

Translating the Subtitle of MacGyver Movie “On a Wing and a Prayer” form English into Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstract This study discusses about the complete translating process that was used to translate the subtitle of MacGyver Movie “On a Wing and a prayer” from English into Bahasa Indonesia. This movie told about how to keep survive in certain condition, and also several tips and tricks in utilizing the equipment that are found in the environment. In translating the movie, the process, the method and the procedure of translation were applied. The process of translation that was used namely analyzing, drafting, revising and finalizing. Moreover, adaptation method was used in translating the subtitle of this movie. Then, the procedures that were applied are transference, through-translation, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, shift or transposition, compensation, modulation, reduction and expansion, and synonymy. As the result, by translating this subtitle into Bahasa Indonesia and inserted it into the movie, this subtitle can be used to help the viewers to understand the content of the movie.

Keywords— On a Wing and a Prayer, translating, subtitling, movie

I. INTRODUCTION

Movie has its own special characteristics and methods to deliver the messages to the audiences. Through movie, the messages can be transferred smoothly and eventually because it can be served in more organized and epic form compared to news and other shows. In addition, many kinds of movie created every years with many variative different purposes. Some of the movies are theater movie, serial movie, etc. One example of serial movie is MacGyver.

MacGyver is one of American action adventure television series who created by Lee David Zlotoff, Henry Winkler and John Rich. This movie had ran for seven seasons in United State and various other networks from 1985 until 1992, and now broadcasts in Trans7 TV Station from Monday until Friday. The casts for this movie are Richard Dean Anderson as MacGyver; the center actor on this movie and Dana Elcar as Peter Thornton; the leader of The Phoenix Foundation where MacGyver work. The character of macGyver is portrayed as a non-violent solver. In some cases, he improvised the devices which are used to attack hostile opponents and always does so in self-defense

and any possible subduing or disabling rather than killing. In addition, this MacGyver movie also tells about some tips and tricks from MacGyver which can be practiced in daily life.

One episode that contains valuable messages is entitled *On a Wing and a Prayer*. This movie tells about MacGyver and Jack Dalton flight to Latin America to rescue a wounded Pete and a nun who have been kidnapped by rebels. Their plane was shot during the escape attempt, and they was forced to make an emergency landing where one of the rudders got damage. As the rebels discover their location and head towards them, MacGyver must fix the plane to escape so Pete can get medical attention. So they could warn the country’s president about a bom which placed in the palace.

This MacGyver movie used English language that is not simple because it contains some unusual jargons and terms. As this movie is broadcasted in Trans7 TV whose audiences speak Bahasa Indonesia, this movie absolutely needs Indonesian subtitle. Therefore, in this study, the process and procedure of translation which is utilized to translate the English subtitle into the Indonesian subtitle is conducted. The original subtitle on English language is provided by Trans7 TV station itself and the result of the translation would be given back to the station to get legal certificate from the station.

A. Process of Translation

There are many processes of translation proposed by many translation experts. However, the most fundamental and useable process are the process of translation which is proposed by Nida and Taber as cited in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016). There are three translation processes that can be used by the translator, those are analyzing, transferring and restructuring. Moreover, Suryawinata as cited in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016) have expanded Nida and Taber process of translation into analyzing step; on this step the sentence is analyzed based on the gramatical structure, word combination or meaning, textual and contextual meaning, transferring step; the material is transfered from the source language into the target language on the translation brain, restructuring; here the translator try to find words, utterances and appropriated sentence structure to convey the meaning from the sources language into the target language, evaluation and revision; after the translation result finished, the result is evaluated and matched with the source text. In addition, Larson in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016) had expand Nida and Taber's translation process into four, namely Analyzing, Drafting, Revising and Finalizing.

B. Method of Translation

In translating the text, the translator needs to use a method or way. Newmark (1988) defined 8 types of translation method that commonly used in translation works. They are Word to Word Translation, Literal Translation, Faithful Translation, Semantic Translation, Adaptation, Free Translation, Idiomatic Translation and Communicative Translation. The method is applied generally to the whole text and it can be recognized by analyzing the most dominant method used on the translation result.

C. Procedures of Translation

Procedures of translation are applied on transferring process. It applies to sentences, more detail compare to method, but not to every word. It applies only when the translator find difficulties during the transferring process. Newmark (1988) explained that there are some procedures of translation depend on the difficulties faced by the translator.

1. Transference; it is the process of transferring a source language into exactly the same word in the target language.
2. Naturalization; it is the process of transferring and adapts the source language to normal pronunciation and morphology in target language.
3. Cultural equivalent; it is the process of replacing a cultural word in the source language with the one in target language.
4. Functional equivalent; this process requires the use of a culture-neutral word of source language which has no similar culture text in target language.
5. Descriptive equivalent; it describes and explains source language word to target language word.
6. Componential analysis; it means comparing a source language word with a target language word which has a similar meaning but is not an obvious one-to-one

equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and then their differing sense components.

7. Synonymy; it is the form of translation which is close to target language equivalent.
8. Through-translation; it is the literal translation of common collocations, name of organizations and components of compounds and perhaps phrase.
9. Shifts or transpositions; it involves a change in the grammar from source language to target language.
10. Reduction; it is strategy that reduces the component of the source language.
11. Expansion; it is expanding the component of the source language.
12. Modulation; it is the process of changing the point of view and focus of source language.
13. Recognized translation; it occurs when the translators normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term.
14. Compensation; it occurs when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is changed in another a contiguous sentence.
15. Paraphrase; this procedure involves amplification or explanation the meaning of a segment of the text. Here the explanation is much more detailed than that of descriptive equivalent.
16. Couplets; this procedure is used to combine two procedures in the sentence for dealing a single problem.
17. Notes; it is the process of putting additional information in a translation.

D. Subtitle

According to Okaswara Perkasa which was cited by Juanda (2014), there are 3 types of subtitle. The first is Hard Subtitle; it is the permanent subtitle and it has been included in the movie and cannot be removed. Second is External Subtitle; it is subtitle which can be added anytime user wants and can be saved in storage. Third is Soft Subtitle; they are hidden within the movie file and can be removed temporarily if not required by using the movie player menu.

Meanwhile, because the original transcript was in English and the target was to produce Indonesian subtitle,, the translation process was also conducted in the same time. Therefore, the term of subtitle translation was used. In subtitle translation, the transferring of two languages and the specific features that are only related to the subtitle translation are the main focused (Chuang, 2006). The features that are involved are the maximum lenght of a subtitle, the location of subtitles in the film and the speed of switching subtitles. Several translation scholars have argued that the subtitle translation involved not only two languages but also two modes (Gottlieb, 1994; Zabalbeascoa, 1997; Chaume, 1997). The two modes described are verbal and non-verbal semiotic modes which become the consideration during the process of translating the script. However, the real work of subtitle translation involves more than just two modes. A multiplicity of semiotic modes which is called intersemiotic, and which give shape to the film text and the subtitle of the film text is applied (Chuang, 2006). This additional supplementary is important to proceed the subtitle translation and make the result more trustyword.

II. METHOD

This study uses descriptive method as the process, method and procedure that is utilized to translate English subtitle would be described and explained. The original transcript of the movie was provided by the Trans7 and the translation result of the transcription has been given back to Trans7 for broadcasting process. Moreover, the subtitle application which is used is the subtitle workshop application with the SubRip subtitle format by using notepad.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Translating the Movie Script

In translating MacGyver movie's script, the four translation processes proposed by Larson in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016) were applied. They are Analyzing, Drafting, Revising and Finalizing.

1. Analyzing

Analyzing process is the stage to recognize the source text by reading it which was available in English carefully. Since the source text was in the form of movie transcription, the movie also need to be analyzed before move on to the next process. This analysis functions to give the perspective about the tone of the movie and the method that would be used in translating the movie script.

2. Drafting

On this process, the translation of the source text into the target text is started. Some procedures of translation by Newmark (1988) are utilized to help smoothen the process in any difficulties found. They are Transference, Through-translation, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Shift or Transposition, Compensation, Modulation, Expansion and Reduction and Synonymy.

a. Transference

In a Textbook of Translation by Newmark is the process of transferring a source language to a target language. Commonly, it is used for the word such as the name of a place, cultural word, and knowledge which is not yet available in the target language. The procedure was chosen because there are difficult words found.

Table 1.

Transference Procedure

00:06:43,906 --> 00:06:47,495	So...Dalton Air and Sea to the rescue.	Maka, Dalton Air and Sea datang membantu.
00:07:22,949 --> 00:07:25,002	The Phoenix Foundation got an urgent message from...	The Phoenix Foundation dapat pesan mendesak dari...
00:07:25,002 --> 00:07:27,265	...from the church underground in	...Gereja bawah tanah di Barraca./

	Barraca./ Barraca.	Barraca.
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In this procedure, Dalton Air and Sea was maintained because it was the name of the plane. Furthermore, The Phoenix Foundation translated as it was. Then, Barraca becomes Barraca, because they are the name of private companies or institutions that cannot be translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

b. Through-translation

This procedure is the literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations and components of compounds.

Table 2.

Through-translation Procedure

00:08:05,222 --> 00:08:07,960	They'll be telling their grandkids about the "Sky Gringo"...	Mereka akan menceritakan kepada cucu-cucu mereka tentang "Orang-Orang Amerika"...
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As in the table above, gringo means a male in Spanish. In some Spanish speaking countries in Latin America, gringo refers to someone who is foreign and English speaking, particularly it must be someone from United State. While translating the script, a problem was noted; the difficulty in translating Sky Gringo words. To solve this problem, it is finally found that this kind of procedure was concern to be suitable to translate the words. For example, "Skyscraper" in Bahasa Indonesia means "Pencakar Langit".

c. Cultural equivalent

This procedure is replacing a cultural word in the source language with a target language.

Table 3.

Cultural Equivalent Procedure

00:11:25,222 --> 00:11:30,486	Enrique's soul was weak. Fortunately for us we saw his true colors...	Jiwa Enrique lemah. Untungnya kita bias melihat sifat aslinya...
00:11:55,428 --> 00:11:59,191	We're dealing with some pretty savvy individuals here, Jack.	Disini kita berurusan dengan orang-orang cerdas, Jack.
00:11:59,191 --> 00:12:02,703	Got to juice things up a little bit, or they won't	Harus sedikit berlebihan, agar mereka mempercayai

	buy us.	kita.
00:17:35,786 --> 00:17:41,858	...look, we thought you might be interested in some heavy duty hardware. Yes or no?	...dengar, kami pikir kalian mungkin tertarik dengan beberapa senjata. Iya atau tidak?
00:17:47,353 --> 00:17:49,714	...you won't be able to get at your local sporting goods store.	...tidak akan kau temukan di toko-toko biasa.
00:19:22,887 --> 00:19:25,480	I'll tell you what. If we can square the deal this afternoon,	Begini saja. Jika kita bisa sepakat siang ini,
00:24:50,842 --> 00:24:53,225	The gringos! They're getting away!	Orang-orang Amerika itu! Mereka melarikan diri!
00:36:38,320 --> 00:36:41,379	Helluva way to go, huh?	Cara yang buruk untuk mati, bukan?

As in the table above, the source language terms were translated into the terms which were understandable for Indonesian readers and viewers because it depend on the local culture. As examples: first, the word **true colors** was translated into **sifat aslinya** in Bahasa Indonesia. Second, **I'll tell you what** was translated **begini saja** in Bahasa Indonesia. This procedure is chosen because the specific word is needed to be applied on target language in order to be understood easily.

d. Functional equivalent

It requires the use of a culture-neutral word. It focus more on the function.

Table 4. Functional Equivalent Procedure

00:13:10,469 --> 00:13:13,681	...does not come all this way just escort nuns home.	...tidak datang jauh-jauh hanya untuk mengawal biarawati.
00:14:01,783 --> 00:14:04,208	Low key. Very low key.	Merendah saja, lebih baik merendah.
00:14:32,380 --> 00:14:35,414	Keep the nose up! Sorry.	Jaga sikapmu! Maaf.

00:17:31,616 --> 00:17:35,786	He's got kind of a loose mouth, see, and well, competition being what it is,	Dia tidak bisa menjaga mulutnya, dan demi persaingan bisnis,
00:19:29,759 --> 00:19:34,154	We'll discuss the particulars over a cerveza, si?/ I could use a cold one.	Kita akan bahas rinciannya sebelum minum bir?/ Boleh juga.
00:21:19,254 --> 00:21:21,416	You guys are guerrillas. Bump 'n run, that's your game, right?	Kalian adalah gerilyawan. Kalian harus bisa bergerak mudah.
00:21:23,583 --> 00:21:27,074	You Americanos...you always have an angle, don't you?	Kalian orang Amerika, selalu bisa memanfaatkan keadaan, bukan?

As seen on the table, there are several words translated by using functional equivalent procedure. This procedure was used to transfer the culture-neutral word found in the source language into the target language by finding the natural equivalent. The example; **I could use a cold one** was translated **boleh juga** in Bahasa Indonesia. Another example is **keep the nose up** was translated **jaga sikapmu** in Bahasa Indonesia. As the result, it was necessary to find the culture-neutral word meaning then find the right target words which would be familiar to the target language.

e. Shift or Transposition

It involves a change in the grammar from source language to target language, for instance, change from singular to plural, the change required when a specific source language structure does not exist in the target language, change of a source language verb to a target language word, change of a source language noun group to a target language noun and so forth.

Table 5.
Shift or Transposition Procedure

00:14:40,566 --> 00:14:44,043	Those rebels are probably down there cleaning blackboards even as we speak!	Para pemberontak itu mungkin saat ini sedang membersihkan papan tulis.
00:15:34,660 --> 00:15:38,323	The decision, good Sister, is yours.	Suster yang baik, keputusannya

		ada di tanganmu.
00:29:47,038 --> 00:29:51,267	The mountains, they're blocking the signal. Good.	Sinyalnya terhalang pegunungan. Bagus.
00:36:28,317 --> 00:36:31,859	We're doing great, Pete. We'll have you out of here in no time.	Sangat bagus, Pete. Sebentar lagi kita akan mengeluarkan kau dari sini.

According to the table above, the word **blackboards** in the source language was placed in the last 5 words on the sentence. Meanwhile, in the target language it was put in the last sentence. In addition, the word **in no time** in the source language was put in the last sentence. While, its translation was in the first sentence. As the result, it was necessary to use this procedure as the best option to translate the words above.

f. Compensation

This procedure uses when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.

Table 6.

Compensation Procedure

00:15:03,377 --> 00:15:05,848	The man died, that's all there is to it.	Pria itu sudah tewas. Itu saja.
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As in the table above, in **that's all there is to it** sentence, it was use compensation procedure because the meaning of the word in Bahasa Indonesia is **itu saja**. So, the sentences loss its meaning in a part.

g. Modulation

It occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the target language text in conformity with the current norms of the target language, since the source language and the target language may appear dissimilarly in terms of perspective.

Table 7.

Modulation Procedure

00:16:00,306 -> 00:16:03,037	Who else knows of this?/ She captured us.	Siapa lagi yang tahu hal ini?/ Dia menangkap kami.
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According to the table, I chose modulation procedure for **she capture us** sentence because I

reproduce the message of the original text **dia menangkap kami** in target language.

h. Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is strategy that reduces the component of the source language. Expansion is expanding the component of the source language.

Table 8.

Reduction and Expansion Procedure

00:18:01,745 --> 00:18:04,234	...for infrared sightings.	...yang bisa disesuaikan untuk penglihatan infra merah.
00:06:01,644 --> 00:06:05,148	How you doing? Que paso, hombre? Long time no see.	Apa kabarmu? Lama tak jumpa.

As in the table above, **for infrared sightings** refers to expansion procedure, because in the target language, it is described or more sentences are added to make the target language become more appropriate in the translation result. After that, the word that was written in Spanish **que paso, hombre?** is omitted in the target language, because the meaning of the words in Spanish was "How are you?" and use to strengthen the utterances in the movie. So, it is not necessary to repeat the meaning of "How you doing".

i. Synonymy

This procedure is applied when the first choice on dictionary did not match the context, so the closetest meaning with the original equivalent word is used.

Table 9.

Synonymy Procedure

00:29:10,142 --> 00:29:16,474	Do you read me? Over. Jack, am I on the right frequency here?	Apa kau mendengarku? Ganti. Jack, apa aku difrekuensi yang benar?
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In the example above, this procedure was chosen because **do you read me** sentence was close to target language equivalent. The purpose of using this procedure was to make the text became make sense and acceptable.

3. Revising

Revising is the translation process after drafting or transforming the source language into the target language. The purpose of revising is to prove my translation result is clear and perfect. Revising process is done by the proofreader, usually by professional translator, lecturer or someone who is majoring in English.

The translation result was checked by two persons, Ms. Gunawardani from Trans7 and Adilla Muthia Resti, M.Pd; a lecturer from Andalas University. The purpose of this proof reader is to make the translation result proofread in order to be accepted by the reader.

Table 10
Proof Reader by Ms. Gunawardani

SL	TL	PROOF READER
Got to juice things up a little bit, or they won't buy us.	Harus sedikit melebihi-lebihkan agar mereka mempercayai kita.	Harus sedikit berlebihan agar mereka percaya pada kita.

Table 11
Proof Reader by Ms. Adilla Muthia Resty

SL	TL	PROOF READER
My associate, Mister MacGyver. We're just buzzing the hotspots in Central America trying to whip up a little business.	Rekanku, Tn. MacGyver. Kami berkeliling titik panas di Amerika Tengah coba untuk menawarkan bisnis.	Rekanku, Tn. MacGyver. Kami berkeliling titik panas di Amerika Tengah mencoba untuk menawarkan bisnis.

4. Finalizing

This is the last step on the whole translation process. This process is used to fix the result before the movie was given back to Trans7 TV Station. Then, the movie would be edited and burn.

B. Subtitling the movie

After the translation result was rechecked, the Indonesian subtitle was inserted into the movie by using Subtitle Workshop Application. This application was chosen because it is the most complete, efficient and convenient subtitle editing tool. The tool is function to set up the time code and

make the subtitle in a line with the actor's voice on the movie.

There were some rules applied in using this application. In the pause column, the space between the first and second sentences was not allowed. The space number which must be allowed is from 0,000 – 0,900. The time has to be patched, because the actor's speaking too fast and make sure the voice of the actor and the subtitle is in a line. If there were two frames in one dialog, then the first and second sentences are given a slash. After that, translating the dialogue that sometimes long with all these limitations, the occurrences of the text must also divided in such a way so that it could be read even though the sentences was long and the frame switch quickly.

The next rule was paying attention to the duration. Maximum duration is 7 seconds, and if the duration more than that, the color of the number's duration will be red. As the result, the translated result to be re-checked. Because, the words have to be 39 words maximal and it have to be suitable with the content.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The whole process of translating and subtitling the MacGyver movie would be much simpler because the process, method and procedure of translation were applied during the translation work. The combination of the original script and the movie were a great help in conducting the translation process. However, there are some roles which must be considered, they are age of the reader and viewer, their education background or knowledge. In inserting the subtitle, the length of the sentence is also being considered. Long line of subtitle will disturb the viewer enjoying the movie

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