

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of Study

Every nation and country has their own language and culture in communicating.

It is proved in Qur'an, Surah Ar-Rum, verse 22, which reads:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَاخْتَلَفَ لِسِنِّكُمْ  
وَالْوَنُكُمُ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

From this verse, although we are created in different skin color, society, languages and cultures, we still need to learn other language in order we can communicate and understand each other. Communication can happen through oral and written form using a language understood by other people.

According to Algeo (in Humaidi, 2017: 2), a language is a set of conventional vocals and signs which has a meaning of people in communication. English as universal language connects one nation and others in communication. English cannot separate from our daily lives. English language becomes a standard indicator in learn and work, it makes English to be one of important aspect to master. People who want to apply scholarship need to write an essay or an article to show how good their English and

their idea. To express their idea and write it down in essay, of course they have to master vocabulary and grammar, but the aspect that is not less important is translating. Brislin (1976:1) explained that “Translation is a general term to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, the language is in written or oral form, one or other language are based on signs, as with sign of the deaf.” How is the author’s idea can convey to the reader in the target language, it shows the high understanding of translators in target language.

One of the factors which influence the language is culture. It makes some term in a language cannot be translated easily in other language, instead the translators should add some information to explain the term. Translators sometimes choose to translate every word on the Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) without understanding what the author means. It makes the readers cannot understand what the true message of the translation about.

Catford (1980:20) said that translation is a replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. In this definition, there are two lexical items to pay attention to, namely “textual material” and “equivalent”. Textual material refers to the fact that not all source language texts are translated or replaced by the target language equivalent. The term “equivalent” is a clearly a key term and the translation should find the “equivalent” between the source language and the target language.

In translating a text, translators cannot change the words of the text into target language same as the source language. It might be for translators to delete a half of words of the source language or add the real meaning of the source language in order the message of the text can deliver to the reader. Bassnet-McGuire (1991:30) states that concept of addition and deletion the meaning in translating theory called loss and gain.

Based on the definition of translating above, we know that translating does not only change the words of Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), but it also transfers the ideas and the messages of what the author means. It is a complex process, it needs much time for translators to comprehend and to master the term of Source Language and Target Language and determine which technique that appropriate in translating the text.

There are many organizations available for translating. Fast translation is one of small enterprise which consists of two students that had finished their translation subject of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who take the opportunity in translating text, they officially open this small enterprise in October 2017. There are some kinds of translation that they have ever translated, such as abstract, article, comic, and song.

There are some previous research that have done by the researchers, such as Istiqomah (2009) with the title “*Analisis Penambahan dan Pegurangan Makna (Loss and Gain) pada terjemahan Novel “All American Girl” oleh Monica Dwi Chresnayani.* She used Qualitative research. Problem statement of her research is How is Loss and Gain in Translation of *All American Girl*, why Loss and Gain can happen in translation

of *All American Girl*, how is influence of Loss and Gain in delivering the meaning of the writer *All American Girl*. Findings of this research are: there are 57 times of statement that Loss and 64 times of statement that Gain. There is loss in lexical, loss in clause, loss in phrase, loss in sentences. Then gain in addition of information to give the meaning words, gain in appearance the implicit meaning to be explicit meaning, gain in keep the text coherence, gain in interpret the meaning, and gain in change idiom to be denotative meaning. The factors that influence are the existence of cultural differences between speakers of the language, difference in linguistic distance between the languages involved in translation, difference in background of translators knowledge, difference of interpreter's mindset with the source text writer. Then, the correspondence of the meaning is in the low level because of loss in translation, while the correspondence of the meaning still can be understood by the reader because of the gain in translation.

Other researcher is Agustina (2013) with the title “Loss and gain in the translation process of a comic “The adventures of Tintin in America” into Indonesian Version”. Problem statements of this research are what kinds of structural loss and gain found in the comic. Finding in this research is the number of loss is 111 times and number of gain is 19 times, that is Loss in Words, Loss in Phrase, and Loss in Clause. Gain in Word and Gain in Phrase

Then the other researcher, Ulum (2015) explained about Translation Techniques and the Resulted Gain and Loss in English Pop Song Lyrics of Slank’s Album. She is used Qualitative research. Problem statement of this Research is what translation

techniques are applied in the translated English Pop Song Lyrics of Slank's album, what are Gain and Loss in the Translated song lyrics. Findings of this research are, there are Nine Translation Techniques used to translate the lyrics from Indonesia to English. Gain occurs 86 times while the loss occurs 28 times in translating the lyrics from Indonesia to English.

The researcher has read some kinds of translation text likes abstract, novel and comic. Then, the researcher found there are some addition and deletion in that, related to the description before, the researcher is interested in conducting this research entitle **“LOSS AND GAIN IN THE TRANSLATIONS PRODUCED BY “FAST TRANSLATION”**.

#### **B. Problem Statement**

1. How is Loss and Gain in the translations produced by “Fast Translation”?
2. What are causes of Loss and Gain in the translations produced by “Fast translation”?

#### **C. Research Objective**

1. To describe Loss and Gain in the translations produced by “Fast translation”
2. To analyze the factors that caused Loss and Gain in the translations produced by “Fast Translation”

#### **D. Significance of Research**

This research is expected to provide good benefits for other readers, translators and especially for the translators of “Fast Translation” in order to

increase knowledge and ability in process of translating and producing better translations.

#### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

1. Loss is the removal of some words, phrases or clauses without makes the text meaning less. It will happen if there is a word of source language that is not translated by translators but the reader still can understand what the meaning of the translation. In this study Loss is the delletation of the words, phrases or sentence both in source language and target language.
2. Gain is the addition of meaning in words, phrases and clauses to make translations more grammatically and semantically natural in the source language. It also happens if there is a word of source language that is not conveyed to the target language. The translator can add some information of that word. In this study Gain is the addition in words, phrase or sentence to explain or change the term of the source language into target language to be acceptable.
3. Translating transferring the idea by a similar language by natural equivalent replacement of Source Language into Target Language. The translator will face some decision in process of translating the text, then, it will be a material for the researcher to analyze. Translating discussed in this study refers to translation works of Fast Translation.

4. Fast Translation is a small enterprise which involves two of college students who have done a set of Translation I and II subjects in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.