

Loss and Gain in Translation on Bilingual Online News Text

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Abstract-This research was aimed to investigate the loss and gain in translation process based on the equivalence in bilingual online news text. The objective of the research is to find out the kinds of loss and gain that found in the news text. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research. Ten online news articles taken from berita2bahasa.com will be used as sources of data. The data of this study are text from both Source and Target Text consists of loss and gain elements based on equivalence found in 10 bilingual news articles. The text will be identified whether Loss and Gain information found based on equivalence theory. The results showed that there are different kinds of loss and gain that found in the texts in any level, such as word, phrase, and clause level. The paper noted that the use of Loss and Gain in news text is to achieve naturalness in translation. Since the translator can make the readers misunderstood of the original content of the source text, the translator should have vast knowledge in both ST and TT to make the news text readable.

Keywords: *Loss and Gain, Translation*

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation is thought of as a text which is a “representation” or “reproduction” of an original one produced in another language. , it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text Newmark (1988). Common sense tells us that this ought to be simple, as one ought to be able to say something as well in one language as in another. On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone you are not. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible.

Lately, In Indonesia has recently been a trend to make some of written product become bilingual edition, especially in lesson books and newspaper, this development of language in the country is aimed to make the country can compete in globalization era so that it can make the knowledge of other languages are improved. For instance, One of the media that has bilingual edition is berita2bahasa.com. It is an online newspapers that publish daily and free for the audiences and readers that has accessed to their page. The online newspaper had established since 8 November 2012 and it is the first newspaper online in Indonesia that served the concept.

However, it is acknowledged that there aren't many aware the importance of this concept. Many readers sometimes didn't look of the translation part because it confused them. Translation sometimes makes some differences in style, whether it is the style or the process of translation itself. A bad translation can lead readers to misunderstood the content of the news and it can make miscommunication later.

In addition, to maintain the condition above, the translator should master the process of translation of all aspects. To make a great translation, the translator have to know the study of grammatical structure, lexicon, communication situation or context, analyzing the cultural context of the source language text to determine its meaning, and the produce exactly the similar meaning using grammatical lexicon which are correctible in the target language and its cultural context. Nida (1982) stated that since no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages.

There are some relevant studies of loss and gain in translation process. According to Pastika and Utamayasa (2015) stated that loosing or gaining meaning in the target language results from language differences. There is the process of loss and gain which can be found. The process of loss and gain gives the effects to the readers to catch the messages of the source language to the target language easily. While other research by Tiwiyanti and Bandu (2016) concluded that the translation procedure which results in loss in translation are a translation by more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word and translation by cultural substitution. While, gain is found mostly through creativity of the translator when they have knowledge and are able to explain about it. In order to compensate the loss the translator did some loan word with explanation and paraphrasing the words.

The present study is aimed to describe categories of Loss and Gain applied in bilingual online news text. To this purpose, Basnett's theory of loss and gain in translation process to analyze kinds of structural Loss and Gain.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Basnett (1991:30) stated 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 is again an indication of the low status of translation that so much time should have been spent on discussing what is lost in the transfer of a text from source language to target language whilst ignoring what can also be gained, for the translator can at times enrich or clarify the source language text as a direct result of the translation process. Eugene Nida is a rich source of information about the problems of loss in translation, in particular about the difficulties encountered by the translator when faced with terms or concepts in the source language that do not exist in the target language (1991:30).

In this study the researcher only analyze the sentences influenced by loss and gain in translated comic. From this statement, the researcher includes the definition of sentence and also the elements of the sentences. They are word, phrase, and clause.

(1) 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 be more than one word, so what he said is meaningful (Basnett, 1991:30).

(2) Phrases

A phrase is a group of related words used as a single part of speech. A phrase lacks of a subject, a predicate, or both. Consequently, a phrase cannot be a sentence (Basnett, 1991:30). Phrases can be divided into three, they are prepositional phrase, appositive phrase, and verbal phrase (Basnett, 1991:30):

a. Prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrase consists of a preposition, its object, and any modifiers of that subject. In most prepositional phrases, the preposition precedes the object

b. Appositive phrase

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.

c. Verbal phrase

Verbal phrase is the 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.

(3) Clauses

A clause is a group of related words that contains both a subject and a predicate (Basnett, 1991:30). There are two kinds of clauses, they are independent clause and subordinate clause (Basnett, 1991:30):

a. Independent clause

An independent clause can stand by itself as a sentence.

b. Subordinate clause

A subordinate clause is a group of words that has a subject and a predicate but cannot stand by itself as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. Subordinate clauses are sometimes called dependent clauses.

III. METHOD

This study used qualitative research approach in collecting and analyzing the data. The data related to this research is collected through document research, in which information and findings related to research problems are collected through theoretical references. The data of this study are texts consist of all Loss and Gain found in bilingual news articles taken from berita2bahasa.com. The data of this study are texts consists of loss and gain elements based on equivalence in ten bilingual news articles taken from berita2bahasa.com by using purposive sample. The data sources of this research are ten bilingual news articles. The articles will be taken by using purposive sampling.

In collecting the data, the main instrument is the researcher, the data collected through reading all the articles from both Source Text and Target Text then identified Loss and Gain found in the both text. After the data collected, the next step taken is analysis. The Loss and Gain process in translation are explained refer to Basnett's theory as first reference.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study focuses on what kind of Losses and Gain applied in the data. The data are presented both in source language and target language text. The data are analyzed based on the theory of kind of Loss and Gain in translation process based on Basnett (1991).

In this study the researcher focus on to analyze text that contain clause, phrase and word consist of Loss and Gain in Bilingual Online News text, they are the discussion of Word Loss, Phrase Loss, Clause Loss, and The discussion of Word Gain, Phrase Gain.

The Discussion of Losses

Data 1

ST :Gunung Tangkuban Perahu Erupsi dikutip Media Asing

TT : Volcano Erupts in Indonesia sending 100 Tourists Running for Safety

In data above, it can be seen there are word loss and phrase loss. The bold word, “*Gunung Tangkuban parahu*” is not translated in the target text. Instead the translator changed it into word “*volcano*”. The translator transformed the target text into something more general, as the word “*volcano*” can be defined as a rupture in the Earth’ crust where molten lava, hot ash, and gases escape into the air. In this case, the translator deleted the information of the article, because there is a specific info in the article which reader considerably should know which mount has erupt. Another loss that occurred in the text is phrase loss, as can be seen from the bold word “*dikutip media asing*” is not translated into the target text. The translator did the transformation because there is no specific information related to the event that can be considered as an important matter although the text completely different from the source text.

Data 2

ST: Kepolisian RI [Polri] pada Selasa mengatakan seorang tersangka teroris yang ditangkap pecan lalu merencanakan aksi terror pada upacara HUT Republik Indonesia, **17 Agustus nanti di Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat**, Polri menduga bahwa mereka merupakan bagian dari jaringan di balik terorisme di Filipina yang juga memiliki hubungan dengan Negara Islam [ISIS] di Afghanistan.

TT: Indonesian police said on Tuesday a suspected militant arrested last week was plotting Independence Day bomb attacks and they suspect he was part of a network behind violence in the Philippines that also has ties to Islamic State in Afghanistan.

In the data above, the bold line “**17 Agustus nanti di Kota Padang, Sumatera Barat**” is not translated in the target text. There is a phrase loss occurs in the target text. The translator did the transformation to simplify the target text so that the reader can be comfortable to the text. But, in this case, the translator did some transformation that can make the text lack some information. The phrase loss occurred in the translation can make the news text is not thorough, because news text can should provide the accurate and detail information.

Discussion of Gain

Data 3

ST: Bentangan itu dimulai dari Selandia Baru ke Chili, melewati pantai Asia dan Amerika.

TT: It loops from New Zealand to Chile, passing through the coasts of Asia and the Americas **on the way**.

From the data above, it shows that there is phrase gain occurs in the target text. The phrase “on the way” is added to the target text by the translator. As the phrase “*on the way*” can be defined as “*dalam perjalanan*” in bahasa, but it is different in the English language, because it can be defined or synonym to word “close” or “near”. The translator did some transformation to enrich the text by working in gain element to indicate strengthen the statement that the loop surely passing the coasts of Asia and the Americas.

Data 4

ST: Gunung Tangkuban Perahu Erupsi dikutip Media Asing

TT: Volcano Erupts in Indonesia **sending 100 Tourists Running for Safety**

From the data above, the bold words “**sending 100 tourists running for safety**” is not translated in the source text. It can be seen there is a clause Gain added in the text. The translator added the clause “**sending 100 tourists running for safety**” which does not exist in the source text. In this case, the translator wanted to make the news article become clearer by giving full detail to the text. There is some transformation occurs between the source text and target text. There is a change in the meaning in target text because the additional information can lead readers to see the news text as thorough. The transformation in the target text can be considered a good because it added the important element of the text, especially in the news text where the information should be clear and detail to make readers understand the information is conveyed.

Data 5

ST: Panjang 7 Km, Jembatan Batam – Bintan Mulai Dibangun 2020

TT: **Indonesia to Build Country’s Longest Bridge Linking Islands near Singapore**

From the data above, the whole target text has transformed into the different meaning. The underlined text “**Indonesia to Build Country’s Longest Bridge Linking Islands near Singapore**” cannot be seen in the target text. Thus, the clause gain is occurred in the text. The translator did the change to give new idea to readers by not fully ignoring the source text. In this case the context seems little bit different, because in the target text, the content also state that Indonesia will build the bridge but there is no explanation about the length and exact location where it will be built. Therefore, even there is an addition that done by the translator but it also lack the detail information that readers should know.

Data 6

ST :Indonesia adalah salah satu negara paling rentan di dunia dalam hal bencana alam karena berada langsung di atas Cincin Api Pasifik.

TT :Indonesia is one of the world's most vulnerable countries when it comes to natural disasters because it sits directly on top of the Pacific Ring of Fire.

The translator did some transformation when translating the source text into target text. The translator did the process to make the meaning in the target text as close to the source text. It can be seen from the data above, there is no change in meaning and form between both languages, it means that the translator did a good translation by using literal translation as both Source text and target text has no either both loss or gain of information. It can be consider a good way to make reader follow the original meaning when they don't understand the source text.

V. CONCLUSION

The findings of the study confirm that there occurs some Loss and Gain when translating the article news. Loss and Gain of all levels are found in the process of translating the news text. In the findings show that whether Loss and Gain occurs can make the text differ from the source. The process of Loss and Gain gives the effect to the readers whether it can make the readers comprehend the text easily or to make the readers mislead of the information.

The translator did some transformation in order to make the translation seems natural and readable for readers. But, sometimes when the translator did the process it can make the text become not detail. In this study there are found when the translator did the process it loss and important element or detail that readers should have known.

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