



**INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF
COLDPLAY'S SONGS IN *GHOST STORIES* ALBUM :
TECHNIQUES AND ACCURACY**

A final project
Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan*
in English

by
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Kiki Muliana Novitasari, hereby declare that this final project entitled *Indonesian Translation of Coldplay's Songs in Ghost Stories Album: Techniques and Accuracy* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and list of references is given in the references.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Go easy on yourself, for the outcome of all affairs is determined by God’s decree. If something meant to go elsewhere, it will never come your way, but if it yours by destiny, from you it cannot flee.”

Umar ibn Al-Khattab

**Skripsi ini saya dedikasikan untuk Ibu Siti Aminah dan Bapak Muktianto,
Atas bahagia, luka, tawa, nyawa, cinta dan segalanya yang takkan mampu
terganti,
bahkan bumi dan seisinya tak sepadan itu semua.**

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ABSTRACT

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This final project is a research which attempted to analyze the use of translation techniques and their accuracy. The objectives study of the study were to describe the translation techniques used to translate lyrics and to identify their accuracy in translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs in Ghost Stories album. Coldplay is a British rock band formed in 1996 that have won numerous music awards. This research applied the theory proposed by Molina and Albir about translation techniques and the accuracy criteria of translation assessment proposed by Nababan. Text analysis was done by comparing the original version of the lyrics and the translated lyrics to find out the most used of translation techniques, and rater survey was also done to find out the accuracy level of the translated lyrics. This study was conducted qualitatively since it used the description of the researcher's interpretation based on the result of the research. In analyzed the data, steps which are used by the researcher are collected the data, classifying the data, counting the data and reporting the data analysis. The results of the study showed that there were 188 data of translated lyrics and eleven translation techniques found in this study. The translation technique mostly used was literal translation, followed by discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic compression, reduction, linguistic amplification, particularization, compensation, amplification, borrowing, and generalization. In terms of accuracy, three raters found that around 92,73% data were translated accurately, 6,03% data were translated less accurately, and 1,24% data were translated inaccurately. The translation techniques with the highest accuracy were generalization, amplification, particularization, followed by established equivalent, linguistic compression, literal translation, linguistic amplification, discursive creation, and reduction. The researcher suggested that this research can be the source for making research in the future. The future researchers can make similar research about other translation quality assessment such as readability, naturalness, clarity and singability to develop translation studies.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ST : Source Text

TL : Target Text

BT : Back Translation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter one presents the introduction of the study. This chapter discusses the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication among different nations using different languages is feasible through translation in today's world. As we know that English is one of some official languages for international communication. Most of information are written in English, such as books, news, journals, articles, ect. Moreover, most of international songs are delivered in English. Thus, translation is very important for knowledge and communication, because it is the only way to communicate with people around the world. Fedora (2015) stated that translation is necessary in the era of information and communication today, and it is also done to literary works, such as novel, short story and poetry. According to Newmark (1988), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation also considered by Amanati (2016) as a polysemous word which is often used in different senses, even in the same text. Also as Darissurayya (2015) stated that translation is an important process of replacing and reproducing the messages from a text in a source language into a target language. By the existence of translation, people are able to share information, knowledge, ideas and lot of thing to each other. Therefore, people

who don't understand English can receive information from the source text, furthermore they can also convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to other.

English also has a big role in this popular era, many things delivered in English, for example on music. Many western music use English as a language for the song lyrics. By singing or listening songs lyrics people can identify the language, in this case about English. People who do not understand English, will get difficulties to understand what the songs lyrics talk about. That's why translation is really needed for making people understand about it.

Being a good translator is not easy. A translator is a bilingual mediating agent between monolingual communication participants in two different language communities (Bell, 1991). A translator not only have to know meanings, techniques and procedure but also culture itself. There isn't true or false in translation but the translation has to be appropriate. As stated by Newmark (1988), there is no such thing as a perfect, ideal or 'correct' translation. A translator is always trying to extend his knowledge and improve his means of expression; he is always pursuing facts and words. Still, translators can make some adjustment as long as he or she understands what the purpose of the text is as stated by Munday and Hatim (2014).

However, it is necessary for a translator to know criteria of good quality in translating. According to Larson (1984), there are at least three reasons to evaluate the translation products which are to see accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of a

translation. One aspect that should be noticed is the accuracy of the translated lyrics..

Accuracy in translating is pivotal to avoid misunderstanding from source language into target language. Salar (2004) defines accuracy as “the exactitude or precision of the meaning conveyed” and in fact it “implies conformity of translation with the original text in terms of fact or truth”. Azirovi et al. (2016) stated that accuracy leads into a question whether a transfer message from source language into target language is as well in the target language. According to Beekman and Callow (1998) “only as the translator correctly understands the message can he begin to be faithful” and it is only then that “he can translate clearly and accurately”. The song lyrics must be translated properly so that the meaning will remain the same.

Translating song lyrics is not that easy because it is dealing with meaning, wording and rhythm. When translating the song lyrics, the translator should apply some translation techniques to produce good translation.

Assessing accuracy of a translation is very important because it will reveal whether or not the translation communicates the same meaning as the meaning of the source language. In this study, the researcher will focus on the accuracy of the translated lyrics.

The explanation above motivates me to conduct this research. In this study I focus on analyzing the translation techniques used in the translated lyrics of Coldplay’s songs and finding out the accuracy of the translated lyrics. There are

11 songs in the album *Ghost Stories*, which 3 of them are bonus track. In this research I will use 11 songs from the album, those are *Always in My Head*, *Magic*, *Ink*, *True Love*, *Midnight*, *Another's Arms*, *Oceans*, *A Sky Full of Stars*, *O*, *All Your Friends*, and *Ghost Stories*.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Turnbull, Deuter, and Bradbery (1948) defines music as sounds that are arranged in a way that is pleasant or exciting to listen to. Music is human creation. It is the art of writing or playing music. Music is entertaining, furthermore music is good for human. Researchers at Beth Israel Medical Center's Louis Armstrong Center for Music and Medicine found that music improves the body's immune system function and reduces stress (The Louis Armstrong Department of Music Therapy, n.d., para. 6)

Song is a part of music. Songs are exist in people's life. They can find it easily in their daily life. We can hear it from anywhere, such as television, radio, YouTube, Spotify, etc. Song has many genres, each of it has different melody and rhythm. The melody can stimulate us, it makes us feel happy, sad, and lonely. In oftentimes, by adding lyrics musician insert message in songs they've made.

Lyrics in a song has a very important role. Without lyrics, a song is just melody and rhythm. Lyrics is the only medium to spread out thoughts or messages. Creating lyrics is not easy. It takes deep thoughts and long time to fit

the melody. Furthermore, it needs to pay attention to the diction since it uses poetic sentences. Song has ability to influence emotion. It also helps to boost mood and to reduce stress. Even, it inspires people to create another creation like stories or movies. There are many writers write stories or novels inspired by songs. They write by their own interpretation. They rebuild the story of the song in detail.

There are a lot of international songs. Most of them are delivered in English. However, some listeners have no ability in english. Sure they don't understand the song. In this case, a translation song is need to give them similar understanding. Seeing that song has inspired people to create something from it, the accuracy of meaning is a must. Hence, people will have a good understanding so that they won't create misinterpretations. In Indonesia, the writer knows an Indonesian author which create a short story entitled *Ghost Stories* and a novel entitled *The Second Best*. Both of them are written inspired by Coldplay's album entitled *Ghost Stories*. Coldplay is a British rock band formed in 1996 that have won numeorus music awards throughout their history, and sold over 80 million records worldwide. *Ghost Stories* is Coldplay's sixth studio album. This album explores the idea of past actions, and the effects on our future and one's capacity for Unconditional Love. *Ghost Stories* represents "a journey learning about Unconditional Love". This album was nominated for Best Pop Vocal Album at the 57th Grammy Awards and named Top Rock Album at the 2015 Billboard Music Awards (Wikipedia, n.d., para. 1). Based on those reasons, the writer

interested in analyzing the translation techniques used in Indonesian Translation lyrics of Coldplay's songs. Hopefully, the results of the study may be useful for lecture, translators, students, and other researchers in translation study.

1.3 Research Questions

In line with the background of the topic and the reasons above, the research questions are as the following :

- a) What translation techniques are used in translating Coldplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album from English to Indonesian?
- b) How is the accuracy of the Indonesian translation of Coldplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Dealing with the research questions above, the objectives of the study are as the following :

- a) To find out the translation techniques used in translating Coldplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album from English to Indonesian.
- b) To find out the accuracy of the Indonesian translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful. Theoretically, the result of this research is hoped to be able to help other researchers to have reference about the accuracy of translated songs, especially Coldplay's songs from album *Ghost Stories*. For lecture, the results of this study may be useful in translation study. The writer hopes by translating songs, the lecture will be more interesting and fun. For translators, the results of the study may enrich their knowledge about translation techniques and its accuracy. For students, the results of this study may improve their skill in translating, especially in translating song lyrics. Practically, this study is hoped to be able to enrich translators' knowledge in making accurate translation by using the appropriate technique on each word, phrase and sentence.

1.6 Outline of the Report

The study is divided into five parts. This outline is as the following :

Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter introduces the topic of the study. It consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of related literature. This chapter presents a review of the previous studies, theoretical review, and framework of the present study. The theoretical review provides theories that support this study. There are definition of

translation, definition of translation techniques, translation techniques, translation quality assessment, translation accuracy, song and lyric.

Chapter III is methods of investigation. This chapter breaks down the framework and the steps in conducting the study. This chapter contains research design, object of the study, roles of the researcher, procedure of collecting data, and procedure of analysing data.

Chapter IV is findings and discussion. This chapter shows the results and detailed description of the study. The frequency and percentage of each translation techniques and its accuracy could be found in the findings.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestions. This chapter concludes the study and provides suggestions. The conclusions are not only conclude the study but also show the importance of translation technique and the accuracy in translation. Some suggestions are provided for other researchers who are interested in conducting a research related to translation study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter two presents of related literature. This chapter consists of three parts, namely review of the previous study, theoretical review and framework of the present study.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

Translation is a process of transferring a message from a source language into target language with the closest equivalence meaning. Producing the closest equivalence meaning is not easy at all. A translator has to use certain strategies or procedures to produce the closest meaning in their process of translating. Maharsi (2007), Zhang and Liu (2009), Ghaeni (2010), Fitri (2013), Wijayanti and Mirahayuni (2014), and Mulyono and Besari (2015) conducted researches about translation strategy. Strategy in translation is needed to help translators in dealing with problems in translating progress. Setiawan and Sutopo (2018) in *Translation Strategies Used by Donna Widjajantoin Rendering Culture – Specific Items in Diterlizzi's The Spiderwick Chronicles* found that 10 translation strategies used by the translators in rendering 724 culture-specific items data. Translation by repetition or pure borrowing is mostly used the translator as translation strategy containing ecology, concepts of belief and religion and anthroponyms. It is implemented while the culture-specific items in SL did not have equal meaning in TL. Dealing with equivalence of translation, this study found out 590 culture-

specific items data were adopted formal by the translator in rendering culture-specific items into Indonesian.

Translators usually use some procedures in the process of translation in order to solve the specific translation problems. There have been some studies discussed about translation procedures, such as Dewi (2014), Hadithya (2014), Walinski (2015), Fedora (2015), Siregar (2016), Hanif, Saleh, and DA (2017), and Nurlaila (2017). The writer uses some previous studies to support this study. One of related studies about translation procedures conducted by Sari and Yuliasri (2017) in their study entitled Translation Procedures of Physics Terms in The Physics Bilingual Book for Senior High School Year XI. Their study attempted to analyze the use translation procedures and their accuracy. They found out that there were 119 data of Physics terms and three translation procedures found in this study. The translation procedure mostly used was equivalence, followed by calque and transposition. In terms of accuracy, three raters found that around 99,15% of the data were translated accurately, whereas the rest 0,84% of the data were inaccurately translated. The translation procedure with the highest accuracy was equivalence, followed by calque and transposition. Thus, the equivalence procedure was mostly used and had the highest accuracy rating in this research, followed by calque and transposition.

Beside strategies and procedures, translators can employ some translation techniques in translating progress in order to produce good translation. Some researchers have been held studies about translation techniques such as Molina

and Albir (2002), Fadaee (2011), A'yun (2013), Lestiyawati, Hartono and Sofwan (2014), Pinheiro (2015), Nasution (2017), Permatahati and Rosyidi (2017), and Afifah, Hartono and Yuliasri (2018). Relate to translation techniques, Yuliasri and Hartono (2014) were conducted research entitled Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the Indonesian Translation of Humor in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone found out that in translating the humor, the translator has used 14 translation techniques, with literal translation as the most dominant one, followed by linguistic amplification, modulation, generalization, and amplification; another techniques with less frequent uses such as reduction, borrowing, transposition, linguistic compression, adaptation, compensation; and those with frequent uses such as particularization, calque and established equivalence. They also reveal that the use of generalization technique has caused the most reduced humor. Findings of the most readers' response analysis also suggest that the humor contained in the novel is somewhat reduced/lost in its translation. Christy (2015) also held research about translation techniques. He wrote a final project entitled Translation Techniques Analysis of English Indonesian Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax. It has two objects objectives. First, it is aimed to discuss the translation techniques used in bilingual manual book Smartfren Andromax. Second, to describe the process of maintain meaning of source text to target text. From 141 data, there were ten translation techniques used to translate the materials from source language (ST) into target language (TT). Those were adaptation, amplification, calque, description, generalization,

literal, naturalization, borrowing, reduction and invalid data. The most dominant technique found as literal translation and borrowing.

In the scope of translation studies some researchers also wrote about translation accuracy such as Balduin and Tanaka (2001), Aiken and Balan (2011), Sari, Refaldi, and Ardi (2013), Darissurayya (2015), and Amanati (2016). Furthermore, Latif (2017) wrote about Translation Techniques in and Accuracy of The English-Indonesian Translation of Dialog Subtitles in The Movie *Philomena*. He found out that 16 translation techniques were applied in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie *Philomena*. Literal translation was the most frequent translation technique with the percentage of 37.57%. The other translation techniques were reduction (17.30%), amplification (11.26%), established equivalent (8.45%), borrowing (6.60%), linguistic compression (5.39%), transposition (4.51%), modulation (2.57%), particularization (1.93%), calque (1.69%), generalization (1.21%), discursive creation (0.64%), compensation (0.40%), linguistic amplification (0.24%), substitution (0.16%) and description (0.08%). The Indonesian subtitle got the score of 3 are 97.89%. Meanwhile, the translations that got the score of 2 were 1.67% followed by the inaccurate that got 0.44%. The English – Indonesian found in the subtitle of the movie *Philomena* was accurate due to the high level of accurate translation. The other translation techniques that got very high level of accuracy with the percentage of accurate translation above 90 were amplification (96.89%), borrowing (97.06%), calque (94.87%), established equivalent (99.42%), generalization (93.75%), particularization

(97.22%), linguistic compression (96.71%), literal translation (98.22%), modulation (98.96%), reduction (97.02%), and transposition (97.44%). There were only two translation techniques which got the level of accuracy below 90%. Those techniques were discursive creation (79.17%) and substitution (83.33%). Yuri Azirovi et al. (2016) in their research entitled *An Analysis of English Departments Students' Accuracy in Translating Natural Science Text from English into Bahasa Indonesia* found that most of the students' translation were in less accurate category. The result shows that in Biology text, 78,95% students were categorized as having less accurate translation. For about 31,58% students were categorized as having less accurate translation in translating physics text, and 81,58% students were classified into less accurate translation in translating chemistry test. Among five classification of accuracy problems, there were only four meaning problems were occurred including lexical meaning problems, grammatical meaning problems, contextual meaning problems, and textual meaning problems. In a journal written by Len (2017) entitled *Accuracy and Precision of Polysemous Judgment Terms in Legal Translation: A Corpus-based Method and Discussion*, concludes that as the foundation of legal translation, accuracy and precision are the dominant factors to decide the quality of legal translations. However, not all translators are so competent to translate legal documents and texts precisely, which are resulted from different knowledge and culture background. The above mentioned two examples are taken to discuss, how translators can correctly use the corpus to choose the accurate word in the translation process. We could get the impression that through the correct use of

the retrieval results from the corpus, the accuracy and the precision of polysemous judgment terms in legal translation could be verified and improved. It could be also foreseen that the corpus is exerting more influences on translation in legal and other fields.

Among those researches, no one focused on the strategies in translating song lyrics of Coldplay's songs. Translating song lyrics is quite different from translating other literary works. If the process of translating is not done in appropriate way and does not employ suitable translation techniques, it may change the meaning of the song lyrics. Therefore, I would like to develop a study in analyzing the translation techniques used in the translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This section consists of the general concepts of translation, type of translation, translation techniques, pop culture, song, lyric and translation quality assessment.

2.2.1 Translation

Language is human's ability to communicate with others. It has different rules. Every language has different structure, grammatical, and lexical rules. Hence, translation is solution to get meaning or message of any language around the

world. By doing translating, people can get information from one language into another language.

Basically, translation is a process of transfer meaning from one language into another language. There are some definitions about translation. Volkova (2014) in a journal entitled *Translation Model, Translation Analysis, Translation Strategy: An Integrated Methodology* states that translation is a process that ultimately aims to achieve equivalence between the source text and the target text.

Based on Turnbull, Deuter, and Bradbery (1948), translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language.

According to Fitria (2015), translation is a written medium and useful connection to communicate with other people in different language, culture and background.

Fadaee (2011), states that translating figures of speech deals with finding secondary meaning in the source language (SL), and finding cultural meaning and appropriate equivalence in the target language (TL).

Newmark (1988) defines translation as a process of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring meaning from source language into the target language to achieve equivalence between both of them in the form of written or spoken. In

translating process, translator must be deals with finding cultural meaning to get appropriate equivalence meaning in the target language.

2.2.2 *Types of Translation*

Larson (1998) divides translation into two types (as cited in Saputri, 2014), they are:

1. Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. For examples:

ST : Dear brother, you can do that.

TT : *Saudaraku sayang, kamu bisa melakukan itu.*

2. Idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. For example:

ST : God, it's raining cat and dog.

TT : *Ya Tuhan, hujannya sangat deras.*

2.2.3 *Translation Techniques*

Turnbull, Deuter, and Bradbery (1948) defines technique as particular way of doing something, especially one in which you have to learn special skills. In translating process, a translator can use more than one translation technique in order to produce a good translation.

Molina and Albir (2002) defined translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. They have five basic characteristics:

- (1) They affect the result of translation.
- (2) They are classified by comparison with the original.
- (3) They affect micro units of text.
- (4) They are by nature discursive and contextual.
- (5) They are functional.

Moreover, they propose a set of translation techniques. There are eighteen translation techniques. Below are the description and example of each of it:

2.2.3.1 Adaptation

Adaptation means to replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture. It is a way to make the translated word appropriate with the culture based in the target language, for instance: ‘goodness gracious’ me translated into *ya ampun* in Bahasa Indonesia. Those three words are translated into only two words in the target language because it is adapted.

Example :

ST: Baseball

TT: *Fútbol* (Spanish)

2.2.3.2 Amplification

Amplification is applied to introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing. Amplification is opposition to Reduction. It is a way to add details in explaining the word into target language. Footnote is one of the example. For instance:

ST : *Ramadhan* (Arabic)

TT : the Muslim month of fasting (English)

2.2.3.3 Borrowing

Borrowing is used to take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL). It is a way to copy the word from the source text into the target language, for example: 'stop' is translated into *stop* instead of *berhenti* in Bahasa Indonesia. Sometimes the word does not change at all, but the word also can be suited with the spelling of the target language. For example:

(1) Pure Borrowing:

ST: Lobby (English)

TT: *Lobby* (Spanish)

(2) Naturalized Borrowing:

ST: Meeting (English)

TT: *Mitin* (Spanish)

2.2.3.4 Calque

Calque is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. It is a way to use the format of the word being translated into the target language. For instance:

ST: *École normale* (French)

TT: Normal School (English)

2.2.3.5 Compensation

Compensation could be applied to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST. Rhyme is one of the example. It is a way to introduce element of information or stylistic effect from the source text because the word does not have similarity in the target language. For instance:

ST : I was seeking thee, Flathead (English)

TT : *En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate* (French)

2.2.3.6 Description

Description is employed to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. It is a way to describe the word from the source text into the target language. For example:

ST: *Panettone* (Italian)

TT: The traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's eve. (English)

2.2.3.7 Discursive Creation

Discursive Creation used to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. It is a way to create a similarity towards the word being translated because it is out of context and unpredictable. For instance:

ST: Rumble Fish (English)

TT: *La ley de la cello* (Spanish)

2.2.3.8 Established Equivalent

Established Equivalence employed to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in TL. It is a way to try using a known term in the target language as a match in the source text. For example:

ST: They are as like two peas (English)

TT: *Se parecen como dos gotas de agua* (Spanish)

2.2.3.9 Generalization

Generalization means to use more a general or neutral term. It is opposition to Particularization. It is a way to translate a word using neutral or general term in the target language. For example:

ST: *Guichet, fenêtre, devanture* (French)

TT: Window (English)

2.2.3.10 Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic Amplification could be employed to add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. It is in opposition to Linguistic Compression. It is a way to explain a word in the target language by adding some other words. For instance:

ST: No way (English)

TT: *De ninguna de las maneras* (Spanish)

2.2.3.11 Linguistic Compression

Linguistic Compression is employed to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. It is in opposition to Linguistic Amplification. It is a way to eliminate the explanation from a word being translated. For example:

ST: Yes, so what? (English)

TT: ¿Y? (Spanish)

2.2.3.12 Literal Translation

It means to translate a word or an expression word for word. It is a way to translate the source text word by word into the target language. For instance:

ST: She is reading (English)

TT: *Ella está leyendo* (Spanish)

2.2.3.13 Modulation

Modulation is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural. It is a way to change the perspective in translating a word. For example:

ST: ستصير أبا (Arabic)

TT: You're going to have a child (English)

2.2.3.14 Particularization

Particularization could be applied to use a more precise or concrete term. It is in opposition to Generalization. It is a way to translate a word using a term that is more specific. For instance:

ST: Window (English)

TT: *Guichet, fenêtre, devanture* (French)

2.2.3.15 Reduction

Reduction could be employed to suppress a ST information item in TT. It is in opposition to Amplification. It is a way to decrease the words being translated into the target language. For example:

ST: the Muslim month of fasting (English)

TT: شهر رمضان (Arabic)

2.2.3.16 Substitution

Substitution could be applied to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. It is used above all in interpreting. It is a way to change the linguistic elements with paralinguistic elements. For instance:

ST: The Japanese gesture of putting your hand on your heart

TT: Thank you

2.2.3.17 Transposition

Transposition used to change a grammatical category. It is a way to change the grammatical category or part of speech. For instance:

ST: He will soon be back (English)

TT: *No tardará en venir* (Spanish)

2.2.3.18 Variation

Variation means to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, and geographical dialect. For instance: to introduce or change dialectical indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novel for children, etc.

2.2.4 Pop Culture

Google defines pop culture as modern popular culture transmitted via mass media and aimed particularly at younger people. Herlambang (2017) stated that pop culture cannot be separated from our daily activities because we are all surrounded by the products of pop culture. Those are sports, news, technology, politic, fashion and entertainment; such as movies, music, video games and etc. Those things are exist in our daily life and we cannot be separated from it. However, they are influenced by pop culture.

2.2.5 Song

A song is composition for voiced performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. Songs exist in people's life. Herlambang (2017) stated, "A life without song feels like a tasteless life. Song has become one of the important parts in our daily life. Most people like to listen and sing to their favorite songs." Song has many genres, each of it has different melody and rhythm. The melody can stimulate people. Sometimes, it makes people feeling happy, sad or even lonely.

According to Suyanto (2008) defines songs as sequence of words which are sung by rhythm and tone (as cited in Herlambang 2017). Meriam-Webster (Meriam-Webster, n.d., para. 3) defines song as below :

- (1) The art of singing.
- (2) Poetical composition.

- (3) A short musical composition of words and music;
- (4) A collection of such compositions.
- (5) A distinctive or characteristic sound or series of sound (as of bird, whale, etc).

A melody for a lyric poem or ballad;

- (6) A poem easily sets to music.

A habitual or characteristic manner;

- (7) A violent, abusive or noisy reaction – put up quite a song.

- (8) A small amount – sold for a song.

In addition, Jones et al. (1995) defines song as a usually short piece of music with words that are sung.

2.2.6 Lyric

Lyrics in a song has important role. In order to be sung, a song must has a written text called lyric to be sounded by rhythm. According to Turnbull, Deuter, and Bradbery (1948), lyric is the name of a short poem, usually divided into stanzas and directly expressing the poet's own thoughts or sentiments. Lyric consists of a set of words that accompany music and make up a song. Usually, it consists of a verser, refrains, and choruses written in stanzas. Lyrics are words that make up a

song usually consisting of verses and choruses (Wikipedia, n.d., para. 5). It is the only medium to deliver message or the meaning of a song which can be explicit or implicit. Creating lyric is not easy, it takes deep thoughts and long time to fit the melody. Lyrics writer called lyricist.

2.2.7 Translation Quality Assessment

The assessment of translation quality aims to measure whether the translation is proper enough or not. Phillips (1960) stated that the quality of translation is affected a number of factors, some of which, maybe beyond the researcher's control (as cited in Nasution 2017). In those cases where the researcher and the translator are the same person the quality of translation is influenced by some factors such as: the autobiography of the researcher-translator, the researcher's knowledge of the language and culture of the people under study, and the researcher's fluency in the target language (Vullyami, 1990, as cited in Nasution, 2017). But if the researcher and the translator are different person, the quality of translation is influenced mainly three factors: the competence, the autobiography and what calls 'the material circumstances' of the translator that is the position the translator holds in relation to the researcher.

Also, Waddington (2001) has proposed a translation quality assessment model: Waddington's "Method A" introduces three groups of mistakes which may exist in translation. The first group of the mistakes which consider the

understanding of the ST message is related to the accuracy of the translation; it contains inappropriate renderings affecting the understanding of the source text. Consequently, the term 'translation accuracy' refers to the translator's understanding of the message of the ST and that how accurately the translator has managed to translate a text from one language into another.

According to House (1997) she suggested a model for assessing of translation. In her study, she started with the purpose of translation which is the preservation of meaning. She regarded three sorts of meaning, semantic, pragmatic and textual meaning.

Based on the opinion stated by Larson (1984), there are three kinds of translation assessments. They are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of a translation.

2.2.7.1 Clarity

Clarity is the extent of the messages communicated in the target text that can be easily understood by the target reader and the meaning that is captured by source language readers has the same meaning with the readers who read the translation. Nababan (2003) states that there are at least several factors that will influence the level of clarity or readability. Those factors are average length of sentence, sum of new words, and grammar complexity.

2.2.7.2 Naturalness

Jakobson in Fadaee (2011) argues “Natural translation is a whole message transference from one language into another rather than the transfusion of single separate-code unit. From those definitions, we can infer that naturalness in the extent of the message communicated in the usual form, so that the result of the translation will be like the original manuscript written in the target language.

2.2.7.3 Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy can be classified by identifying the aspects of linguistics (grammatical structure), semantics and pragmatics (Machali 2000). Yanzhen Lan in his journal Accuracy and Precision of Polysemous Judgment Terms in Legal Translation: A Corpus-based Method and Discussion (2017) states that accuracy is the soul of legal words, but different language has its own characteristics, there are diversities in terms of accuracy.

Nababan (2004) suggests that the translation quality assessment should relate to the accuracy as well as the readability. Nababan proposes two kinds of instruments. They are accuracy-rating instruments and readability-rating instruments. The first instrument should be assessed by the researcher and some experts who have competences in that field of study. In the other hand, the second instrument should be given to some readers who have different background of knowledge. In his journal Translation Quality Assessment Strategies (2004)

proposes a rubric to measure the accuracy of translation called Accuracy-rating instrument. It can be seen in Table 2.3. Nababan, Nuraeni, Sumardiono (2012) propose three categories in assessing the accuracy of translation.

Table 2.1 Accuracy-Rating Instruments

Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text are accurately translated into target language; there is no meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language text have been accurately transitioned into target language. However, there is still distortion of meaning or some omitted meaning, disturbing the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source text are not accurately transferred in the target text or deleted.

Agiani, Nababan, Djatmika (2012)

In this study, the researcher focused on the accuracy of a lyric. Therefore, in analysing the category of accuracy of the translated lyric, the researcher used the rubric proposed by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono. Their theory in analysing the accuracy of a translation was used because it is easier to understand for those who gave the rating of the accuracy of the lyrics.

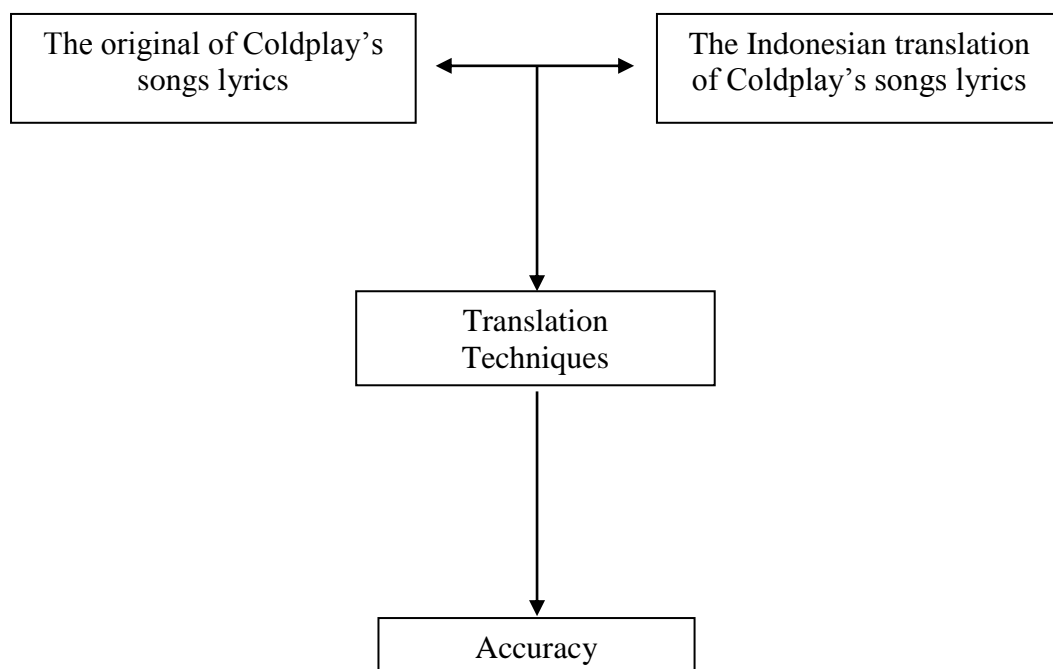
2.3 Framework of the Present Study

Consider the meaning of translation, it can simply define as a process of transferring meaning from a language into another language. Juliane House in her book *Translation Quality Assessment*, states that translation can be defined as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language. In translating text, a good translator should pay attention to the change of grammatical order from the source language into the target language.

The study is based on my interest in the meaning of Coldplay's song lyrics. The idea came when I was listening Coldplay's songs while reading a short story entitled *Ghost Stories*. It has the same title as Coldplay's album. The writer thought that there would be some differences between the translated and the original lyrics, especially on its interpretation. Therefore, the writer would like to analyze the translation techniques used in translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs and found out its accuracy.

The writer selected descriptive qualitative method as the method of analyzing. Mujiyanto (2011) stated that qualitative approach tried to reveal the phenomenon comprehensively and appropriate with the context through the natural data collection employing the researcher as key instrument of the study. This study would concern with the song lyrics as the data analysis. Hopefully, the study would be able to produce an analysis of translation used in translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs and rate its accuracy.

Here is the diagram of the research process:



In this research, the writer focused on two point. First, the writer deals with the translation techniques that used in translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs. In this process, the writer listens to the Coldplay's songs in Ghost Stories album. Then the writer has to find the translated lyrics. After that, the lyrics sorted into clauses and placed in the same line. The writer uses eighteen techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) to analyze the translation techniques. Those are transposition technique, modulation technique, adaptation technique, amplification technique, borrowing technique, calque technique, compensation technique, linguistic amplification technique, linguistic compression technique, literal translation technique, description technique, discursive creation technique, established equivalent technique, generalization technique, particularization technique, reduction technique, substitution technique, and variation technique.

Then, the findings are counted to find out percentage, and the most frequent translation technique found in the translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs.

After dealing with the translation techniques, the writer deals with the accuracy of translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs. Good accuracy level is necessary in translating lyrics since it give effect towards the reader whether or not they get the same understanding from the foreign songs. Hence, the writer tried to find out the accuracy level of the translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs. It would be categorized as scale 1, 2, 3, or for. In this part, the writer uses accuracy-rating instruments proposed by Nababan. This research would involve at least 3 of English Department lecturers as the participants to assess the accuracy of translated lyrics. I would give questionnaire to lecturers to get assessment of accuracy level. If the data were gathered, I would count the data to get the accuracy level of translated lyrics. Finally, the writer reports the results of the study by giving detailed description and provide concusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter of this final project. It consists of conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions preserve the points of the findings and discussions explained in the previous chapter. Then the suggestions are provide recommendation for the readers, the improvement of the next research, and also the translator.

5.1 Conclusions

Finding and describing the translation techniques applied in the translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album is the purpose of this research. This research also had a purpose in explaining the accuracy of the translated lyrics of the songs.

This research found out that 11 of 18 translation techniques were applied in the translated lyrics of Colplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album. Literal translation techniques was the most frequent translation technique with the percentage of 46,81%. The other techniques were discursive creation techniques with the percentage of 12.23%, established equivalent technique with the percentage of 10.64%, linguistic compression technique with the percentage of 9.57%, reduction technique with the percentage of 5.32%, linguistic amplification technique with the percentage of 4.79%, particularization technique with the

percentage of 4.26%, compensation technique with the percentage of 2.13%, amplification technique with the percentage of 2.13%, borrowing technique with the percentage of 3%, and generalization technique with the percentage of 0.53%.

Accuracy Rating by 3 respondents from lecturers of English Department of Semarang State University is categorized into score 3, score 2, and score 1. Out of 564 data, 92.73% were rated 3; 6.03% were rated 2; and 1.24% were rated 1. The relation shows that particularization, amplification, and generalization are the most accurate techniques with percentage 100%. From the data it can be concluded that the accuracy rating of the translated lyrics of Coldplay's songs in *Ghost Stories* album is high. It means that most of the lyrics are accurate.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions, some suggestions can be given as follows :

For the future researchers, the researcher hopes that this research can be the source for making research in the future. The researchers can make a similar research about other translation quality assessment such as readability, naturalness and singability to develop translation studies. For the students who study translation technique and accuracy, it can be a media for learning translation technique and accuracy. It can be a source to give the students knowledge about translation quality assessment.

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