



**EVALUATING THE ACCURACY AND NATURALNESS LEVELS OF
THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF SONG LYRICS IN
ADELE'S 21 ALBUM**

A final project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

in English

by

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2020

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Arina Swandani, hereby declare that this final project entitled *Evaluating the Accuracy and Naturalness Levels of the English-Indonesian Translation of Song Lyrics in Adele's 21 Album* is my own work and has not been submitted in any type of another degree or diploma at any university or other institutions. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in within the text and list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, March 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Arina Swandani', written in a cursive style.

Arina Swandani

APPROVAL

This final project entitled *Evaluating the Accuracy and Naturalness Levels of the English-Indonesian Translation of Song Lyrics in Adele's 21 Album* written by Arina Swandani has been approved by a team of examiners of the English Department of Faculty of Language and Arts.

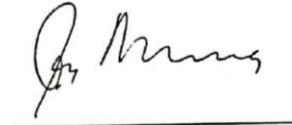
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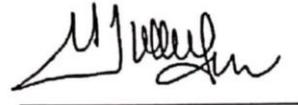
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Keep your thoughts cleaner than pure water. As water drops make a river, thoughts make character and faith.

-Ali Ibn Abi Talib-

This final project is dedicated to
my dearest parents

Ibu Sugiyanti and Bapak Suwardji

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First and foremost, praise be to Allah SWT, the Almighty and the Beneficent. The incredible appreciation is dedicated to Allah SWT who gave the spirit and patience that lead me to carry out this final project.

I would prefer to specify my great thankfulness to Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. as the advisor for the giving me continuous guidance, suggestions and encouragement in finishing this final project. My special honour and appreciation go to all the lecturers and staff of English Department of Universitas Negeri Semarang who have given knowledge, guidance, help, and well contribution throughout the years of my study.

I dedicate my sincerest and deepest thanks to my beloved mother (Ibu Sugiyanti) and father (Bapak Suwardji), my one and only beloved sister (Rindang Prakasiwi), who always support me with great love, attention, and continuous prayer. Special thanks additionally goes to 20 respondents for their great help in collecting the data and my dearest friends (Dinda Anjasmara Puspita, Almh. Aprilia Regina Wati, Fita Diyan Erika, Rara Annisa Cahayani, Quintana Balqis Kapindho, and Mba Kharisma Aditami Damayanti) for every prayer, togetherness, motivation, and also the keen interest shown to complete this final project successfully.

Hopefully, this final project would be useful and helpful for the readers.

Arina Swandani

ABSTRACT

Swandani, Arina. 2020. *Evaluating the Accuracy and Naturalness Levels of the English-Indonesian Translation of Song Lyrics in Adele's 21 Album*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd

Keywords: Translation Quality, Song, Lyric, Accuracy, Naturalness.

Song is the most popular object that is often used as a medium to convey messages. Because of the different languages used in the world, there are gaps to understand an English song between people who use different languages. Dealing with the difficulties, translation is needed to get the accurate meaning of the message. The research aims to examine the accuracy and naturalness translation levels of the translated lyrics. The objectives of the study were to describe the accuracy and the naturalness levels from English song lyrics in Adele's *21* Album translation into Indonesian. The study was done qualitatively. The data were analyzed using Nababan's translation quality assessment (2012). The data analysis was done by comparing the original English song lyrics and the Indonesian translated lyrics version to find the accuracy and naturalness translation levels. The accuracy rating assessed by the writer and 3 lecturers of Universitas Negeri Semarang. Meanwhile, the naturalness assessment was done by the writer and 20 respondents from Students of Universitas Negeri Semarang.

The findings of the study showed that the highest level of accuracy is high level or accurate. It means that the songs are accurately translated. The total of the highest accuracy level for Adele's *21* album is 89.22%. Meanwhile, the medium level reaches 7.84%. On the other hand, low level accuracy has a total of 2.94%. Meanwhile, the total of the naturalness assessment there is 81.98% data were given score 3. The rest is 12.00% data for score 2 and 6.02% data were given score 1 which means that most of the translations are less natural or it is a little difficult for the readers to understand the translation.

The researcher found that most of the data are translated accurately and naturally into the target language, yet some data have translation mismatches. Besides, the researcher suggests the meaning of the lyrics in the target language based on the rhythm in translating the song lyrics.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ST : Source Text

TT : Target text

BT : Back Translation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

One of the most important aspects of human life is language. Language has been important since people used it to communicate. It is a tool to identify all the things in the world and it is also needed to exchange information, goods, and services. English as an international language, such fact has proven that English is now globally utilized. Moreover, English is also used by over one billion people who speak English as their second (or additional) language to communicate with other second language users regardless of different culture and linguistic features (Gunantar, 2016). English cannot be separated from the progress of the globalization era because English has been recognized as an international language. It becomes a base of success thing since it is used universally in business, science, technology, diplomacy, and the media in our globalized world (Rodríguez-Inés, 2012).

Language deals with both spoken and written aspects. In the written aspect, literary work is the most popular artworks with a high and lasting artistic value. Literary work can be realized in the letter, news, short message, short story,

novel, and song. Song is the most popular object that is often used as a medium to convey messages. It delivers messages through the lyrics. The lyrics usually embody the message that the communicator wants to convey to the communicant. Furthermore, song lyrics are expressed by word in the form of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Each song has its own fans and market position, depending on the condition of the listener. A song can affect someone's mood. When someone listens to a happy-tune music, it will have a positive effect on the listener's psychological condition and vice versa. In the emotional aspect, listening to music can affect the human nervous system in the brain. Like the amygdala and orbitofrontal media cortex that work together to process emotions. Thus, it is a common fact that listening to a song can affect someone's emotion.

Billboard is the world's most influential song chart and the songs are available in English as the main language. The song chart is updated weekly by *Billboard Magazine* and is the official standard for the popularity in the United Kingdom. The chart is made by ranking and sorting 100 songs based on sale and playback on radios in the United Kingdom. Holding the first top song on the chart is a pride for an artist. Until now, the figure who holds the most popular single number one on the *Billboard Hot 100* in the United Kingdom is Adele entitled *Someone Like You*. The song also hits number one in the United States and made Adele the first female British solo singer in the history of the *Billboard Hot 100* to have two number ones from the same album.

Adele is a British singer and song writer who has sold all of her song albums worldwide and won a total of 15 *Grammys* as well as an *Oscar*. Adele's first two albums, *19* and *21*, earned her critical praise and a level of commercial success. After becoming a mom in 2012, Adele returned to the charts with the single *Hello* in 2015, the lead single from what was dubbed her comeback album *25*. In 2017, she won five *Grammys* for her work on *25*, including album, record, and song of the year. Adele with the original name Adele Laurie Blue Adkins was born on May 5 1988, in North London, England. Graduating from the BRIT School for Performing Arts and Technology in 2006, Adele was given a recording contract by XL Recordings after a friend posted her demo on *Myspace*. Adele was the only child of Penny Adkins, an "arty mom" who was just 18 at the time of her birth, and a Welsh father, Mark Evans, who left the family when Adele was only four years old. In *21* album, Adele tells a lot about her personal life and her experience. I used eleven songs from *21* album, there are *Rolling In The Deep*, *Rumour Has It*, *Turning Tables*, *Don't You Remember*, *Set Fire To The Rain*, *He Won't Go*, *Take It All*, *I'll Be Waiting*, *One And Only*, *Lovesong*, and *Someone Like You*.

Because of the different languages used in the world, there are gaps to understand an English song between people who use different languages. Indonesian may find some difficulties in mastering the English language because it is not our native language (Indriani & Etik, 2015). Dealing with the difficulties, a translator is needed to get the accurate meaning of the message. In translating a text, a translator should understand the aspects related to the translation process

of a text, so the meaning between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) is equivalent, and also it can be read naturally (Dewi, Marjohan, & Santoso, 2015). In this study, the researcher focuses on analyzing the accuracy and the naturalness quality translation of the lyric in Adele *21* Album.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

Based on the background of the study, there are several reasons have become the researcher's points of consideration in choosing this topic:

1. Lyric is a tool to express and to deliver messages or points of view to the people. The messages and points of view can be understood by analyzing the language style chosen by the songwriter (Diniari & Diding Fahrudin, 2013). Indonesia's most influential song charts are dominated by Western Pop music, which means that English as the main language of the song. The researcher thinks that the accuracy and the naturalness of lyric translation is needed since English is a foreign language in Indonesia. So, people will get the equivalent message that the songwriter delivers.

2. According to www.biography.com/musician/adele, Adele is the first woman in the history of the *Billboard Hot 100* to have three simultaneous top 10 singles as a lead artist, and the first female artist to simultaneously have two albums in the top five of the *Billboard 200* and two singles in the top five of the *Billboard Hot 100*. Her second studio album, *21*, released in early 2011 earned Adele numerous awards in 2012, including a record-tying six *Grammy Awards*,

including *Album of the Year* and three *American Music Awards*. Adele's debut album, *21*, which is named for the singer's age when she began recording the project. The album went on to sell more than 30 million copies worldwide.

1.3 Research Problems

In this research with the background and the topic above, the problem statements of this research are:

1. How is the accuracy of Adele's *21* album translation into Indonesian?
2. How is the naturalness of Adele's *21* album translation into Indonesian?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem, the purposes of this study are:

1. To evaluate the accuracy in translating Adele *21* Album from English into Bahasa Indonesia.
2. To evaluate the naturalness quality from English song lyric in Adele *21* Album translated into Indonesian.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher has a high expectation that the result of this study gives some significance:

1. For the translator

The research findings are intended to provide a practical view to the translator about the accuracy and naturalness level in translating Adele *21* Album into Indonesian. This may help the listener understand the message in Adele's *21* album better.

2. For the researcher

This research can be used as a guideline for those who interested in doing research in the same field.

1.6 Outline of the Report

Systematically, this research is arranged into five chapters. Each chapter consists of different topic.

Chapter I is an introduction. This chapter contains the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is a review of the related study. This chapter provides review of related literature that covers previous studies that have been conducted before and review of theoretical study. The review of the theoretical study contains some theories underlying the topic of this study: the definition of translation, pop culture, song, lyric, and translation quality assessment. The related theories used in this study are the accuracy and naturalness of translation from Nababan (2012).

Chapter III is the methodology. This chapter presents the method of the study, consisting of research design, and object of the study.

Chapter IV is the main point of this research which discusses the topic in detail. This chapter elaborates the findings and their respective interpretation.

The last is Chapter V. This chapter contains the conclusion of the research based on the result of the study and some suggestions for the reader dealing with the topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A study is said to be valid when it is supported by the literature. There is some review of the previous studies and review of related literature I used to prove the validity of this study. This chapter consists of three parts, namely the review of the previous study, theoretical review, and framework of the present study.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that have similarities with this research problem. The researcher shows 35 journal articles dealing with this study. Those are 5 international journals, 10 Unnes lecturers' journals, and 20 national journals.

The first study comes from Pangestu (2016). The study aimed to analyze the meaning accuracy and naturalness of Bahasa Indonesia subtitling expressions of the English slang expressions of the Tropic Thunder movie texts. The data of the research are slang expression units in English subtitles that are translated into Indonesian subtitles. This journal used Bungin's formula (2005:171) in counting the percentage of the level of meaning accuracy and expression of naturalness. The objectives of the research are (1) to determine the extent of the accuracy and the extent of the naturalness of slang expressions of the English subtitle of Tropic

Thunder movie that is represented in its Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. This journal used subtitle as the object, but my final project used songs to analyze.

The next study comes from Nadhianti (2016). The research is mainly investigating the accuracy level of Google Translate in English-Bahasa Indonesia and also Bahasa Indonesia–English translations. This research applied credibility and dependability to obtain the trustworthiness of the data in the form of source and theory triangulation. From the finding of this research, it shows that Google Translate still needs some improvements in making the output precise in meaning and it is more appropriate for Google Translate stands only as an aid in translating. This study has the same issue dealing with the accuracy, but the different object and research methodology with my final project.

The third journal is written by Fadaee (2011). The paper aimed to study the naturalness flow of some literary short stories in Iran. The result showed that in order to have a high natural translation, a translator would observe the afore-said conditions. Moreover, about 56.25% met 3 conditions that are natural, but 43.75% did not meet 3 conditions are unnatural. And also, there is a direct relation between the attraction of the books and naturalness, because the quality of the translated text, the writer's style, and the naturalness are important factors in the attraction of a story book. This journal analyses the naturalness as well as my study, but the difference between this journal and my final project is the object used by the researcher and mine.

The next journal is written by Åkerström (2010). The aim of the study was to gain an understanding of the translation process involved when translating song lyrics by investigating to what extent 10 translation features occur in a corpus of 12 song lyrics from the musicals *CHESS*, *MAMMA MIA!* and *Kristina från Duvemåla*. The researcher was comparing the source texts to the translated texts, after that considering some aspects: the number of words, syllables vs. words, word-for-word translations, additions/omissions, metaphors, rhymes, reorganization of text, paraphrases and last if there were any untranslated English words kept in the Swedish version. This study has the same object, but the difference issue with my final project.

The fifth journal is written by Kalanzadeh, Morovati, and Bakhtiarvand (2014). The study purposes to evaluate the quality of news translations in one of the major news sources of Iran media, namely ISNA news agency through the application of objectified discourse-based TQA model of Farahzad (1992). The researchers rated 10 news texts translation for 5 criteria of appropriateness, accuracy, naturalness, cohesion, and style. The result showed that the status of these quality indexes, unfortunately, acquired the lowest scores. It is because of the lack of command on target grammar and writing skills and can be subject to further research. The difference between this journal with my final project is news sources from Iran media which are the researcher used to analyze, but my final project used songs to analyze the problems.

The next journal article is written by Dansieh (2019). The aim of the study was to explore the use of proverbs in the Dagaare text in general, to examine how English proverbs were translated, to identify which proverbs translate well between English and Dagaare and to find out how parallel proverbs were used in Dagaare and how non-proverbial expressions were translated as proverbs in the receptor language. The result of the study showed that the majority (50%) of the source language proverbs translated into Dagaare were ‘near natural’, 33% ‘natural’, and the rest were 17% ‘less natural’. In addition, the researcher suggested to the translators and consultants take note of suggestions made so that proverbs/idioms and cultural equivalents that translate more naturally into the language are adopted to enhance the quality of the translation. The object used between this journal and my final project is different. This study used proverbs in the Dagaare text, but my final project used songs lyric in an album.

The next journal article is written by Manafi and Bouali (2009). The study aimed to examine the degree of naturalness and accuracy in English translations of Hāfiz by native speakers of English and Persian. The study applied descriptive study and the approach used comparative study. The result showed that in the samples the translation of Hāfiz ghazals by the Iranian translation was more accurate, while the translation of the English translation was more natural. This study has the same issue with my study, but the researcher used poetry as the object.

The next journal is written by Yolanda and Yuliasri (2016). The study aimed to find out the kinds of translation techniques used and to assess the quality of English–Indonesian translation English–Indonesian Tolkien’s *The Hobbit*. The findings of the analysis showed that there are 243 puns found and there are six techniques used in J.R.R Tolkien *The Hobbit*. The analysis of the translation quality shows that 56 translations are accurate, and 187 translations are less accurate. In acceptability level, 116 translations are acceptable, and 127 are less acceptable. Readability level shows that 133 translations are high readability, and 110 translations are sufficient readability. The difference between my final project is the object used is novel, but my final project is song lyrics. And also, this study is a more complex discussion in quality assessment.

The next journal is written by Wardani and Yuliasri (2020). The study purposes to provide a good English-Javanese song translation that can help Javanese people to understand the song and popularize it. The researcher applied Low’s Pentathlon Approach (2005) in the study. There are 328 data analyzed. The result showed that 68.09% of data are singable and 32.02% data are less singable. In terms of sense, 46.30% of data were having less accurate sense, while 53.70% of data having accurate sense. In addition, 78.02% of data are natural and only 22.08% of data are said less natural. The rhythm analysis indicates 37.50% uses addition, 35.06% data use reduction, and 27.44% data preserves the original syllable numbers. And the rhymes found in this study have 3 patterns. This paper discussed song as in my final project, but this paper focused on translation quality, singability, sense, and rhythm found in the song.

The next journal is written by Admiati and Hartono (2019). The study purposes to find out the quality of the translation of idiomatic expressions in the song lyric from English into Indonesian by Lenka Kripac. The translation assessment proposed by Nababan (2012). The study results showed that there are 185 data and 86 idioms. The idioms which were grouped by Seidl & McMordie's theory into six categories. Those are (1) Phrasal Verbs Idiom (2) Prepositional Phrase Idiom (3) Idiom with verbs as keywords (4) Idiom with nouns as keywords (5) Idiom with adjectives as keywords (6) Idiomatic pairs. The most widely used idiomatic phrase in those songs is a Phrasal Verbs Idiom translation. Then, in terms of accuracy, there were (78.74%), less accuracy (19.46%), and inaccuracy (1.8%). In the term of acceptability, there were (68,95%) were acceptable, (24,15%) was less acceptable, and (6,9%) were unacceptable. In the term of readability, there were (78,2%) readable, (16,60%) were less readable, and (5,15%) were unreadable. This paper has the same object as my study, however, this journal is a more complex discussion dealing with the quality assessment.

The 11th journal number eleven is written by Prasetya, Hartono, and Yuliasri (2019). The study aimed to analyze and find out the accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the translation in Xiaomi Redmi Note 4 smartphone. The study results showed that all the accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the original translation showed worse results than the modified translation. For accuracy, the rubric of Goff-Kfoury and Nababan both showed better results for the modified translation. For readability by the translators, the

average of original translation got 2.3 (negative) and modified got 3.8 (positive); whereas the end-users rated 2.4 (negative) and 3.8 (positive) respectively. For acceptability, the average of original translation by the translators was rated 2.6 (negative) and the modified translation got 3.7 (barely positive); and by the end users, the rates were 2.7 (negative) and 3.7 (positive). This journal has the same discussion in my final project that is about accuracy level, but this journal also discussed the other quality aspects. Another difference is this journal used Xiaomi Redmi Note 4 smartphone as the object while I used songs.

The next journal is written by Oktaviani, Mujiyanto, and Saleh (2018). The purpose of this study was to examine the translation techniques the translator used in *The Shrunken Head Novel* to translate the form of hyperbole and its translation quality. The study results showed that there are two kinds of hyperbole found in this novel. They are overstatement of numbers and quantity and impossible description. Instead, there are three techniques that the translator uses to translate hyperbole forms, namely the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively, retaining the word in the original but adding the sense of the word and substituting a figurative expression from SL to TL. In terms of translation quality, it showed that 212 data of hyperboles (88%) considered as accurate, 207 data (86%) belongs to acceptable and 164 data (68%) are considered as high readability. This study is a complete explanation, it is dealing with the translation technique used and the translation quality of the object. However, it has the same issue with my final project that is the accuracy of the translation.

The 13th study was conducted by Aresta (2018). The study investigates how translation techniques may affect the quality of a translation. For data, she found at all the utterances which may be said to be flouting the maxim of quality in the source text and its translation. The majority of the data was classified as accurate and acceptable, while the rest was considered less accurate and inaccurate due to the application of the translation technique amplification (addition), discursive creation, and literal translation. Some data was also found to be less acceptable due to literal translation and pure borrowing. This journal is completely explained about the relation of the translation techniques that affect the quality of a translation. It is different from my final project which examines the quality of the translation.

The 14th journal was done by Cahyaningrum and Widiyantari (2019). The study aimed at analyzing the quality of the translation produced, while the source data is taken from an online English article. From the results of the study, there were 21 accurate data, and 9 data were less accurate, while 20 data were received and 10 data were not acceptable, for readability 19 the data entered into high readability and 11 data entered into moderate readability. From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that technological sophistication is a solution to the problem of translation, but on the other hand, it cannot be denied that the quality produced by online translation services is also not entirely accurate, acceptable, and has high readability. This journal has the same issue with my final project that is the quality of translation, but this journal has more detail because it examines not only accuracy but also acceptability and readability.

The next journal article is written by Satria (2014). The research aimed to describe the students' translation quality in translating English phrasal verbs into Indonesian. The data were taken from sixth semester students class A of English department of FKIP UNIB. The result of this study showed that there were three aspects of translation quality assessment namely, accuracy, clarity and naturalness (Larson,1998:529) from students' translation was excellent. From the accuracy aspect of student's translation was 43.9 % excellent, 30.5 % good, 12.1 % fair, 13.5% in bad quality. In clarity aspect of student's translation was found 40 % excellent, 31.6 % good, 14.2 % fair, and 14.2 % in bad quality. Meanwhile in the naturalness aspect was found 38.6 % excellent, 31.3 % good, 15.9 % fair, 14.2 % in the lowest quality. It can be concluded that the translation quality in translating English phrasal verbs into Indonesian which had by sixth semester students class A of English department of FKIP UNIB is relatively excellent. This study is also analyzing the quality of a translation but has a different object with my final project that is song lyrics.

The next study was done by Triyanto (2009). The study aimed to analyze the translation techniques applied in translating the song lyrics in the animation movie entitled "Happy Feet" and translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The source data were all song lyrics in the Happy Feet movie. The findings showed that there are six techniques applied in translating the lyrics in the subtitle. The analysis on the translation accuracy shows that there are 105 data (61.05%) considered to be accurate, 50 data (29.07%) considered to be less accurate and 17 data (9.88%) considered to be

very inaccurate. The analysis on the translation acceptability shows that there are 142 data (91.62%) considered to be acceptable, and 13 data (8.38%) considered to be less acceptable. And the analysis on the translation readability shows that there are 117 data (75.48%) considered to be readable, 34 data (21.94%) considered to be less readable, and 4 data (2.58%) considered to be unreadable. This paper analyzes both translation technique and translation quality, while I examine the translation quality and also it has a different object with my final project.

The next journal is written by Muttaqien (2017). The study was done to describe different cases of inaccuracies found in the Indonesian translation of Mark Zuckerberg's posts on Facebook. The findings showed that the occurrences of various inaccuracies in Facebook translation ranged from word missing, untranslated words, wrong word choices, wrong word forms to wrong word orders. Those failures in translation happen due to the methods which generally work in automatic translation, namely word-for-word and literal translation. This journal has a different issue with my final project that is the translation quality of translation, but this journal examines the inaccuracy rather than accuracy. This journal also has a different object with my final project.

The study was conducted by Sahrain (2017). The study aimed to identify the kinds of translation techniques and to assess the translation quality of the Indonesian culture terms in the Bilingual Tourism Booklet of Badung Bali. The technique of analyzing data applies to Miles and Hubberman's Model (1984).

The result of the study showed that there are eight techniques which are applied by the translator. In translation quality aspects show that it is 77.64 % accurate and Less accurate is 22.36%, in acceptability aspect is 68.94%, and less acceptable is 31.05%, and in readability aspect, 69.56% is readable and 30.43% is less readable. The study examined the translation technique and explained about translation quality. However, this journal has a different object with my final project.

The next journal is written by Fitria (2015). The study purposes to classify, to determine, and to describe the translation quality of English to Indonesian subtitle of Doraemon “Stand By Me” movie in the term of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The result of this research showed that there is eleven types of translation techniques. In terms of translation quality assessment, the higher translation accuracy percentage is accurate. There are 239 data or 66,38 %. In translation acceptability, the higher percentage is acceptable. There are 233 data or 64,72 %. In translation readability, the higher percentage is readable. There are 260 data or 72,22 %. The author completely discussed the translation quality, but the object used is different from my final project.

The 20th journal is written by Cromico (2015). The study purposes to describe the translation techniques and the quality assessment of the sentences of the scientific articles by Google Translate. The result of the analysis shows that Google Translate applied 10 kinds of translation techniques in translating scientific articles. The analysis of the highest accuracy level shows that there are

61 data or 57, 54% in less accurate. In the acceptability, the highest level is 67 data or 63, 21% considered to be less acceptable. Meanwhile, in the highest level on readability 47 data or (44, 33%) considered to be less readable. This study has the same issue as well as my final project, but the author also examined the use of translation techniques. This paper used the translated text of google translation as the object, but I used song lyrics.

The next journal is written by Prasetyo (2017). The study aimed to describe the translation strategies used and see the naturalness of the translated simile of Doyle's short stories. The findings of the study showed that there were 165 data which consist of 5 translation strategies proposed by Pierini (2007). In terms of the naturalness of the translated simile assessed by using naturalness assessment proposed by Larson (1998), showed that 46.66% were categorized as highly natural translation, 25.45% data natural, 27.87% data less natural and 0% data unnatural. This paper was not only evaluating the naturalness as well as my final project, but the author also examined the translation strategies. The author used Larson (1998) as the assessment, while I used Nababan naturalness assessment (2012) in my final project.

The next journal was done by Millah (2016). The study aimed to know the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of translation result of Bing Translator and FreeTranslation.com. The researcher applied the theory of Larson in analyzing the translation. This study concluded that the scores which were given by the researcher for Bing Translator and FreeTranslation.com were validated by the

expert, and the most score for all of the sentences is bad for the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness aspect. This issue is as same as my final project that is about translation quality, but the author used translated text from Bing Translator and FreeTranslation.com, and my final project used song lyrics.

The next study was conducted by Sari (2016). The study aimed to analyze naturalness characteristics in the Indonesian translation of Paulo Coelho's novel "The Devil and Miss Prym". In her research, she applied naturalness characteristics in translation is divided into seven characteristics based on E. Sadtono and Riyadi Santoso. The findings of this study showed that the total number of naturalness characteristics found in the translation work of Paulo Coelho's novel *The Devil and Miss Prym* is 162 data. The highest frequency of naturalness characteristics is word choices that must fit with the text is 119 data (73.46%), and there are 7 data (4.32%) of exposure of implicit information. The frequency of not adapting the nature of source language is 25 data (15,43%). The use of idioms that cover cultural domains is 3 data (1.86%), while there are 4 data (2.47%) of not preserving the unacceptable grammar. Meanwhile, the lowest frequency of naturalness characteristics is not embarking major changes and not embarking odd language styles with only 2 data (1.23%). This article has a complex explanation dealing with the issue, but it has the same issue dealing with my final project that is naturalness. The writer used a novel as the object, while I used song lyrics in my final project.

The next journal article is from Nugroho (2017). The study focused on analyzing the accuracy of cultural word translation in bilingual book *Panduan Berziarah ke Borobudur*. The researcher applied Newmark's theory of the cultural word translation and Nababan's theory of translation accuracy. The findings showed that the study found some cultural category: *tasbih, keris (pisau tradisional jawa), tongkat pendek (camara), lesung, alu, cawat (kopina), sambal, bubur jail-jali, ronde madu, pohon sala, sungai gangga, brahmana, pathavi (pertiwi), brahma, bersila*. The accuracy of cultural words translation was accurate: *bersila, brahmana, pohon sala, lesung, simbal, bubur jail-jali, ronde madu, sungai gangga, cawat (kopina)*, less accurate: *tasbih, keris (pisau tradisional jawa), alu, brahma*, inaccurate: *tongkat pendek (camara)*, and *pathavi (pertiwi)*. Moreover, the researcher suggested that a translator should know the translation accuracy and cultural category theories when they want to measure the accuracy of the translation category in a translated text. The author examined the accuracy of the translation as well as my final project, but he gave the examples of accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate text.

The next journal article is written by Sanjaya (2012). The journal identifies the unnaturalness in translating the clauses and sentences in the translation work of Robert Louis Stevenson's novel "the Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde" into "Dr. Jekyll dan Tuan Hyde – Kisah Dua Sisi Kepribadian yang Menegangkan" by Ary Kristanti. The result of the study showed that the researcher found there are 15 data (30.61%) were include in adapting the nature of source language, 3 data (6.12%) included in adapting embarking major

changes, 2 data (4.08%) included in preserving the unacceptable grammar, 2 data (4.08%) included in embarking odd language styles, 16 data (32.65%) included in the word choices not fit with the text, 7 data (14.28%) included in the exposure of implicit information, and 4 data (8.16%) included in the use of idioms that cover cultural domains. This paper is the same as my final project that is about translation quality, but this paper only focuses on the unnaturalness in a novel and my final project focuses on the naturalness of song lyrics.

The next study was done by Adhi, Hartono, and Mujiyanto (2019). The research aimed to investigate the importance of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA). The object is noun clauses that are found in the English and Indonesian novel of Martel's *Life of Pi*. TQA has three main categories which are naturalness, accuracy, and clarity. The findings showed that there are 91% natural data, 86% accurate data, 87% clear data found in the novel. It can be concluded that the translation successfully transfers the meaning, the message, and the ideas of the original author. This study has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation quality, but this journal makes a novel as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as the object.

The next journal article is written by Puspitawati and Refnaldi (2013). The study aimed to find the types of translation techniques used by translators in translating texts from Indonesian to English in tourism brochures found in Tanah Datar district. The researcher applied conceptual theories about translation techniques from Molina and Albir. Besides, this study also aims to find the level

of accuracy of the translation results. Based on data analysis, it was found that literal translation technique (literal translation) is the technique most widely used by translators. Meanwhile, from the level of accuracy, 60% of the data falls into the inaccurate category. The findings also concluded that translators tend to maintain the characteristics of the source language in the target language. This journal also aims to find the level of accuracy of the translation results as in my final project, and it also describes the translation techniques used. The difference with my final project is the object with my final project.

The next study was done by Surgawi, Joebagio, and Djono (2017). This research aims to explain the translation quality pretest of students from English into Indonesian. This translation quality concern on the accuracy, clarity/readability, and acceptability. The result of this research shows that 42 data (28%) are high accuracy, 46 data (30,66%) are medium accuracy and 62 data (41,33%) are low accuracy; 47 data (31,33%) are high readability, 48 data (32%) are medium readability and 55 data (36,66%) are low readability; 29 data (19,33%) high acceptability, 42 data (28%) are medium acceptability and 79 data (52,66%) are low acceptability. The difference between this journal and my final project is the object used is students' pretest, but my final project is song lyrics. And this journal is a more complex discussion about translation quality.

The next study was conducted by Jayanti (2015). The purpose of the research is to analyze the translation procedure and accuracy of cultural words in the short story *Ziarah Lebaran* translated by John McGlynn. The translation

procedure is identified by using Javier F. Aixela's theory. Meanwhile, the translation accuracy is analyzed by using Mildred M. Larson's theory to see the accuracy on the translation of cultural words. The study resulted in seven procedures are used to render the selected Indonesian cultural words into English. In terms of accuracy, from 13 data are found: two data inaccurate, one data unclear, and ten data accurate. This paper has the same discussion about the accuracy of my final project. The author not only discussed the accuracy, but also the translation procedure. This paper used the short story *Ziarah Lebaran* translated by John McGlynn as the object, while in my project I used Adele's song lyrics.

The next study was done by Wibowo, Yuliasri, and Hartono (2018). The objective of her study was to analyze the translation techniques and the accuracy level of two Indonesian subtitles of *The Little Prince* movie. The study analyzed and classified the translation techniques used based on Molina and Albir's classification (2012) and the accuracy was analyzed using Nababan's accuracy rating instrument. The result of the study showed that 7 techniques found out of the 18 translation techniques in two Indonesian subtitles of *The Little Prince* movie; literal translation, reduction, linguistic amplification, borrowing, established equivalent, transposition and generalization. Meanwhile, the accuracy rating assessed by 3 lecturers of Universitas Negeri Semarang reveals that both of *The Little Prince* Indonesian subtitles by Raysat3d and Roxas91 are mostly accurate and that Roxas91's subtitle is even better than Raysat3d's. Moreover, she suggested that analysis of other aspects of quality such as

naturalness and readability as well as the register or level of formality are analyzed. This journal has the same discussion with my final project that is about translation accuracy, but this journal also focuses on the translation techniques used by the translator. And it makes subtitles as the object and my final project uses song lyrics as the object.

The next journal is written by Novitasari and Yuliasri (2018). The study purposes to analyze the use of translation techniques and accuracy. The research applied the theory proposed translation techniques by Molina and Albir and the accuracy assessment proposed by Nababan. The results showed that eleven translation techniques found in the study. In terms of accuracy, three raters found that around 92,73% of data were accurately translated, 6,03% data were less accurately translated, and 1,24% data were inaccurately translated. The translation techniques with the highest accuracy were generalization. This journal used the same accuracy assessment by Nababan as in my final project and used the same object that was song lyrics. However, the difference between my final project is the study examined the translation technique.

The next journal is written by Susilawati, Hestiana, and Rezeki (2017). The study aimed to identify the quality of English Translation Advertisement in Sukabumi Area, West Java Indonesia. The findings of the research showed that there are only 13 techniques of translation used in the data and it is Literal Technique which is most used by the translators. The use of the techniques results in the low quality of translation. It is shown by the accuracy rate of the

translation which is 38.6 % while its acceptance one is 30.8%. The other finding of the research is the method of how to translate the ads as well as the revision of some unqualified English translation of ads in Sukabumi. This journal has the same issue with my final project that is the translation quality, but this journal had more detail because of not only translation quality but also the techniques of translation that discussed by the author. This journal also had a different object with my final project.

The 33rd journal is written by Latif (2017). The objective of his study was to find out the translation techniques in and the accuracy of the Indonesian subtitle in its dialogs. He analyzed and classified the translation techniques used based on Molina and Albir's classification (2002). the translation techniques were classified using the translation theory proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). Meanwhile, the accuracy of the Indonesian subtitle was known by using Nababan's accuracy-rating instruments. The result of the study showed that there are eighteen translation techniques used in the Indonesian subtitle. The English – Indonesian translations found in the subtitle that get a score of 3 are 97.89%. Meanwhile, the translations that get the score of 2 are 1.67% followed by the inaccurate that get 0.44%. The English – Indonesian found in the subtitle of the movie *Philomena* is accurate due to the high level of accurate translation. There are only two translation techniques that get the level of accuracy below 90%. Those techniques are discursive creation (79.17%) and substitution (83.33%). The author examined the accuracy of the translation as well as my final project,

but the difference with my final project is this paper also examined the translation techniques. And also, the object is different with my final project.

Another research was done by Yulina and Yuliasri (2019). The research talked about the use of Molina and Albir's techniques and the use of Nababan's accuracy assessment in translating *The Sphinx Without a Secret* into Indonesian using Bing Translator. The result showed that Bing Translator is not accurate in translating literary text particularly short stories, from English into Indonesian. This paper has the same discussion with my final project that is accuracy but has a different object to analyze.

The last journal is written by Hartono and Yuliasri (2019) that focused on analyzing the use of translation techniques and the naturalness of the translated lyrics. The study applied the translation technique classification proposed by Molina and Albir (2002:509-511) and the naturalness assessment proposed by Nababan (2012). The objectives of the study were to investigate the translation techniques used to translate song lyrics and to identify the naturalness in translated lyrics of Adele's 25 album songs. The result of his study showed that there were 276 data of the translated lyrics and 11 translation techniques found in this research. In terms of naturalness, 61.95% of the data were considered natural translation, 28.80% were less natural and 9.23% were unnatural. He then made the relation between the technique and the naturalness of the translation, that the translated lyrics of Adele's 25 album were mostly natural. The issue of this journal has the same as my issue in my final project that is talked about the

naturalness of translation. The theory used by the author is also the same as my final project that is proposed by Nababan's naturalness assessment, but the object used by the author is different from my final project. The author used Adele's 25 album and my final project used Adele's 21 song lyrics.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

This chapter would be explanations of theories this study used. The theories consist of definition of translation, Pop Culture, Song, Lyric, Translation Quality Assessment, and lastly Framework of the present study.

2.2.1 *Definition of Translation*

Translation is an activity that restates one idea from one language into another which involves the source language and the target language including the source culture and the target culture. Based on Nida and Taber (1974), translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language (RL) the closest natural equivalent of the source language (SL) message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style. Furthermore, Hartono (2017) regarding the definition of translation is defined as "translation is not only about rendering two languages (bilingual) but also rendering two cultures (bicultural) as well as the science of literature and translation".

According to Catford (1965), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Thus, translation implicates two objects that are Source Language (SL) as

the language of the translated text and Target Language (TL) as the language text of the translation. A translator should require a good knowledge and understanding dealing with the two languages. The translation should be focusing the restated message and the translator should be based on grammatical and lexical adjustments. The equivalent of meaning is the main aspect. It emphasizes the reproduction of a message than the transfer of its form.

Furthermore, Newmark (1988) stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It is meaning that the translator has a strong relationship between language taste of the researcher and the translator language itself. Hence the most fundamental aspect is the concept of thinking and transferring the results into a good phrase.

From the definitions of translation above, the researcher concludes that the basic purpose of translation is to reproduce text for the spread of information, knowledge, and idea. It is necessary for communication between different cultures so that it gains greater number of audiences all around the world.

2.2.2 Pop Culture

Popular culture is the entirety of ideas, perspectives, attitudes, images, and other phenomena that are within the mainstream of a given culture, especially Western culture (Ulum, 2015). Popular culture consists of ideas, perspectives, attitudes, images and other artifacts in the mainstream of a given culture. Such examples

as movies, actors, sports, TV shows, games, singers, clothes and toys seemingly all a part of pop culture (Freeman, 2015). If a large number of people know about it, talk about it and experience it, chances are it is a part of popular culture (Simmons, 2011). It is intentionally created by the mass media conveying everything related to the culture raised for adoption or consumption by the public. The media do not directly the culture but they manage the culture spread so that people easily accept the new culture. Dealing with the process, the public will unconsciously accept the new culture. The culture became popular because it was adopted by society at large.

Pop culture, as described by Martin and Nakayama (2011), it is produced by culture industries, it is different from folk culture, it is everywhere, and it fills a social function. It means that the popular culture arises from the boredom in the daily activities of society so that it creates the desire to get out of that boredom. Williams (1983) defines the word popular into four meanings; (1) well-liked by many people, (2) inferior kinds of work, (3) made to appeal to people, and (4) made by the people themselves. This popular culture is temporary or can be said as a trend, because as time goes by the community will accept the other cultures provided by the media. From those definitions above, the researcher concludes that popular culture has a big influence in changing trend uniquely in various times and places.

2.2.3 Song

Grolier (1977, p.220) stated that song is a short musical work set a poetic text with equal importance given to music and to the words. A song is a composition for voiced performed by singing or alongside musical instruments. The lyrics (words) of songs are typically of a poetic, rhyming nature, though may be religious verses or free prose. A song may be sing by one person, duet, trio, or larger group of choirs.

Based on culture types, there are 3 kinds of song; art songs, folk songs and popular songs (Ulum, 2015).

1. Art songs

Art songs are songs created for performances with piano accompaniment and usually played in the classical art music tradition. An art song might be defined as a poem set to music. The spontaneous beauty of art song can help listeners re-connect with authentic experience. Listeners nowadays who are exposed to this genre do come to feel it is an important musical form that needs to be preserved.

2. 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.

3. Popular songs

Popular songs are typically marketed with the intention of achieving mass distribution in the form of recordings and played on the radio, television, and other mass media that have audio capabilities are involved. The relative popularity is determined from commercially significant sales of recording, rating of stations, and ticket sales for concert.

2.2.4 Lyric

Lyric is a short poem expressing the personal feeling, and the form is descended from poems intended to be sung with a lyric (Vitria, 2013). Lyric denotes a person's expression about something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. In expressing their feeling, the poet or composer of the song made up the words and language to create attraction and peculiarity to the lyric. The language can be in the form of vocal trick, linguistic styles and deviations of word meanings and is reinforced by the use of melodies and musical notations that are adjusted to the lyric so that listeners get carried away with the author thoughts (Awe, 2003). The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression.

2.2.5 Translation Quality Assessment

Quality of a translation is a serious concern to measure whether the translation product is proper enough or not. This assessment focused on product of the translation. The target text must be equal with the source text without changing the meaning. The translation quality is related to the evaluation, “people with an interest in translation studies are always evaluating: evaluating sources (their usefulness and authenticity), evaluating authors and their translators (their aesthetic, their influences and how this informs their work), evaluating source texts and evaluating target texts” (Williams, 2009).

There have been many attempts to find the way(s) to measure and express this quality of a translated work. According to Larson (1984), the three elements to check when testing a translation are: accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. He also asserts three main reasons the translator wants to be sure his translation is accurate, clear and natural.

Nababan (2012) proposed three different instruments to rate the quality of translation. He defines the assessment translation qualities into three which are accuracy, readability and naturalness. The ways in assessing translation quality are as follows:

2.2.5.1 Accuracy

Accuracy test means to check whether the meaning of source text (ST) is similar with the target text (TT). A translator should not ignore, add, or reduce the

message contained in ST. Larson (1984) states the main objectives of accuracy test are as follows; a) to check the equivalence of information in a text, b) to find another problems by comparing ST and TT, after he/she is sure about the existence of the information need. It means that this test intends to ensure that the meaning and dynamic of ST are conveyed well in TT. The best technique in accuracy test is by making draft with two spaces and wide margin, so there is a space that can be used to edit the text.

The accuracy test can be done by some method as follows (Larson, 1998, p.3):

- a) compare the translation result with the source text at several points in the total project during the translation process,
- b) after the comparison complete, do one more careful comparison,
- c) when checking for equivalence of information context, make sure that the information is include – nothing omit, nothing add and nothing different,
- d) after checking to be sure that all of the information is there, make another comparison of source language and target language text. Larson also said that maintaining the dynamics of the original source text means that the translation is presented in such a way that it will, hopefully, evoke the same response as the source text attempted to evoke.

The table below is the instrument to assess the accuracy of translation by Nababan (2012).

Table 2.1 Scale for Scoring Accuracy (Adapted from Nababan, 2012)

Scale	Indicator	Definition
3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source text is transferred accurately to the target language; no distortion of meaning	Accurate
2	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is mostly conveyed accurately in the target text. However, there are still distortions in meaning (ambiguity or deletion that distracts the meaning).	Less Accurate
1	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is not conveyed accurately in the target text.	Inaccurate

2.2.5.2 Readability

Readability test is intended to ensure whether the meaning of translated text can be understood. A text with a higher readability is easier to read than a lower one and vice versa. Readability test can be done by asking someone to read a part of translated text loudly. If she/he stops and reread a sentence, it means that there is a readability problem on the translated text. A text is readable because it is good writing, which is it has pleasing style, a good rhythm, and move along at an acceptable pace.

2.2.5.3 Naturalness

The naturalness means that the product of the translation should not only be accurate and communicative but also be natural in the target language. The

translation is checked whether its grammatical forms normally used the target language. The composition of the translation should be natural and original in the target language.

The more comprehensive definition concerning naturalness was provided by Larson (1984)

“The aim of naturalness test is to confirm whether the form of translated text is natural and equivalent with the TT. A text can be determined as natural if conforms to these criteria: 1) The meaning in ST is conveyed accurately; 2) The meaning in TT uses a standard grammatical pattern and vocabulary; 3) Translated text should represent an ordinary context in TT.” (pp.490-501)

From the definition, we can conclude that naturalness is the extent of a message that communicates in usual form.

Based on Larson (1998, p.532) criteria to rate or assess the naturalness of translation described in detail to the table below:

Table 2.2 Naturalness Assessment (Adapted from Larson, 1998)

Scale	Level	criteria
4	Highly natural	Make sense and read naturally (written in ordinary language, common grammar, proper idiom and words)
3	Natural	Correct meaning, using appropriate idioms and words but there are some error structures
2	Less Natural	Make sense with minimum unnatural words, grammar, phrases, and idioms.
1	Unnatural	Unnatural form with awkward language, ungrammatical structure, and inappropriate word.

Nababan (2012) also proposed the level of naturalness can be seen as follows:

Table 2.3 Naturalness Assessment (Adapted from Nababan, 2012)

Scale	Level	Criteria
3	Natural	Translation feels natural: use common term for target reader; and the use the word, phrase, clause, and sentence which is appropriate with the rule of Bahasa Indonesia.
2	Less Natural	In general, translation feels natural, but there is little bit problem in some term; a Few grammatical errors.
1	Unnatural	Translation is unnatural; use unusual term and inappropriate Bahasa Indonesia rule.

In this study, the researcher used the accuracy and naturalness instrument proposed by Nababan (2012) in assessing the accuracy and naturalness of song lyrics from *21* Adele album.

2.3 Framework of the Present Studies

This research studies the accuracy and the naturalness of translation. The term translation has been defined by many scholars. In summary, translation is a process of transferring a text from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language) by prioritizing the equivalence of meaning and the intention of the author.

According to Safei and Salija (2018), a translation can be said accurate if it does not deviate from the context or information on the source text. If the result of translation does not match with the meaning on target language and context, it can be said that the translation is not accurate. In addition, the most important thing of the result of translation is an original work that maintains the meaning and context from source language.

Dealing with the naturalness, translation should be natural in forms of meaning and structure (grammar). So, the translators should make the translation be equivalent and natural in the forms of meaning and structure (grammar). They should do it in order to make the readers of the translated version do not realize that they are reading a translation product. They can do it on many kinds of translation.

In this research, the researcher first finds and gathers the English and Indonesian song lyrics. The next step is to select three raters and 20 respondents and distribute a questionnaire to assess the accuracy and the naturalness of the translation. After collecting the data from respondents, the researcher assessed and evaluated the accuracy and the naturalness categories based on the indicators of the accuracy and the naturalness. Finally, the researcher concludes the levels for accuracy and naturalness of the translation.

Here is the diagram of the research process:

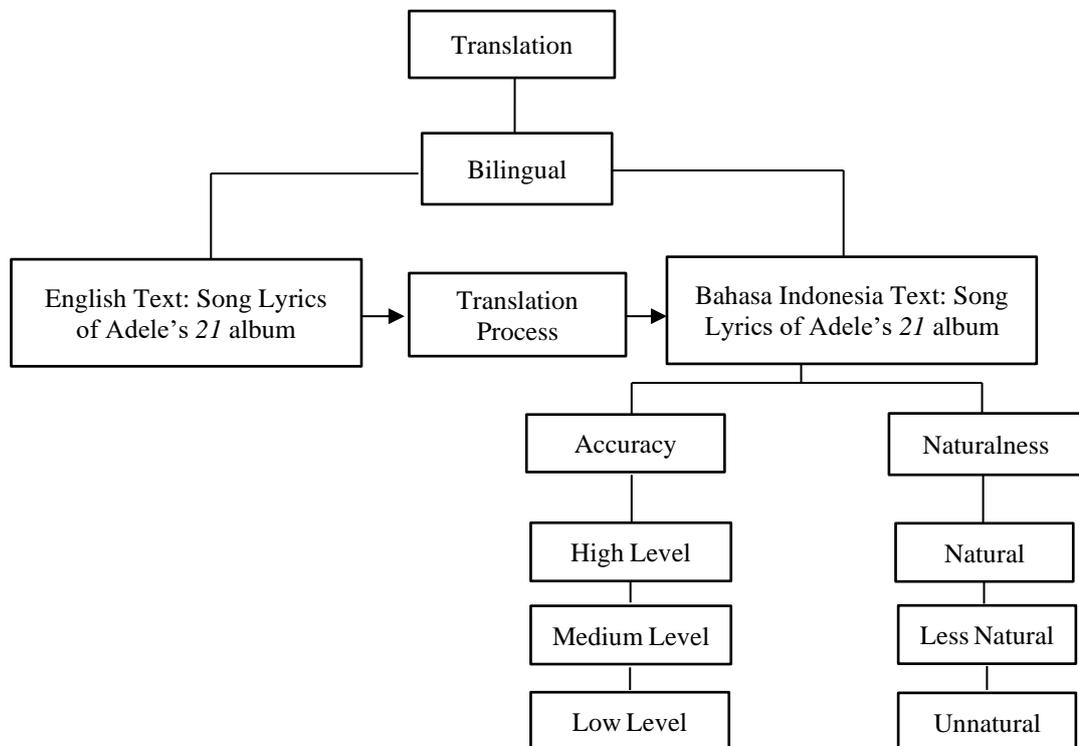


Figure 2.1 Diagram of the Research Process

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions based on finding and discussion in the previous chapter. Some suggestions are also provided. Hopefully it will be useful for the readers, especially those who are taking translation research.

5.1 Conclusions

The accuracy measured by giving the accuracy assessment to three lecturers of the English department of Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES). There are 306 lyric sentences in Adele's *21* album. The result of the highest level of accuracy is high level or accurate. It means that the songs are accurately translated. The total of the highest accuracy level for Adele's *21* album is 273 data or 89.22%. Meanwhile, the medium level reaches 24 or 7.84%. That means the data is less accurate even though there are some distortions in the phrases. On the other hand, low level accuracy has a total 9 data or 2.94%. These show the dominance of a high level of accuracy or fully accurate. Meanwhile, the total of the naturalness assessment there is 81.98% given score 3. The rest is 12.00% for score 2 and 6.02% were given score 1 which means that most of the translations are less natural or it is a little difficult for the readers to understand the translation. The results of the translated lyrics were rated as natural translation due to most of the respondents given score 3 which means natural.

The accuracy and naturalness aspects were chosen by the researcher because accuracy and naturalness were the most important aspects of translation. The objective of accuracy is to convey a message as precisely as possible into the target language. Meanwhile, the naturalness is intended for the target readers to understand the message delivered in the translation. Therefore, accuracy and naturalness are the keys in translation for the translator to deliver the equivalent message that is acceptable and understood by the readers.

5.2 Suggestions

This research mainly focused on the quality level of the natural and accuracy of the translation. After concluding the research, the researcher would like to give some suggestions to the related study conducted based on the conclusion of the study. The researcher found that most of the data is translated naturally and accurately into the target language, yet some data have translation mismatches. In addition, the researcher suggests the meaning of the lyrics in the target language based on the rhythm in translating the song lyrics. However, it is difficult to adjust the meaning to the rhythm of the song at the same time. Therefore, translators are expected to be able to use common words in the target language and use the words which are appropriate with Bahasa Indonesia rules in order to adjust the meaning and the rhythm.

In this study, the author only analyzes the quality of natural and accurate translation of song lyrics in Adele's *21* album. For further researcher, who would

like to conduct the same field, the author suggests not only analysing the quality of the translated lyrics but also examining the other evaluations, such as singability, sense, rhythm, rhyme, and the translation procedures used by translators.

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