LOSS AND GAIN IN THE BILINGUAL HANDBOOK "TANJUNG EMAS SEBAGAI CENTRAL POINT PORT" BY YUNUS INUHAN

A THESIS

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, October 16th 2013

Ahmad Sholikin

MOTTO

Education is an ornament in prosperity and a refuge in adversity.
(Englishproverb book)

Fall one time and stand up two times.
(English proverb book)

Nothing happens unless first a dream.
(Carl Sandburg)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis especially to:

1. My beloved the late Mom and Dad with their endless love, tears, and a lot of

   Prayer for me.

2. My sister dr. Chusnul Khotimah.

3. My young brother Muhammad Muslim Abdullah.

4. All my best friends who always support me.

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for the readers especially for the students of English Department of Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University.

Semarang, October 16th 2013

Ahmad Sholikin

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled ***Loss and Gain in the Bilingual Handbook "Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port" by Yunus Inuhan .***This analysis is conducted to find out the loss and gain of word and phrase used in the handbook ***Loss and Gain in the Bilingual Handbook "Tanjung Emas Sebagai CentralPoint Port" by Yunus Inuhan.***

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.

There are 18 of loss and gain processes found in the handbook *Loss and Gain in the Bilingual Handbook "Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port" by Yunus Inuhan.* The number of loss process is 7 patterns and the number of gain process is 11 patterns, so there are 18 patterns of loss and gain process found in the handbook.

 The translator did a loss process there are translated handbook in order to make the TL acceptable. However, the translator is assumed that by shortening the TL because the translator wants make the TL easily to read and understand. 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.

Key words: *loss and gain handbook, word and phrase*

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. It is included in verbal communication, where the communication occurs between two people or more in doing their activities in listening, speaking, writing, and reading. Language is considered to be a system of communication with other people using sound, symbols, and words in expressing a meaning, idea, or what is thought.

Furthermore, according to Hornby (2000:721), language means "The system of communication in speech and writing that is used by people of a particular country". It is clear that language is used for communication among people in a particular country over a period of time. According to The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of The English Language (2003:716), language means :

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

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

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. However, among us there are still a few people who cannot read the language, in this case English. That is why the translator is needed.

Translation, by dictionary definition, consists of changing from one state of form to another, to turn into one's own or another language (The Merriem-webster Dictionary,1974). Translation is basically a change of form. When one speaks about of language, he is referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc, which are spoken or written form. In translation the form of the source language is replaced by the form of target language.

As an international language, English is used in global communication. Among the international languages, English is widely learnt and used in Indonesia as a foreign language. English is an international language, it is very important to be able to understand English well. There are so many things that use English, such as computer, books, magazines, newspapers, handbook, internet etc. Therefore, it will be the main obstacle if one cannot translate it into the Indonesian language,

because the way into understanding language lies in the study of a text. Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. A good translator must be able to translate any kinds of translation. One kind of translation is in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. However, the translated of the handbook 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.

This bilingual book is made for people who want to get more information about Tanjung Mas Central Point Port. Another reason for selecting "page 1 to 55 of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port Handbook." as the data of this study is because the handbook can be read by the readers from the age of children to adult, so that more people can enjoy it.

The researcher choose page 1 to 55 of it because the previous chapters contain many tables and diagrams. So, they cannot be translated. Another reason of selecting "page 1 to 55 of them" because these chapters contain more information about Business Partners of Tanjung Mas and Introducing Semarang.

In this study the researcher observed the loss and gain in "page 1 to 55 of Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port Handbook" in order to discuss the loss and gain that are used in source language (SL) and its translation in target language (TL). The researcher wants to give an example of loss and gain taken from Sihaloho, in August, 2011.

Example 1

Code	SL- Ln-003-Pg-08/TL-Ln-003-Pg-09/L
Context	Gregory and Rowley went to then country-club lifestyle. Then they invited a girl named Trista. But five seconds after they got to the pool she met some lifeguards then leaved and forgot to them who had invited her there.
SL	Me and Rowley were better off without a girl **hanging around, anyway.**
TL	*Lagi pula aku dan Rowley merasa lebih baik tanpa kehadiran seorang gadis.*

The example above, the translator does not translate the phrase **hanging around, anyway.** It means there is an omitting process in TL. Whereas, the phrase of **hanging around anyway** give information to the reader that Gregory and Rowley were better off without a girl when they are hanging around in someplace. It should be *Lagi pula aku dan Rowley merasa lebih baik tanpa kehadiran seorang gadis sewaktu kami nongkrog*.

Example 2

Code	SL- Ln-004-Pg-01/TL-Ln-004-Pg-01/G
Context	When Gregory and Rowley went to the country-club lifestyle with Trista, the girl who had invited by him. Then, she leaved and forgot them who was invited her there , so Gregory was disappointed to her.
SL	The lesson I learned is that some people won't think twice about using you, especially when there's a country club involved.
TL	*Pelajaran yang bisa kupetik **dari peristiwa** ini adalah bahwa beberapa orang tidak akan segan-segan memperalatmu, terutama bila menyangkut urusan janapada.*

From the example above, the translator adds the phrase **dari peristiwa itu.** It is not found in the SL and in this case the technique of gain takes place in the TL

Another reason of selecting Handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* By Yunus Inuhan*,* as the data of this study is because the Handbook can be read by the readers from the age of children to adult, so that more people can enjoy it. Handbook is purposed to make Indonesian people interested in studying English. Thus, it is good to participate in encouraging the people to study English better.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The problem in this study is based on the question below: What kinds of loss and gain are found in the bilingual Handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is loss and gain found in the bilingual Handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point port* by Yunus Inuhan and it focuses on the words and phrases influenced by loss and gain technique.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to describe loss and gain in the bilingual Handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is hopefully able to give contribution in language learning for the reader, English department of Dian Nuswantoro University and anybody who reads this study. It concerns in the translation program. This study gives some information about loss and gain, especially loss and gain in the translation of handbook, *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* By Yunus Inuhan

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for English Department Students. It is also expected that by reading this thesis, the students are encouraged to learn more about loss and gain, especially loss and gain in the bilingual handbook of *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port*.

2. The future researchers, to get more knowledge and additional theory, especially loss and gain in handbook translation.

3. Everyone, who reads and is interested in studying loss and gain 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.

1.6 Thesis organization

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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

2.1   Language and Communication

Language is used in the form of utterances and functions. The most important function of language is to communicate in social life. Communication is a process by which information is exchanged between individual through a common system of symbol, sign and behavior. There have been found three components in every communication process they are: 1) Participants (at least two persons or groups), 2) topic (what is talking about), 3) Means of communication (form of symbol, sign, etc). In globalization era where worldwide interaction happens people use language to communicate in social interaction.

Language and communication also used in the translation world because. It is because languages have relation with translation. Translation means transfer one language into another language, to get the idea of the target language.

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 are basic of translation.

2.3   Approaches in 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 to 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 are 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 translate text from SL into TL called translator.

2.4   Translator

The translator can no longer be thought of as a ghostly perfect bilingual, but as a living being with a role and abilities that can be described and discussed (Campbell, 1998:4). Thus, it is good to discuss about translator because translation

will not be accomplished without the existence of translator. Translator is the most important thing in translation. Thus, there will be no translation in the world without the existence of translators. Translator means one who translates or an interpreter (---, 2003:1334). According to Hornby, translator is a person who translates writing or speech into a different language, especially as a job (2000:1382). In Indonesian, translator means penerjemah atau pengalih bahasa (Echols and Shadily, 1992:601). Although translator and interpreter are much the same, but there is a difference between them. Interpreter is a person whose job is to translate what somebody is saying into another language (Hornby, 2000:680). Furthermore, interpreter is one who interprets or translates, specifically, one who serves as oral translator between people speaking different languages (---, 2003:665). From the explanations about translator and interpreter above, it could be known that both translator and interpreter are people who translate one language into another. Translator mostly does writing translation, but interpreter does speech or oral translation.

According to Snell-Hornby in Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation, 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.

In order to get a good translation, there are five principles for a translator :

1. The translator must fully understand the sense and the meaning of the original author, although he is at liberty to clarify obscurities.

2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of both source language and target language.

3. The translator should avoid word-for-word renderings.

4. The translator should use forms of speech in common use.

5. The translator should choose and order words appropriately to produce the correct tone.

Those principles are according to Dolet in Bassnet-Mcguire (1980:54). She published outline of translation principles, entitled La maniere de bien traduire d'une langue en aultre (How to translate well from one language into another) in 1540. Machali (2000:11) states that "a translator should have good mastery in both SL (source language) and TL (target language) skills in handling different problems in rendering the source text, standing the source text is the key to successful translation".

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

2.5   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 preeminently 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 is one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, 'neutral' language where spoken and informal written language more or less coincide.

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

1. Analyzing (learning the source text).

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

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

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

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

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

   According to Larson (1984:17), when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the 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 Basnet in translation studies (1991 : 16)

```
┌─────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────┐
│ Source language │                    │ Source language │
│                 │                    │                 │
│      Text       │                    │      Text       │
└─────────────────┘                    └─────────────────┘
         │                                      ▲
         ▼                                      │
┌─────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────┐
│    Analysis     │                    │  Restructuring  │
└─────────────────┘                    └─────────────────┘
         │                                      ▲
         ▼              ┌─────────────┐         │
         └─────────────▶│  Transfer   │─────────┘
                        └─────────────┘
```
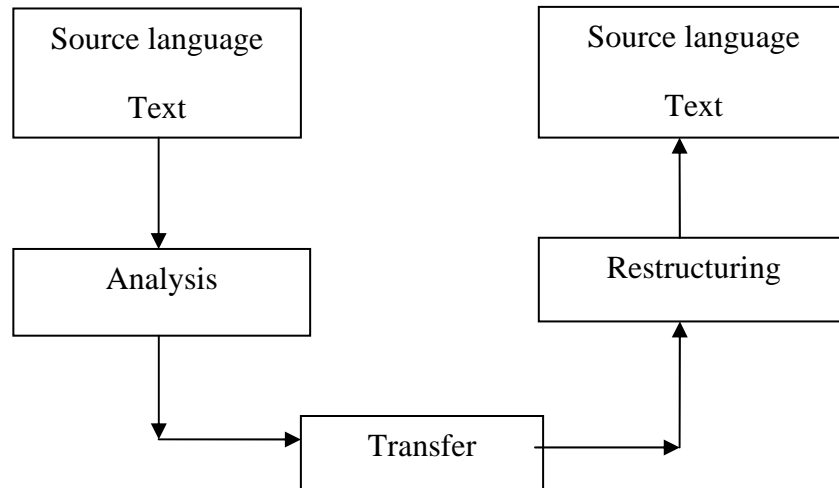
Figure 2.1 : Diagram of translation
process
Quoted from Susan Bassnet
in Translation Studies (1991:16)

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 meaning in the words and combination of words.

The second is transfer; it means the analyzed material is 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.

2.6 Loss and Gain as a Problem in Translation Process

In doing the literary work, a translator cannot always present all the meanings contained in the source language comprehensively. Sometimes the translator should reduce the existing meaning, or add a new meaning in the target language, which then results in the phenomenon of "gain" and "loss" of translation. A factor causing this phenomenon is the fact that no languages have an absolute likeness. Another factor is the cultural gaps in which the languages involved exist. This strategy is commonly taken up by the translator to give an explanation and reason, to get the natural translation.

Omission is deletion. It seems to be the fastest strategy that translator simply omit the word. It gives an expression that the translator surrender to translate the word. Although translation by omission may sound as an extreme strategy, in some contexts it is acceptable to omit a word or expression. Translators can simply omit the different words or expression, it the meaning suggested by a particular item or expression is not very important enough to the development of the text. The purpose is to give a good reason for distracting the reader with Lengthy explanations (Baker,

1992:40), while Landers (2001:95) adds that, the translator delicates any point of the original text beyond the translator's ability to render. delicated any point of the original text beyond the translator's ability to reader. For example: *"I don't believe I just flushed my contact lens to the toilet"* translated in *"Aku tak percaya lensa kontakku terjatuh dalam toilet"* if the translator did not omit that phrase *"I just flushed"* the translation would be like this: *"Aku tak percaya aku menyiram lensa kontakku terjatuh dalam toilet "*. The translator think that the phrase *"I just flushed"* is not important because as we look it would be double meaning and the word *"flushed"* same with the meaning some deliberateness, whereas if we see the context it is undeliberateness. And omiiting the phrase *"I just flushed"* is acceptable. Even though the translator omits the phrase, it might produce similar response to the readers.

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

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

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

Newmark (1998 : 91) states that :

> The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural (accounting for difference between SL and TL culture),

technical (relating to the topic) or linguistic (explaining wayward use of words), and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership. In expressive texts, such information can normally only be given outside the version, although brief 'concessions' for minor cultural details can be made to the reader.

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

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

2.7 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.

(Took from Chandra Sihaloho, Thesis. 2011)

Example :

No	Words	Categories
1	Dog	Word
2	You	Word
3	Houses	Word
4	Pencil	Word
5	Stay	Word

2.7.2 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 :

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

                                                      Prep   obj

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

                                       Prep   obj

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

   Example :

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

   A prepositional phrase may have more than one object.

Example :

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

                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 surgeon, **Dr. Alfred Thornton**, arrived late.

(Dr. Alfred Thornton identifies the surgeon)

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

Example :

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

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

3. Verbal phrase

Verbal is form of verb that functions as noun, adjective, or adverb. For , a verbal may be the subject of a sentence, or it may be a predicate nominative. Even though verbal functions as other part of speech, it has some of the properties of verb. For example, it expresses some actions, and it may take direct object, predicate nominative, or predicate objective. When you use a modifier or a complement with a verbal, you form a verbal phrase.

2.7.3   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.

Like all clauses, an independent clause has a subject and predicate. In the following example, the subject is underlined; the simple predicate is typed boldface.

The wind **was blowing** hard, and the drifts **were** six feet high.
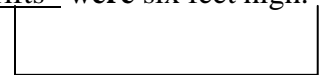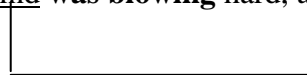
         Ind. Clause   Ind. Clause

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 <u>we</u> **asked** for one.

Because the <u>store</u> **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 : <u>The mail carrier emptied the mailbox before I could there</u>.

(**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)

2.7.4 Sentences

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 phrase. It may have a compound subject and compound predicate. However, it has no more than one clause.

Example:

Jose fixed dinner at home. (Single subject)

Wind and rain lashed the tiny 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:

Elaine graduated last June, **and** now she works as an acountan.

Independent clause   *independent clause*

In some compound sentences, the independent clauses are joined by a semicolon and a conjunctive adverb, such as *however, therefore, or consequently*.

Example:

Bert laughs happily; however he does not has a sense of humor

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*

As the students, we have to study hard and give the best to our parents.

   Sub. Clause   *Indep. Clause*   *Sub. 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:

Indep. clause

Bud, who wanted to cut firewood, stayed out all afternoon,

Sub. Clause

but his feet stayed warm because he wore fleece lined boots.

Indep. Clause   Sub. Clause

2.8   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.

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

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.

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 adirect 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.

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',

'loyal1,'trivial, 'important', 'truculent', 'brutal'; only one or two like 'excellent and

'marvellous' are usually transparent. And again, the more general and abstract words

('phenomenon', 'element', 'affair') may or may not be translated transparently; there is

often a shift at that abstract level (quality as 'property') but the translation is still usually one-to-one. Many theorists believe that translation is more a process of explanation, interpretation and reformulation of ideas than a transformation of words; that the role of language is secondary, it is merely a vector or carrier of thoughts.

Consequently, everything is translatable, and linguistic difficulties do not exist. In this research the researcher only analyzes the sentences 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. 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.

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 improve what he or she has already known.

This research method is arranged based on the problem analyzed and the main objective 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

A research needs a design, and the researcher will use descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative means descriptive research. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Nunan (1993:4-6) states that descriptive qualitative is a research in which the method of the data collection is non-experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally recording data. In qualitative research the data are not number or chart but in the form of words, pictures, clauses.

3.2   Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of the study is every words and phrases found in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan.

3.3   Source of Data

The data of this study were from three chapters of Indonesian- English version of *Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port* handbook written by Yunus Inuhan. It was first published in 2010 by PT. PELABUHAN INDONESIA III (PERSERO) CABANG TANJUNG MAS. The researcher focused on the loss and gain analysis of the text.

The differences from the other chapters, the researcher chose page 1 to 55 of it because they contained information about the harbor and the city of Semarang. In the other chapters, there is no sentences, there are only diagrams, tables, and pictures.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

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

1. Reading five chapters of *Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port* handbook.

2. Reading the translation of *Tanjung Mas Sebagai Central Point Port* handbook.

3. Tabling the words and phrases translated by the translator.

3.5   Technique of Data Analysis

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

1. Classifying.

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

2. Explaining.

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

3. Marking the data

    Which one is loss process and which one is gain process using a stabilo

4. Tabling and Coding

    Drawing the tables and giving the codes based on the loss and gain process found in the handbook.

5. Analyzing the data

Of loss and gain process in the data of bilingual handbook tanjung emas sebagi central point port by Yunus Inuhan

6. Conclusion

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses about data analysis. The results of data analysis are used to answer the problems of the research. This research is intended to describe what kinds of loss and gain found in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. The data of the research consist of the context, SL and TL, to make the TL easily understood.

In the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan, the researcher found 18 patterns of loss and gain process in the handbook .They can be stated as follows:

The number of loss process is 7 patterns and the number of gain process is 11 patterns, so the total number is 18 patterns of loss and gain process found in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. To know it in more details about loss process found in the bilingual handbook by Yunus Inuhan, the following table is presented :

4.1 Table of Loss process in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan

NO	PATTERN OF LOSS	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1.	The Word Class Loss	2	29 %
2.	The Phrase Class Loss	5	71 %
3.	The Clause Class Loss	0	0 %
	TOTAL	7	100 %

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of loss found in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan are 29 % of the word class loss, 71 % of the phrase class loss and no clause class loss. The highest percentage is word class loss and the lowest percentage is clause class loss. It happens because the researcher found no clause class loss in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan.

4.1.1 The Word Class loss

The researcher found 2 word class losses in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis as follows:

Code	SL- Ln-011-Pg-27/TL-Ln-010-Pg-27/L
SL	For the mooring / emergency vessel , the submission of ship water application using a separate PPKB **and** accepted by water Operation Supervision.
TL	*Untuk kapal yang sedang bertambat / emergency , pengajuan permohonan air kapal dengan PPKB tersendiri diterima oleh Supervisi Pengusahaan Air.*

The word **and** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator assumed that the word **and** in the context is not important to translate in the TL. The loss of the word **and** in the TL does not distort the message of the SL text. Since it does not influent the meaning in the TL text, the loss of the word **and** is acceptable and readable by the readers.

Code	SL- Ln-018-Pg-28/TL-Ln-017-Pg-28/L
SL	If there is any discrepancy of vessel filling time that has been specified in the SPK , then the vessel water services officer makes note of **this** change in the form of 2A – 3 .
TL	*Apabila ada ketidaksesuaian waktu pengisian air kapal yang telah ditetapkan di dalam SPK , maka petugas pelayanan air kapal membuat catatan perubahan dalam bentuk 2A – 3 .*

The word **this** 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 **this** in the context is not important to translate in the TL. The loss of the word **this** in the TL text is acceptable since it does not distort seriously the meaning and message of the SL text.

In the SL text the word **this** denotes the word *change* where it does not ruin the meaning in the TL text if the word **this** is lost. Becides, the word *change* is translated along with the prepositional phrase *in the form of 2 A – 3* to denote the loss of the word **this**.

4.1.2 The Phrase Class loss

The researcher found 5 the phrases class losses in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis as follows :

Code	SL- Ln-038-Pg-02/TL-Ln-038-Pg-02/L
SL	Though its position is very strategic, the vessel traffic is not increase. So far, the mainstay export of Tanjung Emas Port is farest products plywood, plantation crops of sugar cane that processed into Tetes / molasses or sugar syrup, and agricultural products – gaple (**dried cassava**).
TL	*Kendati posisinya sangat strategis, namun arus kapal tidak mengalami peningkatan. Hingga saat ini ekspor andalan Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas adalah hasil hutan Plywood, dan hasil perkebunan tebu yang kemudian dikelola menjadi Tetes / Molases atau sirup gula, dan hasil pertanian gaple.*

In the SL of the table above, the translator does not translate the phrase **dried cassava** in the TL. The translator assumed that the TL is readable without rendering the phrase **dried cassava** in the TL, because the meaning is the same with one of the agricultural products – *gaple*. In such a case, the phrase **dried cassava** should be transferred or maintained not lost in the TL. Since the word *gaple* is not

familiar to all readers, the phrase **dried cassava** should be translated in order to help

all readers understand what the word *gaple* means.

Code	SL- Ln-170-Pg-06/TL-Ln165-Pg-06/L
SL	Present conditions of Tanjung Emas Port, such as channel depth – only 10 meters LWS. Container Terminal pond depth – 10 meters LWS , the depth of Samudera Terminal pond – 9 meters LWS , the depth of Nusantara Terminal pond – 7 meters LWS , ex **Power Plant** (PLTU) dock pond – 6 meters LWS and the depth of Pelabuhan Dalam – 3.5 meters of LWS .
TL	*Kondisi Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas saat ini, antara lain kedalaman alur hanya – 10 meter LWS. Kedalaman kolam Terminal Petikemas – 10 meter LWS , kedalaman kolam Terminal Samudera – 9 meter LWS , kedalaman kolam Terminal Nusantara – 7 meter LWS ,kolam dermaga ex PLTU – 6 meter LWS dan kedalaman kolam Pelabuhan Dalam – 3.5 meter LWS .*

From the SL in the table above, the translator does not translate the phrase

Power Plant in the TL. The translator assumed that the TL is readable without

rendering the phrase **Power Plant** in the TL, because it is further explained by the

acronym word PLTU in the bracket in the SL to show the synonym for the phrase

Power Plant.

The phrase **Power Plant** is one kind of resourceful power to generate power

for electricity making use of water. The acronym PLTU is more acceptable and

appropriate with the target readers in Indonesia. The phrase **Power Plant** is simply

meant for *Pembangkit Listrik* but PLTU explains more than just *Pembangkit Listrik*

but *Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap* where water is the main source of power to generate electricity.

Code	SL- Ln-026-Pg-10/TL-Ln-026-Pg-10/L
SL	Vessels from Europe are flocking into the **Indonesian Archipelago** (Nusantara) , including the Port of Semanrang , which started functioning since May 2 , 1547 .
TL	*Kapal dari Eropa berduyun – duyun menuju Nusantara , termasuk Pelabuhan Semarang yang mulai berfungsi sejak 2 Mei 1547 .*

In the SL of the table above, the translator does not translate the phrase **Indonesian Archipelago** in the TL. The translator assumed that the TL is readable without rendering the phrase **Indonesian Archipelago** in the TL. Meanwhile, the phrase **Indonesian Archipelago** gives the information to the readers that the Archipelago is not meant for Archipelago. In other words, the phrase **Indonesian Archipelago** should be another transferred or maintained not lost in the TL to help the readers arrive at their understanding of the intended archipelago.

Code	SL- Ln-027-Pg-27/TL-Ln-025-Pg-27/L
SL	If **the additional** Uper has been paid by Shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or Cashier of Finance Division and the copy / sheet – 2 of payment receipt has submitted to water Operation Supervision , then the vessel may be saved.
TL	*Setelah Uper dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran / Agen kepada Bank (warkat dana) atau kasir Divisi Keuangan (tunai) dan copy / lembar ke – 2*

	bukti pembayaran Uper / warkat dana diserahkan kepada Supervisi Pengusahaan Air , selanjutnya kapal tersebut dapat dilayani.

The phrase **the additional** upper is found in the SL, but it is not completely translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the phrase **the additional** in the context of the SL also functions to inform the readers that Uper has been paid by Shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or Cashier of Finance Division. Even though, the translator assumed that the phrase **the additional** is not appropriate to translate in the TL. Based on that statement, the researcher suggests that phrase **the additiona**l should be translated and maintained in the TL to help the readers arrive at their understanding of the intended uper payment.

Code	SL- Ln-152-Pg-06/TL-Ln148-Pg-06/L
SL	Trade becomes more active after the Suez Canal was opened in 1896 .Apparently the management of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) / **Indonesia Port Corporation** , Branch of Tanjung Emas , has compiled a Port development strategy with the concept of " Hyperport Management "
TL	*Perdagangan menjadi semakin ramai setelah Terusan Suez dibuka pada tahun 1896. Ternyata manajemen PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Cabang Tanjung Emas telah menyusun strategi pengembangan Pelabuhan dengan konsep " Hypertport Management "*

In the SL of the table above, the translator does not translate the phrase **Indonesia Port Corporation** in the TL. The translator assumed that the TL is already readable without rendering the phrase **Indonesia Port Corporation** in the TL, it happened because the phrase is rendered into *PT. Pelabuan Indonesia III*. In such a case,

the phrase **Indonesia Port Corporation** has been transferred into *PT. Pelabuhan*

Indonesia III.

4.1.3 The Clause Class loss

The researcher does not find any clause class loss in the bilingual handbook

Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port by Yunus Inuhan. However, it does not

influence the meaning of the SL in the TL.

4.2 Table of Gain process in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan

NO	PATTERN OF GAIN	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1.	The Word Class gain	10	90 %
2.	The Phrase Class gain	1	10 %
3.	The Clause Class gain	0	0 %
	TOTAL	11	100 %

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of gain found in the

bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan are

90 % of the word class gain, 10 % of the phrase class gain and no clause class gain.

The highest percentage is word class gain the lowest percentage is clause class gain.

It happens because the researcher found no clause class gain in the bilingual

handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan.

4.2.1 The Word Class gain

The researcher found 10 word class gains in the bilingual of handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis as follows :

Code	SL- Ln-008-Pg-1/TL-Ln-009-Pg-1/G
SL	It is flanked by two major ports, namely Tanjung Priok in the West and Tanjung Perak in the East. Just like part of Tanjung Priok and Tanjung perak, Tanjung Emas Port also has fairly complete facilities.
TL	*Tanjung Emas di apit oleh dua Pelabuhan besar, Tanjung priok disebelah barat dan Tanjung Perak disebelah timur.Kendali pelabuhan Tanjung Priok dan Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak memiliki fasilitas pelabuhan yang cukup lengkap,* **toh** *pelabuhan Tanjung Emas juga memiliki fasilitas yang cukup lengkap.*

The researcher found the word **toh** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the translator adds the word **toh** in the TL to make the TL better and sounds natural. The word **toh** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context above, that Tanjung Emas also has complete facilities. In such a way, the researcher thought that the word **Toh** in the TL should be added. It is because the word **toh** is like a stressing word to make sure that Tanjung Priok has complete facilities.

Code	SL- Ln-078-Pg-04/TL-Ln-078-Pg-27/G
SL	Hinterland conditions experienced a significant development. For the Central Java Provincial Government continues to encourage investors to invest in Central Java.
TL	*Kondisi hinterland mengalami perkembangan yang signifikan. Karena pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah terus mendorong **agar** para investor berinvestasi di jawa tengah.*

The word **aga**r which is added by the translator in the TL makes the TL better,

although it cannot be found in the SL. The word **agar** gives the information to the

readers when the subject continued to encourage investors to invest in Central Java.

Besides that, the word **agar** functions to modify the clause *Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa*

Tengah terus mendorong in the TL. Since the translator adds the word **agar** in the

TL, so the TL sounds natural and more acceptable.

Code	SL- Ln-110-Pg-05/TL-Ln-109-Pg-05/G
SL	Central apparel industries are located in Pekalongan, Surakarta, Semarang Regency and Pemalang Regency. In term of quality aspect, the apparel produced in Central Java has competitiveness either in domestic, regional or international market.
TL	*Sentra industri pakaian jadi terdapat di Pekalongan, kota Surakarta, kabupaten Pemalang dan kabupaten Semarang. Dari aspek kualitas, pakaian jadi asal Jawa Tengah, memiliki daya saing **baik** dipasar lokal, regional maupun internasional.*

The researcher found the word **baik** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in

the SL. In other words, the translator adds the word **baik** in the TL to make the TL

better and sounds natural. The word **baik** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context above, that Central Java also has a good quality apparel. So, by adding the word **baik** in this case, the readers would know that Indonesian apparel has good competitiveness either in domestics, regional or international market.

Code	SL- Ln-016-Pg-24/TL-Ln-016-Pg-24/G
SL	Based on the results of confirmation, then the shifting cost is calculated using the number of SIUK applications that must be paid by shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or cashier of finance Division (cash) as an additional upper.
TL	*Berdasarkan hasil penetapan, selanjutnya dihitung* **dengan** *menggunakan aplikasi SIUK jumlah biaya Shifting yang harus dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran / Agen kepada Bank (warkat dana) atau kasir Divisi Keuangan (tunai) sebagai tambahan upper.*

In the table above, the researcher found the word **dengan** in the TL which is not found in the SL, although it cannot be found in the SL. The word **dengan** gives the information to the readers that the calculations had been using the system SIUK applications that must be paid by shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or cashier of finance Division (cash) as an additional upper.

This is tolerable to add some information in translation works as long as it does not change the message in the SL. The word **dengan** which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more natural, therefore the readers would quickly know that the Officers in the calculation of the PPSA have been using the application system of SIUK.

Code	SL- Ln-031-Pg-24/TL-Ln-033-Pg-24/G
SL	The Vessel Service Agency inform the fleet & Telecommunications Supervision and Pilot Supervision to execute vessel shifting service by allocating the Pilot and Pilot age vessel, tug boat and mooring boat to conduct the vessel shifting service according to the predetermined vessel berth.
TL	*Dinas pelayanan kapal menginformasikan ke Supervisi Armada & Telekomunikasi dan Supervisi Pemandu guna pelaksanaan pelayanan kapal shifting dengan mengalokasikan personil Pandu beserta kapal pandu, kapal tunda dan kapal kepil untuk melaksanakan pelayanan kapal shifting sesuai **waktu** dan tempat sandar kapal yang ditetapkan.*

In the table above, the researcher found the word **waktu** in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word **waktu** gives the information to the readers that The Vessel Service Agency set schedules in accordance with the implementation of the service according to the predetermined vessel berth. The word **waktu** which is added by the translator in the TL makes the translation more understandable, therefore the readers know about when the time of ships should be lean on according to the predetermined vessel berth.

Code	SL- Ln-022-Pg-26/TL-Ln-022-Pg-26/G
SL	Particularly for the extension, the cost that must be paid by the Shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or cashier of finance Division are calculated based on the confirmation as the upper additional.
TL	*Khusus untuk perpanjangan, berdasarkan hasil penetapan dihitung jumlah biaya yang harus dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran / Agen kepada Bank (warkat dana) atau kasir Divisi Keuangan (**tunai**) sebagai tambahan uper.*

The researcher found the word **(tunai)** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the translator adds the word **(tunai)** in the TL. It is because the word **(tunai)** gives the informations to the readers that payment of the extention should be paid by cash not credit or the other ways to the agent in this case is to the Bank.

Code	SL- Ln-030-Pg-44/TL-Ln-031-Pg-44/G
SL	With the implementation of QMS, PT. Pelabuhan III (Persero) Branch of Tanjung Emas has implemented controls to ensure there quality of its products and ensure the K3 for their employees and pay attention to the environmental management.
TL	*Dengan penerapan QMS tersebut,* **maka** *PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Cabang Tanjung Emas telah melakukan penerapan pengendalian untuk menjamin mutu dari produknya dan menjamin K3 bagi pegawainya serta memperhatikan pengelolaan lingkungan.*

In the table above, the researcher found the word **maka** in the TL which is not found in the SL, although it cannot be found in the SL. The word **maka** gives the information to the readers that PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Branch Tanjung Emas was completed by system QMS, it is to ensure the quality of its products and ensure the K3 for their employees and pay attention to the environmental management. This is tolerable to add some information in translation in the TL as long as it does not change the message in the SL. In other word, the word **maka**

functions as the reason why the implementation of QMS should be presented, so the employees will pay attention to the environment management.

Code	SL- Ln-003-Pg-54/TL-Ln-003-Pg-54/G
SL	Port health office is a Technical implementation Unit in the field of eradication and prevention of contagious diseases in Department of Health which is under and directly responsible to the Director of Epidemiology and Immunization, Directorate General of Contagious Disease Control and Residential Environment Health.
TL	*Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis dibidang Pemberantasan dan pencegahan penyakit menular, dalam **lingkungan** Departemen Kesehatan yang berada dibawah dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Direktur Epidemiology dan imunisasi, Direktorat Jendral Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular dan Penyehatan Lingkungan Pemukiman.*

In the table above, the researcher found the word **lingkungan** in the TL which is not found in the SL, although it cannot be found in the SL. The word **lingkungan** gives the information to the readers that the Port Health Office has many departments and the word **lingkungan** here informs to the reader that it is special for contiguous deseases department. So, the readers would know about the purpose of the word **lingkungan** directly responsible for the director of Epidemology and Immunization.

Code	SL- Ln-002-Pg-18/TL-Ln-002-Pg-18/G
SL	Business Enterprise of PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III consist of :
TL	Bisnis usaha PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) meliputi **usaha – usaha** sebagai berikut :

The researcher found the words **usaha-usaha** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the words **usaha-usaha** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context in the handbook PT. Indonesian ports III (Persero) has a wide range of business types.

In such a way, the researcher thought that the words **usaha-usaha** in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the situation of PT. Indonesian ports III (Persero) shows a lot of business. So, the translator adds the words **usaha-usaha** in the TL to inform the readers about many kinds of business in PT. Indonesian port III (Persero).

Code	SL- Ln-004-Pg-51/TL-Ln-005-Pg-51/G
SL	Port of Tanjung Emas has been equipped with 24 hours clinic as a subsidiary of PHC Surabaya Hospital. The Polyclinic is equipped with adequate medical equipment facility, and doctors who serve general and specialist practice.
TL	*Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas telah dilengkapi dengan Poliklinik 24 Jam yang merupakan cabang dari Rumah Sakit PHC Surabaya. Poliklinik ini dilengkapi dengan fasilitas peralatan kesehatan yang memadai, dan* **tenaga - tenaga** *dokter yang melayani praktek umum dan spesialis.*

The words **tenaga-tenaga** which is added by the translator makes the TL sound natural, although it cannot be found in the SL. The words **tenaga-tenaga** gives the information to the readers that Polyclinic in addition equipped with adequate medical equipment, there is also a full service serve general and specialist practice. The other reason is that the words **tenaga-tenaga** explain about not only Polyclinic which is equipped with medical equipment facility but also provides medical expert like doctors who serve general and specialist practice there.

4.2.2 The Phrase Class gain

The researcher found 1 the phrases class gain in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis as follows :

Code	SL- Ln-026-Pg-26/TL-Ln-025-Pg-26/G
SL	If the additional uper / fund certificate has been paid by shipping Company / Agent and the copy / sheet – 2 of payment receipt has submitted to Terminal Supervision, then the vessel shifting may be served.
TL	*Setelah tambahan uper / Warkat Dana dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran,* **Warkat Dana** *diserahkan kepada Supervisi Terminal, selanjutnya, kapal tersebut dapat dilayani.*

The researcher found the phrase **Warkat Dana** in the TL whereas the phrase is not found in the SL. The translator added the phrase **Warkat Dana** to substitute the meaning of *payment receipt* that is preserved in the TL. Since the phrase **Warkat Dana** is used to rephrase the phrase *payment receipt*, the addition of it in the TL is acceptable. Bisides that, the phrase **Warkat Dana** is added to help readers understand easily that the receipt is associated with the for the shipping company.

4.2.3 The Clause Class gain

The researcher does not find the clause class gain in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan. However, it does not influence the meaning of the SL 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 in this thesis the process of loss and gain can be found. The process of loss and gain gives the effects to the readers to catch the messages of the SL to the TL.

The study is entitled Loss and Gain found in the bilingual handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* by Yunus Inuhan, the researcher found 7 processes of loss and 11 processes of gain. After reading both English version as the SL and Indonesian version as the TL, the researcher found 18 processes of loss and gain.

The researcher only found 7 patterns, of the loss process consisting of 2 or 29 % patterns of the word class loss and 5 or 71 % patterns of the phrase class loss. Meanwhile, either the clause class loss is not found by the researcher in the bilingual handbook. The researcher found 11 patterns of gain process in this study. They are 10 or 90 % of the word class gain, and 1 or 10 % of the phrase class gain. Meanwhile, either the clause class gain is not found by the researcher in the bilingual handbook.

The translator did a loss process in the bilingual handbook because the translator wants to make the TL would be simple, understandable and sound natural. Unlike the gain process, the translator did the gain process because the translator wants to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers will get the information of the SL accurately in the TL.

Finally, the researcher concludes that the research of the handbook *Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port* translated into bilingual language by Yunus Inuhan is good enough, although the process of loss and gain used and needed.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests to the translator, when translating this handbook the translator should pay attention to use the loss and gain techniques. It is because by deletion or addition information in the TL it can give the effects on the TL, although this approach is possible to use. Based on the statement above, the translator should be careful in translating the SL into TL, because this handbook tells about historical of port Tanjung Emas in Semarang. If the translator is not pay attention or translate not carefully in translating this handbook, however the readers get difficulties to catch the message of the SL in the TL.

This suggestion is not only given to the translator of this handbook, but also to all translators. Besides, this suggestion also given to all English students who study in the translation, especially in loss and gain techniques.

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APPENDIX

The loss process are found in the bilingual Handbook *"Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Port "* by Yunus Inuhan..

A. The Word Class Loss

1. The word **and**

Code	SL- Ln-011-Pg-27/TL-Ln-010-Pg-27/L
SL	For the mooring / emergency vessel , the submission of ship water application using a separate PPKB **and** accepted by water Operation Supervision.
TL	*Untuk kapal yang sedang bertambat / emergency , pengajuan permohonan air kapal dengan PPKB tersendiri diterima oleh Supervisi Pengusahaan Air.*

2. The word **this**

Code	SL- Ln-018-Pg-28/TL-Ln-017-Pg-28/L
SL	If there is any discrepancy of vessel filling time that has been specified in the SPK , then the vessel water services officer makes note of **this** change in the form of 2A – 3 .
TL	*Apabila ada ketidaksesuaian waktu pengisian air kapal yang telah ditetapkan di dalam SPK , maka petugas pelayanan air kapal membuat catatan perubahan dalam bentuk 2A – 3 .*

B. The Phrase Class Loss

1. The phrase (**dried cassava**)

Code	SL- Ln-038-Pg-02/TL-Ln-038-Pg-02/L
SL	Though its position is very strategic, the vessel traffic is not increase. So far, the mainstay export of Tanjung Emas Port is farest products plywood, plantation crops of sugar cane that processed into Tetes / molasses or sugar syrup, and agricultural products – gaple (**dried cassava**).
TL	*Kendati posisinya sangat strategis, namun arus kapal tidak mengalami peningkatan. Hingga saat ini ekspor andalan Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas adalah hasil hutan Plywood, dan hasil perkebunan tebu yang kemudian dikelola menjadi Tetes / Molases atau sirup gula, dan hasil pertanian gaple.*

2. The phrase **Power Plant**

Code	SL- Ln-170-Pg-06/TL-Ln165-Pg-06/L
SL	Present conditions of Tanjung Emas Port, such as channel depth – only 10 meters LWS. Container Terminal pond depth – 10 meters LWS , the depth of Samudera Terminal pond – 9 meters LWS , the depth of Nusantara Terminal pond – 7 meters LWS , ex **Power Plant** (PLTU) dock pond – 6 meters LWS and the depth of Pelabuhan Dalam – 3.5 meters of LWS .
TL	*Kondisi Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas saat ini, antara lain kedalaman alur hanya – 10 meter LWS. Kedalaman kolam Terminal Petikemas – 10 meter LWS , kedalaman kolam Terminal Samudera – 9 meter LWS , kedalaman kolam Terminal Nusantara – 7 meter LWS ,kolam dermaga ex PLTU – 6 meter LWS dan kedalaman kolam Pelabuhan Dalam – 3.5 meter LWS .*

3. The phrase **Indonesian Archipelago**

Code	SL- Ln-026-Pg-10/TL-Ln-026-Pg-10/L
SL	Vessels from Europe are flocking into the **Indonesian Archipelago** (Nusantara) , including the Port of Semanrang , which started functioning since May 2 , 1547 .
TL	*Kapal dari Eropa berduyun – duyun menuju Nusantara , termasuk Pelabuhan Semarang yang mulai berfungsi sejak 2 Mei 1547 .*

4. The phrase **the additional**

Code	SL- Ln-027-Pg-27/TL-Ln-025-Pg-27/L
SL	If **the additional** Uper has been paid by Shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or Cashier of Finance Division and the copy / sheet – 2 of payment receipt has submitted to water Operation Supervision , then the vessel may be saved.
TL	*Setelah Uper dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran / Agen kepada Bank (warkat dana) atau kasir Divisi Keuangan (tunai) dan copy / lembar ke – 2 bukti pembayaran Uper / warkat dana diserahkan kepada Supervisi Pengusahaan Air , selanjutnya kapal tersebut dapat dilayani.*

5. The phrase **Indonesia Port Corporation**

Code	SL- Ln-152-Pg-06/TL-Ln148-Pg-06/L
SL	Trade becomes more active after the Suez Canal was opened in 1896 .Apparently the management of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) / **Indonesia Port Corporation** , Branch of Tanjung Emas , has compiled a Port development strategy with the concept of ” Hyperport Management “
TL	*Perdagangan menjadi semakin ramai setelah Terusan Suez dibuka pada tahun 1896. Ternyata manajemen PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Cabang Tanjung Emas telah menyusun strategi pengembangan Pelabuhan dengan konsep “ Hypertport Management “*

C. The Word Class Gain

1. The word **toh**

Code	SL- Ln-008-Pg-1/TL-Ln-009-Pg-1/G
SL	It is flanked by two major ports, namely Tanjung Priok in the West and Tanjung Perak in the East. Just like part of Tanjung Priok and Tanjung perak, Tanjung Emas Port also has fairly complete facilities.
TL	*Tanjung Emas di apit oleh dua Pelabuhan besar, Tanjung priok disebelah barat dan Tanjung Perak disebelah timur.Kendali pelabuhan Tanjung Priok dan Pelabuhan Tanjung Perak memiliki fasilitas pelabuhan yang cukup lengkap, **toh** pelabuhan Tanjung Emas juga memiliki fasilitas yang cukup lengkap.*

2. The word **agar**

Code	SL- Ln-078-Pg-04/TL-Ln-078-Pg-27/G
SL	Hinterland conditions experienced a significant development. For the Central Java Provincial Government continues to encourage investors to invest in Central Java.
TL	*Kondisi hinterland mengalami perkembangan yang signifikan. Karena pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Tengah terus mendorong **agar** para investor berinvestasi di jawa tengah.*

3. The word **baik**

Code	SL- Ln-110-Pg-05/TL-Ln-109-Pg-05/G
SL	Central apparel industries are located in Pekalongan, Surakarta, Semarang Regency and Pemalang Regency. In term of quality aspect, the apparel produced in Central Java has competitiveness either in domestic, regional or international market.

TL	*Sentra industri pakaian jadi terdapat di Pekalongan, kota Surakarta, kabupaten Pemalang dan kabupaten Semarang. Dari aspek kualitas, pakaian jadi asal Jawa Tengah, memiliki daya saing **baik** dipasar lokal, regional maupun internasional.*

4. The word **dengan**

Code	SL- Ln-016-Pg-24/TL-Ln-016-Pg-24/G
SL	Based on the results of confirmation, then the shifting cost is calculated using the number of SIUK applications that must be paid by shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or cashier of finance Division (cash) as an additional upper.
TL	*Berdasarkan hasil penetapan, selanjutnya dihitung **dengan** menggunakan aplikasi SIUK jumlah biaya Shifting yang harus dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran / Agen kepada Bank (warkat dana) atau kasir Divisi Keuangan (tunai) sebagai tambahan upper.*

5. The word **waktu**

Code	SL- Ln-031-Pg-24/TL-Ln-033-Pg-24/G
SL	The Vessel Service Agency inform the fleet & Telecommunications Supervision and Pilot Supervision to execute vessel shifting service by allocating the Pilot and Pilot age vessel, tug boat and mooring boat to conduct the vessel shifting service according to the predetermined vessel berth.
TL	*Dinas pelayanan kapal menginformasikan ke Supervisi Armada & Telekomunikasi dan Supervisi Pemandu guna pelaksanaan pelayanan kapal shifting dengan mengalokasikan personil Pandu beserta kapal pandu, kapal tunda dan kapal kepil untuk melaksanakan pelayanan kapal shifting sesuai **waktu** dan tempat sandar kapal yang ditetapkan.*

6. The word **tunai**

Code	SL- Ln-022-Pg-26/TL-Ln-022-Pg-26/G
SL	Particularly for the extension, the cost that must be paid by the Shipping Company / Agent to the Bank (fund certificate) or cashier of finance Division are calculated based on the confirmation as the upper additional.
TL	*Khusus untuk perpanjangan, berdasarkan hasil penetapan dihitung jumlah biaya yang harus dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran / Agen kepada Bank (warkat dana) atau kasir Divisi Keuangan (**tunai**) sebagai tambahan uper.*

7. The word **maka**

Code	SL- Ln-030-Pg-44/TL-Ln-031-Pg-44/G
SL	With the implementation of QMS, PT. Pelabuhan III (Persero) Branch of Tanjung Emas has implemented controls to ensure there quality of its products and ensure the K3 for their employees and pay attention to the environmental management.
TL	*Dengan penerapan QMS tersebut, **maka** PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Cabang Tanjung Emas telah melakukan penerapan pengendalian untuk menjamin mutu dari produknya dan menjamin K3 bagi pegawainya serta memperhatikan pengelolaan lingkungan.*

8. The word **lingkungan**

Code	SL- Ln-003-Pg-54/TL-Ln-003-Pg-54/G
SL	Port health office is a Technical implementation Unit in the field of eradication and prevention of contagious diseases in Department of Health which is under and directly responsible to the Director of Epidemiology and Immunization, Directorate General of Contagious Disease Control and Residential Environment Health.
TL	*Kantor Kesehatan Pelabuhan adalah Unit Pelaksana Teknis dibidang Pemberantasan dan pencegahan penyakit menular, dalam **lingkungan***

	Departemen Kesehatan yang berada dibawah dan bertanggung jawab langsung kepada Direktur Epidemiology dan imunisasi, Direktorat Jendral Pemberantasan Penyakit Menular dan Penyehatan Lingkungan Pemukiman.

9. The word **usaha-usaha**

Code	SL- Ln-002-Pg-18/TL-Ln-002-Pg-18/G
SL	Business Enterprise of PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III consist of :
TL	Bisnis usaha PT. Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) meliputi **usaha – usaha** sebagai berikut :

10. The word **tenaga-tenaga**

Code	SL- Ln-004-Pg-51/TL-Ln-005-Pg-51/G
SL	Port of Tanjung Emas has been equipped with 24 hours clinic as a subsidiary of PHC Surabaya Hospital. The Polyclinic is equipped with adequate medical equipment facility, and doctors who serve general and specialist practice.
TL	*Pelabuhan Tanjung Emas telah dilengkapi dengan Poliklinik 24 Jam yang merupakan cabang dari Rumah Sakit PHC Surabaya. Poliklinik ini dilengkapi dengan fasilitas peralatan kesehatan yang memadai, dan* **tenaga - tenaga** *dokter yang melayani praktek umum dan spesialis.*

D. The Class Phrase Gain

1. The phrase **Warkat Dana**

Code	SL- Ln-026-Pg-26/TL-Ln-025-Pg-26/G
SL	If the additional uper / fund certificate has been paid by shipping Company / Agent and the copy / sheet – 2 of payment receipt has submitted to Terminal Supervision, then the vessel shifting may be served.
TL	*Setelah tambahan uper / Warkat Dana dibayar oleh Perusahaan Pelayaran, **Warkat Dana** diserahkan kepada Supervisi Terminal, selanjutnya, kapal tersebut dapat dilayani.*