



**LOSS AND GAIN IN A COMIC “ASTERIX IN BELGIUM” BY
GOSCINNY AND UDERZO TRANSLATED INTO “ASTERIX
DI BELGIA ” BY A. RAHARTATI BAMBANG HARYO**

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LOSS AND GAIN IN A COMIC “ASTERIX IN BELGIUM” BY GOSCINNY AND UDERZO TRANSLATED INTO “ASTERIX DI BELGIA ” BY A. RAHARTATI BAMBANG HARYO

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Loss and Gain in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A. Rahartati Bambang Haryo*. This analysis is conducted to find out the loss and gain of word, phrase, clause, and sentence used and also to identify the functions of loss and gain in comic “ *Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo*.

Descriptive qualitative method was used in collecting the data. The data collected were analyzed by reading both versions of the comic. In qualitative research the data are not number or chard but in the form of word. So, in doing the works, a translator cannot always present all the meanings contained in the source text comprehensively. The translator sometimes reduces the existing meaning, or adds a new meaning in the target text, which then results in the phenomenon of “gain” and “loss” of translation.

The result of this research shows that there are 200 of loss and gain processes found in this comic divided into: “ *Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo*. The number of loss process is 101 patterns and the number of gain process is 99 patterns, so there are 200 patterns of loss and gain process found in the comic.

The translator did a loss process from a translated comic in order to make the TL acceptable. However, the translator assumes that by shortening the TL, It is hoped that the TL will be easy to be read and understood by the readers well. Unlike a loss 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, asterix in Belgium, word, phrase, clause and sentence*

INTRODUCTION

Human beings are social creature. They cannot be separated from the social life because nobody can stand alone by himself without an interaction. In daily life, human being needs to interact with others and also to make relation between them, because it is the way to the social life works. In interacting, it's normal as human beings to require an alternative tool or media to communicate each other. The tool or media is commonly recognized as Language, It is believed as the alternative tool in interaction. Language is the most important tool interaction, and this gives us a global identity.

Language is very essential for every human being in the world to communicate each other, and besides that language is used to make human relationship in social life. Without the existence of language, people might have difficulties when they are trying to make an interaction in the community. Moreover, by language human being can deliver, express, and show his messages, ideas, and wishes to another. Furthermore, it is clear that language is used for communication among people in a particular country over a period of time. That is why the translator is needed.

Translation, as activity, has been a task which has been performed for centuries; this is an activity whose main concern is to facilitate the communication process. The professional of translation reaches this goal by translating the information received in a foreign language into the language of the person who required his/her services, and versa. Translation, as a tool of communication, is very complicated since the translated text should transmit the same intentions as the original.

Comics, that contain words in bubbles as utterances 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”. Some reason why children like reading comic because they are easier to read and to understand the stories in comic. Similarly, children in Indonesia also seem to be interested in reading comics than other kinds of books.

As an international language, English is used in global communication. Among the international languages, English is widely learned 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 are using 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.

In translation process, sometimes the translator should reduce the existing meaning, or add a new meaning in target language, which then results in the phenomenon of “loss and gain”. Loss and Gain may give effect to the reader to catch the meaning in SL.

A good translator should be able to translate any kinds of texts. One kind of texts is a comic in “Asterix In Belgium” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “Asterix Di Belgia” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. However, the translated version of the comic 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.

The researcher is challenged to analyze loss and gain found in the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. The reason why the researcher is interested in conducting a study on this because in most cases a translator does not always translate text perfectly which also happens in this comic. In the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by

A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. Loss and gain is a technique used by the translator that the translator can add or omit some words to get a good translation.

For example there is a clause **It's blowing away** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It takes place because the meaning of the TL is less different from the one of the SL. It is not a big deal actually, however the TL sounds more natural and acceptable if the clause **It's blowing away** is rendered in the TL. In such a way, the TL is more easily to understand by the readers because the clause **It's blowing away** gives the information to the readers that the clause **It's blowing away** means the paper which is blowing away. If the translator still translate the clause **It's blowing away**, it will only makes much repetition which is uncommonly used in the TL.

From the example it means 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.

The problem in this study is based on question below; What kinds of loss and gain are found in comic " Asterix In Belgium " by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into " Asterix Di Belgia " by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo?

The scope of the study is loss and gain found in the comic " Asterix In Belgium " by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into " Asterix Di Belgia " by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo and focusing on the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences influenced by loss and gain technique.

The objective of the study is to describe loss and gain in the " Asterix In Belgium " by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into " Asterix Di Belgia " by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo.

RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was 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 from comic entitled " Asterix In Belgium " by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into " Asterix Di Belgia " by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo.

2. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis is the utterances containing loss and gain of word, phrases, clauses and sentences in the comic " Asterix In Belgium "

by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo only in the balloons.

3. Source of Data

The data of this study are in form of PDF of comic the “Asterix In Belgium” by Goscinny and Uderzo in 1979 with 45 pages translated into “Asterix Di Belgia” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo in 1987 with 48 pages . The data were taken from www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com

4. Technique of Data Collection

Browsing the comic of the “Asterix In Belgium” and “Asterix Di Belgia” on www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com, In this stage, the researcher collected the data that refer to the topic of the study from the internet which were available for the analysis. And then choosing the comics, the researcher choosed the data that were suitable for the analysis. The last downloading the comic of “Asterix In Belgium” and “Asterix Di Belgia” on www.komikgratisanonline.blogspot.com, So the researcher downloaded the choosen comic for the analysis.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

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

1. Reading.
The Comic in both versions will be read several times to make it easier to be understood.
2. Classifying
The researcher compared the source language and target language. Each word, phrase, clause, and sentence was classified according to the loss and gain. They should be included by loss and gain technique.
3. Tabulating
After the researcher classified the finding of loss and gain in a comic, then darwing the table and included loss and gain are found in a comic
4. Explaining.
After word, phrase, clause, and sentence are classified into each loss and gain then the researcher explained in the analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Data Analysis

This chapter discusses about data analysis. The result of data analysis is used to answer the problems of the research. This research is intended to describe what kinds of loss and gain are found in comic the “

Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. In comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, the researcher found 200 of losses and gains process in translated comic. They can be stated as follows:

The number of loss process is 101 patterns and the number of gain process is 99 patterns, so totally is 200 patterns of loss and gain process are found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo. To know it in more detail about loss process are found comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo can be seen in the following table :

The Finding Table of Loss and Gain process in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and Uderzo translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo.

NO	PATTERN OF LOSS	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1	The Word Class Loss	55	27,5 %
2	The Phrase Class Loss	16	8 %
3	The Clause Class Loss	10	5 %
4	The Sentence Class Loss	20	10 %
Total		101	50,5%

From the table above, it can be seen that the patterns of loss found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, are 27,5 % of the word class loss and it becomes the most dominant class loss found in the comic. The sentence class loss comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 10 %, then followed by the phrase class loss with 8%. The last class loss found is the clause class loss with occurrence 5%, it becomes the least class loss found in the comic, and In the pattern of loss the word class loss is higher than the sentence class loss.

1. The Discussions Class of Loss

The researcher found 101 the word, phrase, clause, sentence class losses in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “

Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, to see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below :

SL	How was the belgians little party?	Page 44B	Word Loss
TL	<i>Bagaimana suasana pesta dibelgia?</i>		

The word **little** is found in the TL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. Whereas, the word **little** in the utterance of the SL also functions to inform the readers that the Druid asks Asterix about the atmosfer of the party in belgia to compare with party in the Gauls right now, so Asterix explain that he was very joyful and unconfined with the party in Belgium. Even though, the translator is assumed that the word **little** is not appropriate to translate in the TL. Based on that statement, the researcher suggests that word **little** should be translated and maintained in the TL. From this phenomenon, the researcher thinks that the word **little** should be maintained and it should be rendered into *kecil*.

SL	We're armorican gauls. Armoricans, get it? From armorica	Page 20B	Phrase Loss
TL	<i>Kami orang-orang galia...tepatnya galia seltik.</i>		

The researcher found the phrase **from armorica** in the SL, but it is not translated in the TL by the translator. It is tolerable when the translator does not translate phrase 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 **from armorica**. The phrase **from Armorica** tell to the readers that Chief Vitalstatistix and Centurion are talking about keeping the scores between Gauls and Belgiums. Chief Vitalstatistix wants to inform Julius Caesar through centurion that Armorica attacking Roman Camp from the north camp side. If the phrase is not deleted, the information seems to be weird in the target language and it will makes much repetition which is uncommonly used in TL.

SL	I suppose i can scrape up a boar or so, and some pate and brawn and beer...enough for a snack, but nothing lavish, i'm afraid	Page 17A	Clause Loss
TL	<i>Memang aku mempunyai celeng beberapa ekor, sosis, bir... ada juga roti sedikit, tapi yah... sederhana sekali, lah.</i>		

The researcher found the clause **I'm afraid** in the SL, but the translator does not translate it in the TL. The clause **I'm afraid** called as an independent clause in that utterance, it gives the information to the reader that the clause **I'm afraid** shows Beefix asks Bonanza to prepare

dinner for the guests, but Bonanza feels afraid because the food she has is only a little to serve, Even though the fact is so many food to serve for the guest, it means that she is not arrogant about what she have. To get the information of the clause **I'm afraid** in the TL it should be rendered **aku takut**. The researcher suggests it should be maintained not lost in the TL. It is make the translation more general and natural.

SL	Actually, that was just to annoy them a bit . We let them garisson go free, so they can tell their friends, and it won't do their morale a bit of good!	Page 12A	Sentence Loss
TL	<i>Apalagi kali ini kami biarkan cacing itu lolos dari kamp, dengan demikian mereka pasti akan mengabarkan penyerbuan ini kepada kamp lain...moral mereka pasti ambrol, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the sentence **that was just to annoy them a bit** in the SL, but it was not translated in the TL by the translator. Therefore, the TL sounds ambiguous because the meaning of the SL is less different from the TL. The translator is assumed that the sentence **that was just to annoy them a bit** is not too important to translate in the TL. Actually, the sentence **that was just to annoy them a bit** explains that Beefix want to show off to Chief Vitalstastistix because he can break roman camp quickly, he also does not killed their troops, so they can give inform to another camp what was already done by him. If the sentence is not translated in the TL, so the message of the SL will have the different meaning from the TL. It also gives the effect to the readers because the readers cannot find the meaning of phrase **that was just to annoy them a bit** in the TL. To get the better information in the TL, it should be rendered into **kita hanya sedikit mengganggu mereka**.

NO	PATTERN OF GAIN	QUANTITY	PERCENTAGES (%)
1	The Word Class Gain	46	23 %
2	The Phrase Class Gain	30	15 %
3	The Clause Class Gain	9	4,5 %
4	The Sentence Class Gain	14	7 %
Total		99	49,5 %

The patterns of gains found in comic the “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, are 23% of the word class gain and it becomes the most dominant class gain found in the comic. The phrase class gain comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 15% of the phrase class gain, then followed by the sentence class gain with 7 % of the sentence class gain, the last class gain found is the clause class loss with occurrence 4,5% of the clause class gain and it becomes the least class loss found in the comic.

2. The Discussions Class of Gain

The researcher found 99 the word, phrase, clause, sentence class gains in the comic “ Asterix In Belgium ” by Goscinny and translated into “ Asterix Di Belgia ” by A.Rahartati Bambang Haryo, to see it in more details, the researcher states the analysis below :

SL	I know, I know: I feel into the secret weapon when I was a baby, etc.,etc.	Page 2B	Word Gain
TL	<i>Ya deh! Ya deh! Aku tahu aku jatuh kedalam panci jamu pada waktu aku masih bayi....</i>		

The researcher found the word **panci** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. In other words, the translator adds the word **panci** in the TL to make the TL better and sounds natural. The word **panci** also gives the good effect in the TL because based on the SL, Obelix realized that he does not need to drink secret weapon because he is already strong without it, because he had ever fallen in the pan when he was baby, so he always feels strong until now. In such a way, the researcher thought that the word **panci** in the TL should be added. Therefore, the readers know that the Druid frying a secret weapon on the pan.

SL	Hm, yes, not bad at all.	Page 12A	Phrase Gain
TL	<i>Ooo begitu strategimu. Lumayan!</i>		

The researcher found the phrase **begitu strategimu** in the TL, meanwhile it is not found in the SL. Therefore, in this case the translator adds the phrase **begitu strategimu** in the TL. So, the phrase **begitu strategimu** gives the information to the readers that Chief Vitalstatix answers Beefix’s question because he shows off his power to Chief Vitalstatix after he attacked roman camp, but Chief Vitalstatix thought that Beefix spends a lot of time. By adding the phrase **begitu strategimu** makes the TL sound natural. It is because the phrase **begitu strategimu** in the TL informs the readers that Beefix let the roman troops

still alive and they can spread what was happened in roman camp after he attacked, so it can make their morale down.

SL	It's a real pleasure to see someone who doesn't just pick at his food, obelix!.	Page 17B	Clause Gain
TL	<i>Senang sekali melihat nafsu makanmu, obelixeke! Itu baru namanya makan, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah* in the TL to makes the readers get the information that someone who serves the foods is amazed to Obelix attitude, and because he looks like so hunger with the way he eats some food. If the translator does not add the clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah*, the readers do not know that Obelix is always interesting when he ate, so he always finished all food off in front of him. In other words, the clause *itu baru namanya makan, lah* functions as a complement in the sentence *Senang sekali melihat nafsu makanmu, obelixeke!*.

SL	Don't quarrel! There's enough ox tongue for everyone!	Page 17B	Sentence Gain
TL	<i>Jangan bertengkar seperti itu....lidah celengnya masih banyak, semua pasti kebagian, lah!</i>		

The researcher found the sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* in the TL whereas the researcher does not find it in the SL. The translator added a new sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* in the TL to makes the readers get the information that Beefix's wife says to both Beefix and Brawniex that the ox tounge is still much and enough to everyone, so they don't disturb anyone in dinner time. The researcher thought that the sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* in the TL should be added. If the translator does not add sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* the readers do not know that what makes Beefix and Brawniex quarrel likes that. In other words, the sentence *semua pasti kebagian, lah* functions as a complement in the sentence *Jangan bertengkar seperti itu....lidah celengnya masih banyak.*

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 200 processes of loss and gain. They are divided into two parts. The first part is the loss process. There are 101 patterns of loss process showing are 27,5 % of the word class loss and it becomes the most dominant class loss found in the comic. The sentence class loss comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 10 %, and then followed by the phrase class loss with 8 %. The last class loss found is the clause class loss with occurrence 5% and it becomes the least class loss found in the comic. In the pattern of loss, the word class loss is higher than the sentence class loss. The second part of gain process. There are 99 patterns of gain process showing are 23% of the word class gain and it becomes the most dominant class gain found in the comic. The phrase class gain comes in the second dominant class with occurrence 15% of the phrase class gain, then followed by the sentence class gain with 7 % of the sentence class gain, the last class gain found is the clause class loss with occurrence 4,5% of the clause class gain and it becomes the least class loss found in the comic.

The translator did a loss process from a translated comic in order to make the TL acceptable. However, the translator assumes that by shortening the TL, it is hoped that the TL will be easy to be read and understood by the readers well. Unlike in loss 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.

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