

ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Loss and Gain in the Adventure of Tintin “Cigar of the Pharaoh” comic by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin “Cerutu Sang Pharaoh” by Indira*. This analysis is conducted to find out the loss and gain of word and phrase used and also to identify the functions of loss and gain in comic *The Adventure of Tintin “Cigar of the Pharaoh” comic by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin “Cerutu Sang Pharaoh” by Indira*.

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 78 of loss and gain processes found in the Comic: *The Adventure of Tintin “Cigar of the Pharaoh” comic by Hergé into Kisah Petualangan Tintin “Cerutu Sang Pharaoh” by Indira*. The number of loss process is 62 patterns and the number of gain process is 16 patterns, so there are 78 patterns of loss and gain process found in the comic.

The translator did a loss process there are translated comic 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, tintin, word and phrase*

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

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

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

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

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

forming the means of communication among members of a single nation or group at a given period.

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

As an international language, English is used in global communication. Among the international languages, English is widely learnt and used in Indonesia as a foreign language. English is an international language, it is very important to be able to understand English well. There are so many things that use English, such as computer, books, magazines, newspapers, internet etc. Therefore, it will be the main obstacle if one cannot translate it into the Indonesian language, because the way into understanding language lies in the study of a text. Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. A good translator must be able to translate any kinds of translation. One kind of translation is in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin -Cigars of the Pharaoh*” by Hergé translated into “*Kisah Petualangan Tintin - Cerutu Sang Faraoh*” by Indira. This story is an old comic but still amuses people to read the comic and interesting and it can even kill our boring time because comic contain with word and pictures, are enjoyable to read. Desyon (1995:13) states, “The strength of comics is that it can be understood and enjoyable at many levels. Milliard, Elaine and Marsh, Jackie (2001) shows us that “over 90% of the children said they would rather borrow comic than books”. Some reasons that make children like reading comics because they are easier to read than books; stories in comics to understand the story. Similarly, children in Indonesia also seem to be interested in reading comics than other kinds of books (Media Indonesia, December 17, 2000).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Method

Research Design

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

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

Unit of Analysis

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

Source of Data

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

Technique of Data Collection

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

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

Technique of Data Analysis

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

1. Reading.
The comic in both versions were read several times to make it easier to be understood. Then compare between source language and target language. That is the English version as the SL and Indonesian version as TL.
2. Classifying.
Each word and phrase was classified according to the method. They must be included by loss and gain technique.
3. Explaining.
After word and phrase were classified into each method, it was then explained why they were included into loss and gain technique.
4. Tabling and Coding
Drawing the tables and give the codes based on the loss and gain process are found in the comic.

Finding and discussion

Data analysis

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

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

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

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

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

The Discussion of word and phrase class loss

The Word Class Loss

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

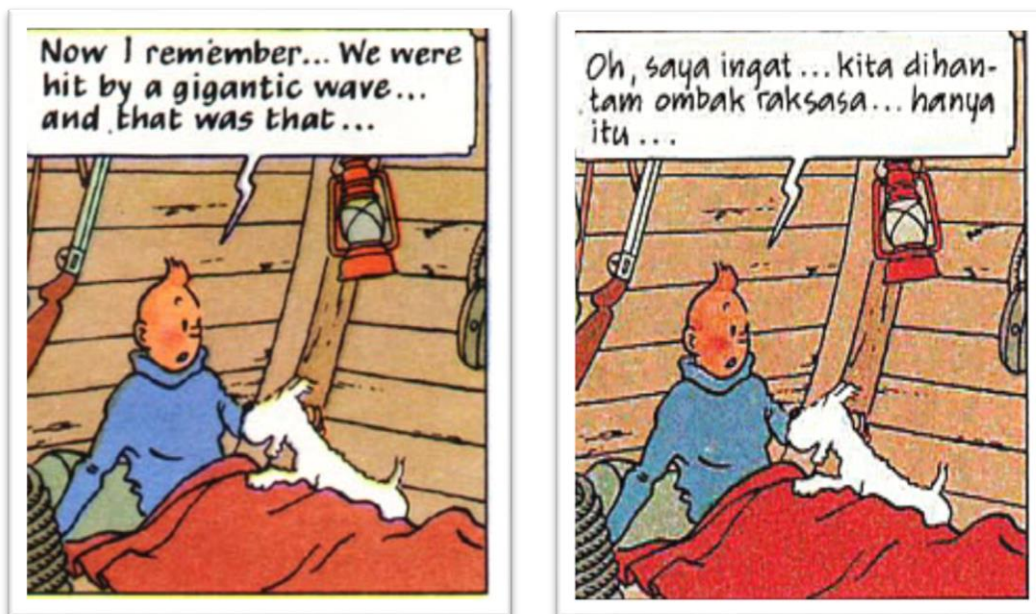
Excerpt 1, page 3



The researcher found the word **you** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. In such a way, there is no information explained that the captain said to Doctor Sarco Phagus not to Tintin because the doctor was colliding a ventilator. The reason why the word **you** should be translated in the TL is because in that situation Tintin got shocked hearing

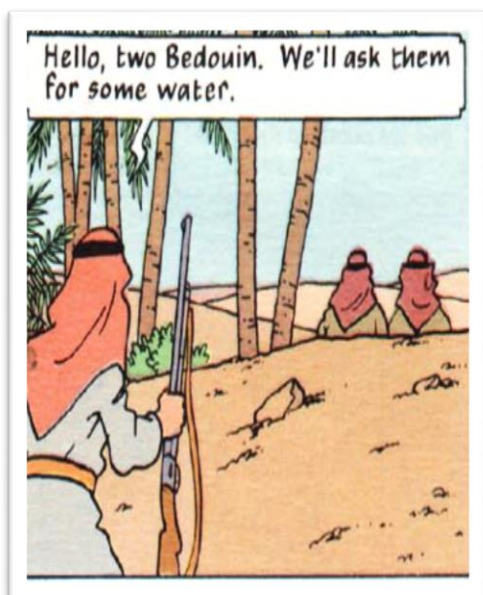
a man yelling and scolding. Tintin thought that the captain scolded on him because the captain mentioned the word **you**. Besides that Tintin turned around to make sure that the one who was called out was him. In fact, Captain addressed the word **you** to refer to Doctor Sarco Phagus not Tintin. There, the word **you** should be maintained and translated into “Doctor” to adjust the real situation happened in the comic.

Expert 2.page 2



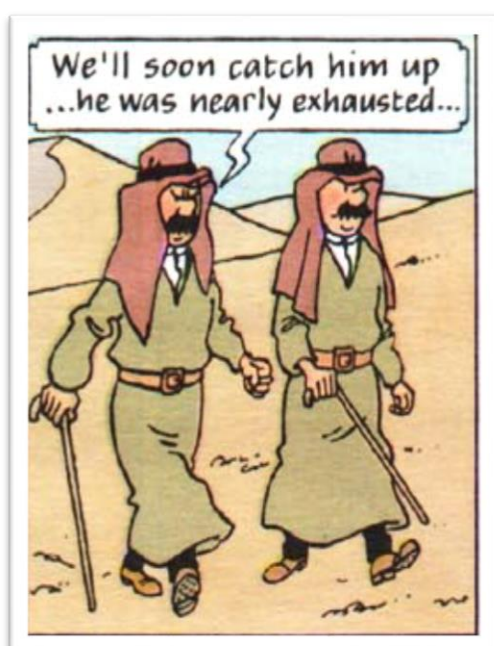
In the table above, the researcher found the word **now** in the SL, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, this word gives the specific information to the readers to catch the main idea of the SL. The word **now** gives the information to the readers that it is the sign of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

Excerpt 3 page 24



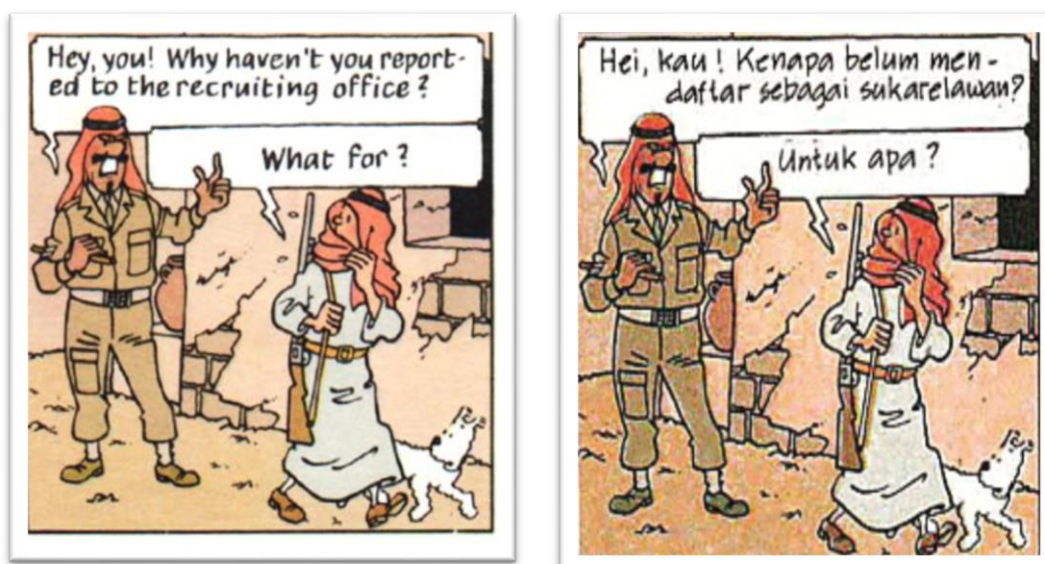
The word **hello** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator is assumed that the word **hello** in the comic is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **hello** gives the information to the readers that Tintin was trying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

Excerpt 4, page 24



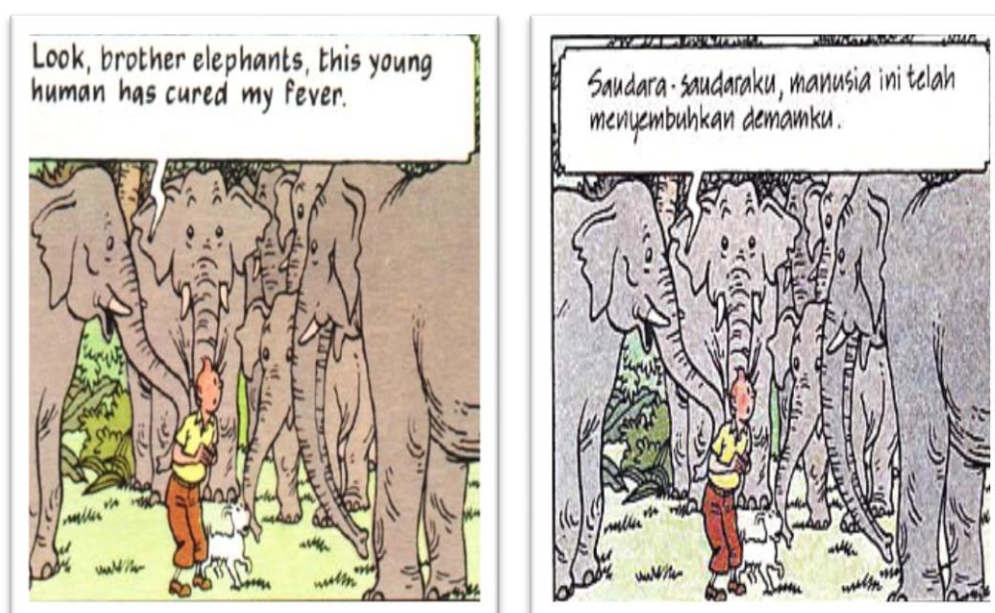
The word **nearly** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator is assumed that the word **nearly** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **nearly** gives the information to the readers that two Bedouins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

Excerpt 5, page 25



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

Excerpt 6, page 35



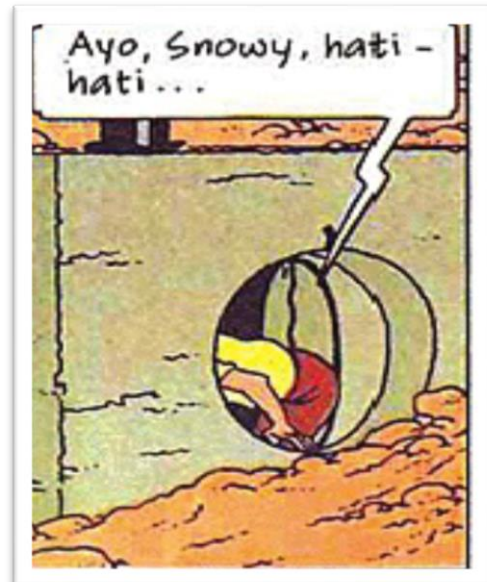
In the SL of the table above, the researcher found the words **look**, **young** and **elephants**, but they are not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, this word gives the specific information to the readers to catch the main idea of the SL. The researcher thinks that the words **look**,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

Excerpt 7, page 37



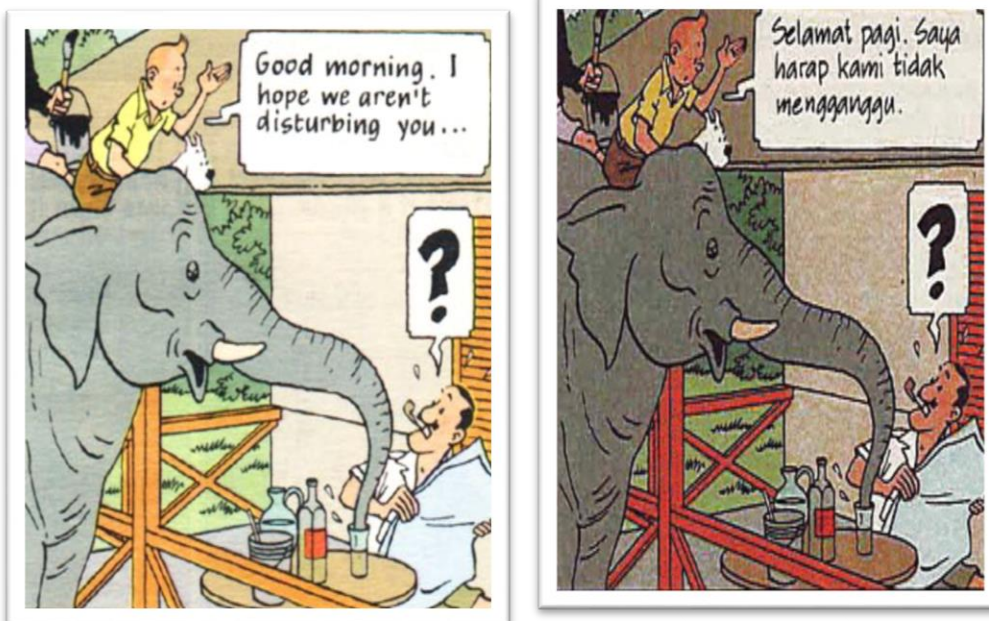
The word **special** is found in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the word **special** in the context of the SL also functions to inform the readers that Tintin and Doctor Satcho Phagous call out the elephant because they really needed help to go to village and they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

Excerpt 8, page 7



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

Excerpt 9, page 37



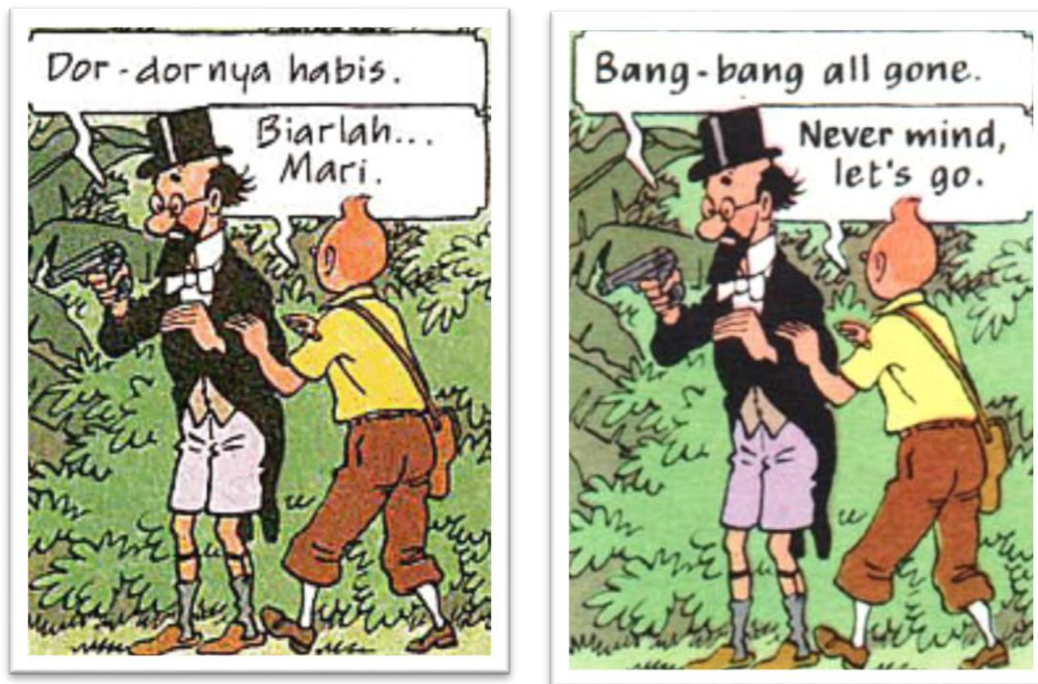
In the table above, the researcher found the word **you** in the SL, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, this word gives the specific information to the readers to catch the main idea of the SL. The researcher thinks that the word **you** should be translated in the TL. The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

Excerpt 10, page 37



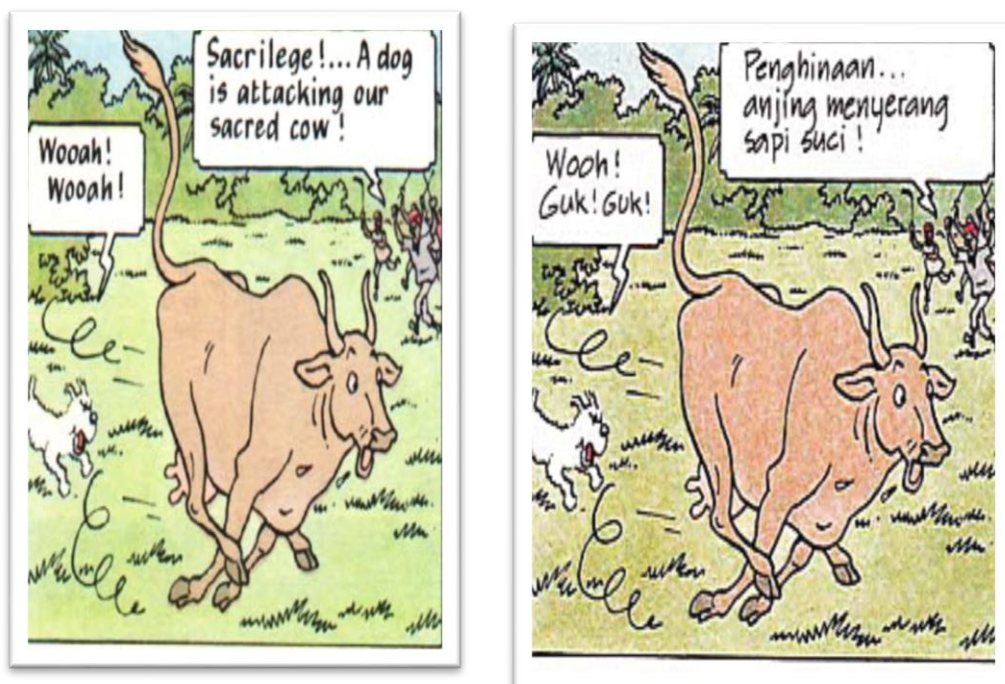
In the table above, the researcher found the word **brutally** which is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated by the translator in the TL. Meanwhile, the word **brutally** in the SL gives the information to the readers to emphasize the situation of what was happening when Sheiks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

Excerpt 11, page 42



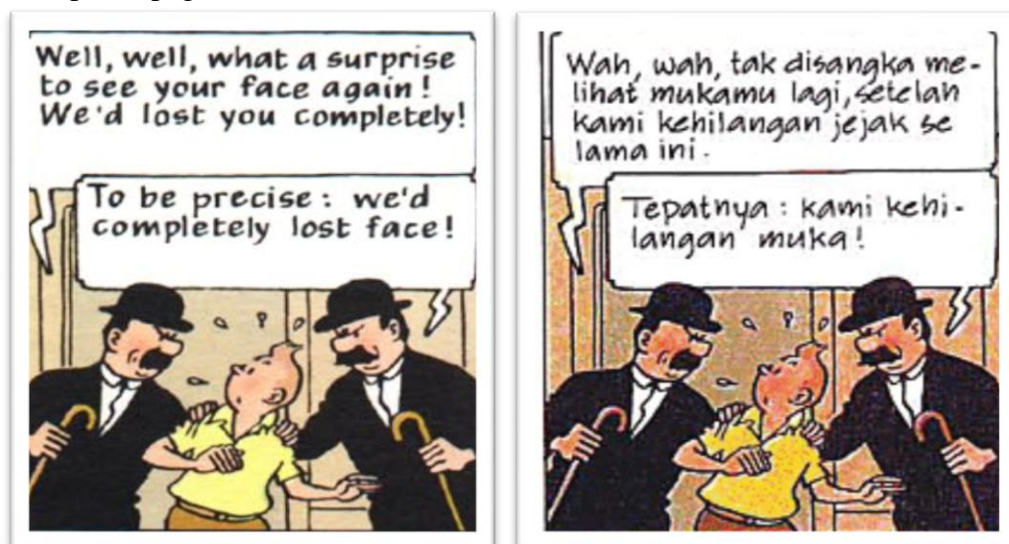
The word **all** is found in the SL by the researcher, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The translator is assumed that the word **all** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. Whereas, the word **all** gives the information to the readers that doctor Sarcho Phagus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

Excerpt 12, page 48



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

Excerpt 13, page 47



In the table above, the researcher found the word **completely** in the TL which is not translated. The translator is assumed that the word **completely** in the context is not important to be translated in the TL. The word **completely** gives the information to the readers that the police had already caught Tintin again. They have used many ways to catch him but he always

failed after a while they finally caught him again. The word **completely** must be translated to make the message in the SL well delivered in the TL.

The Phrase Class Loss

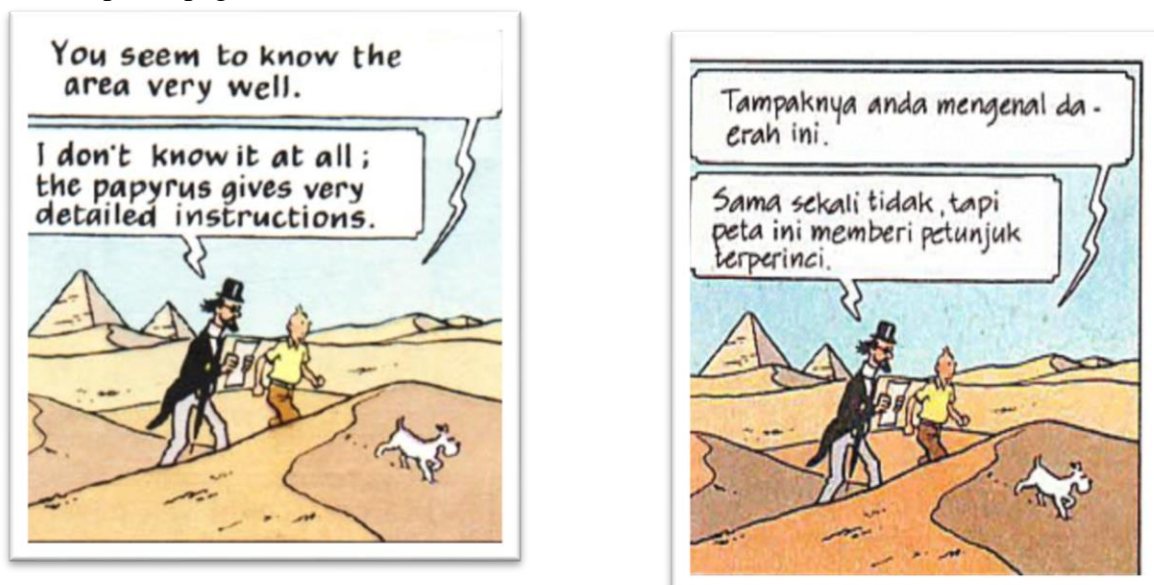
The researcher found phrase classes loss in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Farah by India*. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 14, page 4



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

Excerpt 15, page 6



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

Excerpt 16, page 26



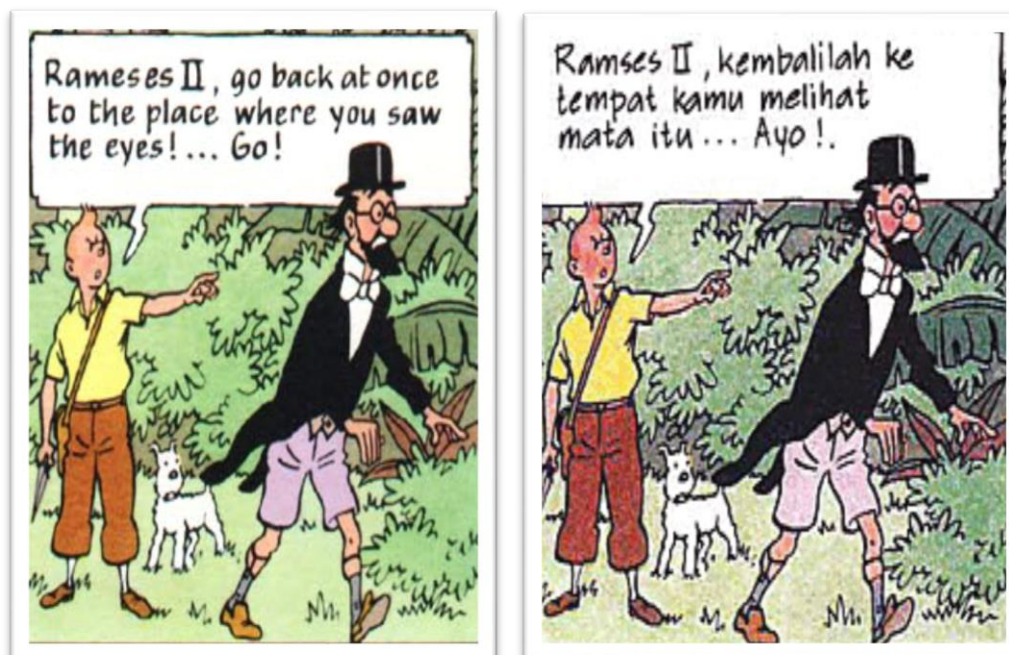
The researcher found the phrase **with me** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It is tolerable when the translator does not translate the word in the SL into TL since the message in the SL is well - delivered in the TL. In this case, the researcher suggests that the translator is supposed to translate the phrase **with me**. Since it is pointed to the information that Tintin must seriously be with the commander when he calls him. If the phrase is deleted, the information seems to be weird in the target language. it might confuse the reader in the TL because there is some information missing in the TL.

Excerpt 17, page 31



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

Excerpt 18, Page 41



In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **at once** but the translator does not translate it into TL. The phrase **at once** gives the information to the readers that Doctor Sarco Phagus went mad and Tintin tried to take out blade from Doctor Sarco Phagus and Tintin was

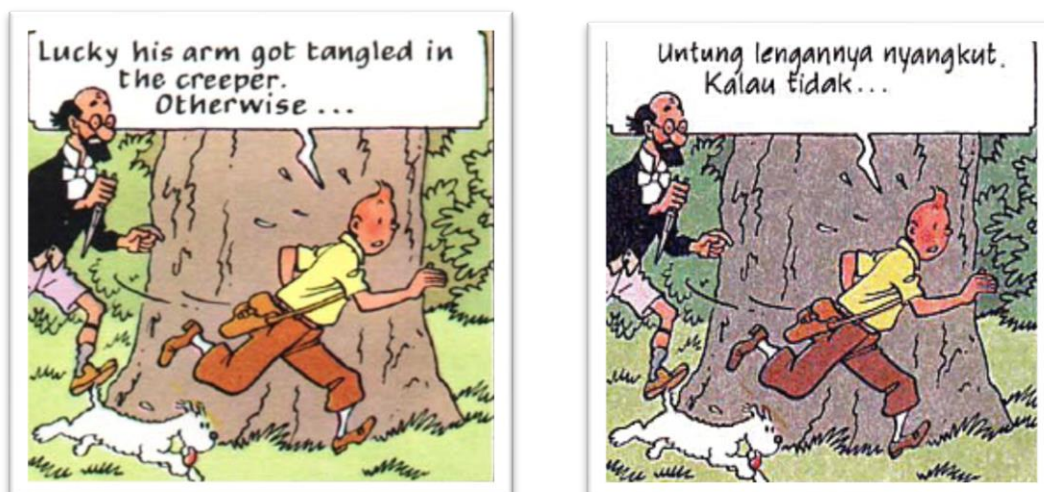
confused when the Doctor said the “eyes” and called him Ramses II and asked him to get back where the doctor saw the eyes. However, in the TL there is no information explains where dad dropped them. The researcher thought that the phrase **at once** should be translated into *sekali lag* in the TL, because based on the context above the meaning *sekali lagi* is more appropriate and acceptable.

Excerpt 19, page 42



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

Excerpt 20, Page 40.



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

Excerpt 21, page 49

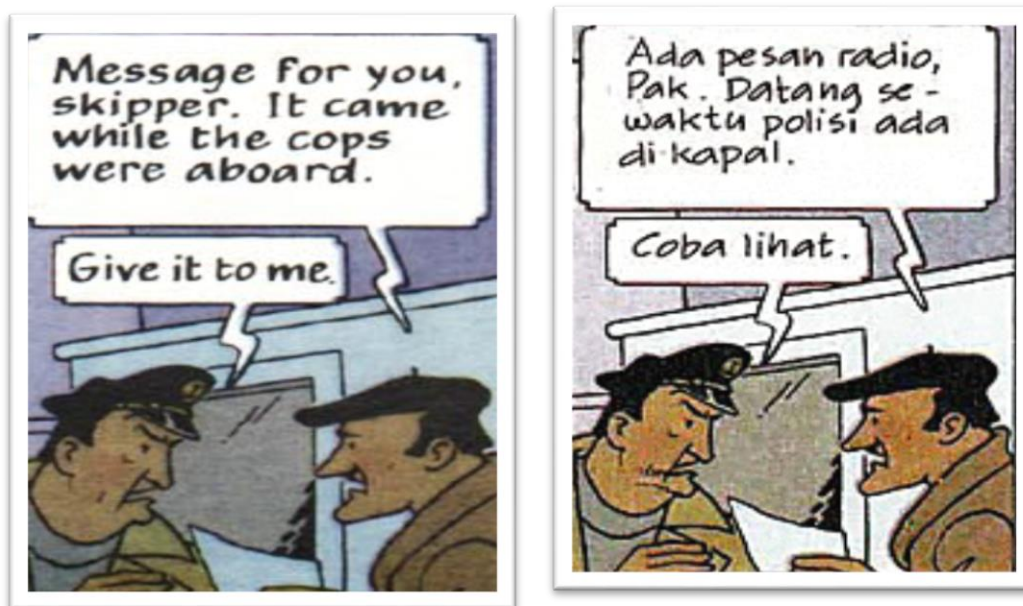


In the table above, the researcher found the phrase **with me** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. The phrase **with me** gives the information to the readers that Indian police tried to catch Tintin in the station but Tintin tried to run away from them. However, the translator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

The Word Class Gain

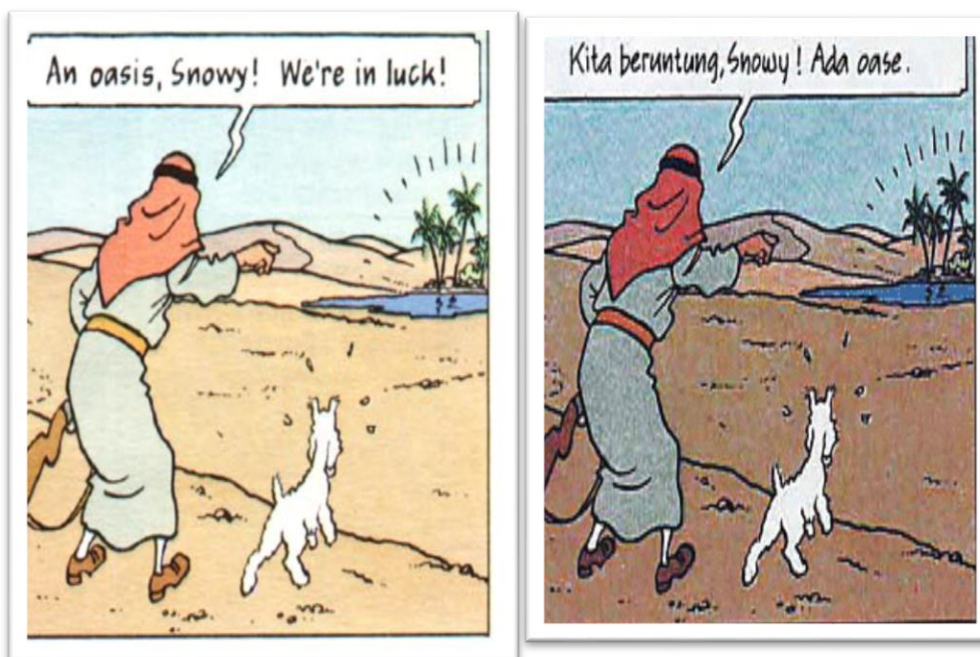
The researcher found word classes gain in the comic *The Adventure of Tintin: Cigars of the Pharaoh* by Hergé into *Kisah Petualangan Tintin Cerutu Sang Faraoh* by Indira. To see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below:

Excerpt 22, page 10



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

Excerpt 23, pagee 23



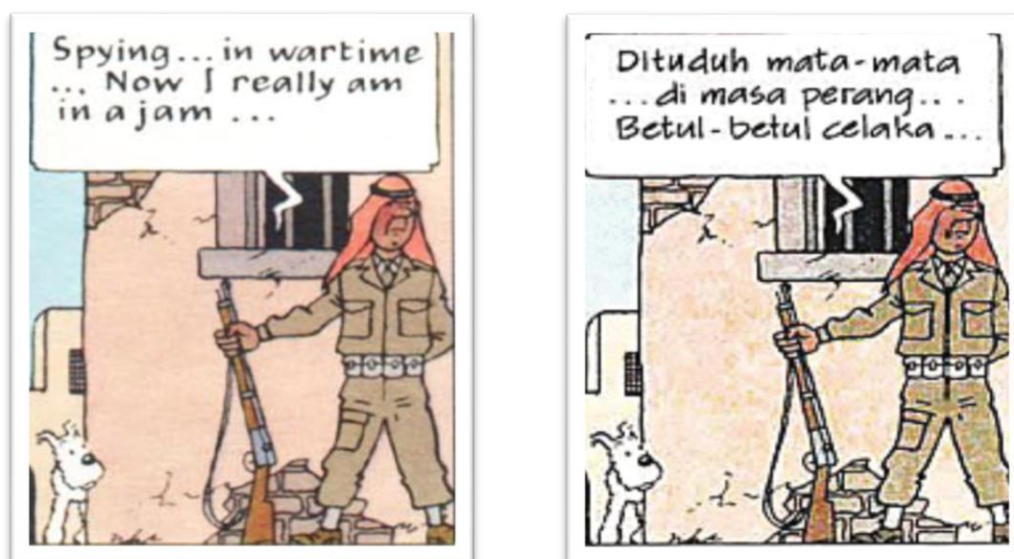
From the table above, the researcher found the word **ada** in the TL which is not found in the SL. The word **ada** gives the information to the readers that Tintin was looking at an oasis from the distance after his water was running out. This is tolerable to add an information to the TL since it does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

Excerpt 24, page 25



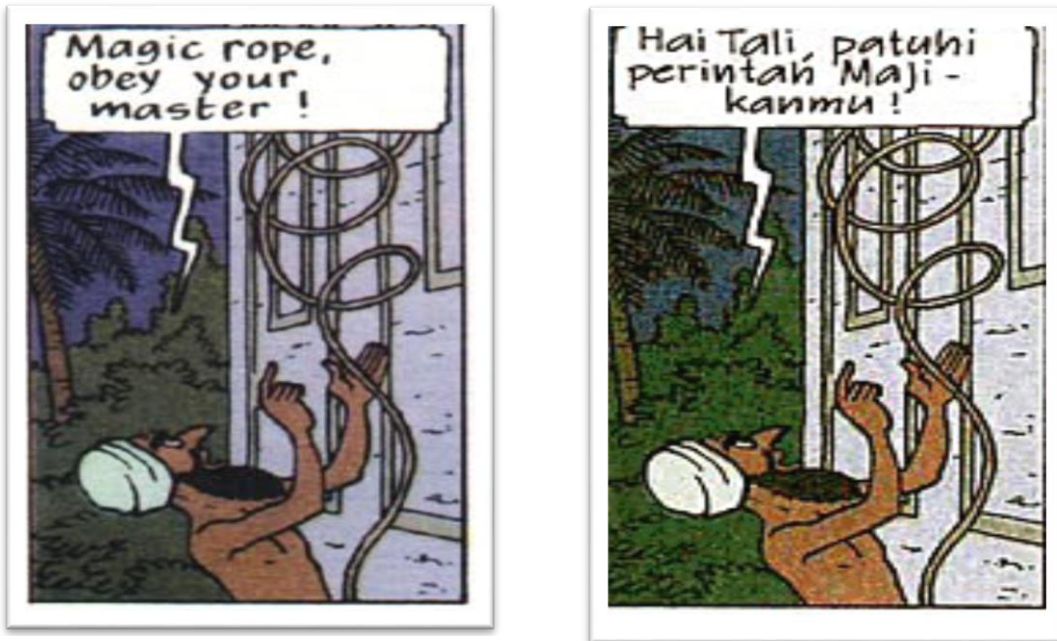
The researcher found the word **pukul** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the word **pukul** also gives the good effect in the TL based on the context in the comic. Two men have tried to catch and hit Tintin. In such a way, the researcher thought that the word **pukul**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

Excerpt 25, page 27



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

Excerpt 26, page 52



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

Excerpt 27, page 53

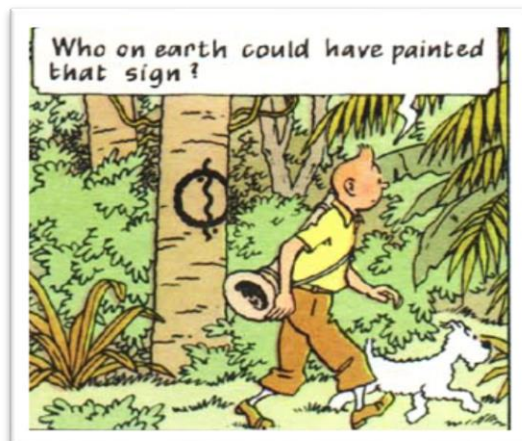


The researcher found the word **tapi** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the word **tapi** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the context in the comic. Tintin was shocked when he was spying on a man but he was gone after passing the tree and he tried to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

The Phrase Class Gain

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

Excerpt 28, page 36



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

Excerpt 29, page 25



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

Conclusion

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

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

The translator did a loss process in this translated comic because the translator wants to make the TL easily read and understood. However, the translator is assumed to do some deletion of the word or the phrase in the TL to get the message across to the reader easily.

Unlike the loss process, the translator did the gain process because the translator wants to deliver the whole messages of the SL in the TL perfectly. Therefore, the readers are going to get the information of the SL accurately in the TL.

Suggestion

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