

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The translation is matter nowadays because language can help people in communicating with other people. A piece of information written in one language can be understood by the reader from another language by reading the translation product. A translator must able to find the equivalence of each word, term, proverb, etc. from one language to another language. The ability to transfer the meaning of a text into another language is called translation (Newmark, 1988, p.5). The translation is not about transferring meaning from one language to another language, but also expressing the messages. A good translator should know the ideologies, methods, and procedures of translation. Besides, a translator also must able to find the appropriate word as the equivalence of source language. Therefore, translation is important to help people who speak different languages understand message written in a particular language.

There are many works in literature have been translated from English into Indonesian. It gives variation to the people who love reading to choose the literary works she/he likes. Sometimes, the translated novel can be the best seller in Indonesia and defeat Indonesian literary works

Translating is not only change the source language into target language but also transfer the meaning. It is not easy to get a good translation because sometimes there are some words in source language text not transfer the meaning in target language text. Richard and Brislin (1976) stated that in the revolution of the cosmos, the most complex

type is translating (p.1). The translator may add some information or omit some information in target language in order to find the equivalence of each word. The translators may have some reasons why they do it. For example, when there is no equivalence word in target language or lack of knowledge about the equivalence in target language. The translators sometimes do not translate it to target language. Perhaps, the readers get a better understanding, or the translators want to show their works are attractive. Therefore, loss and gain in translation cannot be avoided to get a good translation product. For a reason the writer is interested in analyzing the forms of loss and gain in translation. In this case, a short story the count and the wedding the guest by O'Henry, translated by Anton Kurnia entitled Tamu Pernikahan are the sources of the data in this research.

The key issues in this research are loss and gain, the phenomenon Source language text does not appear in target language text, and there some words in target language text cannot find in source language text (Basnett, 2013). In other words, *loss* is the disappearance of some words TL text which appears in SL text. Whereas, *gain* is the translation loss refers to addition in TL text which not included in SL text.

Anton Kurnia's translation is chosen because there are many loss and gain could be found in it, and the writer would like to know how he transfers source language text in target language text. Kurnia may add and omit some features in his translation, in order to get a better equivalence.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the explanation in the background of the research, the Identification of problems is formulated as follow:

1. What are the forms of loss and gain found in the target language?
2. What are the types of meaning loss and gain in the target language?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The purpose of the writer to conduct this research is to answer the research questions above.

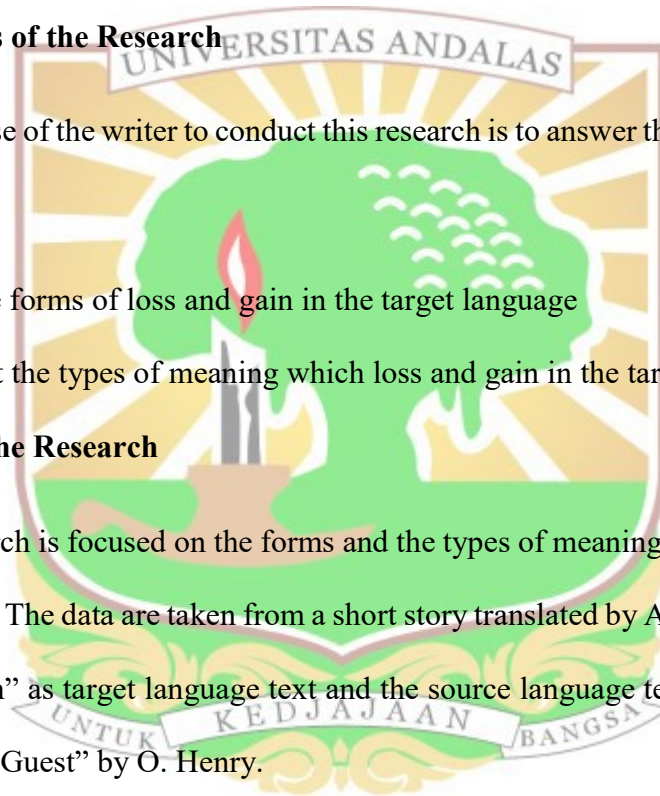
1. To find the forms of loss and gain in the target language
2. To find out the types of meaning which loss and gain in the target language

1.4 Scope of the Research

This research is focused on the forms and the types of meaning which loss and gain in target language. The data are taken from a short story translated by Anton Kurnia entitled “Tamu Pernikahan” as target language text and the source language text from “The Count and The Wedding Guest” by O. Henry.

1.5 Methods of the Research

The writer follows three steps in conducting this research. They are, collecting, analyzing, and presenting the result of the analysis.



1. Collecting the data

The data for this research are taken from “The Count and The Wedding Guest” by O.Henry as the source language text and “Tamu Pernikahan” by Anton Kurnia (2016) as the target language text. The writer used the non-participant observational method because, during the process of collecting the data, the writer does not participate but only describe what is written in the source of data. The data is technically collected by note-taking technique. First, the writer reads the English short story from “The Count and The Wedding Guest” and its Indonesian translation. Second, the writer highlights every loss and gain found in every sentence.

2. Analyzing the data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses the translational identity method. Translational identity method is used to analyze the translation of one language into another language. The next step is findings the forms of loss and gain of meaning in target language purposed by Bassnet (1991) and the types of meaning supported by Soemarno (1999) are used in analyzing the data. After the data were completely collected, it is analyzed by using the following steps:

- a. Writing the data has been classified into tables consisting of loss and gain in translation
- b. Reducing the data by limiting the same data that appears more than one
- c. Identifying the forms of loss and gain
- d. Identifying the types of meaning
- e. Interpreting the data

3. Presenting the result of the analysis

The result of the analysis is presented in two ways, verbally and descriptively. Verbal will be presented in front of the examiners and descriptive is in the form of the thesis.



CHAPTER II

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

The study of translation has been conducted by many linguists. To support and compare this research, the writer provides reviews on several researches in translation. There are five research papers; one dissertation, two theses and two journals, which are related to the topic of this research that is reviewed.

First, a dissertation conducted by Lilik Istiqomah (2009), *Analisis Penambahan dan Pengurangan Makna (Loss and Gain) pada Terjemahan All American Girl oleh Monica Dwi Chresnayani*. Her dissertation also talks about loss and gain in a novel. The data are taken from an English novel entitled *All American Girl* and the Indonesian translation by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. She collects the data through deep interviewing and content analysis. She aims to describe the form of loss and gain, the factors effecting of loss and gain, and the effects of loss and gain. As the result, there are 57 translation employing loss and 64 translation employing gain.

The strength point of this research is the researcher analyzed the data and elaborates the data quite simple and easy to understand. This research has much information to support the arguments. The weak point of this research is in explaining the scope of the analysis because she did not write it in her research. Therefore, the readers do not know the limit of her research. The similarity is this research also identify loss and gain. The difference is this thesis is taken a novel as the data, meanwhile a short story is chosen as the source of data by the writer.

Second, a thesis by Sulistyoko Agustina (2013), the title was *Loss and Gain in Translation Process of a Comic "The Adventures of Tintin: Tintin in America" Into*

Indonesian Version “Petualangan Tintin: Tintin di Amerika.” This research discussed the loss and the gain in translating a comic. It applies loss and gain translation theory by Bassnett (1991). The data are taken from a comic “The Adventures of Tintin: Tintin in America” as source language text and “Petualangan Tintin: Tintin Di Amerika” as target language text. The methodology used in the research is a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher read and compared the source text and the target text to find where loss and gain occurred. As the result, the researcher found 130 bubbles of loss and gain in the comic.

The strength point of this research is easy to understand. This research is very useful for its discussion of loss and gain in translation and it gives a lot of information about translating comics. The weak point of this research is in analyzing the data. The researcher did not have any theory to support her opinion. She only focuses on loss and gain found in the comic. The similarity is this research also discuss about loss and gain, the difference is Agustina found it in the comic, but the writer found it in a short story.

The third is a thesis under the title *A Loss and Gain in Equivalence Analysis of Noun Phrases in Strawberry Shortcake Bilingual Series Dandan Kacau Makeover Madness* conducted by Farah Noor Syalies (2015). The researcher uses a qualitative method. As the analysis technique, the researcher uses descriptive analysis which is supported by Baker’s theory. This thesis analyzes Mona baker’s equivalence deal with loss and gain in a short story. The findings are 21 noun phrases in word level, four noun phrases above word level, one noun phrase in grammatical level, 17 noun phrases in textual level, and six noun phrases in pragmatic level.

The similarity is this research also discuss about loss and gain, although it only focuses on the type of equivalence purposed by Mona Baker. Whereas the writer uses types

of meaning by Soemarno. However, this research is really helpful to understand the type of equivalence by Baker and loss or gain information that really needed for the writer. The weakness is in analyzing the data is difficult to understand.

The fourth is an article published in an international journal entitled *A Descriptive Study on the 'Loss' and 'Gain' in the Process of Translating Idioms of Death of a Salesman into Persian by Mohammad Reza Zebardast (2016)*. The samples were selected from the first act of the *Death of a Salesman* (Miller, 1949) in which the falsity of the American Dream is the dominant theme of the play, and which has been translated by Beigi (1985) from English into Persian. The documentation used in this research. The researcher aimed to find the kinds of loss and gain, translation quality based on the notion of concordance. It was concluded that Beigi's translation quality had a high quality, considering that the 'merismic concordance' was the most frequent type and the 'ideational concordance' was the least frequent type of concordance.

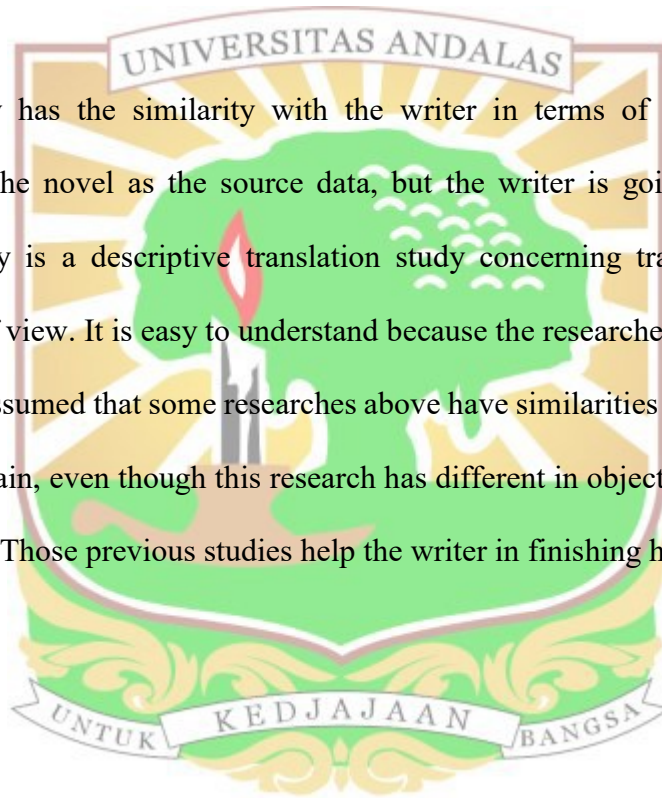
The similarity is this essay also analyzes loss and gain. For the object, the writer is going to analyze a short story. But Zebardast is trying to find it in a play. This essay is a descriptive translation study concerning the translation of the idioms, unlike the writer concern of the types of meaning. The weak point is this essay is difficult to understand because it is translated into Persian, but it is contained the notion of concordance in translation which is a new knowledge for the writer.

The last one is a journal entitled *Loss and Gain in Translation of Culture-Specific Items in Ahmad Tohari's Lintang Kemukus: A Semantic Study by Leni Tiwiyanti and Ayu Bandu Retnomurti (2016)*. The object analyzed in this research is the novel entitled *Lintang Kemukus* by Ahmad Tohari and its English Version entitled *A Shooting Star at Dawn*, one

of the trilogy in the novel *The Dancer* which is translated by Rene T. A. Lysloff. The purposes of this research were to identify the translation procedures applied in translating CSIs, which caused loss and gained in the translation process and how the translator compensated the loss in translating CSIs. This is descriptive qualitative research, the researchers are taken nine cultural words as the data. She concluded that gain in translation for better communication is not easy to achieve, especially in the case of culture-specific items.

This essay has the similarity with the writer in terms of loss and gain. The researchers took the novel as the source data, but the writer is going to analyze short stories. This essay is a descriptive translation study concerning translation process in semantics point of view. It is easy to understand because the researcher explain it clearly.

It can be assumed that some researches above have similarities with this research in term of loss and gain, even though this research has different in object, theory and method of analyzing data. Those previous studies help the writer in finishing her research.



2.2 Definition of key terms

Translation : The ability to transfer the meaning of a text into another language is called translation (Newmark, 1988).

Equivalence : The terms refer to the same situation in different terms (Vinay and Darbelenet, 1965)

Loss : The disappearance of some words TL text which appears in SL text (Bassnett, 2013).

Gain : The translation loss refers to addition in TL text which not included in SL text (Bassnett, 2013).

2.3 Theoretical Framework

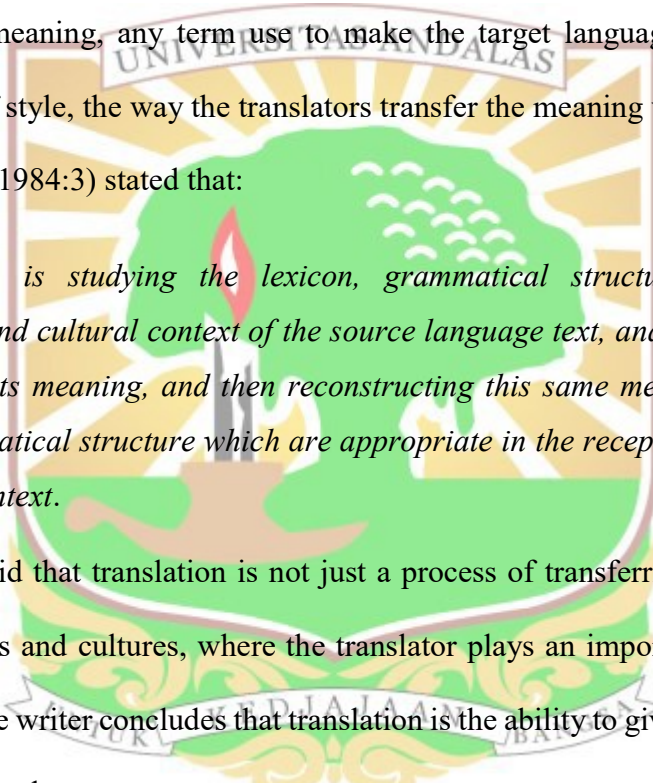
2.3.1. Translation

The term translation may have some definitions. Translation has been defined by many experts. Newmark argued that translation is the way that the author transfers the meaning of a text into another language (1988). It means the reader of the target language text should get the same meaning as what is source language text. As Larson believe that translation transfers the meaning of one language into another language (1984).

Catford proposed that the equivalent grammar and lexis in the source language are changed by equivalent material in another language (1965). Besides, the writing style is important in translation, the grammatical of the text is also important in translation. It is not easy to translate the text as we imagine it. The translators have to deliver the meaning.

Therefore, the equivalent meaning between source language and target language can be achieved.

Nida and Taber claimed that the closest natural equivalent of the source language message in terms of meaning and in terms of style is delivered by target language (1982). They have added the definition that the translation has the terms of style. The terms of style refer to the writing style. There are two points that the translators should pay attention with. Firstly, terms of meaning, any term use to make the target language text equivalence. Secondly, terms of style, the way the translators transfer the meaning with their own style. However, Larson (1984:3) stated that:



Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Bassnett said that translation is not just a process of transferring the meaning but also deal with texts and cultures, where the translator plays an important role during the process (2002). The writer concludes that translation is the ability to give the same meaning of a text into another language.

2.3.2. Equivalence in Translation

Nida and Taber (1982) are referred to as formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence “focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalent effect “(p.159).

Catford introduces his idea of types and shifts of translation. Shifts refer to the changes that take place during the translation process. More specifically, Catford (1965) describes types of translation according to three criteria. Firstly, full translation is contrasted with partial translation which differs according to the extent of translation. Secondly, total translation differs from restricted translation according to the levels of language involved in translation, and, thirdly, Catford distinguishes between rank-bound translation and unbounded translation, depending on the grammatical or phonological rank at which equivalence is established.

In her dissertation, Hezbri (2014) argued that “the phenomena of loss and gain are debated implicitly in every translation that aims at achieving an equivalence and equivalent effect of the (ST), yet up until now there is no independent theory of loss and gain” (p.11)

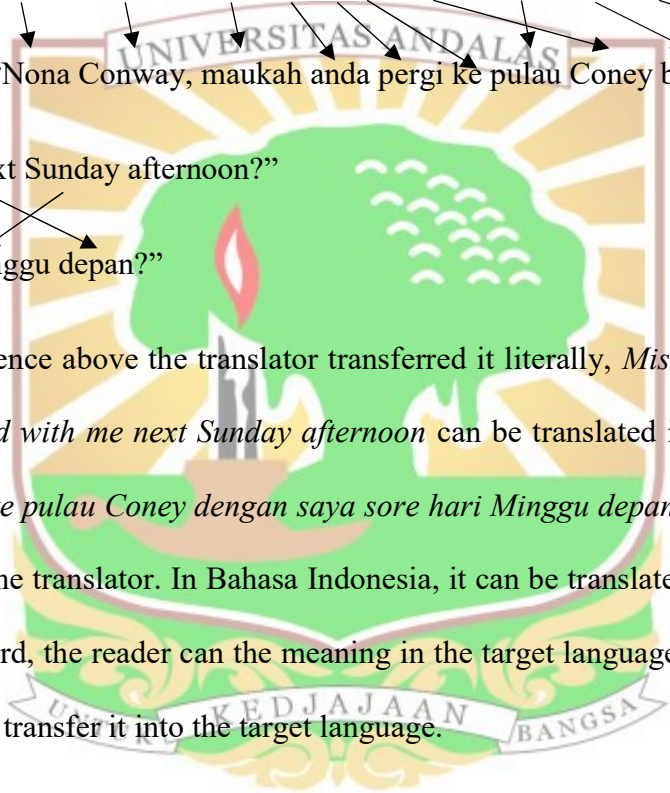
2. 3. 3 Loss and Gain

There is always the possibility of miscommunication in the act of communication that is translation. The chances are that the message will not be carried across correctly. Certain elements can be added or left out. According to Bassnett, loss is the phenomenon source language text does not appear in target language text and there some words in target language text cannot find in source language text (2013). In other words, loss is the disappearance of some words TL text which appears in SL text. Whereas, gain is the translation loss refers to addition in TL text which not included in SL text. Meanwhile, Basnett McGuire (1991: 30) also state that “Once the principle is accepted that sameness cannot exist between two languages, it becomes possible to approach the question of loss and gain in translation process”. It can be seen that the target language cannot be the same

as the source language. In terms of structure, grammar, etc. Therefore, loss and gain in target language cannot be avoided in translation process.

Loss causes the meaning transferred to the target language to be incomplete. While the gain will cause the meaning in the target language is not equivalence with the meaning in the source language if the addition is not appropriate to the context. For example:

SL Text: "Miss Conway, will you go to Coney Island with me
TL Text: "Nona Conway, maukah anda pergi ke pulau Coney bersama saya
next Sunday afternoon?"
minggu depan?"



In the sentence above the translator transferred it literally, *Miss Conway, will you go to Coney Island with me next Sunday afternoon* can be translated into *Nona Conway, Kamu mau pergi ke pulau Coney dengan saya sore hari Minggu depan?*. But *afternoon* is not translated by the translator. In Bahasa Indonesia, it can be translated into *sore*. By not translating that word, the reader can't understand the meaning in the target language. But the translator still lost a word to transfer it into the target language.

In this research the writer only analyzes the sentences which influenced by loss and gain in translated short story. From this statement, the writer includes the definition of sentence and also the elements of the sentences. They are word, phrase, and clause.

2. 3. 4 Forms of loss and gain

The writer includes the definition of sentence and also the elements of the sentences. They are word, phrase, and clause.

a. Word

Word is the 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 or she just said a word. It must more than one word, so what he said is meaningful. While George Davidson defines phrase, clause, and sentence.

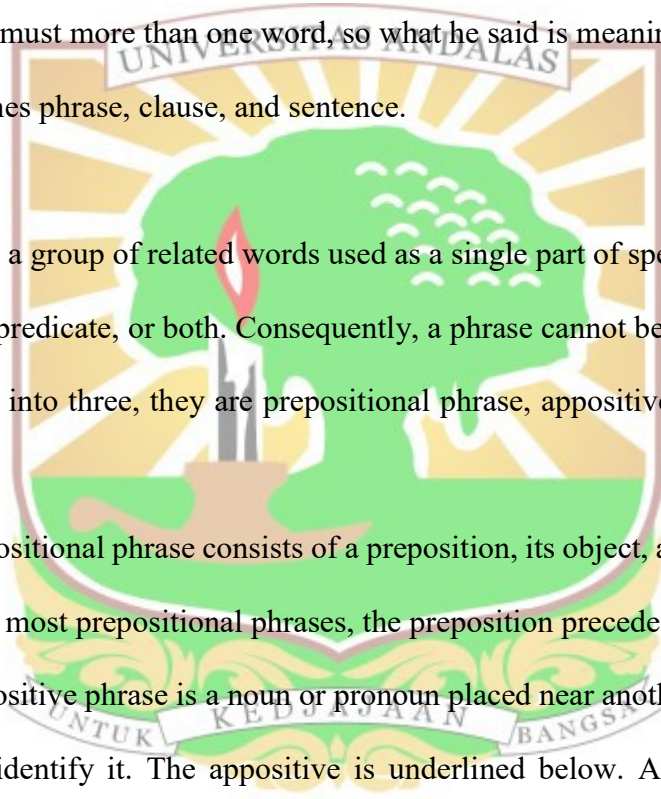
b. Phrases

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. 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.

2. Appositive phrase is a noun or pronoun placed near another noun or pronoun to explain or identify it. The appositive is underlined below. An appositive phrase includes all the words or phrases that modify the appositive. The appositive phrase identifies a noun or pronoun.

3. Verbal phrase is form of verb that functions as noun, adjective, or adverb. For instance, a verbal may be the subject of a sentence, or it may be a predicate nominative. Even though verbal functions as other part of speech, it has some of the properties of verb.



c. Clauses

A clause is a group of related words that contains both a subject and a predicate. There are two kinds of the clause, they are independent clause and subordinate clause. Independent clause can stand by itself as a sentence. 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.

d. Sentences

A sentence is a group of words that is used to *make a statement*, to *ask a question*, or to *give an order or make a request*. There are four main types of sentence: declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory.

2.3.5 Meaning

Meaning is the part that cannot be separated in translation and should transfer by the translator. Nida (1975) purposed that a word may have several meanings (p.1). According to Soemarmo (1999) there are five types of meaning in translation, they are:

1) Lexical Meaning

Lexical Meaning is the meaning without pay attention to the context. So, Lexical meaning is the meaning as it is. The meaning that can be found in dictionary. In the translation process, the translator can find the equivalence meaning that has the same characteristics as source language. In order to find the equivalence, Soemarno (1999:3) classify some words which have lexical meaning.

- a. the words in source language easily can be found in a dictionary
- b. The words in SL that can easily be searched for in TL, for example words like radio = radio, computer = computer, book = book, gold = gold, and so on.
- c. The lexical meaning words have the equivalent in TL, but the meaning is actually slightly different, both physically and conceptually, but the two lexical meanings (in SL and TL) are still considered equivalent, so the translator can still use them as equivalent in translation. For example, the words 'rich' (English) and 'kaya' (Indonesian). The word can still be used as a match even though the size of 'rich' between countries with one another varies. The words in SL are hard to find in TL, there are even certain words that cannot be translated (untranslatable). This untranslatable translation can be seen from linguistic and cultural factors. For example, the word 'thanksgiving' in English is difficult to find in Indonesian, otherwise the word 'permissions' (which is said when someone is going to leave home) is difficult to find in English, because the habit does not exist in English.

2) Grammatical Meaning

Grammatical meaning is the meaning of a word already in a sentence, clause, or group of words (Newmark, 1981: 26). Difficulties in understanding grammatical meaning are only caused by linguistic factors. For example, in English sentences: He'll have been studying English for four months by the time he takes his examinations. The sentence feels difficult to find the equivalent meaning that is really the same in TL (Indonesian). When the sentence is translated into Indonesian to *Dia telah belajar Bahasa Inggris selama empat bulan menjelang dia mengikuti*

ujian, the translation actually does not mean exactly the same as in SL. The sentence in SL means to convey an activity that began in the past and until now the activity is still ongoing. It is different from the translation in TL where the meaning of the translation does not convey the meaning as in SL. This difference in meaning in SL and TL is more due to the linguistic system that applies in SL and TL. Difficulties in shifting grammatical meanings can also occur at the level of phrases in English.

For example:

a. *A flying plane in the sky.*

b. *The plane flying in the sky*

Although the two phrases no.1 and no.2 above use a vocabulary that is not difficult to understand the meaning individually, but when it will be translated into Indonesian, the phrase feels difficult to find the equivalent meaning in TL. The difficulty of interpreting these noun phrases is not due to their vocabulary, but rather because of the vocabulary in forming an utterance. The failure of the translator in interpreting a noun phrase like that will result in the deviation of meaning. The number 1 phrase can be converted into *pesawat terbang di langit*, while the phrase number 2 Type and Meaning of Translation can be transferred to *pesawat terbang yang terbang di langit*. If observed, the phrase is almost the same form, but the meaning of the two phrases is grammatically different from each other.

3) Situational or Contextual Meanings

It is the relationship between the statement and the situation where the statements are used. Basically every word in a language has as much as the situation of context where the word is used with another word in sentence. Contextual

meaning or situational meaning is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances are expressed. Soemarno points out that basically a word of a given language has meanings as many as the situations or places where that word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. Further, Soemarno (a theorist of meanings in translation) gives an example. In particular occasion. Example: the greeting in English *Good morning* it is not always translated as *Selamat pagi* in Indonesian. But it can be translated as *keluar!* if the word uttered by a leader to his employee who always comes late to the office.

4) Textual Meaning

The meaning that is connected with a text or expression. In other words, a word in a particular text has a meaning. Textual meaning is the meaning which is related to the text or discourse. In other words, a word in a certain text has a certain meanings as well. Example: in biology text a word morphology means a branch of biology which is related to a structure of plants but in linguistic text morphology means the study of morpheme which is combined to make a meaning. Actually textual meaning still has to do with contextual meaning. The difference is that contextual meaning is only influenced by one or two sentences, while textual meaning is strongly influenced by the whole discourse that is the background in which the word is used. Both of these meanings are still often confused by several groups, because these two things are considered the same thing.

5) Sociocultural Meanings

The meaning of a language is very closely related to socio-cultural, where language is used as a means of communication by the community (Soemarno, 1999:

7). Community with each other as language users naturally have unique cultural terms that sometimes cannot be found in other languages. The sociocultural meaning often influences the lifestyle of the community as the user of the language. This meaning, besides being often found in the form of cultural term words, such as thanksgiving, labamba, mitoni, etc., is often found in idiomatic expressions which cannot be explained by the words that make up the expression, such as miss the boat, feel like a million buck, black sheep and so on. A translator must be sensitive to words that are closely related to sociocultural terms. The translators must be able to identify whether the terms have similarities or equivalents in the target language or not, so that the translator can determine what must be done when shifting meaning related to the social culture of a particular society.

6) Implicit meaning

The implicit meaning is a meaning that is not expressed in real or written by the writer or speaker because the reader or interlocutor / listener as interlocutor has understood the intent of the writing or conversation (Soemarno, 1999: 8). The implicit meaning is often hidden behind the grammar of language, intonation of language, and also hidden in customary expressions. In order to be able to understand the meaning behind the grammar of the language, the translator must understand the system that exists in the language. To avoid misunderstanding, the translator may transfer the implicit meaning to be explicit so that the reader of the translation does not experience misperception. For example, the following dialog can be observed:

A.: *What are you eating?*

B.: *Bread.*

In answering the above questions, B does not need to say the words *I am eating*, because B considers that A must know what the contents of the unspoken words are. The unspoken part of the meaning is called implicit meaning.

