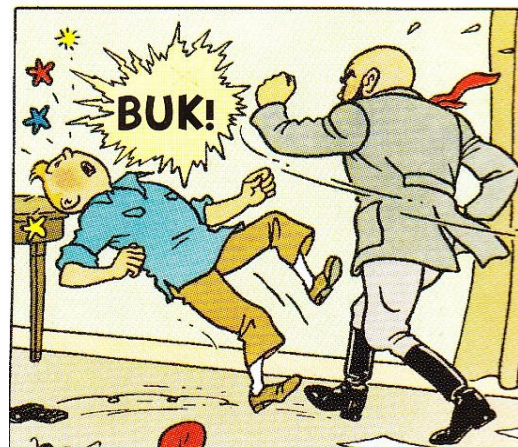
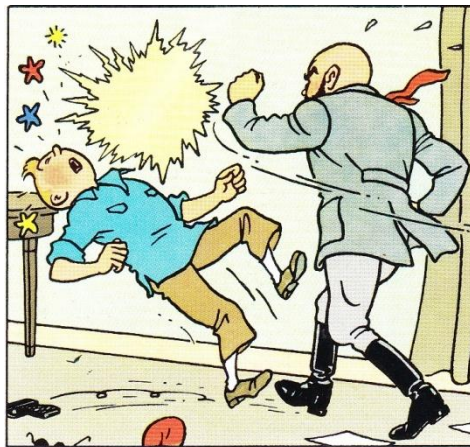
From the table above, the researcher finds the word “aneh” in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word “aneh” gives the reader information that some strange incidents had happened and Tintin was trying to figure it out. This is tolerable to add this word to the TL since it does not lead the reader to any wrong information.

Code	SL-Ln-047/TL-Ln-047
SL	.....
TL	Buk
Recommendation	Pow



The researcher find the word “buk” in the TL, which is not found in the SL. Even though it’s tolerable, the researcher suggests the publisher to put a word “POW” or “PUNCH” in the SL .

Code	SL-Ln-047/TL-Ln-047
SL	.....
TL	Buk
Recommendation	Pow



The researcher find the word “buk” in the TL, which is not found in the SL. Even though it’s tolerable, the researcher suggests the publisher to put a word “POW” or “PUNCH” in the SL .

4.3.4 The Phrase Class Gain

Code	SL-Ln-003/TL-Ln-003
SL	.....
TL	Tanggal 9 ?
Recommendation	



The researcher finds the phrase “ tanggal 9 ? “ in the TL which can not be found in the SL. The researcher has tried to find a connection between this phrase and the context of the circumstances , but can not find any. Apparently the translator has made a fatal mistake in this case , the researcher must say. The researcher suggests that this

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 find 77 processes of loss and gain and they are divided into two parts. The first part is the loss process, there are 73 patterns of loss process showing 21 or 27,27% patterns of the word class loss and 52 or 67,53% patterns of the phrase class loss. The second part is gain process, the researcher only found 4 patterns of gain process. There are 3 or 3,90% of the word class gain and 1 or 1,30% of the phrase class gain.

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

5.2 Suggestion

After knowing the answer of the problem, the writer knows how importance of translation to help the readers understand the text and why the translator changed the style of the original text. Based on the result of data analysis, the writer suggests as follows:

1. The translator should adapt the translation language based on the category of the reader and the kind of the text.
2. The translator should use languages that easy to be understood by the readers in translating a text.

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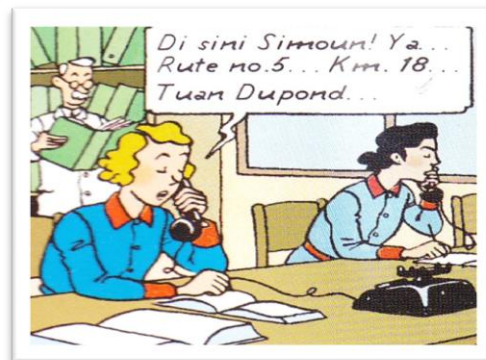
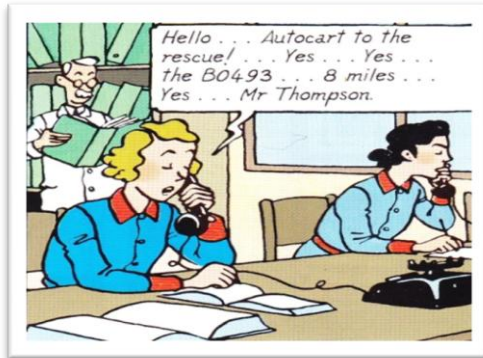
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APPENDIX

Process loss and gain are found in comic named *The Adventure of Tintin: Tintin land of Black Gold* by Hergé into *Tintin Di Negeri Emas Hitam* by Indra.

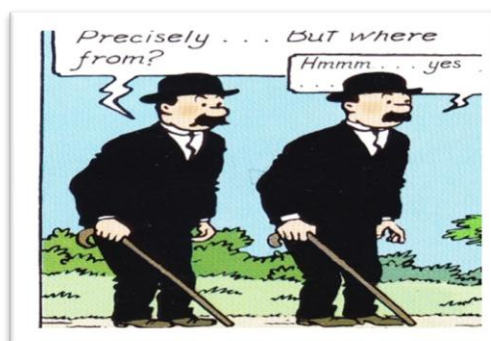
Page 2 Word loss



Page 2 Word Loss



Page 9 Phrase Loss

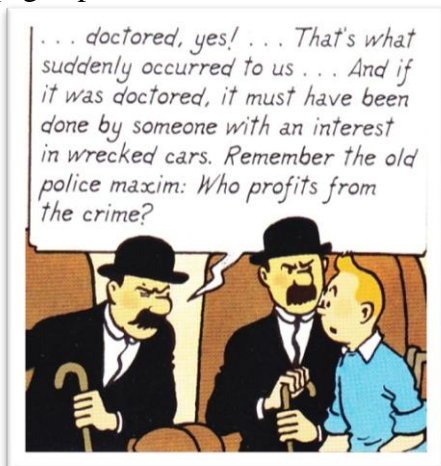




page 3 wod loss



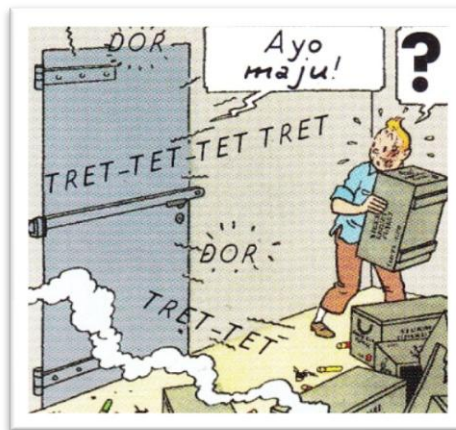
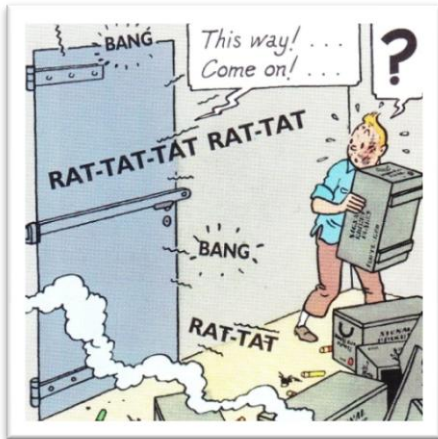
page3 phrase loss



Page.1 Phrase loss



Page 54 word loss



page 23 phrase loss



page 6 phrase loss



page 6 word loss



page 7 phrase loss



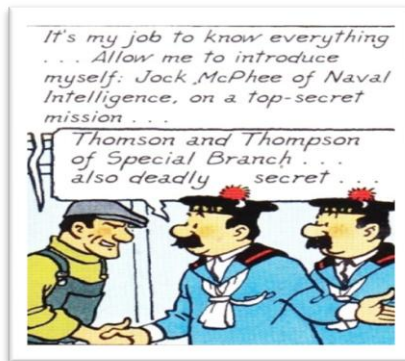
page 7 word loss



page 9 word loss



page 9 phrase loss



page 9 phrase loss



page 9 word loss



page 9 phrase loss



page 9 word loss



page 9 phrase loss



page 15 phrase loss



page 15 phrase loss



page 15 phrase loss



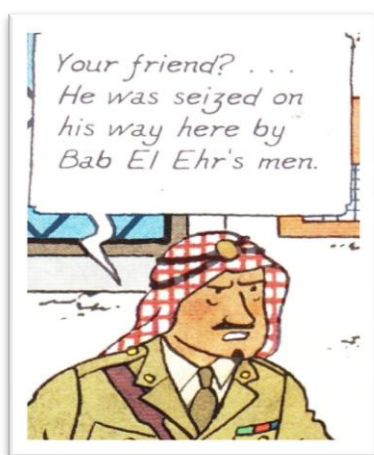
page 15 phrase loss



page 15 phrase loss



page 17 phrase loss



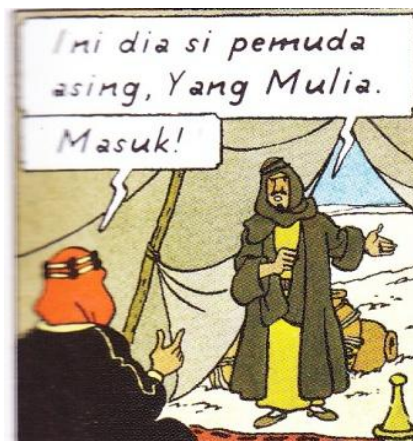
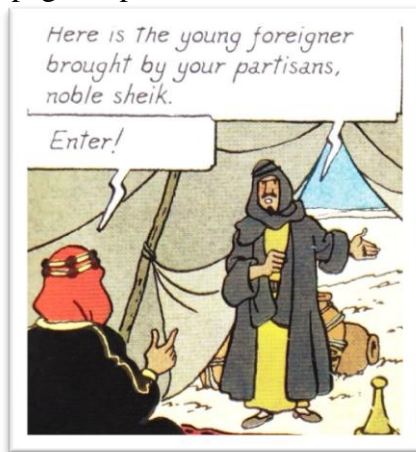
page 17 phrase loss



page 17 phrase loss



page 17 phrase loss



page 17 phrase loss



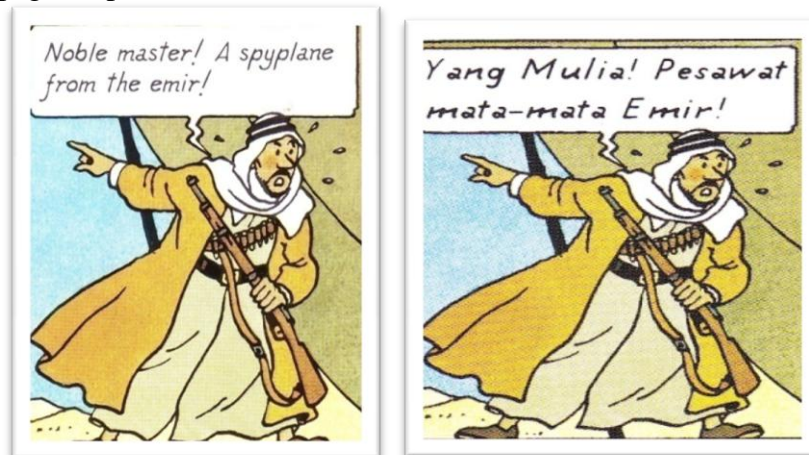
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Page 18 phrase loss



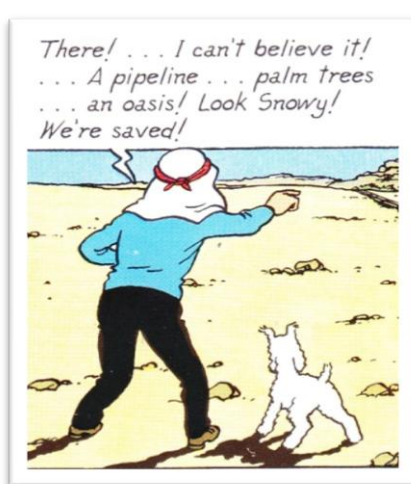
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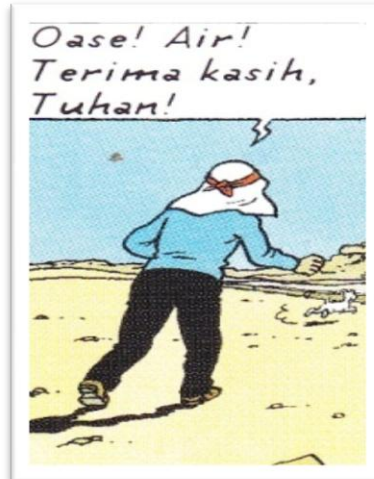
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page 23 phrase loss



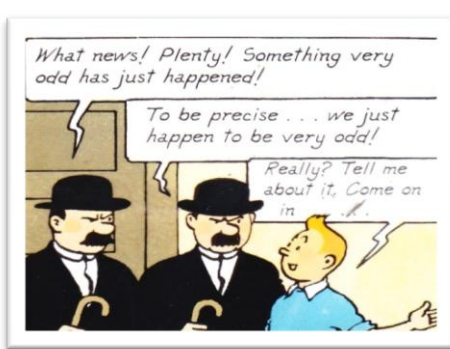
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Page 03 phrase loss



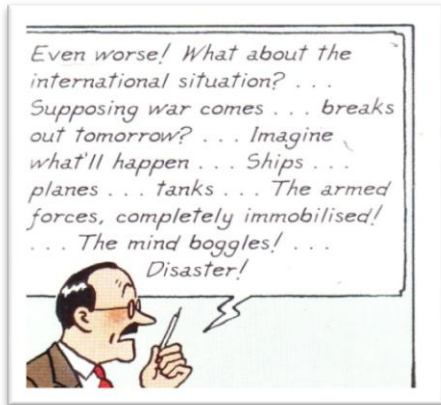
Page 03 phrase loss



Page 03 phrase loss



Page 05 phrase loss



Page 07 word loss



Page 08 word loss



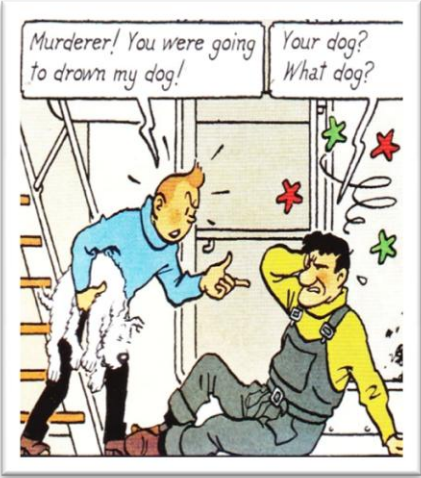
Page 09 word loss



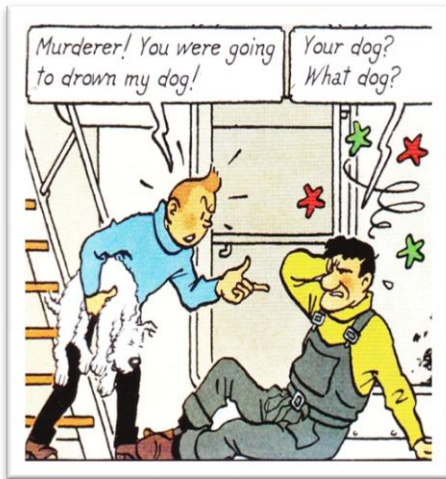
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Page 13 word loss



Page 13 word loss



Page 15 phrase loss



Page 15 phrase loss



Page 17 phrase loss



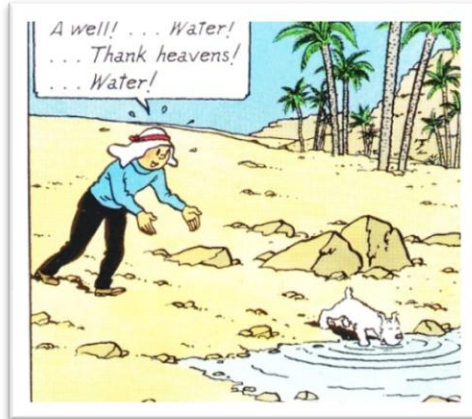
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Page 23 word loss



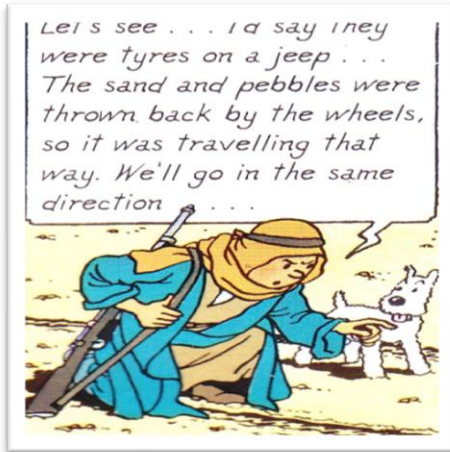
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Page 28 phrase loss



Page 29 phrase loss



Page 31 phrase loss



Page 31 phrase loss

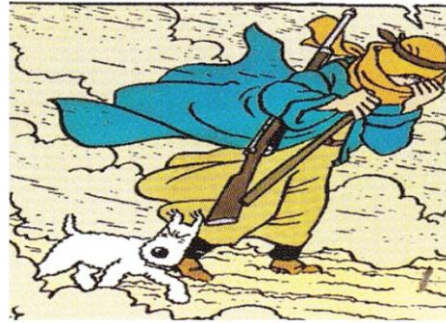


Page 31 phrase loss

This awful sand . . . gets in your eyes . . . and your mouth . . . We can't go on! . . . Only one thing to do . . .



*Kita tidak bisa terus!
Hanya tinggal 1 pilihan.*



Page 32 phrase loss

I say, did you hear anything? . . . No? . . . I thought I heard someone over there, calling our name.

*Come along, come along!
It's just another mirage.
Get in. We must move!*



*Eh, kau dengar?...
Aku merasa ada yang memanggil-manggil kita.*

Cuma fatamor-gana. Kita harus terus!



Page 32 phrase loss

I say, did you hear anything? . . . No? . . . I thought I heard someone over there, calling our name.

*Come along, come along!
It's just another mirage.
Get in. We must move!*

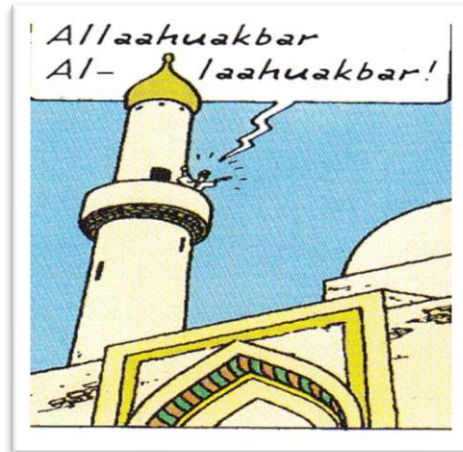
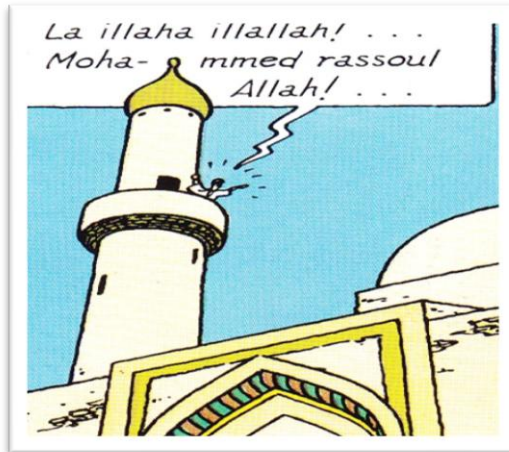


*Eh, kau dengar?...
Aku merasa ada yang memanggil-manggil kita.*

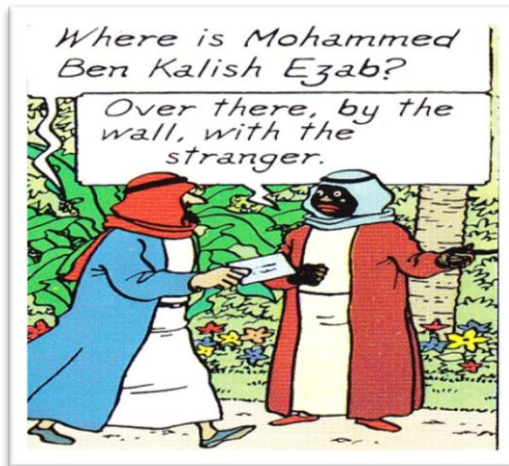
Cuma fatamor-gana. Kita harus terus!



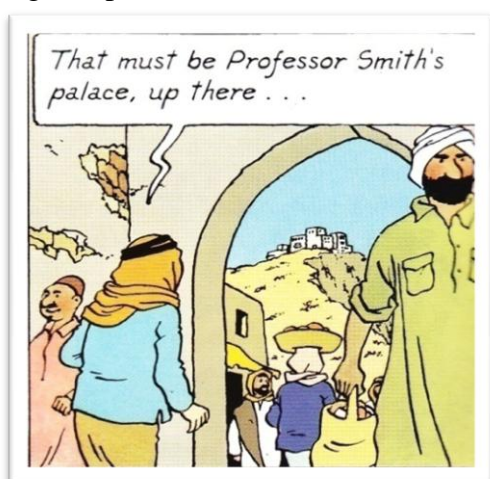
Page 34 phrase loss



Page 37 phrase loss



Page 40 phrase loss



Page 41 phrase loss



Page 49 phrase loss



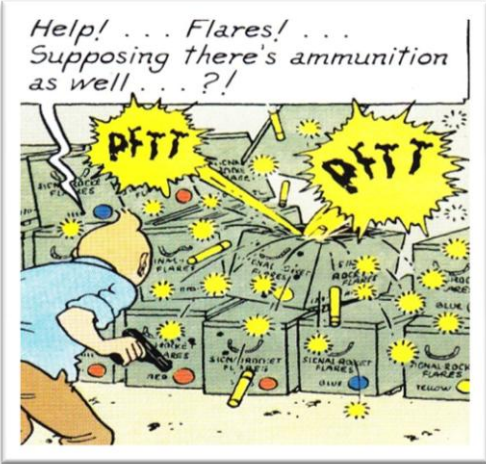
Page 49 phrase loss



Page 49 phrase loss



Page 53 word loss



Page 57 phrase loss



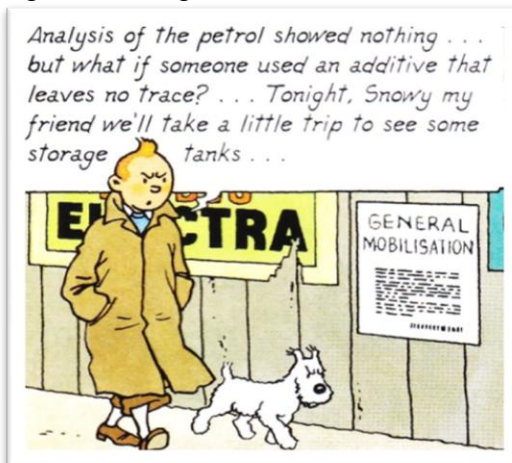
Page 58 word loss



Page 58 word loss



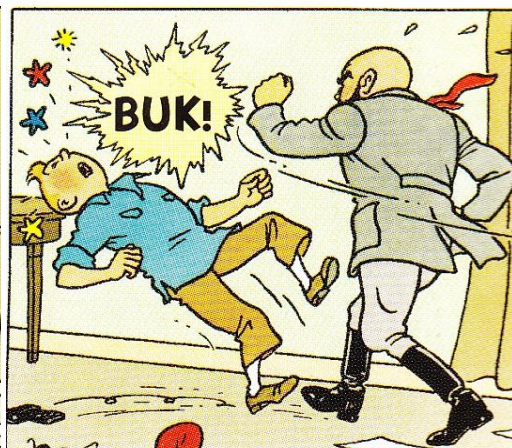
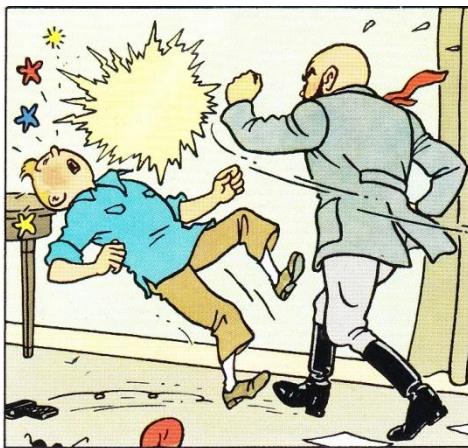
Page 06 word gain



Page 47 word gain



Page 47 word gain



page 3 phrase gain

