

# Translating the Transcript of Riko The Series “My Father is My Hero and Special Gift” From Bahasa Indonesia into English

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## KEYWORDS

## ABSTRACT

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Riko The Series is an Educational animated children's series and presents scientific content related to the Qur'an (Quranic Sciences) in each episode. The purposes of this study are to translate the transcript of an animated short film entitled “My Father Is My Hero and Special Gift”, to explain the translation process, techniques, obstacles, and solutions. The method used in translating Animated Short Film Riko the Series is literature study and direct practice. The translation of this short film “Riko the Series” consists of several steps, they were analyzing the short film Riko the Series, transferring the message from the source language to the target language, restructuring the message contained in the source language, and evaluating the results of the translation. The translation techniques used in this study were amplification, variation, transposition, borrowing, and literal translation. During the direct practice, the obstacles faced were the lack of vocabulary, the difficulty in finding the right diction, and the difficulty in equating the accuracy of subtitles with the timeliness of film dialogue. To overcome the obstacles the solutions were looking for terms in the target language from words that are not understood with the help of a dictionary, and learning the features contained in the Aegisub application.

Keywords: Translation Process; Translation technique, Animated Short Film

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## Introduction

Films in Indonesia have recently developed very rapidly along with the advent of the globalization era. Moving images, also known as films, are the dominant form of visual mass communication around the world. The film acts as a new means used to spread entertainment that has become a habit before, as well as presenting stories, events, music, drama, comedy, and other offerings to the general public. The public must know what is called a film. The film is not only developing as a medium of entertainment but also as a medium of information and education. The film can also be used as a recorder of various events and become one of the historical and cultural archives which are quite important in people's lives.

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Freedom of expression in this country supports film production in Indonesia so it increases rapidly. Technology is also one of the things that have helped drive Indonesia's creative industry to produce films to become their source of income. The Indonesian film industry is no less receiving attention from filmmakers around the world. Production houses are spread not only in big cities but also in small towns all over the country. In an era that already has advanced technology, access to entertainment media such as movies, dramas or animations from various countries has become very easy because of online media such as Youtube, Netflix and other media. People can watch, upload, and share videos on Youtube. People can even have a Youtube channel that shows their activities. One Youtube channel that has many subscribers is "Riko the Series" which was created by Teuku Wisnu, Arie Untung, Yuda Wirafianto and produced by the Garis Sepuluh corporation.

In episodes of *My Father is My Hero & Special Gifts* from animated short film *Riko the Series*, they are also useful for children and parents to provide education about moral values. There are several values contained in this episode, namely the importance of respecting parents, listening to parents' advice, the prohibition of disputes, the obligation to apologize and be grateful. However, many are found in the daily life of teenagers and even children often fight against their parents. Moreover, there are lots of heartbreaking incidents about children's behavior towards their parents that make people concerned and sad. Therefore, the existence of this film can be used as education about moral messages or good morals, especially for children, adolescents, and parents. Not only in Indonesia, the moral message in the film can also be used as a good example for foreign audiences or even the world.

*Riko The Series* contains quite a lot of positive values, each story has a moral message that is exhibited through the main character or through other characters in the film. This show contains quite a lot of moral messages or positive values that can be used as alternative media for learning children who have a lot of knowledge. Seeing the positive response from the audience of the film *Riko the Series*, the animated film became the object of translation so that the film *Riko the Series* can be introduced to foreign countries or around the world. With entertainment media from various countries that are worldwide and easily accessible, translation is important because the audience may not fully understand the foreign language used in this *Riko the Series* film. Therefore, the aim of the *Riko the Series* film is to be translated so that foreign people can understand the meaning of the message contained in the *Riko the Series* film which has been in great demand all over the world.

## **Methods**

In the process of this work practice activity, there are two methods used. The methods include:

### *Literature Study*

The methods of collecting data in compiling these final reports were Literature Study and Direct Practice. Literature study is a method of

collecting data about all information and thoughts relevant to information obtained from books, research reports, scientific articles, theses, dissertations, and other written and electronic sources. Nazir states that the study of literature is not only useful for finding sources of secondary data that will support research, it is also necessary to determine the extent to which science related to research will develop and the extent to which conclusions and generalizations have been made so that the conditions needed are obtained Nazir (2005:93).

The data were journal articles, websites and scientific papers. These data collected is the text of the short animated film episode "Riko The Series" along with Indonesian subtitles to be used as a reference in translating the film into English and compiling a report. After that, the collected data were processed, so that the writing would be. The Journal article was found on the internet by searching on Google Scholar and Researchgate. The website used was Garis 10 Corporation website to know more about translation objects.

### *Direct Practice*

Direct practice is a method of translating the source language text into the target language text, with a note that the explicit meaning of the two texts must remain similar and the language structure must be maintained but not damage the target language structure (Hartono, 2017:24). The direct practice method used is translating the texts of transcripts of the film in a whole to make it more natural and orderly. The translation processes used are analysis, transfer, restructuring, and evaluation. Furthermore, the techniques used are Amplification, Variation, Transposition, Borrowing, and Literal Translation.

## **Results and Discussion**

### *The Process of Translation*

The translation process is a series of activities in which the translator devotes knowledge, skills and abilities to transfer messages from the source language text (SL) into the target language text (TL). In this process there are four stages, namely the analysis, transfer, restructuring, and evaluation stages. In the analysis stage, the translator analyzes the source language text in terms of the existing grammatical relationships and the meaning of the word series to understand the overall meaning and content. The result of this stage is the meaning of the source language that has been understood and then transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language to the target language. Only after that, at the restructuring stage, the meaning is rewritten in the target language according to the rules and regulations in the target language (Nida and Taber in Suryawinata, 2003:8-9). Suryawinata add one more stage, namely the evaluation and revision stage. In the evaluation and revision stage, the translation result text is, then, evaluated in order to match the three parameters of a good translation results; they are accuracy, readability, and acceptability. These three parameters are usually used to measure the quality of a translation result.

The steps applied in translating the short film Riko the Series consist of four stages of the translation processes. The authors used the processes proposed by Nida and Taber in (Suryawinata, 2003:8-9) namely the analysis, transfer, restructuring, and evaluation processes.

#### 1. Analysis

At this stage the author watched the entire short film Riko the Series episodes "My Father is My Hero" and "Special Gift" to understand the storyline and meaning of the messages contained in the film. Then, the word and phrases of the animated short film subtitle, including the grammar and the meanings also were analyzed so that the messages contained in these films can be understood and the meaning of the messages is conveyed. The dialogue "*Hah emang apa hubungannya?*" is less clear in telling something. Therefore, it needs to be analyzed from previous dialogues and the following dialogues to find out the meaning of what was said in the dialogue by reading the subtitle transcripts and watched the short film.

#### 2. Analysis

At this stage the author watched the entire short film of Riko the Series episodes of "My Father is My Hero" and "Special Gift" to understand the storyline and meaning of the messages contained in the film. Then, the words and phrases of the animated short film subtitle, including the grammar and the meanings also were analyzed so that the messages contained in these films can be understood and the meaning of the messages is conveyed. The dialogue "*Hah emang apa hubungannya?*" is less clear in telling something. Therefore, it needs to be analyzed from previous dialogues and the next dialogues to find out the meaning of what was said in the dialogue by reading the subtitle transcripts and watched the short film.

#### 3. Transfer

In this stage the transcript that had been analyzed and been processed in the mind and transferred from the source language into the target language. This stage it only happens in the mind of the translator as the animated short film had been analyzed, but not to be written as a translation yet.

#### 4. Restructurig

After analyzing and transferring the meaning of the source language text into the target language text, there is the restructuring stage. It was delivering the transfer stage from the mind of the written form. The example could be found in the phrase "Wah, ayo siapa takut?" which is then written as "Oh come on who's scared?" in English, but the problem was to express it in a better way. Here, the help of the proofreader was given. She suggested using "Challenge accepted!" for the better translation result, rather than literal translation before.

#### 5. Evaluation

After getting the translation into the target language, the author evaluated or re-matched it with the original text. If it is deemed inappropriate or the translation

still looks stiff, the author revised the translation results. To get maximum results, the author makes corrections with the help of proofreaders and supervisors to check the translation results.

### *The Techniques of Translation*

Translation technique is a method used to transfer messages from the source language to the target language. The use of translation techniques is carried out in an effort to get translation results that are acceptable and understood by readers. Because actually in the two languages there are differences both in terms of structure, grammatical, lexical, and cultural. Molina and Albir explained that there are 18 techniques used in translation, there are; Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discusive Creation, Established Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularism, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, and Variation (Molina and Albir, 2022:509-511).

There are several techniques in translating the animated short film Riko the Series Episodes "My Father is My Hero and Special Gift". In translating Riko The series short film, translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) were used.

#### 1. Amplification

The amplification technique is a technique that provides detailed explanations of a term in the target language. It is added to the information or term being translated to make the information clearer. Below is the example of the amplification translation technique.

Table 1. An Example of Amplification Translation Technique

Source Language	Target Language
"Alhamdulillah. Kita <u>mudik</u> yeay!"	"Alhamdulillah, we're <u>going home for Eid al-Fitr</u> , yeay!"

The words *Eid al-Fitr* in the sentence only serves to add information to the target language text that "Mudik" means to return to the hometown during the Muslim *Eid day* after the Lebaran day.

#### 2. Variation

Variation technique is a translation technique used to translate paralinguistics, linguistic elements, language style, and social dialect in the target language.

Table 2. An Example of Variation Translation Technique

Source Language Text	Target Language Text

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“Tuh kan kakak sih.”

“It’s all your fault.”

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### 3. Transposition

Transposition technique is a translation technique used to change the grammatical structure. This technique is done to change the original structure of the source language in order to get a commensurate effect in the target language text. Table 3 below is the example of it.

Table 3. An Example of Transposition Translation Technique

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
“Loh, <u>ayah</u> kok gak bilang sama bunda?”	“Hey, why didn’t <u>you</u> tell me earlier?”

In the example sentence there is a change in grammatical structure in the target language. The word "ayah" is translated into "you". This change is made to adjust the grammatical elements in the target language.

### 4. Borrowing

The borrowing technique is a translation technique that is carried out by borrowing words or expressions from the source language. This loan can be in the form of pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

- Pure Borrowing

It is the technique of borrowing words without changing anything from the source language. The word or terminology is taken into the target language texts as it is. Table 4 gives the example of it.

Table 4. An Example of Pure Borrowing Translation Technique

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
“Hah? <u>Virus</u> ? Kayaknya Riko pernah dengar di TV deh”	“Huh? <u>Virus</u> ? I think I’ve heard about it on TV”

The word virus in Indonesian is translated exactly the same as "virus" in English. One of the reasons for using this technique is the absence of an appropriate equivalent in the target language. So the word in the source language is directly taken as a result of the translation of the target language.

- Naturalized Borrowing

Different from pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing technique is a technique that takes the words from the target language, but by adjusting the spelling writing or pronunciation of words in the target language. Below is the example of naturalized borrowing.

Table 5. An Example of Naturalized Borrowing Translation Technique

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
"Pan-de-mi? Hah? Pandemi itu apa sih?"	" <u>Pan-de-mic</u> ? Huh? What is a <u>pandemic</u> ?"

## 5. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a translation method that is carried out by looking for word-for-word equivalents but the word order in the sentence and the grammar have been adapted to the target language.

Table 6. An Example of Literal Translation Technique

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
"Alhamdulillah, kita semua sehat yah."	" <i>Alhamdulillah</i> , we are all healthy."

The sentence "Kita semua sehat yah" is translated into "We are all healthy, Dad.". The translation of each word from the dialogue was already appropriate and clear for the target language.

## Obstacles and solutions

In translating the short film Riko the Series, there are several stages used, a) Analysis Stage, at this stage analyzing the film by watching the entire film and understanding the meaning of the story being conveyed. b) Transfer stage, at this stage processes material whose meaning has been analyzed and transferred from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). c) Restructuring stage, at this stage looked for the right equivalent words in the target language (TL) so that the message contained in the source language text (TL) can be conveyed into the target language (TL). d) Evaluation stage, at this stage the results of the translation are re-evaluated, if there are words or sentences that are not equivalent then a revision is made.

When translating there are several obstacles encountered, including the limited vocabulary of the translators, the difficulty of finding the right dictions due to cultural differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), and the difficulty of equating the accuracy of subtitles with the film dialogue.

To overcome these difficulties, several solutions were implemented in overcoming obstacles when translating Riko The Series film Episode My Father is My Hero & Special Gift; looked for the meaning of each word that is not understood with the help of a dictionary, consulted with supervisors regarding the use of proper diction in translating, in the subtitling process used the "Aegisub" application because in this application there are already quite complete features to help enter subtitles in films.

## Conclusions

Beginner translators should continue to improve their skills in increasing

English and Indonesian vocabulary. Practices will make them improve their translation competence. In addition, translators also need to learn translation concepts as important guidelines in carrying out translation activities.

The translators need to learn about the context of the texts that they are going to translate in order to understand the content and the messages. Analysis is one of important processes in translation. Here, the translators should really understand the overall messages of the translated texts. Translators sometimes need to read the texts for some times before continuing to the process of transfer. It depends on the competence of the translators and the familiarity of the them to the txts they are going to translate.

Translation is not only the process of transferring the text words by words but most importantly it is also the process of transferring the content or messages of the text. For this reason, translators must totally understand the context of the object of translation. Three parameters are needed to measure the results of translation processes; They are accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Thus, accurate, acceptable, and readable translation results will be produced.

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