

## **Analysis of Translation Techniques in English Version of Nadin Amizah's "Bertaut" Song Lyrics.**

*I Nengah Adi Wijaya<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Zaki Pahrul Hadi<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Bumigora, Indonesia

Email: <sup>1</sup>[Wijayaadi926@gmail.com](mailto:Wijayaadi926@gmail.com) <sup>2</sup>[zakupahrul@universitasbumigora.ac.id](mailto:zakupahrul@universitasbumigora.ac.id)

### **Abstrak**

Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tehknik yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan lagu "Bertaut" karya Nadin Amizah ke dalam bahasa Inggris oleh Emma Heesters menggunakan teori dari Molina dan Albir (2002). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi seberapa baik hasil terjemahan lagu tersebut menyampaikan makna, emosi, dan nuansa lagu aslinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, dengan menonjolkan beberapa strategi seperti adaptasi, modulasi, ekuivalensi, amplifikasi, transposisi, reduksi, dan terjemahan langsung. Tantangan yang ditemukan dalam menerjemahkan lirik adalah bagaimana berbagai strategi penerjemahan mempertahankan makna lagu dari lirik aslinya. Karya ini berkontribusi pada bidang studi penerjemahan dengan menjelaskan tantangan dan teknik yang terlibat dalam menerjemahkan lirik lagu. Hasilnya, metode yang digunakan Emma Heesters dalam menerjemahkan lirik lagu dapat menyampaikan makna dan emosi dari lirik lagu aslinya sekaligus menjelaskan kompleksitas yang terdapat dalam menerjemahkan lirik dari bahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa Inggris.

Kata kunci: Analisis Terjemahan, Lirik Lagu, Prosedur penerjemahan

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Translation has a crucial role in the modern world, as it enables access to knowledge and information globally, facilitates intercultural communication, and supports international cooperation. Translation is also very important in the academic and scientific world, where translation allows the dissemination of research results, methods and ideas from one language to another, thereby broadening horizons and accelerating scientific progress. Additionally, in business and diplomatic contexts, translation helps bridge language and cultural differences, ensuring messages are conveyed accurately and effectively. In this way, translators play an important role in connecting communities around the world, fostering global understanding and cooperation. According to Susan Bassnett and André Lefevere, translation is a process that aims to keep the original meaning while moving the message, style, and nuance from one language to another. They highlight the importance of considering language, culture, and context when translating. They also discuss how translation helps foster global literary exchange and cross-cultural communication.

The terms translation technique and translation strategies have always been considered equal. Translation techniques are recognized as being universal, and independent of the. In the translation process, various techniques will usually be used in order to convey the meaning accurately. Translation techniques are methods and strategies used by translators to transfer meaning, style and nuances from source texts into target texts accurately and according to cultural context. By employing translation techniques, translators can overcome the numerous obstacles presented by language and cultural distinctions, thereby guaranteeing that the original message is comprehensible and admired by new audiences without compromising the original text's essence and beauty (Hadi et al., 2020; Hadi & Suhendra, 2019)

Molina and Albir explained that the translation procedure is a systematic method and technique used to translate the meaning and intent of a text. These procedures include a variety of methods. Each procedure conveys meaning from the original text to the translated text with a specific role in. The procedures include transposition (changing the grammatical structure), modulation (changing the perspective), equivalence (finding an equivalent expression), and adaptation (changing cultural references). This framework helps to understand the different strategies when translating one language to another languages.

In cross-cultural communication, song lyrics have an important role in conveying messages and emotions from one culture to another, creating immersive experiences and connecting people from different parts of the world. In translation, understanding and analyzing song lyrics is very important to capture the essence and meaning that the songwriter wants to convey in order to convey it to an audience who speaks another language. Song lyrics are text or words written for a musical composition, usually functioning to convey messages, emotions and stories through the use of creative and poetic language. Additionally, song lyrics often include the songwriter's historical, social, or personal background, as well as the emotions and atmosphere conveyed by the lyrics. By understanding the content of the song's lyrics, listeners can gain a deeper understanding of the artistic meaning of the song, and enjoy the harmony between the song's lyrics, melody and harmony to create a satisfying musical experience.

There is a lot of research on how to analyze the translation of song lyrics. One of them, written by Nanda Yunisa in 2020, discusses the translation of the song "Dear God" by Avenged Sevenfold into Indonesian. The results of this research discuss how the translation was carried out, focusing on how Indonesian texts emphasize easy understanding and acceptance in the target language in accordance with the theory put forward by Newmark in 1988. Another relevant study is "The Translation Procedure and Method of Song Lyrics from the Film Frozen" by Hwayeon Jong, I Gede Oeinada, and Ni Putu Luhur Wedayanti (2016). They found that in translating the songs from Frozen, the researchers used several procedures and methods that were based on certain theories. They found that translation approaches tend to use modulation and equivalence procedures, which emphasize the target language.

The last research is written by Cahya Wibowo (2023). This study aims to analyze the translation techniques applied in translating the lyrics of Owl City's Firefliessong from English into Indonesian by a blogspot user. The source of data of this research is the lyrics of Owl City's Firefliessong, and method applied is qualitative descriptive approach. The results of this study in the first form are word translation techniques that have given rise to 24 data in lyrics or equivalent to 11.52% of the overall data observed. Second, the amplification technique that has been found is 9 data in lyrics or equivalent to 4.32% in the overall existing data. The third is the transposition technique where it is found as much as 1 per whole data or equivalent to 0.48%. The fourth is a reduction technique that provides data as much as 6 with a percentage of 3.84%. Finally, it is a common technique that provides data of 8 with a percentage of 2.88%. Meanwhile, the total of all data that has been analyzed is 48 or equivalent to 23.04% of the lyrics

of the song Owl City's Fireflies.

Based on the previous research that has been mentioned, this research has the same research object, namely analysis of song lyrics. However, what differentiates this research from previous research is the theory used to analyze the research object. This research analyzes the song "Bertaut" by Nadin Amizah in Indonesian which has been translated into English by Emma Heesters. The main theory used as a reference in this research is the theory of Molina and Albir which provides a different and in-depth perspective on the translation techniques used in the process of translating song lyrics from one language to another. Thus, this research can expand understanding of the translation of song lyrics.

The research problem in this study is to find out the effectiveness of translation in transferring the meaning and emotion of the original lyrics to the translated lyrics. This study specifically tries to investigate whether the translated lyrics adequately capture the meaning and nuances of the original song. This research explores the difficulties and details of translating songs from Indonesian to English, as well as how intercultural and interlingual communication occurs in this process. The main aim of this research is to provide a comprehensive study of English lyrics translated from Indonesian. This research aims to explain the difficulties of intercultural communication and expression in translating of song lyrics from Indonesian into English. This research also aims to know how language and cultural exchange occurs in music translation. We will examine the translation techniques used in translating Indonesian songs into English.

To summarize, the purpose of this research is to understand the challenges and opportunities in translating Indonesian songs into English. The focus is on how translation affects the delivery of the original meaning, emotion, and nuances of the song. This research discusses about the translation procedures used by Emma Heesters. This study aims to understand how to overcome language and cultural differences between Indonesia and English languages. It also examines how translators keep the original song lyrics' authenticity and beauty. The goal is for the lyrics to be accepted and understood by English-speaking audiences.

## **2. RESEARCH METHOD**

This study uses a theoretical and linguistic approach to analyze the translation procedures used in the English version of "Bertaut" by Nadin Amizah, translated by Emma Heesters because this approach bases analysis on an understanding of the various translation techniques used, which include linguistic aspects such as changes in sentence structure, use of vocabulary, and language style. The theoretical approach

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allows researchers to understand the translation of song lyrics based on the existing translation theory, such as similarities in meaning and how relevant they are. On the other hand, a linguistic approach allows researchers to explore linguistic aspects of translation, such as changes in sentence structure and use of words. Thus, this research provides a deeper understanding of how the translation of song lyrics influences how the message in the lyrics is understood by various audiences in the target language.

The research method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative. Qualitative descriptive method is a comprehensive approach used to explore and explain a phenomenon or social event in depth. The qualitative methodology itself is a research based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used as a tool for natural research, not in an experimental state (Sugiyono, 2019). Meanwhile, according to Walidin and Tabrani (2015:77), qualitative research is a research process that aims to understand social or human phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture by presenting data in the form of words, reports of detailed views from informant sources, and in a natural situation (not in the setting). This methodology focuses on the complexity of understanding a specific research topic by collecting detailed data through various qualitative techniques. This methodology seeks to provide a comprehensive and holistic explanation of the subject under investigation, capturing its context, meaning and interpretation.

The type of data used in this study is a qualitative data. Qualitative data is the result of data collection that takes pictures, words or interviews rather than numbers ((Emzir, 2011). The research data consists of the original lyrics of the song "Bertaut" by Nadin Amizah and the translated version in English by Emma Heesters. Data is collected from various legitimate sources that provide song lyrics in both languages such as online music platform or the artist's official website. The data was analyzed by comparing the original song lyrics in Indonesian with the translation in English. The analysis will be carried out line by line to highlight the translation techniques used, such as adaptation, modulation, equivalence, and so on.

This analysis method will refer to Molina and Albir's theory to understand the translation strategies used and their impact on the meaning, emotion and feel of the song. The data is presented in table form highlighting the translation techniques used in each line or phrase. This will help readers understand the changes in meaning, emotion, and nuance between the two versions of the lyrics. In addition, some quotations from song lyrics can also be included to support the analysis carried out.

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### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In order to evaluate Emma Heesters' English translation of Nadin Amizah's "Bertaut" lyrics using Molina and Albir's (2002) various translation techniques were used to ensure the original meaning of the song could be conveyed well and accurately while considering the context and culture of the target language. The following is a table showing the percentage of use of each technique in the translation:

Translation Techniques	Percentage
Adaptation	25%
Modulation	23%
Amplification	16%
Reduction	13%
Equivalence	13%
Transposition	8%
Literal Translation	2%

The results of the analysis of translation techniques on translated of the song lyrics of "Bertaut" by Nadin Amizah, have found several techniques used by translators with the following discussion:

1. Bun, hidup berjalan seperti bajingan → Love, a life it goes on even if it is hard.
  - Adaptation: The translation from "Bun" to "Love" is an adaptation because the word "Bun" in Indonesian is often used as a personal term of affection. The translator chose "Love" to create the same feel in English, despite using different words.
  - Amplification: The phrase "even if it is hard" is added to make it clear that life is full of challenges. In the original language, the word "Bajingan" describes difficulties or instability in life in a very informal and casual way. In translation, these additions help English audiences understand the same nuances of difficulty.
2. Seperti landak yang tak punya teman → And sometimes, you will feel like you have no one
  - Modulation: The phrase " seperti landak yang tak punya teman " translates to "you will feel like you have no one". This is modulation because it changes the perspective from a parable to a direct statement about feelings of loneliness.

The translator chose to convey the same meaning in a more general and direct way in English.

- Reduction: The word "landak" is omitted in the translation, which is a reduction. In the target culture, perhaps the use of the "hedgehog" metaphor is not as effective or clear as the direct meaning of feeling friendless.
3. Ia menggonggong bak suara hujan → And if the rain is falling and it won't stop
- Modulation: Changing "Ia menggonggong bak suara hujan" to "if the rain is falling and it won't stop" makes the image of a sound (barking) to a description of a situation (continuous rain) but maintains the impression of something repetitive and annoying.
  - Adaptation: Adaptation of the original metaphor "menggonggong bak suara hujan" to a situation that is more common and understandable in the target cultural context is adaptation. Translators choose metaphors that are easier for an English audience to understand.
4. Dan kau pangeranku, mengambil peran → Then know, you are my all and that's just how it is
- Equivalence: Using the phrase "you are my all" to replace "kau pangeranku" shows love and devotion. This is a form of equivalence where different expressions are used to achieve equivalent effects in the target language.
  - Amplification: Adding "that's just how it is" to clarify and emphasize the previous message. This phrase was not in the original lyrics, but was added to make the meaning of love and acceptance clearer and stronger.
5. Sedikit kujelaskan tentangku dan kamu → Let me tell you something about you and me, darling
- Amplification: In this line, the translation adds the word "darling" which is not in the original lyrics. These additions provide a more intimate and personal feel, which may not be explicitly expressed in the original language but is felt in context.
  - Transposition: The sentence structure is changed from the passive form in Indonesian "Sedikit kujelaskan" to the active form in English "Let me tell you something". This makes sentences more natural in the target language.
6. Agar seisi dunia tahu → So everybody in this world knows
- Equivalence: This translation maintains the same meaning in a different way. The phrase "seisi dunia" is translated as "everybody in this world", which has an equivalent meaning in the target language context.
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- Reduction: Sentences in English are more concise without losing the main meaning. The use of the word "agar" is removed because the causal context is already implicit in the English sentence structure.
  - Modulation: A slight change in perspective from a goal "agar...tahu" to a direct statement "knows" creates a stronger, more direct impression.
7. Keras kepalaku sama denganmu → My stubbornness side all I have it from you
- Adaptation: The phrase "keras kepalaku" was changed to "my stubbornness side", which is more suitable in the English cultural context.
  - Amplification: Adding the words "all" and "it" to make sentences clearer and more natural in English. The word "all" emphasizes that all this stubbornness was inherited from the person mentioned.
8. Caraku marah, caraku tersenyum → The way I get angry the way I love you
- Modulation: Changing perspective from action "caraku marah" to state or manner "the way I get angry". This makes sentences more natural in English.
  - Reduction: The original sentence has two different parts "caraku marah" and "caraku tersenyum", while the translation combines the concept of love in one sentence "the way I love you".
  - Adaptation: Replacing "tersenyum" with "love" to maintain rhythm and rhyme in English, although the meaning changes slightly.
9. Seperti detak jantung yang bertaut → And the way that I smile is just like you do
- Equivalence: "seperti detak jantung yang bertaut" describes a close and vital relationship which translates to "and the way that I smile is just like you do" shows a close relationship and similarity in the expression of feelings which still maintains the idea of similarity and emotional connection close relationship between two people.
10. Nyawaku nyala kar'na denganmu → My heart is still beating because of you
- Adaptation: "Nyawaku nyala kar'na denganmu" shows that the heart is still beating because of another person which is translated as "My heart is still beating because of you" which maintains this meaning by using a more general and easy to understand expression in English.
11. Bun, aku masih tak mengerti banyak hal → Love, there's so many things, I still don't understand
- Adaptation: the phrase "Bun, aku masih tak mengerti banyak hal" diubah menjadi "was changed to "Love, there's so many things, I still don't understand" to accommodate cultural and linguistic differences between
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Indonesian and English. This change ensures that the message conveyed in the lyrics is maintained, despite using phrases that are more common and familiar to English-speaking readers. The phrases resulting from the adaptation still express the same lack of understanding or confusion as in the original language.

12. Semuanya berenang di kepala → So everything is a puzzle in my head

- Adaptation: This change is made to ensure that the message to be conveyed is maintained in English, although with words that are more appropriate to the structure and style of the target language. By describing the head as a "puzzle", this translation creates a strong image of the confusion or chaos of the mind that the songwriter wants to convey in the lyrics. Thus, through this adaptation, the translation of the song's lyrics succeeded in maintaining the original meaning and message while adapting to the linguistic and cultural context of English-speaking readers.

13. Dan kau, dan semua yang kautahu tentangnya → And you when everything that you have always known

- Reduction: Removes the word "tentangnya" and combines two ideas into one sentence to simplify and clarify in English.
- Transposition: Changing the structure of a sentence to make it more natural in English. This helps sentences sound more fluent and easier to understand for English-speaking readers.

14. Menjadi jawab saat ku bertanya → becomes the answer to the question I asked

- Literal Translation: The sentence "Menjadi jawab saat ku bertanya" becomes "becomes the answer to the question I asked" which is translated literally while maintaining the original structure and meaning.
- Transposition: The order of words in the original sentence is changed to better conform to standard English grammar. This helps sentences sound more natural and easier to understand for English-speaking audience.
- Amplification: Adding "to the question" to clarify the context of the sentence and make it more complete.

15. Aku masih ada sampai di sini → I'm still here and I can still see you so clear

- Modulation: By changing the phrase "sampai di sini" to "can still see you so clearly," which changes the perspective from physical presence to the ability to see clearly.

- Amplification: Adding "and I can still see you so clearly" to clarify and enrich the context of the sentence, so that the meaning is more complete in English.
16. Melihatmu kuat setengah mati → It's almost as if you can feel I am near
- Adaptation: Changing "Melihatmu kuat setengah mati" to "It's almost as if you could feel I am near," adapting the meaning to be more acceptable in the English context.
  - Modulation: the idea or concept in the phrase is changed to maintain the same meaning, but adapted to the nuances of English. For example, modulation occurs by changing the meaning of "kuat setengah mati" to "feel I am near," which emphasizes emotional closeness more than physical strength.
17. Semoga lama hidupmu di sini → I hope you get to live a beautiful life
- Adaptation: Changing "lama hidupmu di sini" to "get to live a beautiful life," adapting the meaning to make it more acceptable and relevant in the English context. Adaptation is used to replace certain elements with other elements that are more familiar in the target language.
  - Amplification: Adding the word "beautiful" to enrich the context and provide deeper meaning in English.
  - Modulation: Changing the perspective from a long duration of life to a beautiful quality of life, to emphasize more positive expectations and be easy to understand in the target language.
18. Melihatku berjuang sampai akhir → And therefore what you want, you will always find
- Modulation: Changing the perspective from "melihatku berjuang sampai akhir" to "what you want, you will always find," changing the focus from the first-person action (fighting) to the second-person positive outcome (getting what you want). This technique helps match perspectives and connotations between source and target languages.
  - Equivalence: Using equivalent expressions in the target language to convey the same hopes and beliefs. In this case, the hope of seeing the struggle is transformed into the hope of getting what one wants.
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#### 4. CONCLUSION

Using Molina and Albir's (2002) translation methodologies, Emma Heesters skillfully applied a variety of techniques to preserve the original song's content, emotions, and nuances in her analysis of Nadin Amizah's "Bertaut" as translated into English. Emma Heesters use amplification to provide emotional context and equivalence to describe relational interactions. modulation is used to provide a conversational tone, and adaptation is used to replace cultural tropes. In addition, grammatical structure is adjusted using transposition. the emotions contained in the original song lyrics are maintained through compensation. In addition, particularization makes connections clearer and generalization allows the broad scope of the original work to be maintained. The methods used by Emma Heesters in translating the song's lyrics capture the meaning and emotion of the original song's lyrics while explaining the intricacies and complexities involved in translating lyrics between various languages and cultural contexts.

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