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

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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 bilingual handbook. 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

Skripsi ini berjudul ***Pengurangan dan Penambahan dalam Bilingual Handbook "Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Pelabuhan" oleh Yunus Inuhan.*** Analisis ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui kerugian dan keuntungan dari kata

dan frase yang digunakan dalam ***pengurangan dan penambahan di Bilingual Handbook "Tanjung Emas Sebagai CentralPoint Pelabuhan "oleh Yunus Inuhan.***

Metode Dokumentasi yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data. Data yang terkumpul dianalisis dengan membaca bilingual handbook. Dalam melakukan penerjemahan, penerjemah tidak bisa selalu hadir semua makna yang terkandung dalam teks sumber komprehensif. Penerjemah kadang-kadang mengurangi makna yang ada, atau menambahkan arti baru dalam sasaran teks, yang kemudian menghasilkan fenomena "penambahan" dan" hilangnya "penerjemahan.

Ada 18 proses dari pengurangan dan penambahan ditemukan di buku Bilingual Handbook "Tanjung Emas Sebagai Central Point Pelabuhan" oleh Yunus Inuhan. Jumlah proses pengurangan adalah 7 pola dan jumlah proses penambahan adalah 11 pola, jadi ada 18 pola proses pengurangan dan penambahan yang ditemukan dalam buku Bilingual Handbook.

Penerjemah melakukan proses pengurangan telah dijabarkan dalam buku Handbook untuk membuat TL diterima. Namun, penerjemah diasumsikan bahwa dengan memperpendek TL karena penerjemah ingin membuat TL mudah untuk membaca dan memahami. Tidak seperti proses penambahan, penerjemah melakukan proses penambahan agar dapat memberikan seluruh pesan dari SL di TL sempurna. Oleh karena itu, pembaca akan mendapatkan informasi dari SL akurat di TL.

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

INTRODUCTION

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 "Five Chapters 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 chooses five chapters of it because the previous chapters contain many tables and diagrams. So, they cannot be translated. Another reason of selecting "Five Chapters of them" because these chapters contain more information about Business Partners of Tanjung Mas and Introducing Semarang.

RESEARCH METHOD

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.

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. Technique 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.

4. 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.

FINDINGS 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 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 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* . To know it in more

details about loss process found in the bilingual handbook by Yunus Inuhan, the following table is presented :

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.

1.   The Discussions Class of Loss

The researcher found 7 word and phrase 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-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.

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.

2. The Discussions Class of Gain

The researcher found 11 word and phrase 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-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.

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.

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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