# TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES FOUND IN SAM SMITH'S SONG

# LYRICS IN *IN THE LONELY HOUR* ALBUM

A Final Project
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
*Sarjana Sastra* in English

by
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

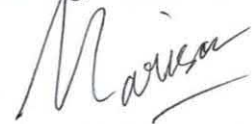**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS**

**SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

**2019**

# DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I Marisa Friska Azizah Hereby Declare That This Final Project Entitled *Translation Techniques Found in Sam Smith's Song Lyrics in In The Lonely Hour Album* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutes 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 Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, October 2019

Marisa Friska Azizah

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# APPROVAL

This final project was approved by the Board of examination of the English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts Universitas Negeri Semarang on October 2019.

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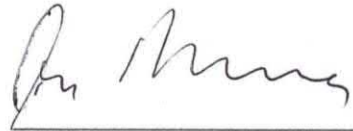3. **First Examiner,**
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**MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

*Do not think that someone else is more blessed*

*than you are, Allah blesses us in different ways.*

To my beloved parents (Ibu Partini and Bapak Susilo)

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, praise be to Allah SWT, the Almighty and the most Beneficent. The great thankfulness is dedicated to Allah SWT for blessing and inspiration that lead me to reach the completion of this final project.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my advisor, Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. for the guidance, suggestions, and supports during the consultation of this final project. My special honor and gratitude are addressed to all lecturers and staff of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang who have given knowledge, guidance, help, and well cooperation during the years of my study.

I dedicate my sincerest and deepest thanks to my beloved mother (Ibu Partini) and father (Bapak Susilo Prasetyo), and my brother (Kak Ahmad Syarief) who always support and pray for me. Special thanks also goes to my lovely friends Dikara, Nisa, Nana, Indah and everybody that cannot be mentioned one by one.

Hopefully, this study can give contribution and help for the translation study, English Department students and the readers.

Marisa Friska Azizah

# ABSTRACT

This study aimed to find out the translation techniques used by the translator in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* album from English into Indonesian. The writer used Molina and Albir's translation techniques to analyze translation techniques in these song lyrics. This study used a qualitative approach to describe the results of the analysis of translation techniques in Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* album. In this study, the data were collected by selecting the lyrics found in Sam Smith's album, especially 11 songs that have English and Indonesian lyrics. After that, the writer analyzed and classified translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's classification (2002). Next, the data were counted in order to find the dominant translation techniques. At last, the writer reported the findings of this final project.

There were 202 data analyzed are found from English into Indonesian. 18 translation techniques from Molina and Albir, the translator used 11 techniques. The findings of the analysis were as follows: Translation techniques found in the song lyrics were: adaptation  with the frequency of 39 data, amplification with the frequency of 16 data, borrowing with frequency 6 data, calque with the frequency of 1 datum, compensation with the frequency of 6 data, established equivalence with the frequency of 9 data, Literal translation with the frequency of 111 data, modulation with the frequency of 1 datum, reduction with the frequency of 12 data, transposition with the frequency of 2 data. Based on the findings above, the translation technique mostly used by the translator in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* album was literal translation.

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# LIST OF ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

ST : Source Text

TT : Target Text

BT : Back Translation

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

In introduction part, there are some subparts. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

**1.1     Background of the Study**

According to Awe (2003), the lyric of the song is a pithy arrangement of words. Song lyrics are someone's expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing someone's experience, the poet or songwriter plays words and language to create attraction and distinctiveness towards the lyrics or poetry. In general, the way someone writes song lyrics is like writing poetry, which the lines don't continue to the edge of the page. The text in song lyrics is a monologue, which means there is only one subject of the lyrics (the author) and rarely or even never involves another part to speak (Awe, 2003, p.48).

There are many great singers in the world. One of them is Sam Smith who was born in London on May 19, 1992. Actually, he began performing when he was a child but the first real press he got came in 2009 when his mother who was a successful banker fired after allegedly promoting her 15 years old son's singing career while on company time. At that time, he has only recorded two songs before he officially left his mark on the musical world. When he vacuumed from the musical world, Sam Smith did not really leave music because he had talent and love for music. for that reason, when his teenage years, Sam Smith studied music while

hitting the books at St. Catholic School. Mary at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. He sought inspiration from passionate artists like Aretha Franklin and Stevie Wonder while still paying attention to the future in the music business. (As cited from https://www.biography.com/people/sam-smith)

Sam Smith starts coming again when he was 21 and he has collaborated with dance/electronica duo Disclosure in 2012 in song "Latch". The song "Latch" reached to the top of the UK singles chart and it made Sam Smith is known as a professional singer. Soon after that achievement, Sam Smith released his own single "Lay Me Down". In 2013, he has collaborated with another artist's song: Naughty Boy's Bollywood-inspired "La La La". In this song, he was lead vocal which became an instant No. 1 single in the UK in the spring of 2013. In February 2014, he has released his first EP (Extended Play) "Nirvana" which was a song "Money on My Mind" in that EP got the top of the UK singles chart. Not long after that, Sam Smith released in the UK his full-length debut "In the Lonely Hour". The dark experience of Sam Smith's career made him be one of the international artists which received many achievements, such as Best New Artist, Best Pop Vocal Album, Record of the Year, and Song of the Year in 2015 Grammy Awards. (As cited from https://www.biography.com/people/sam-smith)

Sam Smith has many songs and albums nowadays. Most of his songs are about sad love stories. Many people like to sing his songs because the songs are easy to understand and it can make the listeners feel what the singer felt. Some listeners tried to search on the web the lyrics to sing the songs. People also searched on the web another language version to more understand the meaning of the song

lyrics. One of the web which helped people to read another language version is https://www.terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.com. This web is very useful for people who want to know the meaning of song lyrics. This web also supplies many songs with Indonesian version. The translator helps the readers to know the singer's meanings. Translating song lyrics is not easy because the translator needs to know what singer's feelings about the songs. It makes translation products more accepted by the public. In Hartono's (2012) research "translating is not just rendering the explicit notion in the sentences but understanding the implicit purpose beyond the sentences or statements, so translators should do translating process carefully" (as cited in Bassnett-McGuire, 1991, p. 115).

Based on the explanation above, I will analyze what the translator used in translating one example of Sam Smith's popular album, *In The Lonely Hour.* There are ten songs in standard edition and there are thirteen songs in Japan bonus track edition. I used eleven songs from *In The Lonely Hour* album, they are Stay with Me, Leave your lover, I'm Not the Only One, Like I Can, Not in That Way, Lay Me Down, La La La, Make It to Me, In The Lonely Hour, Drowning Shadows, and Omen to analyze what translation techniques used in translating English version into Indonesian version on web https://www.terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.com . I used 18 translation techniques of Molina and Albir's translation techniques.

## 1.2    Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The reasons for choosing the topic are stated, as follows:

1.  Sam Smith is one of the great singers who got many achievements from his works. He is not only a singer but also a songwriter and composer. Sam Smith needed just a little time to get those achievements. Because of his talents, he can develop his career until now. So, there are some singers have been featuring with Sam Smith, such as Beyonce, John Legend, Calvin Harris, and so on.

2.  The songs of Sam Smith are interesting to discuss. His songs that almost about sad love stories make the listeners knew what the singer felt. Those are the very powerful stories from Sam Smith. All generations can enjoy his songs. His songs brought him to get many achievements from Billboard, Grammy Awards, Brit Awards, and so on. Many of his songs have been covered by international singers.

3.  I want to increase my translation skills to analyze Sam Smith's song lyrics. I use not only one song, but also an album. It makes me study more and more about the translation techniques used by the translator in an album.

## 1.3    Statement of the Problem

There are two problems that are going to be analyzed:

1.  What translation techniques are found in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* Album?

## 1.4    Objective of the Study

Based on the problem above, the objective of the study is:

1.  To analyze what translation techniques in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* Album.

## 1.5    Significance of the Study

This research is also expected to give advantages to some parts, as follows:

1.  For the translator

    The study is expected to give a practical view to translators about the translation techniques which can facilitate the reader's understanding of the materials in Sam Smith's songs.

2.  For the researcher

    The result of the study is expected to be used as a reference for those who are interested in doing research in the same field.

## 1.6    Limitation of the Study

The research concerned with the translation techniques found in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* album from English versions to Indonesian versions. The analysis of translation techniques is based on Molina and Albir's classification.

## 1.7    Outline of the Study

The outline of this final project proposal is as follows:

Chapter one is the introduction of the study which comprises seven sub-chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research

question, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which presents a review of previous studies, review of theoretical study, and theoretical framework.

Chapter three presents research methodology. It consists of the research design, object of the study, data and source data, roles of reseacher, procedures of collecting data, and procedure of analyzing data.

Chapter four provides findings and discussion, which consists of the general findings and discussion

Chapter five is the last chapter which presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

**CHAPTER II**

**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter brings out a further explanation regarding the theories used to analyze the data in this study. It presents review of previous studies, review of theoretical study, and theoretical framework.

**2.1     Review of the Previous Studies**

There are some previous studies that have similarities with the issue of this study. I will show 35 journals that have the same issue as my final project. They are 5 international journals, 10  Unnes lecturers' journals, and 20 national journals. The first study comes from Nasution, Sinar, Lubis, and Nurlela (2017) which is entitled *Translating Malay Incantation Texts of Sea Offerings into English: An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Accuracy.* This study aimed to find translation techniques used by the translator in translating sea incantation texts. This study also explained the translation quality in view of its accuracy. This journal used four Malay incantation texts in one village and five translators in different ethnics participate in translating those sea incantation texts as the subject of this research. The results of this study are the technique that mostly used is literal translation and the accuracy of translation is affected by the translator's cultural background. The strength of this journal is the language used by the researcher is easy to understand for the readers and the weakness of this journal is an incomplete explanation of the results in conclusion. The difference between this journal and my final project is the object used by the researcher and mine.

The second international journal is written by Arjomandi and Kafipour (2016) which is entitled *A Review on Translation Strategies of 'Little Prince' by Ahmad Shalou and Abolhasan Najafi*. This journal aimed to find translation strategies used most and significantly in the Persian translation of "Little Prince" by Shamlou and Najafi, and they differ significantly between Shamlou and Najafi in using the translation strategies. The results of this study found by comparing two Persian translations of "The Little Princes" by Najafi and Shalou, then found that Amplification technique is translation strategies used most by the translator and the differ significantly between both translator is Najafi used written a language to transfer the meaning, but Shalou used spoken language. This study reveals that Shamlou, who is worried about making good contact with readers by telling his story, uses strategies more often that can cause the text to be translated more smoothly and comprehensively. The strength of this journal is the researchers used a clear method to analyze the data, they make it easy for readers to understand the contents of this journal. Then the weakness of this journal is in the abstract's point does not explain in detail the results, such as the frequency of translation strategies that the translator used to translate the object. The difference between this journal and my final project is the object to analyze the data. This journal used Little Princess story and I used songs in In The Lonely Hour song album.

The third journal is written by Kembaren (2018) which is entitled *An Analysis of Translation Techniques In The English Versions of Arrahman Surah*. This study aimed to find the most dominant translation technique used by three translators to translate the Holy Qur'an. The author compared three translators (Maulawi Sher

'Ali, Dr. Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali and Dr. Muhammad Muhsin Khan, and Talal Itani) which are translated the Holy Qur'an into English version. Then, the researcher analyzes what techniques used by the translators to translate the Holy Qur'an into English version proposed by Molina and Albir's theory (2002, p.509-511). The results of this study are found that there are four most dominant techniques used by three translators, they are Adaptation, Established Equivalence, Adaptation, and literal translation. The strength of this journal is clear enough to find the results because the researcher really showed the results in some parts, but the weakness of this study is the researcher did not explain the whole part, such as explanation about another technique, not only the most dominant technique but also all the techniques that three translators used to translate the Holy Qur'an. This study has the same issue, but the difference object with my final project.

The next journal comes from Susilawati, Hestiana, Rezeki (2017) entitled *Quality of English Translation Advertisement in Sukabumi West Java Indonesia*. This study aimed to identify the quality of English Translation Advertisement in Sukabumi Area, West Java, Indonesia. The first step that the researcher has done is finding the technique used by the translator to translate advertisement in Sukabumi, West Java, Indonesia. Then, the researcher found the quality based on the accuracy and acceptability of English translation advertisement in Sukabumi. The results of this study, the researcher found Adaptation 1 time, Amplification 7 times, Borrowing 27 times, Calque 11 times, Discursive Creation 2 times, Established Equivalent 9 times, Generalization 8 times, Literal 26 times, Modulation 23 times, Particularization 3 times, Reduction 3 times, Transposition 14 times. The accuracy

and acceptability rate of the translation technique used is very low of which the accuracy rate only reaches 38. 6% while the acceptability rate is also only 30.8%. the strength of this journal is completely explained, but the weakness of this journal is the spacing of the content which did not orderly. The differences between this journal and my final project are the result of this study. The result of this study is the quality of English translation, but this journal discusses techniques used in translating advertisements as the same as my final project. Another difference is this journal used advertisement as the object, but my final project used songs to analyze.

The fifth journal is written by Ghaemi and Benyamin (2010) entitled *Strategies Used in the Translation of Interlingual Subtitling*. This study aimed to identify the interlingual strategies used to translate English subtitles into Persian and also find the frequency of the results. The author compares English audio scripts of five movies of different genres with Persian subtitles. The results of this study are the author found the most frequently used strategy was "transfer" at 672 times. The strength of this journal is some important information was a clear explanation for some parts, except in the abstract. The difference between this journal with my final project is movies which are the researcher used to analyze the problems, but my final project used songs to analyze the problems.

The next journal is written by Lestiyanawati, Hartono, and Sofwan (2014) entitled *Translation Techniques Used By Students in Translating English News Items*. This study aimed to analyze translation techniques as proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) used by the sixth-semester student of English Department in

translating news items. This study also analyzed the quality related to the aspect of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. The results found that the students used literal translation is dominantly used as a technique that is 149 times in translating the source text. And the quality relation, 155 sentences were found as accurate, 172 sentences were clear and 164 sentences were natural. The strength of this journal is a complete explanation, but the weakness of this journal is the replacement of spaces and sub-parts was inappropriate. Then, the difference between this journal and my final project is the object used by the authors which are used sixth students of English Department.

The seventh journal is written by Ismail and Hartono (2016) entitled *Errors Made in Google Translate in the Indonesian to English Translations of News Item Texts*. This journal described the errors made in the Indonesian to English Google Translate translations of News Item texts. This journal compared five Indonesian news item texts from bb.com, kompas.com, liputan6.com, tempo.co, and viva.co.id and English version to identify translation errors typology from Dewi (2015). The results of this study are found Terminology Errors 43 data, Usage Errors 17 data, Syntax Errors 34 data, Mistranslation 18 data, Literalness 18 data, Ambiguity Errors 7 data, Omission Errors 39 data, Addition Errors 8 data, Capitalization Errors 6 data, Punctuation errors 10 data, Spelling Errors 3 data, Grammatical Errors 68 data, Word From Errors 7 data. Another finding also showed that the inability of Google Translate made the target text (English version) lose its meaning. This journal is written very presentably, but the authors did not show the strength of using Google Translate to translate some words. This journal is equally analyzed

about translation as my final project, but this journal focussed on translation errors and my final project focussed on translation techniques. The object between this journal and my final project is different. It used five news item texts, but my final project used songs lyric in an album.

The next journal comes from Yuliasri and Hartono (2014) entitled *Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the Indonesian Translation of Humor in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.* This journal identifies the translation technique used by the translator in translating the novel and find how the equivalence of the humor. The authors compared English version and Indonesian version with technique from Molina and Albir (2002) to find the technique used by the translator and find the equivalenced of translated humor. The findings showed that Literal Translation is the technique that is mostly used by the translators which found 43 data. Another finding showed that some readers' responses reduced/lost the meaning in its translation. This journal is very interesting to read and discuss because the authors made the content clearly understand easier, but this journal did not list the date which made the researcher searched in other sources. The difference between this journal and my final project is the object used is novel, but my final project is songs. And also this journal is a more complex discussion because it not only finding the technique but also readers' response about the equivalence of the humor.

The ninth journal is written by Hartono (2014) entitled Translation Analysis on *Utterances Used in Daily Communication (A Pragmatic View Based on the English and Indonesian Cultural Perspectives).* This paper finds translation

analysis based on English utterances used in daily life based on pragmatic aspects. The author compared English utterances and Indonesian utterances based on culture perspectives by William and Chesterman (2002, pp. 6-7). The findings of translation analysis based on pragmatic aspects are Implicit meaning 21 data, Co-text, and content 9 data, Deixis 5 data, Speech acts 5 data. It proves that more than half of English utterances uttered in Indonesian daily-life communication translated into the Indonesian language contain the implicit meaning. This journal is very interesting to discuss other researchers or readers, but the content, especially in research method, is less detail. This paper discussed the same as my final project, which is about translation analysis, but this paper focused on English utterances analysis and my final project focused on techniques of songs.

The next journal is written by Yuliasri (2016) entitled *Translation Techniques and Pragmatic Equivalence in Indonesian Translation of Humorous Utterances in Walt Disney's Donald Duck Comics*. This paper focussed on translation techniques used by translator in translating the humorous utterances in Walt Disney's Donald Duck comics and to see the resulted pragmatic equivalence viewed from the equivalence of pragmatic force, involving implicature analysis of the utterances. The author compared between English version and Indonesian version proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) to get the technique used by the translator in translating humorous utterances. The technique that mostly used by the translator is discursive creation (18.28%). The high rate of pragmatic equivalence shows the translator's success in translating the text. The language of this journal is easier to understand, but not completely explanation because the technique of translation explained by

the author did not use a table, but it is explained directly in the results. The differences between this journal and my final project are the discussion and the object. The study discussed not only the translation technique used by the translator but also the resulted in pragmatic equivalence. The object of this study is Walt Disney's Donald Duck Comics.

The eleventh journal is written by Mujiyanto (2011) entitled *Nonequivalence in The English-to-Indonesian Translation of Behavioral Clauses*. This journal focusses to find the nonequivalence found in the translation of behavioral clauses and found functional equivalence through the presence of formal nonequivalence. The researcher took two steps to analyze this study. In the first step, the researcher classified every clause in English and Indonesian versions into the table. Then the second step, the researcher picked out to be put into a database for categorization based on references of clause restructuring viewed from the systemic-functional grammar perspective. The result of this study was found out that formal nonequivalence can find in word, phrase, and clause levels. But, formal nonequivalence has facilitated the effort of achieving functional equivalence at the clause level. In order to materialize functional equivalence at the clause level, the translation has been done by means of maintaining behavioral clauses or restructuring them to form material clauses, mental clauses, or verbal clauses. This journal has explained well in the abstract that makes the readers can understand what the researcher discussed. The difference between this journal and my final project is journal used English-Indonesian translation as the object and I used English-Indonesian translation as a part of the discussion.

The journal number twelve is written by Yuliasri (2014) entitled *The Shift of Grice's Maxim Flouting in Indonesian Translation of the Donald Duck Comics.* The researcher said that the author of Donald Duck Comics used many maxim flouts to create humor in the characters' utterances. Then, this study purposes to compare maxim flouts of humor utterances in English and Indonesian version in Donald Duck comics. After comparing the data, the researcher found the findings of this study, they are 258 utterances flout the same cooperative maxims, 55 utterances do not flout the cooperative maxims in both the original English and Indonesian translation, 111 utterances flout different cooperative maxims. This journal has explained well about the discussion, but the researcher did not add advice for the readers and other researchers. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation analysis, but this journal focuses on the maxim flouting of a comic and my final project focuses on song lyrics.

The next journal is written by Yuliasri (2016) entitled *Technique and Quality of English-Indonesian Translation of Pun in Tolkien's The Hobbit.* This journal identified the translation techniques used by the translator in translating puns of J.R.R Tolkien's *The Hobbit* and found the quality of English-Indonesian pun translation. The researcher collected the data based on English version of puns and Indonesian version of pun. After collecting the data, the researcher compared the data to find translation techniques used by the translator. To find the quality of translation, the translator gave the readers a questionnaire to the response. The results is found after doing steps above. There are six translation techniques used by the translator, they are Pun to Pun used 12 times, Pun to Non Pun used 116 times,

Pun rendered as another rhetorical device (Punoid) used 113 times, Pun to Zero used 1 time, Pun in ST=Pun in TT used 1 time, and Non Pun to Pun used 8 times. Then the translation quality shows that 56 translations are considered accurate, and 187 translations are considered less accurate. In acceptability level, 116 translations belong to acceptable, and 127 translations belong to less acceptable. Readability level shows that 133 translations are categorized as high readability, and 110 translations are categorized as sufficient readability. This journal has explained well, but in some parts found bad writing such as typo and bad spacing. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation, but this journal discussed more detail because not only translation technique but also the quality of translation that discussed by the researcher. Another difference is the object of the study is used pun of a novel, and my final used song lyrics.

The fourteenth journal is written by Yualisri (2017) entitled *Translator's Censorship in English-Indonesian Translation of Donald Duck Comics*. This journal identified censorship through the translation techniques used by the translators in translating English humorous in Walt Disney's Donald Duck and found the reasons for the translators' choice of translation techniques. The researcher compared between English version and Indonesian version of the humorous text in the comics to find the translator techniques used by the translator. Then, the translator used the reader-response analysis to find the reasons why the translator used the techniques. After doing to steps above, the researcher found there are 17 techniques of translation used by the translator and the technique that mostly used by the translator is discursive creation (18.7%). The interview with the

publisher's Senior Editor also revealed that "decency" was the first priority in the translation decision making, followed by the clarity of meaning and maintenance of humor. Further research to investigate other elements censored, and compared with other translated comics is recommended. This journal has explained well in the introduction to findings, except in abstract, because some findings did not write in abstract. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation, but this journal discussed more detail because not only translation technique but also the reasons of the translator used the techniques in translating the comics discussed by the researcher. Another difference is the object of the study is used pun of a comic, and my final used song lyrics.

The fifteenth journal is written by Budiana, Sutopo, and Rukmini (2017) entitled *The Use of Translation Techniques in Subtitling the Dhaup Documentary Movie.* This study focuses to find translation techniques used by translator in subtitling Dhaup Ageng documentary movie which consisted of 77 utterances of Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwino X proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). The result of this study found that Literal Translation is a technique that mostly used by the translator found 19 data. This journal is a complete explanation, but it makes some information mentioned in some parts which did not need to add that information. The journal is as same as my final project which discussed translation techniques, but this journal used the Dhaup Ageng documentary movie as the object and my final project used Sam Smith's songs as the object.

The next journal was a thesis from Setiawan (2017) entitled *Translation Techniques Analysis of Moana's Utterances in "Moana" Movies Subtitle*. This

thesis aimed to find translation techniques found in translating Moana's utterances in Moana movie subtitles. The researcher compared English version and Indonesian version of Moana's utterances proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) to find translation techniques used by the translator. The finding of this research is found Established Equivalence as the technique that mostly used by the translator which was 188 times. This thesis makes the readers are easier to understand because it used easy language and good content, but this journal article too many good manners in it. This journal talks about the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir as same as my final project, but this journal used a movie's character utterances and my final project used songs of a singer.

The next journal was a final project from Rahmawati (2016) entitled *Analysis of Translation Techniques in Roth's Divergent*. This study analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in translating Divergent proposed by Molina and Albir's theory. The author compared English version and Indonesian version of Divergent to find the techniques of translation. After analyzing the data, the author found Borrowing as the technique that mostly used by the translator which found 132 data. This journal article is completely explained, but it will better if there are no words that are wrong in typing. This study has the same issue as my final project, but the author chose a novel as the object and I chose songs as the object.

The eighteenth was a thesis from Arafanti and Asmarani (2014) entitled *The Translation Techniques Used in the Bilingual Destination Map "Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah" Translated into "Central Java Tourist Map"*. This research focusses on translation techniques used by translator in translating the bilingual destination map

"Peta Wisata Jawa Tengah" translated into "Central Java Tourist Map" proposed by Molina and Albir theory ;(2002:509). After analyzing the data, the author found the findings that Amplification 14 data, Description: 3 data, Discursive Creation: 1 datum, Literal Translation: 30 data, Modulation: 4 data, Reduction: 7 data, Deleted: 1 datum. This journal is completely explained, but in the method part, the author did not make subpart which made the readers more understand. This journal is the same issue as my final project, but the different object. This journal used the bilingual destination map as the object and my final project used songs as the object.

The next journal was a thesis from Putra (2016) entitled *Translation Techniques Used in RF-Online Game.* This study focused on analyzing translation techniques found in Rising Force Online game from English version into Indonesian version proposed by Molina and Albir's theory. The author compared between English version and Indonesian version to find its technique. Based on 18 techniques of Molina and Albir, the author found that the translator used only 4 techniques, they are Calque, Borrowing, Literal Translation, and Substitution. The findings found Calque 22 data, Borrowing 135 data, Literal Translation 85 data, and Substitution 1 datum. This journal used easy language that makes the readers easier understand the article, but the abstract of this journal did not explain completely. The difference between this journal article and my final project is the object used by the author, but this journal has the same issue as mine.

Journal number twenty was written by Fitria (2015) entitled *Translation Technique of English to Indonnesian Subtitle in Doraemon "Stand By Me" movie.* This study analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in subtitling

Doraemon "Stand By Me" into Indonesian version. This study not only the technique but also the translation quality in the term accuracy, acceptability, and readability of English into Indonesian version of Doraemon "Stand by Me". To analyzed the data, the author compared the English version and Inonesian version to find the techniques used by the translator and used some informants to find the quality of translation. The result of this study found Adaptation as a technique that mostly used by the translator which found 112 data. Furthermore, it can be concluded that the quality of translation in Doraemon "Stand By Me" is accurate, acceptable, and readable. In the abstract, it covers the entire contents of the journal, but the conclusion only rewrites of discussion. This journal has the same issue with my final project that is the technique of translation, but this journal has more detail because of only translation techniques but also the quality of translation discussed by the author. This journal also has a different object with my final project.

The next study was still a thesis from Agusman (2011) entitled *An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality of URL: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party Translated By Google Translate*. This study analyzed the technique used by the translator and the quality of the translation of URL: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party translated by Google Translate. The author compared between English version in URL: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston_Tea_Party and Indonesian version translated by Google Translate. After comparing the data, the author found reduction, borrowing, transposition, amplification, literal, calque, and particularization are the technique used by the translator. Then the analysis showed on acceptability assessment found

that the translation was less acceptable, on accuracy assessment found that the translation was less accurate. This journal was very complete in the discussion, but the content in finding really makes the readers feel confused. This journal had the same issue with my final project that is the technique of translation, but this journal had more detail because of only translation techniques but also the quality of translation that discussed by the author. This journal also had a different object with my final project.

The 22nd journal was a final project written by Christy ( 2016) entitled *Translation Techniques Analysis of English-Indonesian Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax*. This study analyzed the techniques of translation that occur in the Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax proposed by Molina and Albir's theory. The author compared between English version and Indonesian version in the Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax to find the techniques of translation used by the translator. After analyzing the data, the author found that the technique mostly used is translating by Pure Borrowing that is 84 data. This journal really makes the readers find the conclusion after reading the abstract, but after seeing in the content there are some subparts of methodology are lost. The issue of this journal has the same as my issue in my final project that is talked about translation technique. The theory used by the author is also the same as my final project that is proposed by Molina and Albir's theory, but the object used by the author is different from my final project. The author used a manual book from smartfren andromax and my final project used Sam Smith's song lyrics.

The 23rd journal is written by Maisa (2014) entitled *The Analysis of Translation Technique of Children Story "Lila, The Clumsy Witch"*. This journal is analyzed what translation technique used by the translator in translating children's book entitled Lila, the clumsy witch or Lila, penyihir ceroboh. The author of this journal stated if the findings showed the translator used word for word, literal, faithfull, and semantic translation technique, it means the translator focussed on source text translation technique, but if the findings showed that the translator used adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation, it means the translator focussed on target text translation technique. After analyzing the data, the findings showed that the translator focuses on the source text in translating this children's book. This journal's content is very neat, but the findings make the readers confused to read because it is not clear enough.

The next journal is written by Andriyanie, Firmawan, Wahyu (2016) entitled *Analysis of Translation Techniques in, Translating Cultural Words into Indonesian in the Novel "Eat, Pray, Love" By Elizabeth Gilbert*. This study analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in translating cultural words in Elizabeth Gilbert's Eat, Pray, and Love. The writer analyzed the data by comparing 160 cultural words between English version and Indonesian version and used the theory of Molina and Albir. After analyzing the data, the writer found eight translation techniques applied by the translator, they are Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Description, Compensation, Literal Translation, and Generalization. This journal explains in detail in it but is not written in full in the

abstract. This issue is as same as my final project that is about translation technique, but the writer used cultural words in a novel and my final project used song lyrics.

The journal number twenty-five is written by Sofyansyah, Aanita, and Noverino (2017) entitled *Modulation Technique in English-Indonesian Translation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice*. This study focuses on finding the type of modulation technique in translating Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice. The researcher compared English version and Indonesian version of the novel. After comparing the data, the researcher found modulation based on negated contrary found 72 data, modulation based on abstract for concrete found 14 data, modulation based on the interval to boundaries found 3 data, modulation based on terms reversal 2 data, and modulation based on active to passive found 1 datum. This journal is very clear enough in the explanation, moreover only by reading the abstraction the reader can understand the discussion of the researcher, but only in the writing is not neat. This journal has the same issue as my final project that is about translation technique, but this journal only focuses on modulation technique and my final project analyzed not only one technique but also eighteen techniques of translation.

The next journal is a thesis written by Gunawan (2011) entitled *The Translation Strategy of Cultural Words in Laskar Pelangi.* This study analyzed what translation procedures of cultural words in translating the novel Laskar Pelangi. The researcher compared the cultural words based on English version and Indonesian version. After analyzing the data, the researcher found there are seven strategies used by the translator to translate cultural words into the novel. They are

pure borrowing, naturalized borrowing, notes, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, and reduction. This thesis is completely explained in content, but the results in abstract are incompletely explanation. This thesis is the same as my final project that is about translation analysis, but this thesis only focuses on cultural words in a novel and my final project focuses on song lyrics of songs.

The 27th journal is written by  Fitria (2018) entitled *Translation Techniques Found in English to Indonesian Abstract Translation of Journal Edunomika 2018*. This journal talks about translation techniques that found in translating journal abstract Edunomika STIE AAS Surakarta in Vol 2, No 01 (2018). To find the findings, the researcher compared English version and Indonesian version of the journal abstract. After comparing the data, the researcher found that hat the technique mostly dominant is Transposition/Shift technique. The information is already explained in part A to part E, but some important information is missing in the abstract part. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir's theory, but this journal makes a journal abstract as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as the object.

The 28th journal is written by Ndruru (2017) entitled *Translation Techniques Used in Translating John Grisham "A Time to Kill" Novel into Indonesian*. This journal focuses on finding translation technique used by the translator in translating a novel entitled A Time to Kill by John Grisham proposed by Molina and Albir's theory. To find the data, the researcher collected English version and Indonesian

version. After collecting the data, the researcher compared those data to find translation techniques used by the translator in translating the novel. After doing two steps above, the researcher found 17 techniques used by the translator and the techniques that mostly used by the translator were literal translation which found 322 data. This journal has explained well about the introduction, method, and results, but this journal is not neat in writing. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir's theory, but this journal makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as the object.

The 29th journal is written by Thahara (2015) entitled *Translation Techniques of Simile in the Novel Angels & Demons to Malaikat & Iblis*. This journal focuses on the translation technique of simile sentences in the novel. The researcher classified simile sentences in the novel Angel and Demons and in the novel Malaikat dan Iblis. After classified the data, the researcher compared English version and Indonesian version of simile sentences to find the technique used by the translator in translating the novel. After doing two steps above, the researcher found the results, the technique that mostly used by the translator is literal translation found 156 data. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation technique, but this journal focuses on simile sentences only and it makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as the object.

The 30th journal is a final project written by Saputriyani (2018) entitled *Translation Strategy Found in Novel The Fault in our Stars into Kesalahan pada*

*Bintang Kita by Inggrid Dwijani Nimpoeno.* This study focuses on finding translation techniques used by the translator in translating a novel entitled The Fault in our Stars into Kesalahan pada Bintang Kita. To find the data, the researcher collected English version and Indonesian version. After collecting the data, the researcher compared those data to find translation techniques used by the translator in translating the novel. After doing two steps above, the researcher found 10 techniques used by the translator and the technique that mostly used by the translator was Adoption found 172 data. This final project has explained well in abstract, introduction, and findings, but the unwell explanation in the method part. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation technique, but this journal makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as the object.

The next journal is written by Rosita (2016) entitled *Translation Techniques in Taj: Tragedi di Balik Tanda Cinta Abadi Novel.* This journal analyzed the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the novel. The researcher compared English version and Indonesian version to analyze the techniques found in translating the novel proposed by Molina and Albir's theory. After comparing the data, the researcher found 15 translation techniques used by the translator in translating the novel and Adaptation was the technique that mostly used by the translator which found 36 data. This journal has explained well about the abstract, introduction, methodology, and results, but this journal is not neat in writing. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about the translation

technique proposed by Molina and Albir's theory, but this journal makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as an objective discussion.

The 32nd journal is written Ulfah (2019) entitled *The Analysis of Pure Borrowing Technique in Indonesian Translation of "Does My Head Look Big in This" Novel.* This journal focuses on finding translation technique especially pure borrowing in the novel. In the first step to find the findings, the researcher classified pure borrowing words in English and Indonesian versions. Then, the researcher compared English and Indonesian versions. After comparing the data, the researcher found the words that classified as pure borrowing based on the verb, nouns, adjectives, and exclamation. The findings showed 88% are nouns, 66% are adjective, 4% are verb, and 2% are exclamation. This journal has explained well about the introduction, abstract, and results, but there is no frequency in the result, it is only the percentage. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation technique, but this journal focuses on pure borrowing only and this journal makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as an objective discussion.

The next was a thesis written by Havid (2010) entitled *The Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality the Book of "Asal Usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Respons terhadap Kolonial Belanda Abad ke XIX/XX".* This study analyzes the translation techniques used by the translator in translating Asal Usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Respons terhadap Kolonial Belanda Abad ke XIX/XX. This study also discusses the quality of translating that book. The first step to find the results, the researcher classified the book based on English and Indonesian

versions. Then, the researcher is compared the data based on English version and Indonesian version proposed by Molina and Albir's theory to analyze the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the book. The researcher is given English version and Indonesian version of the book to some people to find the quality of the translator. After doing the steps above, the researcher found that there were 18 techniques used by the translator and amplification (122) was a technique that mostly used by the translator. The quality of translation showed the average score of accuracy 3.33, acceptability 3.55, and readability 3.53. This journal has explained well in the abstract that makes the readers find the whole journal, but the researcher uses words that are repeated in writing. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir's theory, but this journal discuses more detail and it makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as an objective discussion.

The 34th journal is written by Sari, Refnaldi, and Ardi (2013) entitled *Translation Techniques and Translation Accuracy of English Translated Text of Tourism Brochure in Tanah Datar Regency*. This study analyzes the translation techniques used by the translator in translating Tourism Brochure in Tanah Datar Regency. This study also discusses the quality of translating that brochure. In the first step to find the results, the researcher classified the brochure based on English and Indonesian version. Then, the researcher is compared the data based on English version and Indonesian version proposed by Molina and Albir's theory to analyze the translation techniques used by the translator in translating the brochure. The researcher is given English version and Indonesian version of the brochure to some

people to find the quality of the translator. After doing the steps above, the researcher found that there were 8 techniques used, and the technique mostly used is Literal Translation. Furthermore, the analysis on accuracy shows that from 102 sentences 10% of the data are considered not accurate, 60% are considered less accurate, 29% of the data belong to accurate ones and only 1% data classified as highly accurate. This journal has explained unwell in the abstract that makes the readers confuse about the journal because they can not draw the journal's meaning, but the researcher has explained well in another part except abstract. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about the translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir's theory, but this journal discuses more detail and it makes a brochure as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as an objective discussion.

The last journal is written by Wuryantoro, Subroto, and Nababan (2014) entitled *Translation Techniques on Indonesian Sworn Translator's Legal Texts Translation.* This journal focuses on finding the translation techniques used by the Indonesian sworn translator in translating legal text. The researcher compared the data based on English and Indonesian versions to find the technique. After comparing the data, the researcher found Indonesian sworn translator obtains 674 data which includes three kinds of translation techniques: single translation technique which consists of 10 variants has 450 data, couplet translation technique which consists of 16 variants has 216 data, and triplet translation technique which consists of 4 variants has 8 data. This journal is very satisfying in the explanation of the journal's contents, but this journal is not very neat in writing because the

result is set at the beginning and the introduction is placed middle by the researcher. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation technique, but this journal makes the legal text as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as an objective discussion.

## 2.2 Review of Theoretical Study

In this section, I would like to review the theoretical studies relevant to the topic of the study.

### 2.2.1 Definition of Song

Ihsani (2017) wrote, "Song is a piece of music sung or composed for singing" (as cited in Michael Agnes, 2000, p.1367). A song is a composition for voiced performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. It combines melody and vocals, although some composers have written instrumental pieces, or musical works without words, that mimic the quality of a singing voice. Words set and music will be the best combination to be sung. Based on culture, there are 3 kinds of songs; art songs, folk songs, and popular songs.

**a.    Art Songs**

Art songs are songs created for performance in their own right, usually with piano accompaniment, although they can also have other types of accompaniment such as an orchestra or string quartet, and are always notated. Generally, they have an identified author and composer, they require voice training for acceptable performance

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**b.    Folk Songs**

Folk songs are songs of anonymous origin (public domain) that are transmitted orally. They are frequently a major aspect of national or cultural identity. Folk songs are also transmitted non-orally (that is, as sheet music), especially in the modern era. Folk songs exist in almost every culture.

**c.    Popular Songs**

Modern popular songs are typically distributed as recordings and are played on the radio, tv, and other mass media that have audio capabilities are involved. Their relative popularity is inferred from commercially significant sales of recordings, rating of stations, networks that play them, and ticket sales for concerts by the recording artists. A popular can become a modern folk song when members of the public who learn to sing it from the recorded version teach their version to others. Songs that are popular may be called pop songs for short, although pop songs instead are considered a more commercially popular genre of popular music.

*2.2.2    Definition of Song Lyrics*

The words of a song are called lyrics. Lyrics can include a series of verses, the longer sections of the song that tell the story, and a refrain, a short phrase repeated at the end of every verse. Songs can have a simple structure of one or two verses or a more complex one with multiple verses and refrains. Songs usually have a meter or beat. Whether you sing or speak the lyrics, you can feel a pattern or pulse in the way the words move the song forward. The word 'song' has been around for a very long time, and it connects back to Old English and Old Norse languages. As such a history suggests, songs are used for many purposes: to tell stories, express emotions,

or convey a belief in faith. Sometimes they give instructions or help make difficult, repetitive work a little less tiresome.

According to Awe (2003), the lyric of the song is a pithy arrangement of words (p.12). Song lyrics are someone's expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing someone's experience, the poet or songwriter plays words and language to create attraction and distinctiveness towards the lyrics or poetry. In general, the way someone writes song lyrics is like writing poetry, which the lines don't continue to the edge of the page. The text in song lyrics is a monologue, which means there is only one subject of the lyrics (the author) and rarely or even never involves another party to speak.

### 2.2.3   Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in some definition by some experts. One of the experts who defined translation is Mildred Larson. Mildred Larson (1984) argues that "Translation is transferring 'meaning' of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going form the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant." (p.3).

Next is Hartono (2012) says that "Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in the second language." (as cited in Sperber and Wilson, 1991, p.6).

Another expert also defined about what translation is from Hartono (2012) says that "Translation can be seen as (co) generation of texts under specific

constraints that is relative stability of some situational factors and, therefore, register, and classically, change of language and (context of) culture." (as cited in Steiner, 2006, p. 5)

The last expert is Hawkes (1991) argues that "Translation involves the transfer of "meaning" contained in one set of language signs into another set of language through competent use of the dictionary and grammar, the process involves a whole of set extralinguistic criteria dictionary and grammar" (p.13).

Based on four experts about translation definition above, they say the same definition about translation that translation is transferring from a language to another language with some ways to translate that language.

### 2.2.4   Translation Techniques

The translator had to find an appropriate translation technique to get a good translation product. Molina and Albir  (as cited in Hartono, 2017) said that "technique is a practical way to analyze and classify how the matching process is performed". Every translator had a unique technique to translate some words. They needed the techniques to translate some words because the translators have to translate based on the real meaning of authors. In this case, Molina and Albir explained five characters of translation techniques:

1.  Translation techniques affect the translation results.
2.  Translation techniques compare Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

3. Translation techniques affect the units of text such as words, phrases, and sentences.

4. Translation techniques are natural and contextual discursive (logical).

5. The translation technique is functional.

Every expert has its own term in determining a translation technique, so it tends to overlap between the techniques of an expert with one another. The technique referred to is the same but has a different term. In terms of diversity, of course, this is positive, but on the other hand, related to research will cause difficulties in determining the terms of a particular technique. Therefore, in this final project, I used 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir.

Following are 18 translation techniques:

### 1. *Adaptation*

Molina and Albir (2002) defines adaptation as an attempt to changes the source text cultural element with the target text cultural element. It means that the translator adapts the cultural element from the other language into our language (p.510). For example:

ST: *Cricket* (English)
TT: ***Cycling*** (French)

*2. Amplification*

*Amplification* is a translation technique that gives details that are not formulated in the ST. This technique can be done with: give more information and explicative paraphrasing. For example:

ST: *He talked himself out of a job* (English)

TT: ***Il a perdu sa chance pour avoir trop parlé*** (French)

*3. Borrowing*

According to Molina and Albir (2002), borrowing is translation technique that takes a word or expression straight from another language. It can be called as pure borrowing (without any spelling changes). (p.510). For example:

ST: *Bulldozer* (English)

TT: ***Bulldozer*** (French)

*4. Calque*

Calque is a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. It is a foreign word or phrase translated and incorporated into another language (Molina and Albir, 2002). For example:

ST: *Week-end* (English)

TT: ***Fin de semaine*** (French)

*5. Compensation*

*Compensation* is a translation technique that put an information element or stylistic effect on the source text in different places in the target text because it cannot be expressed in the same place in the target text. For example:

ST: *I was seeking **thee**, Flathead* (English)

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

*6. Description*

Molina and Albir (2002) state "Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.". This technique is used when a term in the source text does not have matching terms in the target text. (p.510). For example in translating the Italian *panettone* as *traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year'sEve*.

*7. Discursive Creation*

Molina and Albir (2002) said, "To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.". This technique often appears in the translation of film titles, books, and novels. (p.510). For example:

ST: *Rumble fish* (English)

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

*8. Established Equivalence*

Molina and Albir (2002) state, "Established equivalent is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in

the TL.". This technique can be used for our daily life expressions. (p.510). For example:

ST: *They are as like as two peas* (English)

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

*9. Generalization*

Molina and Albir (2002) state "Generalization is to use a more general or neutral term.". It was translating a term with a term that is common and widely known to the public. This technique is used when a term in the source text refers to a specific part, which has no equivalent in the target text. ( p.510). For example:

ST: *Window* (English)

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

*10. Linguistics Amplification*

*Linguistic amplification* is a translation technique that add linguistic elements to source text text in target text. This technique is often used in interpreting or dubbing. For example:

ST: *No way* (English)

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

*11. Linguistics Compression*

It is a technique that synthesizes linguistic elements in the TL. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. For example:

ST: *Yes, so what?* (English)

TT: *¿Y?* (Spanish)

This example is for saying. This language is often said with question intonation and some expression in face. This technique is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

## 12. Literal Translation

According to Molina and Albir (2002) "Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word for word.". This technique is used if there is no problem when translated word by word without ruin the meaning of words. (p.501). For example:

ST: *She is reading* (English)

TT: ***Ella está leyendo*** (**Spanish**)*.*

## 13. Modulation

Rosita (2016) writes "Modulation to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in the relation with the ST; it can be classical or structural" (as cited in Molina and Albir, 2002). For examples:

ST: *Nobody doesn't like it.*

TT: ***Semua orang menyukainya.***

ST: The laws of Germany *govern this Agreement.*

TT: Perjanjian ini ***diatur oleh hukum Jerman.***

In the second example, the passive meaning has been translated inactive meaning or active point of view translated into passive.

*14. Particularization*

Molina and Albir (2002) state "Particularization is to use a more precise or concrete term." This technique is in opposition to generalization. It translates a word by finding out the equivalent to be more specific. (p.510). For example:

ST: *Window* (English)

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

*15. Reduction*

Molina and Albir (2002) state "Reduction is to suppress an ST information item in the TT.". It takes compact information contained in the source text into the target text. Compaction information that is carried out may not change messages in the source text. (p.510). For Example *the month of fasting* in opposition to *Ramadan* when translating into Arabic.

*16. Substitution*

Molina and Albir (2002) state "Substitution (*linguistic, paralinguistic*) is to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa.". For example, is happened in Indonesia, when we nod our head, it means we said "yes". Another example in Arab, when we are putting our hand in heart, it means "thank you". Usually, it happens in interpreting. (p.510).

*17. Transposition*

Molina and Albir (2002) state that "Transposition is to change a grammatical category." In transposition technique, the translator makes some changes in the

structure of the Target Language (TL) without changing the meaning of the message. (p.510). For example:

ST: *He will soon be back* (English)

TT: ***No tardará en venir*** (Spanish)
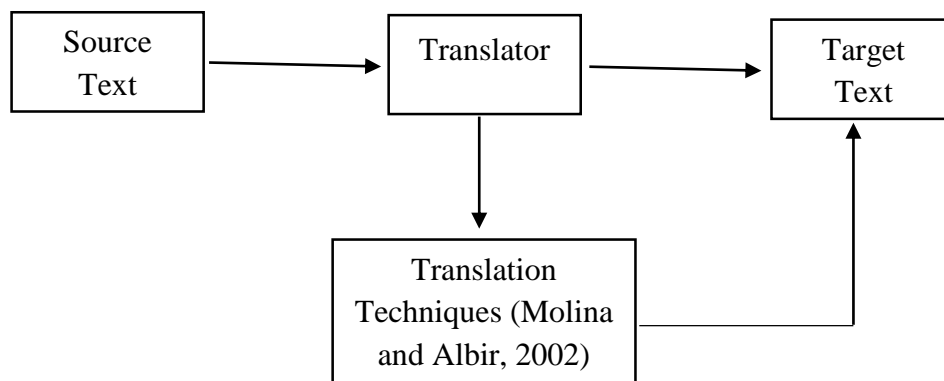
*18. Variation*

Molina and Albir (2002) state "Variation is to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc". (p.510). For example, to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

## 2.3  Theoretical Framework

Based on theoretical review, this study focussed to find out what translation techniques in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in In The Lonely Hour Album. The framework starts with the techniques of translation used by the translator to translate song lyrics. The techniques need by the translator to overcome the problems in translating. The first step which I do is find the source text and target text. The source text is Sam Smith's song lyrics in 11 songs, they are Stay with Me, Leave your lover, I'm not the Only One, Like I Can, Not in That Way, Lay Me Down, La La La, Make It to Me, In The Lonely Hour, Drowning Shadows, and Omen, then the target text consists of Indonesian version of song lyrics, I took on web https://www.terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.com. In the second step, I analyzed the

translation techniques using Molina and Albir's theory from the source text to target text. There are 18 techniques of translation from Molina and Albir, they are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. After analyzing, I will find translation techniques in translating Sam Smith's songs. The last step is I will count the frequency of translation techniques found in translating Sam Smith's songs.

```
┌──────────┐        ┌──────────┐        ┌──────────┐
│ Source   │───────▶│Translator│───────▶│ Target   │
│ Text     │        │          │        │ Text     │
└──────────┘        └────┬─────┘        └────▲─────┘
                         │                   │
                         ▼                   │
                    ┌──────────────┐         │
                    │ Translation  │         │
                    │ Techniques   │─────────┘
                    │ (Molina      │
                    │ and Albir,   │
                    │ 2002)        │
                    └──────────────┘
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# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter, related to the general descriptions and detailed result as presented in the previous chapter. They are presented through conclusions and suggestions.

### 4.1 Conclusions

As I mentioned in Chapter I, this study was conducted translation techniques in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in In The Lonely Hour album. This study also found the translation technique that mostly used to translate these song lyrics. There were 11 of 18 translation techniques by Molina and Albir used in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics, they were they are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalence, literal translation, modulation, reduction, and transposition. Technique that mostly used is translation by literal (109 data); the second is translation by adaptation (39 data); the third is translation by amplification (16 data); the fourth is translation by reduction (12 data); the fifth is translation by established equivalence (9 data); the sixth is translation by borrowing and compensation (6 data); the seventh is transposition (2 data); the eighth is translation by calque, discursive creation, and modulation (1 datum). Then, translation by description, translation by generalization, translation by linguistics amplification, translation by linguistics compression, translation by particularization, translation by substitution, and translation by variation were not used. So, the technique that mostly used by the translator in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in *In The Lonely Hour* album was

translation by literal translation. We could be used one of the translation techniques to translate the sentence if it was possible. We also could be used more than one technique in one sentence. It could be seen in some of the examples that the translator used various translation techniques in order to transfer the message clearly from the source text to the target text.

**4.2    Suggestions**

After concluding the analysis, I would like to propose some suggestions related to the study conducted. I suggested that in translating a text, the translator should consider the meaning of the song and the translator should recheck the target text after translating source text.

This study mainly focused on translation techniques used in translating Sam Smith's song lyrics in In The Lonely Hour album. For the next research, I suggested to more in-depth analysis of finding translation techniques used by the translators in translating texts.

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