

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM TRANSLATION IN SONG LYRICS
TRANSLATION CONTEXT AS FOUND FROM KATY PERRY'S
ALBUMS**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*



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FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

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2022

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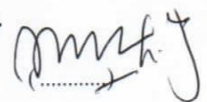
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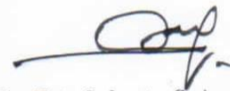
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DEDICATION

The thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents.
2. My beloved brothers.
3. My high school friends.
4. EL'A'TION Class 2016.
5. Transvanger Class 2016.
6. English Letter 2016.
7. English Letter Department.
8. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

MOTTO

“And to your Lord (Alone) turn (all your intentions and hopes and) your
invocations.”

(Q. S. Al-Inshirah: 8)

“Give people time. Give people space. Don’t beg anyone to stay. Let them roam.
What’s meant for you will always be yours.”

(Reyna Bidy)

“You don’t always meet people who treat you the way you deserve to be treated
and here is a reminder that you don’t always need to treat them the same way
back.”

(payformycoffee)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis titled “An Analysis of Idiom Translation in Song Lyrics Translation Context as Found from Katy Perry’s Albums” is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If latter proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanction in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, December 19, 2022

Stated by,



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ACKNOWLEDMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise to Allah. The single power, the Lord of the universe master of the day judgement, God all mighty, for all blessing and mercises so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled “*An Analysis of Idiom Translation in Song Lyrics Translation Context as Found from Katy Perry’s Albums*”. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration pf world revolution.

The researcher would not complete the research without helps, support and suggestion from several sides. It makes the researcher put the deepest thanks for those who helped, suggested, and supported the researcher until the researcher finish the research, this goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. Mudofir, S.Ag. M.Pd as the Rector of the State Islamic Institute of Surakarta for giving permission to the researcher to conduct the research.
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag as The Dean of Cultures and Languages Faculty.
3. Dr. Nur Asiyah, S.S., M.A as the Head of English Literature Department.
4. Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum as the Coordinator of English Literarure Department.
5. Dr. Hj. Lilik Untari, S.Pd., M.Hum., as the academic advisor and as the advisor for his guidance, precious advices, correction, time motivation and helping revise the mistake during the entire process of writing this thesis.

6. M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd as the validator of the data in this research.
7. All lectures in English Literature department who have taught and gave precious knowledge.
8. The beloved and amazing parents, Mr. Dasa Destria Jaya S. and Mrs. Winarti who always pray and do anything the best for researcher. Her brothers Tulus Angga Wijaya and Rama Ario Wijaya who always support the researcher and make the researcher days become more valuable.
9. The beloved EL'A'TION Class 2016, TRANSVENGER Class 2016.
Good luck for us.
10. For my best friends, Natalia Indri M, Kurnia Austin A, Fathan Albany, M. Taufiq, Wahyu Nur S, Okta R, Pebrian Dwi P, Retno Anjani, Nafira Ayu Ningtias, Winarsih, Menggi Zaswanti, and Rahmania Wideasari, Thankyou for walking and being my best friend.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the reader in general.

Surakarta, December 19, 2022

The researcher,



Destrias Gita Wijaya

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	i
ADVISOR SHEET	ii
RETIFICATION	iii
DEDICATION	iv
MOTTO	v
PRONOUNCEMENT	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
ABSTRACT	xi
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of The Study	1
B. The Limitation of The Study	7
C. The Formulation of The Problem	8
D. The Objective of The Study	8
E. The Benefit of The Study	8
F. The Definition of The Key Term	10
CHAPTER II: REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE	
A. Theoretical Description	11
1. Idiom	11
2. Types of Idioms	14

3. Idiom Translation Strategies	15
4. Definition of Song Lyrics	17
5. Song Lyrics Translation	17
B. Previous Related Study	24
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
A. Research Design	28
B. Data and Data Source	29
C. Research Instrument	30
D. Technique of Collecting Data	30
E. Technique of Data Validation	31
F. Technique of Data Analysis	32
CHAPTER IV: RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION	
A. Research Findings	39
B. Discussion	91
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion	96
B. Suggestion	97
BIBLIOGRAPHY	99

ABSTRACT

Destrias Gita Wijaya, 2022. *An Analysis of Idiom Translation in Song Lyrics Translation Context as Found from Katy Perry's Albums*. Thesis. English Literature Program Faculty of Culture and Language.

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Lilik Untari, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Keywords : *Translation, Idiom, Types, Strategy, Song Lyrics, Katy Perry, Song, Album*

This research aims to show the reader the kind of idiom in Katy Perry's song, the strategies used by the translator in translating the idiom, and the strategies used by the translator to translate the idiom song lyrics on a song lyrics translation website.

To reach the research objective, this research uses qualitative methods because the research only collected, classified, analyzed the data, and then decided a conclusion. The data source is the lyrics translation of Katy Perry's song on the website <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>. The data are analyzed using the types of idioms by Fernando (1996). The data analyze the idiom translation strategy using the strategy by Baker (2001) and analyze the song lyrics translation using the strategy by Åkerström (2009).

Based on the analysis, there are 243 data on the types of idioms and 239 data on idiom translation strategy and song lyrics translation strategy, and 4 data not translated. The result of the research can be seen as follow: Pure Idiom, Semi Idiom, and Literal Idiom. Idiom translation strategy: Similar meaning and form, Similar meaning dissimilar form, Paraphrase, and Omission. Song translation strategy: Word Count, Word-for-word, Addition, Omission, Metaphors, Reorganization, Paraphrase, and English word.

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Data Analysis Form	33
Table 2: Data Analysis Form	37
Table 3: Data Componential Analysis Form	38
Table 4: Data Analysis of Pure Idioms Type	40
Table 5: Data Analysis of Semi-Idioms Type.....	66
Table 6: Data Analysis of Literal Idioms Type.....	77

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Validation Sheet

Appendix 2: Data Validation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

In the globalization era, many people listen to music in their daily lives. Even music has become one of the main daily requirements for them. Based on Nielsen Media Research published on the Marketing Charts website, in 2017, Americans spent on average more than 4.5 hours a day (32.1 hours per week). Music listeners favor smartphones (43.5%) the most as a media device for listening to music. With the progress of the globalization era, there are many websites that offer translations of song lyrics to help the listeners understand the original meaning of a song such as terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com. This website translates many songs from various singers, so this website has become an option to find song lyrics that are quite popular for listeners.

People like to listen to music because listening to music can help human improves their felt and lower stress. In music, some lyrics describe the feelings of listeners, so listeners feel comfortable when listening to music. According to Hornby (2000:802), Lyrics are expressing a person's feelings and thoughts, connected with singing and writing for a lyric poem is the words of a song. The songwriter's could describe the mood or the condition around the songwriter at that time. When the songwriters are sad or broke up they can make ballads with sad lyrics or pop songs that can also describe their happiness.

Songwriters usually express their feelings, opinions, and message to someone in the lyrics of the song they wrote. According to Dallin (1994), Lyrics

are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Most of the time, they carry a message to motivate the listeners. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, etc.

Because of that, at this time, many songs are themed about social issues that are happening, like Katy Perry in *Prism* album, which talks about feminism, John Legend in his song *If You're Out There* 2008. Lady Gaga in her song *Born This Way* 2011 which talk about LGBT, etc. In Indonesia, Iwan Fals is famous as a musician who criticizes of government issues in his song, such as *Surat Untuk Wakil Rakyat*, *Manusia Setengah Dewa*, etc. By pouring out his feelings in song lyrics, the songwriters hope listeners can feel and understand the content or purpose of the song.

Nowadays, the use of idioms in song lyrics has become common so the songwriters can express the message in the song. Songwriters can add idioms to add an aesthetic and poetic impression and add to the audience's curious impression when they want to know the original meaning and purpose of the song they are listening to. McCarthy and O'Dell (2017:6) say "Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is different from the individual words." For example, the idiom "take a shine to". In an idiomatic meaning sense, it means "become attracted to". Such idiom functioned as a single unit which that meaning not being predictable from those words individually. It means that idioms cannot be understood by defining separate words. Idiom must be understood in the whole word and in the previous sentence so the idiom can be easily understood.

Fernando (1996) also explains about idiom and the differences between idiom and idiomaticity. He states that idioms and idiomaticity, while closely related, are not identical. The basis of both is the habitual and, therefore, predictable co-occurrence of specific words, but with idioms signifying a narrower range of word combination than idiomaticity. Idioms are indivisible units whose components cannot be varied or varied only within definable limits. No other words can be substituted for those comprising, for example, 'smell a rat' or 'seize/grasp the nettle', which takes either of these two verbs but no others; thus 'grab' is unacceptable. Not are the word of an idiom usually combinable.

From various explanations of idioms, Fernando (1996:35-36) categorizes idioms into three sub-classes: a) Pure Idioms, this idiom cannot be understood literally. The idiom "*red herring*" means something irrelevant that diverts attention away from the main problem or issue. The idiom's meaning has nothing to do with red herring which is a fish name in literal translation. b) Semi-Idioms, this idiom has one or more literal elements and one with a non-literal meaning. For example, "*drop names*" means to mention a name or the names of important people as if they were personal friends. In this idiom word *drop* is the non-literal element and word *names* is the literal element. c) Literal Idioms, this idiom is usually less complex than the other and easier to understand.

An idiom is a phrase that is commonly understood in a given culture or subculture to have a meaning different from the literal meaning (Bourque, 2010:7). Bourque has increased the level of idioms that were understood by native speakers before, so some people are currently having trouble understanding English idioms because the reader are not native speakers. The

reader used idioms to enrich their spoken and written language. A Songwriter is also using idioms to draw the context of the song, it could be in the title or in the lyrics. This will jump at you because of its familiarity, but ideally refreshes the song and recalims that cliché to make it into something new.

The reader must translate the idioms to find out the meaning of the idioms in the song lyrics. Translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of written information from one language to another. Therefore to analyze the data, the researcher used translation techniques according to Baker (2001). Baker (2001) stated that in translating idioms “The translator has two main concerns: the ability to recognize and interpret idiom correctly; and the difficulties involved in rendering the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression conveys into the target language”. There are four translation techniques which are stated by Mona Baker (2001): a) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. b) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form. c) Translation by Paraphrase. d) Translation by Omission.

After analysing the translation strategies for the idiom, the researcher also analyzes the translation strategies used by the translator to translate the song lyrics, whether the translation is suitable for singing in the target language or not. While translating a song, translation can be very close to or different from the source language, or translation can match a bith with the source language. According to Åkerström (2009:4), the translation of singable sentences creates a particular problem for a translator: an effective translation requires the translator to have a good sense of rhythm so that they do not put a lengthy syllable on a short note. Rhythms, notes, values, harmonies, durations, phrasings, and stresses

are only a few examples of musical aspects that must be considered while translating lyrics. Based on that explanation, to analyze the song lyrics the researcher used translation strategies by Johanna Åkerström (2009), there are ten strategies to translate song lyrics: a) Word count, b) Syllables vs. words, c) Word-for-word translation, d) Addition of words, e) Omission of words, f) Use of metaphors, g) Use of rhymes, h) Reorganization of words and lines of text, i) Use of paraphrases, j) Use of English words in the translations.

In this research, the researcher decided to choose idioms in the song of Katy Perry that found in the Indonesian translation blog provider of English song terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com to be the material of the research. The researcher chose this website because this website provides most of Katy Perry's songs compared to the other website. The researcher also chooses a song from Katy Perry because Katy Perry has many songs that use an idiom in her lyrics.

Example:

63/PI/SMDF/MP/PC

ST: *Word on the street*

TT: Berhembus kabar burung

In this data, the meaning of the idiom '*word on the street*' is the information, or the version of that information, that is currently spreading from person to person, often in a particular setting, like a school or work. These types of idioms cannot be translated literally into the target text which can make the real meaning is not conveyed, so to find out the meaning of this idiom the translator requires a special approach to translate this idiom. In the idiom translation strategy, the idiom '*word on street*' translated into '*berhembus kabar*

burung’ which belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. The idiom *‘berhembus kabar burung’* itself is defined as *‘kabar angin/berita selentingan, isu, gosip/berita bohong’* (hearsay/grapevine, rumors, gossip/hoaxes). Based on both definitions of the idiom, the idiom *‘word on the street’* in the source text and *‘berhembus kabar burung’* in the target text share the same definition but have a different lexical form. For the lyrics translation strategy, the translator compares the idiom in the source text *‘word on the street’* with the idiom in the target text *‘berhembus kabar burung’*. Both of the idioms share the same definition that is *‘information that is spreading from person to person that is not necessarily true’*.

Katy Perry is one of the most famous singers in the world. With her incredible singing ability, Katy Perry started her career in 2001 with the album *Katy Hudson* which is her real name, but the album did not get much reception from listeners. Perry often adds idiomatic words to her songs with addictive music and interesting concepts. Her songs are easy to listen and remember. From the eight albums released so far, Katy Perry has contributed to writing lyrics for almost all of her songs. During her career, Perry received many awards and nominations, such as American Music Award and Billboard Award. According to the 2013 Billboard Charts, *Roar* was included in the top ten songs in 2013 and *Dark Horse* became the second top chart in 2014 (Billboard Charts 2014). International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) reported that *Prism* was the sixth best-selling album in the world in 2013 released by a woman.

In her career, Katy Perry is known to have released eight albums, 1) *Katy Hudson* (10 songs), 2) *One of The Boys* (12 songs), 3) *Teenage Dream* (12 songs), 4) *Teenage Dream: The Complete Confection* (17 songs), 5) *Prism* (16

songs), 6) Prism (Acoustic Sessions) (13 songs), 7) Witness (12 songs), 8) Smile (16 songs). From 108 songs, the researcher only used 83 songs for the data source because of the Teenage Dream: The Complete Confection album and Prism (Acoustic Sessions) is a repackage albums from her previous album.

B. The limitation of The Study

The research is focused on analysis the types of idioms, the techniques of translating the idioms and the techniques of translating the song lyrics in Katy Perry's album. Katy Perry has released eight albums since 2001. First album was named Katy Hudson, which has ten songs released in 2001. Then, the second album was released in 2008 under the title One of The Boys which has 12 songs. Teenage Dream album was released in 2010 and has 12 songs, which was refined again on the next album "Teenage Dream: The Complete Confection" in 2012 by adding five more songs (17 songs). In 2013 Katy Perry released her new album entitled Prism which has 16 songs. In the next year (2014), Perry released 13 songs from Prism album in the acoustic version "Prism (Acoustic Sessions)". Comeback in 2017, Katy Perry realised new album named Witness which has 12 songs. After a recording process that took two years, Katy Perry released her new album in 2020 named Smile which has 16 songs. In the Indonesian translation blog provider of English song lyrics (and several other languages) <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>, the researcher found 42 songs out of 83 songs that could have been researched.

The researcher hopes this research can give more information about the meaning of idioms contained in song lyrics, especially for other researchers who

want to examine the meaning of the idioms contained in song lyrics in greater depth.

C. The Formulation of The Problem

1. What types of idioms are found in the song lyrics of Katy Perry's album?
2. What translation techniques are used to translate the idiom song lyrics of Katy Perry's album?
3. What translation techniques are used to translate the song lyrics of Katy Perry's album?

D. The Objective of The Study

There are three objectives of the study of this research, they are:

1. To describe the idiom types found from the song lyrics of Katy Perry's album.
2. To describe the translation techniques are used by the translator to translating the idiom song lyrics of Katy Perry's album.
3. To describe the translation techniques are used by the translator to translating the song lyrics of Katy Perry's album.

E. The benefit of The Study

The results of the study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically which will be described as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this study gives a contribution as additional information and references to support the theories about idiom translating in song lyrics. This research also helps those who want to conduct research in the translation study.

2. Practical Benefit

a. The Student of the English Department

- The result of this study is expected to add insight to the student who learns about idioms (the types or the strategies to translate idioms) and the true meaning of the idiom itself.
- This research could give additional information about the types of idioms.
- The result of this research can give additional information about the translation technique to translate idioms.
- The result of this research can give additional information about song lyrics.

b. The Readers

- The result of this research could give knowledge to readers who are interested in idioms.
- The result of this research could give knowledge to readers who are interested in songs.

F. The Definition of The Key Term

1. Translation

According to Newmark (1988:5) translation is a process of rendering the meaning, idea, or messages of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. This definition focuses on rendering the meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

2. Song lyrics

Definition of lyrics by Hornby (2000) Lyrics express a person's personal feelings and thoughts, connected with singing and written for a lyric poem is the words of a song.

3. Idiom

According to *prefious*, idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. It means that idioms cannot be understood by defining separate words.

4. Song lyrics translation

According to *prefious*, the translation of singable sentences creates a particular problem for a translator: an effective translation requires the translator to have a good sense of rhythm so that they do not put a lengthy syllable on a short note.

5. Katy Perry's album

This research analysis idioms in all of Katy Perry's albums which were released from 2001 until 2020. Katy Perry is a famous American singer, songwriter and television judge. In her career, she has been released eight albums, starting from Katy Perry's first album known as Katy Hudson in 2001, *One of The Boys* 2008, *Teenage dream* 2010, *Teenage Dream The Complete Confection* 2012, *Prism* 2013, *Prism (Acoustic Sessions)* 2014, *Witness* that realised in 2017 and *Smile* in 2020. Album is a collection of audio or music distributed to the public.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

1. Idiom

Some idioms are fixed in their form and cannot be changed or varied, so the best way to understand an idiom is to see it in the context. Moon (1998:3) says that idiom is an ambiguous term used in conflicting ways. In lay or general use, the idiom has two main meanings. First, an idiom is a particular manner of expressing something in the language, music, art and so on, which characterizes a person or group. Secondly, idiom is a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme peculiar to a language.

Traditionally, idioms have been described as conventional multi-word units that are semantically opaque and structurally fixed. Thus, the internal organization of idiomatic constructions can show more or less striking.

- a. Semantic characteristic,
- b. Structural peculiarities and irregularities,
- c. Constraints or restrictions on their lexicogrammatical behavior which cannot be explained by the general grammatical rules of the given language.
- d. Nevertheless, idioms are conventional expressions that belong to the grammar of a given language and,
- e. Fulfil specific discourse-communicative functions.

In short, idiomatic constructions can be described as complex symbols with specific formal, semantic, pragmatic and sociolinguistic. Belonging to the grammatical system of a given speech community, idioms are linguistic constructions that have gone through a sociolinguistic process of conventionalisation. To capture an idioms's degree of familiarity and conventionality within a given speech community, the term *institutionalisation* is used (Fernando 1996:3, cited in Langlotx 2006:3).

Characteristic of idioms play vital role in term of understanding, recognition, and interpretation. Meanwhile, Fernando (1996:3) states three main characteristic of idioms, namely; *institutionalization*, *compositeness*, and *semantic opacity*. *Institutionalization* refers to the fact that idiomatic expressions are conventionalized, well-established and fixed in order to meet the criteria of being an idiom. In turn, *compositeness* refers to the fact that idioms are expression of multiword nature with a function similar to that of single-word idiomatic expression. *Semantic opacity* can perhaps be regarded as the most commonly mentioned characteristic of idioms. This feature means that idiomatic expressions are regularly non-literal. This explains the reason why the meaning of the individual constituents of an idiomatic expression can not give the meaning of the idiom as whole.

Idiomaticity is a universal linguistic phenomenon in natural languages, although the distinction between morphemes, words, and groups may be qualitatively different in non-Indo-European languages. Fernando (1996) explains the relationship between idiom and idiomaticity. He state that idioms and idiomaticity, while closely related, are not identical. The basis of both is

the habitual and, therefore, predictable co-occurrence of specific words, but with idioms signifying a narrower range of word combination than idiomaticity. Idioms are indivisible units whose components cannot be varied or varied only within definable limits. no other words can be substituted for those comprising, for example. 'smell a rat' or 'seize/grasp the nettle', which takes either of these two verbs but no others; thus 'grab' is unacceptable. Not are the word of an idiom usually combinable.

All idioms, of course, show idiomaticity. However, all word combinations showing idiomaticity, for instance, 'habitual collocations' such as 'rosy cheeks, sallow complexion, black coffee, or catch a bus, etc.', are not idioms for they are relatively unrestricted in their adjectival and nominal variants; 'rosy/plump cheeks, rosy dawn, and a sallow skin' are all possible. similarly, we can have 'strong coffee and catch a tram. all these variations yield idiomatic expressions exemplifying idiomaticity, but they are not idioms. idiomaticity is exemplified not only in idioms and conventional 'ad hoc' collocations but also in conventional lexicogrammatically sequencing most apparent in longer text fragments; 'those smooth, plump, rosy cheeks will one day be shrunken, shriveled, and withered.' this 'ad hoc' sequence of adjectival modifiers preceding and following 'cheeks' exemplifies idiomaticity in both selections and sequencing, but there are no combinations within the sequence qualifying as idioms. such an 'ad hoc' sequence can be compared with 'tall dark and handsome', an idiom both lexically and sequentially fixed.

That conventionalized co-occurrence is the usual basis of idiomatic expressions is evident in the unacceptable sequencing of **butter and bread issue*, **rosy, plump, smooth cheeks*, or **little, three adorable girls*. More strikingly, Chomsky's famous **Colourless green ideas sleep furiously* illustrate a different kind of unacceptable co-occurrence, a semantically unconventional collocation.

All idioms are not grammatically regular. Non-canonical conventionalized word orders and semantics are possible as in *nothing loath*, *footloose and fancy free*, *beside oneself*, *curry favour*, etc.

In sum, while habitual co-occurrence produce idiomatic expressions, both canonical and non-canonical, only those expressions which become conventionally fixed in a specific order and lexical form, or have only a restricted set of variants, acquire the status of idioms and are recorded in idiom dictionaries as *bread and butter* and *footloose and fancy free*. Combinations, showing a relatively high degree of variability, especially in the matter of lexical replacement such as *catch a bus*, *catch a train*, etc., are not regarded as idioms, though they exemplify idiomaticity by virtue of habitual co-occurrence: *catch* meaning 'be in time for' co-occurs usually with a mode of transport, though *catch the post* is also possible.

2. Types of Idioms

In the book *Idiom and Idiomaticity* by Fernando (1996), there are three sub-classes of idioms:

a. Pure Idioms

Pure idiom is a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression. The meaning of this idiom cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example, the expression “*spill the beans*” means to reveal something that was meant to be a secret. This expression is a pure idiom because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

b. Semi-Idioms

Semi-idioms, has at least one or more literal constituents and at least one with a non-literal subsense. For the example, idiom “*foot the bill*” means to pay for a bill/something. This idiom is a semi-idiom, where *foot* is the non-literal element, whereas the word *bill* is used literally.

c. Literal Idioms

Literal idiom, this type of idiom meets the salient criterion for idioms: invariance or restricted variation. This idiom is less semantically complex than pure and semi-idiom. For example, “*on foot*” means walking or running.

3. Idiom Translation Strategies

In the book *In Other Word* research by Baker (2001), the way in which an idiom or a fixed expression can be translated into another language depends on many factors. It is not only a question of whether an idiom with a similar meaning is available in the target language. Other factors include, for example, the significance of the specific lexical items which constitute the idiom, i.e. whether they are manipulated elsewhere in the source text, as well

as the appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiomatic language in a given register in the target language. The acceptability or non-acceptability of using any of the strategies described below will therefore depend on the context in which a given idiom is translated.

a. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy, the idiom from the source text is rendered equivalently, not only the meaning but also in lexical items.

Example:

SL: Nobody expected him to be a *cold-blooded murderer*.

TL: tak seorangpun menyangka ia adalah *pembunuh berdarah dingin*.

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

This strategy, the idiom from the source text is translated equivalent to their meanings but have different lexical forms.

Example:

SL: He was tired and he was not kind of person who *beat about the bush*.

TL: Ia lelah dan dia bukan tipe orang yang suka *berbasa-basi*.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

This strategy is applied because the style preferences are different from the source and the target text.

Example:

SL: This is not the time to *lie down on the job*.

TL: Sekarang bukan saatnya untuk *mengabaikan tugas*.

d. Translation by Omission

If none of the previous strategies can be applied, translators often have to leave out a part of the idiom.

Example:

ST: I kick my car again *for good measure*.

TL: Aku menendang mobilku lagi.

4. Definition of Song Lyrics

According to Bertoli and Bissaco (2006) The appeal and effectiveness of the song to the listener is dependent on the lyrics. The message contained in a song lyric can be delivered depending on how the writer put the words in the lyrics. According to Dallin (1994) defines, lyrics are written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners. Most of the time, they are carrying a message (whatever that might be) with the purpose of motivating the listeners, at least, to think about it. Such a purpose and form of interaction are embedded in the cultural context of these people, according to their musical preferences, time, etc. Musicians usually write song lyrics inspired by personal experience or imagination produced when seeing something. They pour everything they feel into the lyrics so that listener can also feel what musicians feel when creating those lyrics.

5. Song Lyrics Translation

Music is an international language, when someone hears a well-known song, even in another language, they will recognize it immediately. The translator's assignment is to make a singable translation of a song from any genre (pop, rock, folk music, musical comedy, opera, etc.) which a musician

later must be able to perform credibly. Even though there is usually spoken dialogue in a musical, the lyrics of the songs are part of a monologue, and the translator has to think about not changing too much as they change the story of the musical. That is why a translator needs to have a good sense of rhythm to make a successful translation. (Åkerström 2009:4)

Åkerström state that a skilled translator is thus a combination of someone who is linguistically competent and at the same time, an expert within the area of translation (for example, technology, medicine or music). The importance of their qualifications has been widely discussed as the unique ability to learn new facts within a dedicated area is indeed individual (Ingo 1991:261). As Åkerström (2009), there are ten features in translating song lyrics, and the features are divided into two categories of strategies. First, Non-Strategic Translation Strategic consisting of Word count and Syllables vs words. Second, Strategic Translation Strategic consisting of Word for word translation, Additions of words, Omissions of words, Use of metaphors, Use of rhymes, Reorganization of words and line of text, Use of paraphrases and Use of English words in the translations.

Non-Strategic Translation

Non-strategic translation strategies analyze the line structure of the lyrics. The researcher only compares the total number of words and the total of syllables in the original lyrics and the translation.

a. Word Count

Word count is a strategy that refers to a comparison of the number of words in the source text and the target text of song lyrics. it can be

done by counting the number of words in the source text and the target text.

Example:

ST: So you wanna play with magic (6 words)

TT: Jadi kau ingin bermain dengan sulap (6 words)

The example above is taken from line 10 of the song “Dark Horse”.

It is found that the total number of words in both of the lyrics consists of six-word count. The word counting is intended to be appropriate when the target text is entered in music.

b. Syllables vs. Words

Not much different from word count strategy, the strategy of Syllables vs. words is a strategy that compares the number of words and syllables in both the source text and target text of the song lyrics.

Example:

ST: Lou/der/, lou/der/ than/ a/ li/on/

(8 syllables/5 words)

TT: Le/bih/ ke/ras/, le/bih/ ke/ras/ da/ri/ sin/ga/

(12 syllables/6 words)

The example above is taken from line 15 of the song “Roar”. It is found that the total number of syllable and word are different, the source text consist of eight syllables and five words count, and the target text consists of twelve syllables and six words count. When counting syllables it is possible to increase/decrease the number of syllables when this is needed.

Strategic Translation Strategies

Strategic Translation Strategies are more focused on analyzing the literal object of the lyrics text which refers to the ways that the translator used in order to overcome the challenges when translating the song lyrics.

c. Word-for-Word Translation

Word-for-word Translation strategy is a process of translating the lyrics of the source text word by word into the target text.

Example:

ST: [Cause] [I am] [a] [champion]

TT: [Karena] [aku] [seorang] [juara]

The example above is taken from the first chorus line 5 of the song “Roar”. It can be seen that the source text is translated to the target text word for word.

d. Additions of Words

Additions of Words Strategy is a strategy when the translator provides extra information in the target text but the word does not exist in the source text. The purpose of adding the word is to fill in the blank, or complete the phrase or sentence, that aims to make the translated text clear to pronounce (Maulana, 2016, cited in Maulani, 2018).

Example:

ST: Cause I’m coming at you like a dark horse

TT: karena aku kan datang padamu bak kuda hitam

The example above is taken from the first chorus line 4 of the song “Dark Horse”. The result of the translation can be seen, that the

translator added the word “kan” which is in the source text the word does not exist.

e. Omission of Words

Contrast with Additions of Words Strategy who add more information, Omission of Words Strategy is a strategy that erases or eliminates any relevant information from the original source text.

Example:

ST: Cross my heart, I won't do it again

TT: Sumpah, takkan kuulangi

The example above is taken from line 4 of the song “Never Really Over”. It can be seen that the word “again” in the source text do not translate/eliminated from the target text by the translator.

f. Use of Metaphors

Use of Metaphors strategy is known as a strategy that includes the translators's perspective to express a person or object in the format of a picture that has similar characteristics. Many people have trouble distinguishing between simile and metaphor. Simile will typically contain the words *as* or *like* and Metaphor is used in place of something. The example of Simile, “My love is like a red, red rose”, and “Love is a rose” is the example of Metaphor (Merriam-Webster Dictionaries).

Example:

ST: All these empty rooms

TT: Aku tanpamu

Considering that the basic message of the source line refers to the physical environment, the translator seemed to perceive the idea of the lyrics “all these empty rooms” goes beyond the physical emptiness.

g. Use of Rhymes

Use of Rhymes Strategy is known as a strategy that presents a repetition of a similar sounds at the end of different lines or within the same line. Rhyme also can be present at the end of every two rows, every second row, every third rows or in some case rhymes were even present two or three times within the same row.

Example:

ST: I want your energy, I want your aura

You are my destiny, my mantra

TT: Kuinginkan energimu, kuinginkan auramu

Kaulah takdirku, mantraku

The example above is taken from the third and fourth of the song “Legendary Lovers”. It can be seen that at the end of the sentences in the source text end with the rhyme “energy, aura” and “destiny, mantra” then the end of the sentences in the target text end with the rhyme “energimu, auramu” and “takdirku, mantraku”.

h. Reorganization of words and line of text

Reorganization of word is the words in a line of the text are not placed in the same spot or repositioning words to another line. It means that the words in the song lyrics have changed the structure or might have

switched to the other line or the other position in one line (Maulana, 2016, cited in Maulani, 2018).

Example:

ST: This was never the way I planned

TT: Aku tak pernah merencanakannya

The example above is taken from the first line of the song “Peacock”.

It can be seen that the structure of words in the English version has been changed the position.

i. Use of Paraphrases

The definition of Paraphrase itself is “to repeat something written or spoken using different words, often in a humorous form or in a simpler and shorter form that makes the original meaning clearer” (Cambridge Dictionaries Online 2010, cited in Åkerström, 2009). Use of Paraphrase strategy is a strategy when the translator chose to maintain and present the central meaning of the source line to its closest meaning in the target line at the expense of changing the form (Åkerström, 2009, cited in Leni and Pattiwael, 2019).

Example:

ST: Got a motel and build a floor out of sheets

TT: Mencari motel dan tidur di lantai

The example above is taken from the second verse line 2 of the song “Teenage Dream”. The translator paraphrase the line “build a floor out of sheets’ into “tidur di lantai”.

j. Use of English words in the translations

The translator chose this strategy to apply by keeping the original words untranslated in the target text.

Example:

ST: Will melt your popsicle

TT: akan lelehkan popsicle mu

The example above is taken from the refrain line 7 of the song “California Gurls”. The translator did not to translate the word “popsicle” in the lyrics.

B. Previous Related Study

The researcher has found several previous studies discussing idioms and song lyrics. The first research entitled “*A Comparison Analysis of American and British Idioms*” by Nanik Fatmawati (2011). This research compares and analyze the differences in meaning between American idioms and British idioms from the dictionary English and American Idioms by Richard A. Spears and short story *Is You Were Perfectly Fine* by John Millington Ward. In this study Fatmawati used the theory from Fernando (1996) to classify the types of idiom. the result of this previous study shows that there are three types of idiom, Pure Idioms, Semi-idioms, and Literal Idioms.

The second research entitled “*Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Idioms of Human Body*” by Cindy Adelina and Suprayogi (2020). This research analyzes English Idioms which are equivalent in Indonesian Idioms especially idioms in relation to human body. The data are analyzed under the framework of idiom classification by Fernando

(1996), there are three types of idiom, Pure Idioms, Semi-idioms, and Literal Idioms.

The third research entitled ***“Classification of Translation Strategies of Pure Idiom in The Translation of Pramoedya’s Rumah Kaca Into House of Glass by Max Lane” by Rianantang (2010)***. This research discusses the equivalents of the applied strategies of pure idiom translations in *House of Glass*, the English translation of *Rumah Kaca* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. This work is related with the idiom usages as a part of cultural language expression, especially in The Indonesian languages. The result of this previous study shows that the writer use translation strategies by Baker (2001), there are four strategies to translate idiom, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translation by Paraphrase and Translation by Omission.

The fourth research entitled ***“Baker’s Strategies Used in Translating English Idioms Into Indonesian in Crazy Rich Asians By Kevin Kwan” by Fitri, Faridi, and Hartono (2019)***. This research discusses the use of appropriate strategies to translate idioms determines the quality of the idiom translation because the meaning of idioms cannot be extracted from its each component word. The research analyze the strategies used in translating the idioms found in *Crazy Rich Asian* novel by applying Baker (2001) translation strategy, there are four strategies to translate idiom, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translation by Paraphrase and Translation by Omission.

The fifth research entitled *“The Comparison of Translation Strategies Between The Professional and The Amateur Version on Let It Go Soundtrack of Disney Movie in Indonesian”* by Rosyida Maulani (2018). This research concern at comparing the translation strategies used by the professional and the amateur in Indonesian version. In this study the researcher focus to find out the translation strategy based on synchronization in the soundtrack video. The researcher uses Åkerström (2009) theory of translation strategy, there are ten strategies to translate the song lyrics, Word count, Syllables vs. words, Word-for-word translation, Additions of words, Omission of words, Use of metaphors, Use of rhymes, Reorganization of words and lines of text, Use of paraphrases and Use of English words in the translations.

The sixth research entitled *“Method and Strategies of Translating A Whole New World Into Dunia Baru”* by Afrizal Septiardi (2017). This research discusses the method and strategies of translating A Whole New World into Dunia Baru in a website. This study aims the strategy of translation by Åkerström (2009), there are ten strategies to translate the song lyrics, Word count, Syllables vs. words, Word-for-word translation, Additions of words, Omission of words, Use of metaphors, Use of rhymes, Reorganization of words and lines of text, Use of paraphrases and Use of English words in the translations.

From the sixth research above this research are different from the object studied from previous study. First, the previous study only focus on one or two aspect that contained in the material. this research focus on three

aspects, the types of idioms, the translation technique of the idiom, translation technique of song lyrics. Second, this research focusing on the subject songs from entire album of the artis. Third, this research analyze the quality of local website that are still rarely studied by most researchers. So, it can be said that this research has a wider coverage than previous studies.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In conducting research, the researcher needs to research a design. According to Nunan (1992:2) Research is a process which involves defining a problem, stating an objective and formulating hypothesis. It involves gathering information, classification, analysis, and interpretation to see what extent the initial objective has been achieved. Research design can be classified into three categories: quantitative, qualitative and mixed method design (Creswell, 2014).

In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative design. According to Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2012), qualitative research investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations and material. Many different types of qualitative methodologies exist, but there are certain general features that characterize most qualitative research studies. Bogdan and Biklen in Fraenkel, Wallen and Hyun (2012) state that qualitative research has five characteristics:

1. The natural setting is the direct source of data, and the researcher is the key instrument in qualitative research. The research has the natural setting which is the songs, either in English or Indonesia.
2. Qualitative data are collected in the form of word or pictures rather than numbers. The data collected are in the form of words, that are song lyrics.

3. Qualitative researchers are concerned with process as well as product. This research concerned with the process of the research and the outcome.
4. Qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively. This research uses the inductive approach to analyze the data.
5. How people make sense out of their lives is a major concern to qualitative researchers. This research uses the natural setting of the data.

Based on the subject, the researcher believes that this research uses qualitative methods, as this research describes the types of idioms and translation strategies to analyse the idiom and the lyrics of the song. In this research, there are three types of idioms. There are Pure Idioms, Semi Idioms and Literal Idioms. This research has four idiom translation strategies, there are Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translation by Paraphrase and Translation by Omission. For the song translation, this research have eight translation strategies. There are Word Count, Word-to-Word Translation, Addition, Omission, Metaphors, Reorganization, Paraphrase, and English Word.

B. Data and Data Source

1. Data

The data of this research are idioms in Katy Perry's songs released from 2001 until 2020. Katy Perry's songs are famous for the easy to listen until some songs can be on the 10 Billboard charts, like Firework, Last Friday Night, roar, etc. Katy Perry has released 83 songs from 8 albums but in this research the researchers only analyzed 41 songs from 5 albums.

2. Data Source

The data source in this research are idioms in Katy Perry's song found at <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>. The data are checked into an online idiom dictionary so that we know that the word we choose is an idiom.

C. Research Instrument

The first instrument of this research was the researcher herself as the main support of the instrument. Meanwhile, Katy Perry's album, the lyrics, idiom dictionary, books or journals related to this research second instrument. There are some supporting instruments to collect the data of research, such as computers, pens, papers and other references related to the study serve as supporting instruments that were very helpful.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

In this research the data collection techniques used by the researcher are observation and documentation. According to Sugiyono (Maulani, 2018:34) technique of data collection is the strategy step in the research because the main purpose of the research is to get the data.

1. Observation

In this research the researcher used observation to collect the data. The data are taken from Katy Perry's song. According to Arikunto (2006) observation or monitoring is the activity that loads the attention concerned to the object using all five senses (taste, sight, touch, smell and hearing). The researcher listened to the original songs of Katy Perry and read the lyrics at <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>. Then the researcher checks

the lyrics in <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com> then write down and collect the correct data. Based on the collecting of data above, the researcher did some steps as follows:

- a) The researcher found out all the albums and song which has been released by Katy Perry so far.
- b) The researcher searched for Katy Perry's songs on the website <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>.
- c) The researcher checks all verses of the songs at <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com>.
- d) Write down and collect the correct data that has been found.
- e) Classified the data that has been found into three types of the idiom.
- f) Classified the data that has been found according to the translation strategy.
- g) Coding the data to simplify checking data, the researcher must give a code to the data that has been found.
- h) Gave the result of analysis to the validator in order to validate the data.

E. Technique of Data Validation

After analyzing the data, to get the validity and reliability of the research the researcher gives the data to the validator. The validator can check the validity of the data and make sure that the data is correct. According to Moleong (2006:324) there are four criteria to check the validity of the data, include credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability. The validator must have some criteria to check the validity of the data, the researcher consider the validator have criteria as follows:

- a. Mastering English and Indonesian languages
- b. Having the experience in the translator study
- c. Having the knowledge in translation study
- d. Agreeing to take a role in this research

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher focuses on analyzing the data from the lyrics of Katy Perry's album containing idioms. The data had been collected will be analyzed based on four analytic processes by Spradley. According to Spradley (1980) there are four stages of analysis processes: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis and cultural themes.

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is an analysis of people's language in a cultural context that describes social situation and the cultural patterns within it. This analysis focuses on reviewing field notes containing the inquirer's summary of observations, interviews, document review and inquirer thinking to discover the domains of meaning associated with the lives of people being studied and specific details of those lives categorized within those domains. To classify the data based on domain analysis, the researcher divided the analysis into the following step:

- a. Specify the object of the research

The object of the research is the idioms found in Katy Perry's songs.

- b. Collecting the data

The data is the idioms in Katy Perry's songs that found in <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>.

c. Identifying the types of the idiom

The researcher uses the theory of idiom and idiomaticity by Fernando (1996) there are three types of idioms.

d. Validating the data

The researcher did validate the data to the experts who have good English and Indonesian languages, have experience in translator study and also have knowledge in translation studies to check and make sure that the data is correct.

Based on those steps, the data analysis form can be seen in the following table:

Table 1: Data Analysis Form

No	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)	Types of Idioms	Idiom Translation Strategy	Lyrics Translation Strategy
1.					
2.					
3.					

2. Taxonomic Analysis

Taxonomy analysis often used together with domain analysis, especially developing taxonomy from a single domain. This analysis takes the researcher deeper into those structures to developing a hierarchy of terms associated with each of the cover terms for the identified domains. Selected

observations are subsequent visits to the field notes or to the field to inquiry to expand and verify the taxonomic analysis. In this stages, the researcher divided the analysis into the following steps:

- a. Describing the translation strategies used by translator in translating the idioms that has found, also the translation strategies to translating the lyrics that have idiom in it. The researcher determines to use the strategies from Fernando (1996) to analyze and classify the idiom, Baker (2001) to analyze and classify the lyrics.
- b. Encoding the data, each of the data collected will be given a code, which shows the number of datum, the types of idiom, translation strategies that used to translate the data and the name of song where the data taken.

For example:

Code: 1/PI/SMF/WW/DH

Coding explanation:

1 : refers to the number of the datum

PI : refers to the types of Iidoms.

SMF : refers to the translation strategies to analyze the idiom.

WW : refers to the translation strategies to analyze the lyrics.

DH : refers to the name of the song which the data has found.

Note:

The forms of the types of idioms:

- PI : Pure Idioms.
- SI : Semi Idioms.
- LI : Literal Idioms.

The form of the idiom translation strategies:

- SMF : Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form.
- SMDF : Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form.
- PR : Translation by Paraphrase.
- OM : Translation by Omission.

The form of the song lyrics translation strategies:

- WC : **Word Count**.
- SW : **Syllables** vs. Words.
- WW : **Word-for-Word** translation.
- AD : **Additions** of words.
- OM : **Omission** of words.
- MP : Use of **Metaphors**.
- RY : Use of **Rhymes**.
- RO : **Reorganization** of words and lines of text.
- PR : Use of **Paraphrases**.
- EW : Use of **English words** in the translations.

The form of the song's title:

1) One Of the Boys Album

- OOTB : One of the Boys
- WUIV : Waking Up in Vegas
- TOY : Thinking of You
- HNC : Hot n Cold
- IYCAM : If You Can Afford Me
- ISB : I'm Still Breathing

2) Teenage Dream Album

- TD : Teenage Dream
- LFN : Last Friday Night
- CG : California Girl
- FW : Firework
- PC : Peacock
- CTD : Circle the Drain
- TOTGA : The One That Got Away
- ET : E.T
- WILF : Who am I Living For
- PRL : Pearl
- HH : Hummingbird Heartbeat
- NLTM : Not Like the Movie
- POM : Part of Me
- WA : Wide Awake
- DU : Dressing Up

3) Prism Album

- RR : Roar
- LL : Legendary Lovers
- BD : Birthday
- WOA : Walking on Air
- UT : Unconditionally
- DH : Dark Horse
- IS : International Smile

- GT : Ghost
- LM : Love Me
- TM : This Moment
- DR : Double Rainbow
- TGG : The Grace of God
- ST : Spiritual
- ITT : It Takes Two
- CYB : Choose Your Battles

4) Witness Album

- SS : Swish, Swish
- CTR : Chained to the Rhythm

5) Smile

- NRO : Not Really Over
- NTEOTW : Not the End of the World
- SM : Smile

Based on those steps, the data analysis form can be seen in the following table:

Table 2: Data Analysis Form

Data Code	Source Text (ST)	Target Text (TT)	Types of Idioms	Idiom Translation Strategy	Lyrics Translation Strategy
1/PI/ SMDF/ OM/ OOTB					

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is a process of searching for contrasts, sorting them out, grouping some together as dimensions of the contrast in each selected domain, as a means of understanding why participants distinguish among the term. In this stages, the data analysis form can be seen in this following table:

Table 3: Data Componential Analysis Form

DATA CODE	PURE IDIOM									
	SMF									
	W C	S W	W W	A D	O M	M P	R Y	R O	P R	E W
			7							
				2						
					1					
TOTAL	3									

4. Cultural Theme Analysis

Cultural theme analysis is a search for the relationships among domain, taxonomic and componential analysis to form the relationship pattern of all components. In this case, cultural analysis used to find the result of the translation strategy applied by the translator in translating the idiom and the song lyrics that have an idiom in the song lyrics translation by Katy Perry.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

In this chapter, the researcher describes and identifies the data found in Katy Perry albums from the website <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>. There are three problem statements in this research, first is analyzing the types of idiom in Katy Perry's song lyrics, second is analyzing of translating strategy applied to the idiom in Katy Perry's song lyrics, and third is analyzing the translating strategy applied to the song lyrics that have an idiom in them.

Based on the analysis that has been done, there are 243 data from five of Katy Perry's albums and 42 songs. Thus, the researcher used 243 data for this research. The researcher will give the results of this research by each problem statement. The result of this research is explained as follows:

1. The Translation Strategy Used in Translating Pure Idiom Type

First, this research analyzes the types of idioms in Katy Perry's song lyrics. To get the correctness of the data, each sentence of the song lyrics is checked at <https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/> to make sure the data used is an idiom and discusses the data with the validator. There are three types of idioms by Chitra Fernando that can be found in Katy Perry's song: they are Pure Idiom, Semi Idiom and Literal Idiom. In the table below, there is the result of the translation strategy used in translating the pure idiom type:

Table 4: Data Analysis of Pure Idiom Type

SON GS	PURE IDIOM																																						
	SMF								SMDF								PR								OM														
	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P
C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W
One of the Boys													1	1									1																
Waking Up in Vegas													1										1	1															
Thinking of You																							1																
Hot n Cold				1									1										2					1											
If You Can														1	1								2	1	1														1

the Movie																																				
Part of Me								1							1																					
Wide Awake			2							1																										
Dressi ng Up																																				
Roar																																				
Legen dary Lover s																																				
Birthd ay																																				
Walki ng on Air																																				

As shown in the result above (Table 4), the pure idiom type in Katy Perry's song is translated using four idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker. In contrast, the idiom lyrics are translated using eight out of ten song lyrics translation strategies from Åkerström. The study result contained 150 pure idiom data, and the translator did not translate one data into the target language. The analysis is presented below:

a. Pure Idiom, Similar Meaning and Form

The first analysis will discuss the types of pure idioms translated using the Similar meaning and form strategy from Mona Baker. A pure idiom is a series of words whose meaning cannot be interpreted literally but represents a certain implied expression. The idioms in song lyrics can also make the lyrics simpler and more attractive. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy is applied when the translation of an idiom is very similar in its form and meaning to the source text. It means that the translation of the idioms has a similar structure as in the source text and the meaning of the translated idioms is roughly identical to the meaning of the idiom in the source text. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using three different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- **Word-for-word Translation Strategy**

The word-for-word translation strategy is a strategy of translating a song lyric used by a translator to deliver the message from the source text word by word/literally into the target text.

1/PI/SMF/WW/CYB

ST: Stop *digging your own grave*

TT: Berhentilah menggali kuburanmu sendiri

In the first datum, the idiom '*Digging your own grave*' means to do something that has or will have negative consequences that are easily able to be foreseen. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. Instead translated literally, the translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy into '*menggali kuburan sendiri*' means '*Jangan melakukan sesuatu yang membawa diri pada masalah, bahkan kehancuran*' (Don't do anything that leads to trouble, even destruction) which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. The use of the words '*menggali kuburan sendiri*' in TT has the same meaning and idea as the idiom '*digging your own grave*' in ST. The idiom in both languages also has a similar lexical form. For the idiom song lyrics, the translator chooses to translate the lyrics literally into '*Berhentilah menggali kuburanmu sendiri*' in the TT. Even though it is translated literally, the idiom song lyrics still have their original meaning.

Besides the first datum, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 2 until datum number 7.

- Addition of Word Strategy

The Addition of Words Strategy is a strategy of translating a song lyric when the translator provides additional words or extra information in the target text. One or some additional information in the text does not exist in the source text.

8/PI/SMF/AD/NLTM

ST: Gotta finds *my better half* so we make perfect shapes

TT: Harus temukan separuh jiwa yang lebih baik biar bentuk kita sempurna

In datum 8, the idiom '*my better half*' means one's spouse or romantic partner. Based on the explanation, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy into '*separuh jiwa*' means '*orang tercinta*' (beloved person), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. The idiom in both languages has a similar meaning and lexical form. The data above, shows that the translator adds the word '*jiwa*' in the target text, but there is no word with the meaning '*jiwa*' in the source text. The word '*jiwa*' is a translation of the word '*soul/life*' in the source text.

Besides the datum 5, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and addition of word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 9.

- Omission of Word Strategy

Contrast with the addition of words strategy, Omission of Words strategy is known as a strategy that eliminated one or some word from the original text in the song lyrics.

10/PI/SMF/OM/HNC

ST: *It's black and it's white*

TT: Kadang hitam kadang putih

In datum 10, the idiom '*black and white*' means something as being depressing, dull, out of date or just unappealing. Based on the explanation, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy into '*kadang hitam kadang putih*' means '*keadaan (ketentual, hal) yang sebenarnya*' (the real situation) also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. The use of the words '*kadang hitam kadang putih*' in TT has the same meaning and idea as the idiom '*it's black and it's white*' in ST. The idiom in both languages also has a similar lexical form. From the target text above, the word '*and*' in the source text is omitted. Eliminating this word in the target text does not really change the meaning of the lyrics.

The pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and omission of word song translation strategy only have one data (data number 10).

b. Pure Idiom, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The second analysis will discuss the types of pure idioms translated using the Similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy from Mona Baker. This strategy is applied when the translation of an idiom is very similar in its meaning to the source text but has no similar lexical items in target text. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using seven different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Word Count

Word count is a strategy of translating a song lyric that refers to comparison of the number of words in the source text and target text. This strategy can be done by counting the number of words in the source text and target text.

11/PI/S MDF/WC/DU

ST: Tonight, I'm gonna come alive (5 words/8 syllables)

1 2 3 4 5

TT: Malam ini aku kan bergairah (5 words/11 syllables)

1 2 3 4 5

In datum 11, the idiom 'come alive' means to become energized, especially after a period of inactivity or lethargy. Based on the explanation, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy in the TT into 'bergairah' means 'sangat ingin akan, berhasrat, bersemangat' (eager/excited), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on both definition

of the idiom, the idiom ‘*come alive*’ in the source text and ‘*bergairah*’ in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. From the data above, the lyrics in the source text consist of five words count as well as the lyrics in the target text also have five words count.

The pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and word count song translation strategy only have one data (data number 11).

- Word-for-word Translation Strategy

20/PI/SMDF/WW/LM

ST: No more *second-guessing*

TT: Tak usah lagi menerka – nerka

In datum 20, the idiom ‘*second-guessing*’ means to try to anticipate how something will happen or what someone will do. Based on the explanation, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy in the TT into *menerka – nerka*’ means ‘*menebak, menduga, mengira*’ (guess), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom ‘*second-guessing*’ in the source text and ‘*menerka-nerka*’ in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. For the idiom song lyrics, the translator chooses to translate the lyrics literally into ‘*Tak usah lagi menerka – nerka*’ in the TT. Even though it

is translated literally, the idiom song lyrics still have their original meaning.

Besides datum 20, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 12 until datum number 23.

- Addition of Word Strategy

27/PI/SMDF/AD/TD

ST: The way you *turn me on*, I can't sleep

TT: Caramu membuatku bergairah, aku tak bisa tidur

In datum 27, the idiom '*turn me on*' means to excite or interest someone. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy in the TT into '*bergairah*' means '*sangat ingin akan, berhasrat, bersemangat*' (eager/excited). Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom '*turn me on*' in the source text and '*bergairah*' in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. The data above shows that the translator adds the word '*membuatku*' in the target text, but there is no word with the meaning '*membuatku*' in the source text. The word '*membuatku*' is a translation of the word '*made me*' in the source text.

Besides datum 27, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and addition of word

song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 24 until datum number 34.

- Omission of Word Strategy

35/PI/SMDF/OM/OOTB

ST: Cause I can belch the alphabet, just *double dog dare* me

TT: Karena ku bisa besendawa alfabet, tantanglah aku

In datum 35, the idiom '*Double dog dare*' means to challenge them emphatically or defiantly, although it is often meant humorously, or at least the challenge is not that serious. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally because it will make a different meaning from the original. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy in the TT into '*tantanglah*' means '*mengajak berkelahi*' (invite to fight). Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom '*double dog dare*' in the source text and '*tantanglah*' in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. The lyrics in the target text show that the word "just" in the source text is not translated into TT.

Besides datum number 35, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and omission of word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 36 until datum number 40.

- Use of Metaphor Strategy

Use of Metaphors strategy is known as a strategy that includes the translators's perspective to expressing a person or object in the format of a picture that has similar characteristics.

42/PI/SMDF/MP/PC

ST: *Word on the street*

TT: Berhembus kabar burung

In datum 42, the idiom '*word on the street*' means information, or the version of that information, that is currently spreading from person to person, often in a particular setting, like a school or work. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally because it will make a different meaning from the original. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy into '*berhembus kabar burung*' means '*kabar yang belum jelas kebenarannya, desas – desus*' (rumours), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom '*word on the street*' in the source text and '*berhembus kabar burung*' in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. For the metaphor strategy, the translator compares the idiom in the source text, '*word on the street*' with the idiom in the target text, '*berhembus kabar burung*'. Each idiom shares the same definition that is '*information that is spreading from person to person that is not necessarily true*'.

Besides datum number 42, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and use of

metaphors song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 36 until datum number 41.

- Reorganization of Words and Lines of Text Strategy

Reorganization of word strategy is the words in a line of the text are not placed in the same spot or repositioning words to another line.

43/PI/SMDF/RO/PC

ST: Don't be a *chicken*, boy, stop acting like a bi-atch

TT: Jangan lah jadi pengecut, berhentilah bertingkah lelaki jalang

In datum 43, the word '*chicken*' is slang for describing a coward. In this translation strategy. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally because it will make a different meaning from the original. The slang '*chicken*' is translated into '*pengecut*' which belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. The idiom '*pengecut*' itself is defined as '*penakut or munafik*' (coward or hypocrite). Based on both definitions, the slang '*chicken*' in the source text and '*pengecut*' in the target text share the same definition of a coward but has a different lexical form. The reorganization strategy shows that there are word position changes in one line. The word '*boy*' originally in the middle of the lyrics, is translated into '*lelaki*' and located at the end of the line in the target text.

Besides datum number 43, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and Reorganization of word song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 44.

- Use of Paraphrases Strategy

Use of Paraphrase strategy is a strategy when the translator chose to maintain and present the central meaning of the source text to its closest meaning in the target text.

54/PI/SMDF/PR/NRO

ST: *Cross my heart*, I won't do it again

TT: Sumpah, takkan kuulangi

In datum number 54, the idiom '*cross my heart*' is used to emphasize the truthfulness and sincerity of what you are saying or promising. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally because it will make a different meaning from the original. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy into '*sumpah*' in the target text which means '*janji atau ikrar yang teguh (akan menunaikan sesuatu)*' (A firm promise or pledge, will accomplish something), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom '*cross my heart*' in the source text and '*sumpah*' in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. From the example above, the song lyrics '*cross my heart, I won't do it again*' is translated into simpler form in target text '*sumpah, takkan kuulangi*'. Even though the translated version is shorter, but the translated lyrics can describe the message of the original lyrics.

Besides datum number 54, the pure idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and paraphrase song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 45 until 55.

c. Pure Idiom, Translation by Paraphrase

The third analysis will discuss the types of pure idioms translated using paraphrase strategy. This strategy is the most preferred strategy in translating idioms in the source text that does not have the equivalent in the target text. In this kind of strategy, the translator transfers the meaning of an idiom in the source text into a non-idiomatic expression in the target text in order to correspond to the meaning of the idiom but is not an idiom itself. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using seven different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Word Count

58/PI/PR/WC/CYB

ST: So I *tiptoe* through your triggered mine (7 words/9 syllables)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

TT: Maka aku berjinjit lewati ranjaumu yang terpicu (7 words/17 syllables)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

In datum 58, the idiom '*tiptoe around (someone or something)*' means to avoid confronting or engaging with a troublesome or undesirable person, problem, situation, issue, etc. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase idiom

translation strategy, the word *'berjinjit'* are not classified as idiom but can convey the meaning of the idiom *'tiptoe'* in the source text. The translator adjusts the word *'berjinjit'* in the target text to correspond to the idiom *'tiptoe'* meaning. The word count strategy shows that between the ST “[so] [I] [tiptoe] [through] [your] [triggered] [mine]” and TT “[maka] [aku] [berjinjit] [lewat] [ranjaumu] [yang] [terpicu]” both have seven words in the song lyrics.

Besides datum number 58, the pure idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and word count song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 56 until 59.

- Word-for-word Translation Strategy

65/PI/PR/WW/TD

ST: But things were kinda heavy, you *brought me to life*

TT: Namun dulu segalanya begitu berat, kau membuatku hidup
lagi

In datum number 65, the idiom *'Bring me to life'* means to give vigor or vitality to someone or something, especially after a period of inactivity or lethargy. Based on the definition, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator chooses to translate the idiom *'brought me to life'* in the source text into *'membuatku hidup kembali'*. The translator simply paraphrase the idiom in source text into *'membuatku hidup kembali'*. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source

text. The word-for-word strategy shows that the lyrics in the source language are literally translated into each word. Though it is translated literally, the idiom song lyrics still have their original meaning.

Besides datum number 65, the pure idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 60 until 104.

- Addition of Word Strategy

105/PI/PR/AD/WUIV

ST: You want to *cash out* and get the hell out of town

TT: Kau ingin dapat uang dan keluar dari kota ini

In datum 105, the idiom ‘*cash out*’ means to sell an asset in exchange for money, often during times of hardship. Based on the definition, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In the idiom translation strategy, the idiom ‘*cash out*’ in the source text is translated into ‘*dapat uang*’. The translator simply paraphrase the idiom in source text into ‘*membuatku hidup kembali*’. Even though the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. In the addition strategy, there is word addition ‘*ini*’ in the target text, but there is no word with the meaning ‘*ini*’ in the source text. The word ‘*ini*’ is a translation of the word ‘*this*’ in the source text.

Besides datum number 105, the pure idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and addition song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 106 until 129.

- Omission of Word Strategy

138/PI/PR/OM/DR

ST: A code that clicks open a *gold mine*

TT: Kode yang membuka tambang emas

In datum 138, the idiom ‘*gold mine*’ means a person, place, or thing containing a plentiful amount of something valuable or desirable. Based on the definition, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In the idiom translation strategy the word ‘*tambang emas*’ are not classified as idiom, but can convey the meaning of the idiom ‘*gold mine*’ in the source text. The translator adjust the word ‘*tambang emas*’ in the target text to correspond to the meaning of idiom ‘*gold mine*’. In the omission strategy, the words ‘*clicks*’ that are not translated and are removed from the target text. Eliminating this word in the target text does not change the meaning of the lyrics.

Besides datum number 138, the pure idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and omission song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 130 until datum number 137.

- Reorganization of Words and Lines of Text Strategy

139/PI/PR/RO/NTEOTW

ST: You can catch a star if *the sky is falling* down

TT: Jika langit runtuh, kau bisa menangkap bintang

In datum 139, the idiom ‘*the sky is falling*’ means a groundless or absurd conviction that some catastrophic consequence is imminent or underway. Based on the definition, this idiom cannot be understood

simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrased idiom translation strategy, the translator chooses the word '*langit runtuh*' to translate the idiom '*the sky is falling*' in the source text. The translator paraphrase the idiom in source text into '*langit runtuh*'. Even though the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. The reorganization strategy shows that there are word position changes in one line. The lyric '*you can catch a star*' originally at the front of the lyrics are translated into '*kau bisa menangkap bintang*' and located at the end of the line in the target text.

The pure idiom type translated using paraphrase translation strategy and reorganization song translation strategy only have one data (data number 139).

- Use of Paraphrases Strategy

142/PI/PR/PR/RR

ST: I used to bite my tongue and *hold my breath*

TT: Dulu ku selalu diam saja dan pasrah

In datum 142, the idiom '*hold (one's) breath*' means to wait for something specific to happen. Based on the definition, this idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator chooses the word '*pasrah*' to translate the idiom '*hold my breath*' in the source text though the word '*pasrah*' has no relation with the idiom '*hold my breath*'. The translator simply paraphrase the idiom in the source text into '*pasrah*'. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey

the message contained in the source text. The paraphrase song translation strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.

Besides datum number 142, the pure idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and paraphrase song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 140 until datum number 144.

- Use of English Words in the Translations Strategy

The translator chose this strategy to apply by keeping the original words untranslated in the target text.

145/PI/PR/EW/HNC

ST: *Stuck on a roller coaster*

TT: Terjebak di roller coaster

In the datum 145, the idiom '*stuck on a roller coaster*' means to be experiencing swift and sudden changes in both positive and negative directions. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the lyric '*terjebak di roller coaster*' are not classified as idiom but can convey the meaning of the idiom '*stuck on a roller coaster*' in the source text. In the English word strategy, the translation version of the lyrics still uses the word '*roller coaster*' which is an English word to translate the word '*roller coaster*' in the source text.

Besides datum number 145, the pure idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and English word song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 146 and datum number 147.

d. Pure Idiom, Translation by Omission

The fourth analysis will discuss the types of pure idioms translated using omission strategy. The translation by omission strategy is a strategy when the translator chooses not to translate the idioms in source text. The translator chooses this strategy may be because the meaning of the idiom in the source text has no match or similarities in the target text. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using two different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Addition of Word Strategy

148/PI/OM/AD/NRO

ST: But one in a while, I *trip up*, and I cross the line

TT: Tapi terkadang, aku berjalan terlalu jauh, dan kulewati batas

In datum 148, the idiom '*trip up*' means to falter, stammer, hesitate or make an error, mistake, or blunder. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In this idiom translation strategy, the idiom '*trip up*' in the source text is decidedly omitted from the target text by the translator. The omission of idioms in the target text can make the main idea of the lyrics do not convey properly. In the addition strategy, there is word addition '*berjalan terlalu jauh*' in the target text, but there is no word with the meaning '*berjalan terlalu jauh*' in the source text.

The pure idiom type translated using omission translation strategy and addition song translation strategy only have one data (data number 148).

- Use of Paraphrases Strategy

149/PI/OM/PR/IYCAM

ST: I don't *put out* for charity

TT: Aku tak suka beramal

In datum 149, the idiom '*put out*' means a vulgar slang to be willing to have sex with someone else. This idiom cannot be understood simply by being translated literally. In this idiom translation strategy, the idiom '*put out*' in the source text is decidedly omitted from the target text by the translator. The paraphrase song translation strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.

The pure idiom type translated using omission translation strategy and paraphrase song translation strategy only have one data (data number 149).

2. The Translation Strategy Used in Translating Semi-Idiom Type

Second, this research analyzes the translation strategy used in translating the semi-idiom type and the idiom song lyrics in Katy Perry's song. In the table below, there is the result of the translation strategy used in translating the semi-idiom type:

Table 5: Data Analysis of Semi-Idiom Type

SON	SEMI-IDIOM																																							
	SMF										SMDF										PR										OM									
	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E
C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	
Waking Up in Vegas													1									1																		
Hot n Cold										1																														
If You Can Afford Me										1		1																		1										

As shown in the result above (Table 5), the semi-idiom type in Katy Perry's song is translated using two idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker and the idiomatic lyrics are translated using five out of ten song lyrics translation strategies from Åkerström. The study result contained 29 semi-idiom data, and the translator did not translate two pieces data into the target language. The analysis is presented below:

a. Semi-Idiom, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The first analysis will explain the types of semi-idiom translated using the similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy by Mona Baker. Semi Idiom is an idiom that at least has one literal element that have correlation with the meaning of the idiom and one with a non-literal element that cannot be understood literally. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using four different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Word-for-word Translation Strategy

154/SI/SMDF/WW/DH

ST: *Mark my word*

TT: Camkanlah kata – kataku

In datum 154, the idiom '*Mark my word*' means pay attention to and remember what I am saying, because it will happen. The word '*my word*' means 'belonging to or associated with the speaker' which can be understood literally but it will be difficult to understand the word '*mark*' because it has many definitions which have to be understood with a special approach. The translator translates this idiom using an

idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy into '*camkanlah kata – kataku*' in the target text which means '*memperhatikan dengan sungguh – sungguh*' (pay close attention), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom '*mark my word*' in the source text and '*camkanlah kata – kataku*' in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. For the idiom song lyrics, the translator chooses to translate the lyrics literally into '*camkanlah kata – kataku*' in the TT. Even though it is translated literally, the idiom song lyrics still have their original meaning.

Besides datum number 154, the semi-idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 151 until datum number 162.

- Addition of Word Strategy

166/SI/SMDF/AD/NRO

ST: But one in a while, I trip up, and I *cross the line*

TT: Tapi terkadang, aku berjalan terlalu jauh, dan kulewati batas

In datum 166, the idiom 'cross the line' means an action, to cross threshold into unacceptable or inappropriate behavior. This idiom consists of two words 'cross' and 'the line', the word 'cross' can be understood literally and the word 'the line' need to be understood with a special approach because the original meaning of this word cannot be understood literally. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom

of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy in the TT into *'kulewati batas'* means *'melanggar ketentuan yang tidak boleh dilampai'*. Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom *'cross the line'* in the source text and *'kulewati batas'* in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. The additional of word strategy, the data above shows that there are some additional words *'berjalan terlalu jauh'* in the target text.

Besides datum number 166, the semi-idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and addition song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 163 until datum number 165

- Omission of Word Strategy

167/SI/SMDF/OM/WUIV

ST: *Send out* an S.O.S

TT: Kirimkan S.O.S

In datum 167, the idiom *'send out'* means an automated message sent over digital communication networks, especially email. This idiom consists of two words, *'send'* and *'out'*. The word *'send'* can be understood literally and the word *'out'* need to be translated with the first word so that the original meaning can be found. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in the source text *'send out'* is translated with the same meaning as the target text *'kirimkan'* but they have different lexical form. In the omission strategy, the words *'an'* that are not

translated and are removed from the target text. Eliminating this word in the target text does not change the meaning of the lyrics.

Besides the datum 167, the semi-idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and omission of word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 168.

- Use of English Words in the Translations Strategy

169/SI/SMDF/EW/LFN

ST: Then had a *mènage à trois*

TT: Lalu melakukan threesome

In datum 169, the idiom '*mènage à trois*' describe a sexual encounter or relationship between three people. In this idiom the word '*trois*' means '*three*', but to find the original meaning of the idiom, the word '*mènage*' and '*trois*' cannot be translated separately. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in the source text '*mènage à trois*' is translated with the same meaning as the target text '*threesome*' but they have different lexical form. The English word strategy shows that the word '*mènage à trois*' in the source language is translated into '*threesome*' which is English word not in the original target language.

Besides the datum 169, the semi-idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and English word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 170.

b. Semi-Idiom, Translation by Paraphrase

The second analysis will explain the types of semi-idiom translated using translation by paraphrase strategy by Mona Baker. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using three different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Word-for-word Translation Strategy

173/SI/PR/WW/CYB

ST: *Choose your battles*, babe

TT: Pilihlah perangmu, kasih

In datum 173, the idiom '*choose (one's) battles (wisely)*' means to actively choose not to participate in minor, unimportant, or overly difficult arguments, contests, or confrontations, saving one's strength instead for those that will be of greater importance or in which one has a greater chance of success. Some of the words in this idiom can describe the original meaning by being translated literally, but to find the original meaning of the idiom, the '*choose your battles*' cannot be translated separately. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator simply paraphrase the idiom '*brought me to life*' in the source text into '*pilihlah perangmu*'. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. The word-for-word strategy shows that the lyrics in the source language are literally translated into each word. Though it is translated literally, the idiom song lyrics still have their original meaning.

Besides datum number 173, the semi-idiom type translated paraphrase strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 171 and 172.

- Addition of Word Strategy

174/SI/PR/AD/ISB

ST: I leave the gas on, *walk the alleys* in the dark

TT: Kubiarkan kompor gas menyala, susuri gang di dalam gelap

In datum 174, the idiom ‘*walking the alleys*’ means walking through a shady part of the day. The word ‘*walk*’ in this idiom can describe the original meaning by being translated literally. Still, to find the original meaning of the idiom, the ‘*walk the alley*’ cannot be understood separately. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator simply paraphrase the idiom in the source text ‘*walk the alley*’ into ‘*susuri gang*’ in the target text. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. The additional of word strategy, the data above shows that there are additional words ‘*kompor*’ in the target text.

Besides the datum 174, the semi-idiom type translated using paraphrase strategy and addition song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 175

- Omission of Word Strategy

176/SI/PR/OM/IYCAM

ST: A *one night stand*, a storage shed

TT: Seorang cabutan, Gudang penyimpanan

In datum 176, the idiom *'one night stand'* means a sexual encounter that only happens one time. The word *'one'* in this idiom can describe the original meaning by being translated literally. Still, to find the original meaning of the idiom, the *'one night stand'* cannot be understood separately. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator simply paraphrase the idiom in the source text *'one night stand'* into *'cabutan'* in the target text. In the omission strategy, the words *'A'* that are not translated and are removed from the target text. Eliminating this word in the target text does not change the meaning of the lyrics.

Besides the datum 176, the semi-idiom type translated using omission of word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 177.

3. The Translation Strategy Used in Translating Literal Idiom Type

Third, this research analyzes the translation strategy used in translating the literal idiom type and the idiom song lyrics in Katy Perry's song. In the table below, there is the result of the translation strategy used in translating the literal idiom type:

Table 6: Data Analysis of Literal Idiom Type

DAT	LITERAL IDIOM																																																							
	SMF							SMDF							PR							OM																																		
	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E	W	S	W	A	O	M	R	R	P	E																
C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W	C	W	W	D	M	P	Y	O	R	W																	
One of the Boys													1	1																																										
Waking Up in Vegas												2																																												
Thinking of You														1																																									1	
Hot n Cold															1																																									
If You Can														1																																										

As shown in the result above (Table 6), the literal idiom type in Katy Perry's song is translated using three idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker. For the idiom lyrics are translated using six out of ten song lyrics translation strategies from Åkerström. The study result contained 64 literal idiom data, and the translator did not translate one data into the target language. The analysis is presented below:

a. Literal Idiom, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The first analysis will discuss the types of literal idioms translated using the Similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy from Mona Baker. Literal idiom is the types of idioms which is usually less complex than the other two types of idioms, and therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with this expression. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using five different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Word-for-word Translation Strategy

187/LI/SMDF/WW/RR

ST: Get ready 'cause *I've had enough*

TT: Bersiaplah karena aku tlah muak

Datum number 187, the idiom '*have had enough*' mean to have had as much of something as is needed or will be tolerated. From the definition, the idiom '*have had enough*' easily understand just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning but dissimilar form shows that the idiom '*have had enough*' in the source text is translated into '*tlah muak*' in the target text. Both idioms share the same meaning but have

different forms. In the word-for-word strategy, the lyrics in the source text are done by translating each term separately.

Besides datum number 187, the literal idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 180 until datum number 197.

- Addition of Word Strategy

204/LI/SMDF/AD/WA

ST: I'm *wide awake*

TT: Aku benar – benar terjaga

In datum 204, the idiom '*wide awake*' means totally awakes or alert. The literal definition of this idiom is '*waspada*' which can describe the meaning of the idiom itself. The using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy, the idiom '*wide awake*' is translated into '*benar – benar terjaga*' which means '*terbangun dari tidur*' (waking up from sleep). Both idioms share the same meaning but have different forms. In the addition strategy, there is an additional word "benar – benar" in the target language, but there is no word with the meaning '*benar – benar*' in the source text.

Besides datum number 204, the literal idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and addition song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 198 until datum number 214.

- Omission of Word Strategy

222/LI/SMDF/OM/DR

ST: That you *only* find *once in a lifetime*

TT: Yang kau temukan sekali seumur hidup

In datum 222, the idiom ‘*once in a lifetime*’ describing something, such as an opportunity, experience, or situation, that seems unlikely to happen again. The literal meaning of this idiom already explains the actual meaning of this idiom. For the using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, the idiom in the source text ‘*once in a lifetime*’ translated into ‘*sekali seumur hidup*’ which means ‘*opportunity does not come twice*’. From both definitions, the idiom in the source text and target text shares the same meaning but have a different lexical form. In the omission strategy, the word ‘*only*’ in the source text is omitted. The word ‘*only*’ can be translated into ‘*hanya*’ in the target text. Eliminating this word in the target text does not really change the meaning of the lyrics.

Besides datum number 224, the literal idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and omission song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 215 until datum number 221.

- Reorganization of Words and Lines of Text Strategy

224/LI/SMDF/RO/PC

ST: Don’t be a chicken boy, stop acting like a *bi-atck*

TT: Jangan lah jadi pengecut, berhentilah bertingkah lelaki jalang

In datum 224, the idiom ‘*bi-atch*’ is a rude slang a variant of “bitch” used as a term of endearment or disparagement for another person. The literal meaning of this idiom already explains the actual meaning of this idiom. For the using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, the idiom in the source text ‘*bi-atch*’ is translated into ‘*jalang*’ which means ‘*nakal (tentang perbuatan yang melanggar Susila)*’. From both definitions, the idiom in the source text and target text shares the same meaning but have a different lexical form. The reorganization strategy shows that there are word position changes in one line. The word ‘*boy*’ originally in the middle of the lyrics, is translated into ‘*lelaki*’ and located at the end of the line in the target text.

Besides datum number 224, the literal idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and reorganization of word song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 223.

- Use of Paraphrases Strategy

2227/LI/SMDF/PR/DH

ST: Make me your *one and only*

TT: Jadikan aku kekasihmu

In datum 227, the idiom ‘*one and only*’ mean one’s only true love. The literal meaning of this idiom already explains the actual meaning of this idiom. The translator translates this idiom using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy into ‘*kekasihmu*’ in the

target text which means ‘*orang yang dicintai*’ (the loved ones), which also belongs to an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. Based on both definition of the idiom, the idiom ‘*one and only*’ in the source text and ‘*kekasih*’ in the target text share the same definition but has a different lexical form. The paraphrase strategy, the song lyrics ‘*make me your one and only*’ is translated into simpler form in target text ‘*jadikan aku kekasihmu*’. Even though the translated version is shorter, but the translated lyrics can describe the message of the original lyrics.

Besides datum number 227, the literal idiom type translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy and paraphrase song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 225 and datum number 226.

b. Literal Idiom, Translation by Paraphrase

The second analysis will explain the types of literal idiom translated using translation by paraphrase strategy by Mona Baker. While, the idiom song lyrics are translated using six different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Word Count

229/LI/PR/WC/SS

ST: Don't you come for me (5 words/5 syllables)

1 2 3 4 5

TT: Jangan kau datang untuk menemuiku (5 words/12 syllables)

1 2 3 4 5

In datum 229, the idiom ‘*come for (someone or something)*’ means to go or arrive somewhere with the intent of retrieving someone or obtaining something. The literal meaning of this idiom already explains the actual meaning of this idiom. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the word ‘*datang untuk menemuiku*’ are not classified as idiom but can convey the meaning of the idiom ‘*come for me*’ in the source text. The word count strategy shows that between the source text “[don’t] [you] [come] [for] [me]” and target language “[jangan] [kau] [datang] [untuk] [menemuiku]” the total number of words in both of the lyrics consist of five words count.

Besides datum number 229, the literal idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and word count song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 228.

- Word-for-word Translation Strategy

230/LI/PR/WW/TD

ST: Let’s runaway and don’t ever *look back*

TT: Mari lari dan jangan pernah menoleh

In datum 230, the idiom ‘*look back*’ means to reminisce about something that happened in the past. From the definition, the idiom ‘*look back*’ easily understand just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator simply paraphrase the idiom in source text ‘*look back*’ into ‘*menoleh*’ in the target text. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. In the word-for-word

strategy, the lyrics in the source text are done by translating each term separately.

Besides datum number 230, the literal idiom type translated using paraphrase strategy and word-for-word song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 231 until datum number 233.

- Addition of Word Strategy

234/LI/PR/AD/ WILF

ST: *Calling out* my name

TT: Yang memanggil – panggil namaku

In datum 234, the idiom ‘*calling out*’ in this context means to challenge one to a fight. From the definition, the idiom ‘*look back*’ easily understand just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator simply paraphrase the idiom in the source text ‘*calling out*’ into ‘*memanggil – panggil*’ in the target text. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. The additional of word strategy, the data above shows that there are additional words ‘*yang*’ in the target text.

Besides the datum 234, the literal idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and addition song translation strategy can be seen in datum number 235 and datum number 236.

- Omission of Word Strategy

238/LI/PR/OM/NTEOTW

ST: Flipping off the flop now I just *enjoy the ride*

TT: Kusingkirkan ketakutan pada kegagalan, kunikmati perjalanan

In datum 238, the idiom *'enjoy the ride'* means to allow oneself to have a pleasurable and satisfactory time during some experience. From the definition, the literal meaning of this idiom already explains the actual meaning of this idiom. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator simply paraphrases the idiom in the source text *'enjoy the ride'* into *'kunikmati perjalanan'* in the target text. In the omission strategy, the lyrics *'now I just'* in the source text are omitted. Eliminating this word in the target text does not really change the meaning of the lyrics.

Besides the datum 238, the literal idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and omission song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 237.

- Reorganization of Words and Lines of Text Strategy

239/LI/PR/RO/FW

ST: *Six feet under?*

TT: Terpendam enam kaki

In datum 239, the idiom *'six feet under'* means dead and buried in the ground. From the definition, the literal meaning of this idiom already explains the actual meaning of this idiom. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the word *'terpendam enam kaki'* are not classified as idiom but can convey the meaning of the idiom *'six feet under'* in the source text. From the data above, we can see that there are

word position changes in one line. The word *'under'* which was originally at the end of the lyrics, is translated into *'terpendam'* and located at the beginning of the line in target text.

The literal idiom type translated using paraphrase translation strategy and reorganization of words song translation strategy only have one data (data number 239).

- Use of Paraphrases Strategy

241/LI/PR/PR/BD

ST: I hurt your feeling, nothing's *going right*

TT: Kusakiti perasaanmu, tiada keceriaan

In datum 241, the idiom *'go right'* mean to happen or unfold successfully, correctly and/or fortuitously. From the definition, the idiom *'going right'* easily understand just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the word *'tiada keceriaan'* are not classified as idiom but can convey the meaning of the idiom *'going right'* in the source text. The paraphrase song translation strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.

Besides the datum 241, the literal idiom type translated using paraphrase idiom translation strategy and paraphrase song translation strategy also can be seen in datum number 240.

c. Literal Idiom, Translation by Omission

The third and the last analysis will explain the types of literal idiom translated using translation by omission strategy by Mona Baker, and the

idiom song lyrics are translated using one different song lyric translation strategies by Åkerström, which will be explained as follows:

- Omission of Word Strategy

242/LI/OM/PR/TOY

ST: I guess *second best*

TT: Hanya menerka

In datum 242, the idiom '*second best*' (Describing) someone or something that is one step below or slightly inferior to the person or thing that is considered the best, especially in formal ranking. From the definition, the idiom '*second best*' easily understand just from its literal meaning. In this idiom translation strategy, the idiom '*second best*' in the source text is decidedly omitted from the target text by the translator. The paraphrase song translation strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.

The literal idiom type translated using omission translation strategy and paraphrase song translation strategy only have one data (data number 242).

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher discusses this study based on the research findings above that talk about the types and idiom translation in song lyrics translation context as found from Katy Perry's album on the website <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com> and found out the translation strategy used by translator in translating the song lyrics that have an idiom phrase

in them. To answer the first formulation of the problem about the types of idioms in Katy Perry's songs, based on Fernando (1996) theory, the researcher analyzed and found 243 data from five albums and 41 songs. Based on the data there are three different types of idioms namely, Pure Idiom, Semi-Idiom and Literal Idiom. To answer the second and third formulations of the problem about the strategy used in translating idiom and the idiom song lyrics, based on the Baker (2001) and Åkerström (2009) theory, the researcher analyzed and found 239 data from five albums and 41 songs and four untranslated data. Based on the data there are four idiom translation strategies namely, Using an Idiom of Similar meaning and from, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar From, Translation by Paraphrase and Translation by Omission. For the song lyrics translation, there are eight out of ten strategies namely Word Count, Word-for-word, Addition, Omission, Metaphor, Reorganization, Paraphrase and English Word. This bellow is a table of percentage data on the translation strategies in translating idiom song lyrics in Katy Perry's song.

From the analysis above, the researcher found 150 data of Pure Idioms, 29 data of Semi-Idiom and 64 data of Literal Idioms. The data explains that the most dominant idiom song lyrics in Katy Perry's songs are Pure Idiom type, translated using Translation by Paraphrase strategy and the lyrics translated using the Word-for-word strategy. From the examples discussed earlier, the existing type of pure idioms are more dominantly translated using the translation by paraphrase strategy because the idioms characters is complicated and has many words with the same function or meaning, and each constituent of an idiomatic expression cannot give the meaning of the idiom as whole. Therefore, the

researcher this type of idiom will be easier to interpret using the paraphrasing strategy because the possibility to find a suitable equivalent of an idiom in the target language by losing the idiom's stylistic quality is higher. The priority to convey the essence of the idiom's meaning instead of its stylistic quality makes this strategy can successfully deliver the whole meaning. Lyrics that contain pure idiom types that are translated using paraphrase are more widely translated using a word-for-word translation strategy which is one of the easiest strategies to translate song lyrics, this is because idioms that have been translated using the paraphrase strategy will be easier to understand the meaning just by translating the lyrics literally word by word.

Below are examples of Pure Idiom data translated using the Translation by Paraphrase strategy and the Word-for-word song lyrics translation strategy.

62/PI/PR/WW/TOY

ST: You're like an *Indian summer*

TT: Engkau bak musim panas India

From the lyrics above, there is an idiom '*Indian summer*' which means '*a period of unseasonably warm weather in early fall*'. To understand the meaning of this idiom the translator needs a particular approach, so the definition of this idiom can be conveyed perfectly. The translation by paraphrase shows that the idiom in the source text '*Indian summer*' was translated into '*musim panas india*' in the target text. Even though the translation is not in the form of an idiom. In the word-for-word strategy, the lyrics in the ST are done by translating each word separately.

76/PI/PR/WW/POM

ST: *Pack my bags* and watch your shadow fade

TT: Kemasi tas ku dan saksikan bayangmu memudar

From this lyric, the idiom '*pack (one's) bags*' mean to leave some place or a position and not come back. To understand the meaning of this idiom the translator cannot translate the idiom literally and needs a particular approach, so the definition of this idiom can be conveyed perfectly. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the translator chooses to translate the idiom '*pack my bag*' in the source text into '*kemasi tasku*'. The translator simply paraphrase the idiom in source text into '*kemasi tasku*'. Even though, the translation is not in the form of an idiom, but can convey the message contained in the source text. The word-for-word strategy shows that the lyrics in the source text is '[Pack] [my] [bags] [and] [watch] [your] [shadow] [fade] and translated into target text [Kemasi] [tas] [ku] [dan] [saksikan] [bayangmu] [memudar]. Song lyrics in source text are translated into target text literally in each word.

Next, the researcher wants to analyze how the translation strategy influences the idiom's message in a song lyric. The first things a translator needs to understand is that idiom is a distinctive expression that cannot be explained logically or grammatically. Idiom adds to the beauty, charm and attractiveness of a language. As explained in chapter I, Baker state that the difficulty for a translator in translating an idiom is the ability to recognize and interpret an idiom correctly; and the problems involved in rendering the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression conveys into the target language. Therefore, translating an idiom requires quite a long time to research and understand the

original meaning of the idiom. The difficulty in translating idioms will increase if the idioms are in other literary works, such as song lyrics which requires a separate strategy to solve them. In translating the lyrics, the translator must find phrases for song lyrics that match the rhythm of the music and have the same meaning between the source text and target text. The translator must also be careful in adding or omitting some phrases from the source text into the target text, the song's original meaning is not shifted.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After the researcher analyzed and discussed the data, this last chapter will describe some conclusions drawn from the previous chapter. The conclusions become the answer to the problem statement raised in the first chapter. The conclusion is as follows:

1. Research findings from Analysis of Idiom Translation in Song Lyrics Translation Context as Found from Katy Perry's Albums on the website <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>. There are three different types of idioms based on The Idiom and Idiomaticity (Fernando, C. 1996) namely: pure idiom, semi-idiom, and literal idiom. Then, there is the translation of idioms strategies based on In Other Words (Baker, M. 2001), there are four strategies used to translate an idiom in Katy Perry's song lyrics translation, namely: using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The last, there are strategies of song lyrics translation based on The Translating Song Lyrics (Åkerström, J. 2009), there are eight strategies used to translate the idiom song lyrics in Katy Perry's song lyrics translation, namely: word count, word-for-word translation, addition of words, omission of words, use of metaphors, reorganization of words, Use of paraphrase, and Use of English words.

2. Research findings from the analysis of Katy Perry's song lyrics on the website <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com>. The researcher has found 243 data on the types of idioms from 41 different songs in five Katy Perry albums. For the idiom translation strategy and song lyrics translation strategy in Katy Perry's songs, the researcher found 239 data and four data not translated into the target text. The most dominant idiom types in Katy Perry's song are pure idiom with 150 data, translated using Translation by Paraphrase strategy and the lyrics translated using the Word-for-word strategy.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion of Idiom Translation Analysis in Song Lyrics Translation Context as Found from Katy Perry's Albums, the suggestion can be drawn as follows:

1. For the student of English

The researcher hopes there will be more students who gain interest in idioms and idiom translation strategies because learning idioms will help improve better understanding of English, also idioms are very important in social life.

2. For another researcher

The researcher hopes that there are other researchers who are interested in research related to the idiom, translating idiom strategy and translation of song lyrics so that they can provide a deeper understanding of translating idiom in song lyrics.

3. For the translator

In translating idioms, especially idioms in song lyrics, the researcher must be careful because not all idioms can be understood easily. To translate idiom

in song lyrics, the translator must consider many aspects so that the original meaning of the idiom is still conveyed and included in the rhyme of the song.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Validation Sheet

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled “An Analysis of Idiom Translation in Song Lyrics Translation Context as Found from Katy Perry’s Album” had been checked and validated by M. Romdhoni Prakoso. M.Pd. on:

Day : Monday

Date : October 31th, 2022

The statement made truthfully in accordance with the theory and applicable rules without coercion.

Surakarta, October 31, 2022

Validator

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Romdhoni Prakoso', written in a cursive style.

M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

Appendix 2: Data Validation

DATA VALIDATION

Validator : M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

Date/Time : October 31th, 2022.

NO	CODE	DATA	CONTEXT	TYPES OF IDIOMS	T / F	IDIOM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	T / F	SONG TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	T / F
1	1/PI/SMF/WW/CYB	<p>ST: Stop <i>digging your own grave</i></p> <p>TT: Berhentilah menggali kuburanmu sendiri</p>	<p><i>Dig (one's) own grave</i> meaning is to do something that has or will have negative consequences that are easily able to be foreseen. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy show that there are similarities in meaning and form in translating the idiom "digging your own grave" into "menggali kuburanmu sendiri". In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T

			done by translating each word separately.						
2	2/PI/SMF/WW/RR	<p>ST: Now I'm <i>floating like a butterfly, stinging like a bee</i></p> <p>TT: Kini aku melayang bak kupu – kupu, menyengat bak lebah</p>	<p><i>Floating like a butterfly, stinging like a bee</i> mean to combine graceful or agile movement with intense physical strength or power. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy, the idiom "floating like a butterfly, stinging like a bee" translated into "melayang bak kupu – kupu, menyengat bak lebah" with the same meaning and form from the original. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T
3	3/PI/SMF/WW/WA	<p>ST: With an <i>open heart</i></p> <p>TT: Dengan hati terbuka</p>	<p><i>Open (one's) heart</i> means to share one's deepest or most intimate emotions, thoughts, or secrets. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. The similar meaning and form strategy, the idiom "open heart" in source language translated into the target language "hati terbuka" which</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T

			has similarities in meaning and form. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
4	4/PI/SMF/WW/WA	<p>ST: Outta <i>the lion's den</i></p> <p>TT: Keluar dari kandang singa</p>	<p><i>The lion's den</i> is a particularly dangerous, hostile, or oppressive place or situation, especially due to an angry or sinister person or group of people within it. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy, there are no form changes and still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "the lion's den" into "kandang singa". In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T
5	5/PI/SMF/WW/DH	<p>ST: Cause I'm coming at you like a <i>dark horse</i></p> <p>TT: Karena aku kan datang padamu bak kuda hitam</p>	<p><i>Dark horse</i> is someone who unexpectedly wins a competition. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy, the idiom in ST "dark horse" is translated with the same meaning and form into</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T

			“kuda hitam” in TT. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
6	6/PI/SMF/WW/CYB	<p>ST: But you somehow get me <i>on my knees</i>, defeated</p> <p>TT: Tapi entah bagaimana kau membuatku bertekuk lutut, kalah</p>	<p><i>On (one’s)/its knees</i> is in a weakened or desperate state; in a condition or state of decline or near ruin. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy show that there are similarities in meaning also no form change in translating the idiom “on my knees” into “bertekuk lutut”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T
7	7/PI/SMF/WW/NRO	<p>ST: But I don’t wanna fall down the <i>rabbit hole</i></p> <p>TT: Tapi ku tak mau terjatuh kedalam lubang kelinci</p>	<p><i>Rabbit hole</i> mean a situation, journey, or process that is particularly strange, problematic, difficult, complex, or chaotic, especially one that becomes increasingly so as it develops or unfold. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Word for word	T

			strategy, the idiom “rabbit hole” in the source language translated into “lubang kelinci” which still have same meaning and form from the original. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally.						
8	8/PI/SMF/AD/NLTM	<p>ST: Gotta find my <i>better half</i> so we make perfect shapes</p> <p>TT: Harus temukan separuh jiwa yang lebih baik biar bentuk kita sempurna</p>	<p><i>The/(one’s) better half</i> is one’s spouse or romantic partner. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy, there are no form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “better half” in source text into “separuh jiwa” in target text. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “jiwa” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Addition	T
9	9/PI/SMF/AD/CTD	<p>ST: Had the world <i>in the palm of your hand</i></p> <p>TT: Kau memiliki dunia dalam genggamamu</p>	<p><i>In the palm of (one’s) hand</i> mean under one’s total influence, domination, or control. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Addition	T

			strategy, the idiom in ST “in the palm of your hand” is translated with the same meaning and form into “dalam genggamamu” in TT. For the addition strategy, at the beginning of the lyrics, there is an additional words “kau” in the target text.						
10	10/PI/SMF/OM/HNC	<p>ST: <i>It's black and it's white</i></p> <p>TT: Kadang hitam kadang putih</p>	<p>Black and white is a phrase describing something as being depressing, dull, out of date or just unappealing. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy, there is no form changes and still have the same meaning between the ST “it's black and it's white” and the TT “kadang hitam kadang putih”. For the omission strategy there are words “and” that are not translated and removed into TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T	Omission	T
11	11/PI/SMDF/WC/DU	<p>ST: Tonight I'm gonna <i>come alive</i></p> <p>TT: Malam ini aku kan bergairah</p>	<p>Come alive mean by extension, to become energized, especially after a period of inactivity or lethargy. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word count	T

			similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “come alive” in ST into “bergairah” in TT. The word count strategy shows that between the ST “[tonight] [I’m] [gonna] [come] [alive]” and TT “[malam] [ini] [aku] [kan] [bergairah]” both have five words in the song lyrics.						
12	12/PI/S MDF/WW/TD	<p>ST: Let’s go <i>all the way</i> tonight</p> <p>TT: Mari kita bercinta malam ini</p>	<p><i>All the way</i> means fully or totally, but also describe as a slang sexual intercourse (when used with the verb “go”). This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “all the way” translated into “bercinta”. The word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST is translated literally on each word</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
13	13/PI/S MDF/WW/LFN	<p>ST: Trying to <i>connect the dots</i></p>	<p><i>Connect the dots</i> meaning is to understand something by piecing together hints or other bits of information. This</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

		TT: Berusaha memecahkan teka - teki	idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "connect the dots" in source language is translated into target language "memecahkan teka – teki" which has similar meaning but different form. In word for word strategy shows that the lyrics in source language translated literally on each word into target language.						
14	14/PI/S MDF/WW/CG	ST: But nothing <i>comes close</i> TT: Tapi tak ada yang serupa	<i>Come close</i> meaning is to be similar to someone or something else, often in particular way. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form differences between the idiom "come close" in source text and "serupa" in target text, but still have the same meaning from the original. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics is translated literally into the target language.	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

15	15/PI/SMDF/WW/PC	<p>ST: I'm a <i>peace out</i> if you don't give me the pay off</p> <p>TT: Aku akan pergi jika kau tak memberiku hadiah</p>	<p><i>Peace out</i> meaning is to leave or depart, especially suddenly or abruptly. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "peace out" is translated into "pergi" which has the same meaning but a different form. The word for word strategy, each word in source language is translated literally into target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
16	16/PI/SMDF/WW/PO M	<p>ST: You <i>ripped me off</i>, your love was cheap</p> <p>TT: Kau curangi aku, cintamu murahan</p>	<p><i>Rip someone off</i> mean to assault, kill, beat, rob, rape, or cheat someone. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom "ripped me off" translated into "curangi aku". In word for word strategy, the source language lyrics is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
17	17/PI/SMDF/WW/WA	<p>ST: Falling from <i>cloud nine</i></p>	<p><i>Cloud nine</i> is a state of extreme happiness. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

		TT: Terjungal dari kebahagiaan	the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “cloud nine” in ST into “kebahagiaan” in TT. The word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST is translated literally on each word.						
18	18/PI/S MDF/WW/LL	ST: <i>Go down</i> together, into infinity, forever TT: Tertulis Bersama, dalam keabadian, selamanya	<i>Go down</i> mean to proceed along some path. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “go down” is translated into “tertulis” which has the same meaning but a different form. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
19	19/PI/S MDF/WW/BD	ST: We can <i>get it on</i> TT: Kita bisa bersukaria	<i>Get it on</i> is a slang to begin to do something, often with vigor or enthusiasm. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “get	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			it on” in the ST and translated into TT “bersuka ria”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
20	20/PI/S MDF/WW/LM	<p>ST: No more <i>second-guessing</i></p> <p>TT: Tak usah lagi menerka – nerka</p>	<p><i>Second-guess</i> mean to try to anticipate how something will happen or what someone will do. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT “menerka – nerka” which have the same meaning but a different form from the ST “second-guessing”. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
21	21/PI/S MDF/WW/TG G	<p>ST: Now I have to <i>rise above</i></p> <p>TT: Kini aku harus bangkit</p>	<p><i>Rise above</i> mean to act more maturely than someone, to disregard or refuse to engage in petty or unimportant action or behavior. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT “bangkit” which have the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			same meaning but a different form from the ST “rise above”. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
22	22/PI/S MDF/WW/ITT	<p>ST: I face my demons, yeah, I <i>paid my dues</i></p> <p>TT: Kuhadapi iblis – iblisku, yeah kutunaikan kewajibanku</p>	<p>Pay (one’s) dues mean by extention, to work hard, gain the necessary skills or experience, or suffer hardship (in order to earn a position, set of rights, the respect of others, etc.). This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are different form between the idiom “I paid my dues” in source text and “kutunaikan kewajibanku” in target text, but still have the same meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
23	23/PI/S MDF/WW/CT R	<p>ST: <i>Turn it up</i>, it’s your favorite song</p>	<p>Turn it up mean to stop doing or saying something annoying. (Turn up mean to</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Keraskanlah, ini lagu kesukaamu</p>	<p>increase some aspect of something, such as its volume or speed). This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "turn it up" in source text into "keraskanlah" in target text. For the word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>						
24	24/PI/S MDF/AD/OOT B	<p>ST: But now you have to <i>take a number</i></p> <p>TT: Tapi kini kau harus siap menunggu</p>	<p><i>Take a number</i> is Imperative for Wait your turn, get in line, there are a lot of other people looking or waiting for the same thing as you. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom "take a number" in the ST and translated into TT "siap menunggu". In the addition strategy, there are word addition "siap" in the TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

25	25/PI/SMDF/AD/WUI V	<p>ST: We're gonna <i>tear up</i> the town</p> <p>TT: Kita akan mengguncang kota ini</p>	<p><i>Tear up</i> meaning is To damage someone or something by or as if by tearing. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST "tear up" is translated into TT "mengguncang" which has the same meaning but different form. For the addition strategy, there are word addition "ini" in the TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
26	26/PI/SMDF/AD/HNC	<p>ST: <i>You're up then you're down</i></p> <p>TT: Sejenak kau ceria lalu tiba – tiba bersedih</p>	<p><i>Up and down</i> is Alternately happy and sad, as due to depression or a traumatic event. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT "sejenak kau ceria lalu tiba – tiba bersedih" which have the same meaning but a different lexical form from the ST "you're up then you're down". In the addition strategy, there are word addition "sejenak and tiba - tiba" in the TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

27	27/PI/S MDF/AD/TD	<p>ST: The way you <i>turn me on</i>, I can't sleep</p> <p>TT: Caramu membuatku bergairah, aku tak bisa tidur</p>	<p><i>turn me on</i> mean to excite or interest someone. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. The similar meaning dissimilar form show that there are similarities in meaning but there also has a form change in translating the idiom "turn me on" into "membuatku bergairah". For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "membuatku" in the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
28	28/PI/S MDF/AD/CTD	<p>ST: If I had a <i>nickel</i> for every time</p> <p>TT: Andai tiap kali kau berkata begitu aku dapat uang</p>	<p><i>Nickel</i> is a slang describing something that costs five dollars, especially drugs. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning different form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "nickel" into "uang". The addition strategy shows that there are some addition words "kau berkata begitu" in the target text.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
29	29/PI/S MDF/AD/CTD	<p>ST: I'm not gonna stay and watch you <i>circle the drain</i></p>	<p><i>Circle the drain</i> meaning is to be in a state of severe deterioration such that one is</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

		<p>TT: Aku tak ingin terus di sini dan melihat kehancuranmu</p>	<p>approaching inevitable ruin, failure, or death. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning and form strategy, there is a form changes in translating the idiom "circle the drain" into "kehancuranmu" but both still have the same meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an addition word "terus" in target text.</p>						
30	30/PI/S MDF/AD/TOT GA	<p>ST: You were <i>the one that got away</i></p> <p>TT: Engkaulah satu hal istimewa yang hilang</p>	<p><i>The one that got away</i> mean someone or something that one regrets having lost. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST "the one that got away" translated into "satu hal istimewa yang hilang" which has a similar meaning but there is a form changing. For the addition strategy, there is an addition word "istimewa" in target text.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
31	31/PI/S MDF/AD/TOT GA	<p>ST: Cause now I <i>pay the price</i></p>	<p><i>Pay the price</i> meaning is to experience the consequences of one's actions or misdeeds.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

		TT: Karena kini harus kubayar semua itu	This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "pay the price" from ST translated with the same meaning into the TT "kubayar semua itu" but there also have form changes. For the addition strategy, there is an addition word "harus" in target text.						
32	32/PI/S MDF/AD/CYB	ST: Keep me <i>walking on a wire</i> TT: Kau terus membuatku berhati – hati	Walk the wire mean doing something risky for someone or something. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "walking on a wire" in ST into "berhati - hati" in TT. For the addition strategy, there is an addition words "kau terus" in the target language lyrics.	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
33	33/PI/S MDF/AD/NTE OTW	ST: <i>Flipping off</i> the flop now I just enjoy the ride	Flip off mean to turn something off, typically a switch or to raise the middle finger (a rude gesture of anger or displeasure) at one. This	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

		TT: Kusingkirkan ketakutan pada kegagalan, kunikmati perjalanan	idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy show that there are similarities in meaning but there is form changes in translating the idiom "flipping off" into "kusingkirkan". For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "ketakutan" in TT.						
34	34/PI/SMDF/AD/SM	ST: <i>Scratch that</i> , baby, I'm grateful TT: Lupakan yang barusan, sayang, aku berterima kasih	<i>Scratch that</i> is a set phrase telling someone to ignore, forget, or disregard what was just said or instructed. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "scratch that" in source text into "lupakan yang barusan" in target text. For the addition strategy, there is an addition words "yang barusan" in the target language lyrics.	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
35	35/PI/SMDF/OM/OOT B	ST: Cause I can belch the alphabet,	<i>Double dog dare</i> meaning is to challenge them	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

		<p>just <i>double dog dare</i> me</p> <p>TT: Karena ku bisa besendawa alfabet, tantanglah aku</p>	<p>emphatically or defiantly, although it is often meant humorously, or at least the challenge is not that serious. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom "double dog dare" translated into "tantanglah". For the omission strategy there are words "just" that are not translated into TT.</p>						
36	36/PI/S MDF/OM/IYCAM	<p>ST: The pick of the peck, <i>the crème de la crop</i></p> <p>TT: Si istimewa di antara banyak pilihan</p>	<p><i>The crème de la crop</i> meaning for the best of a particular group, the best of the best, superlative, or the very best. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the ST "the crème de la crop" translated into "si istimewa diantara banyak pilihan" in TT with the same meaning but has a different form. For the omission strategy, the word</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

			“the pick of the peck” is removed from target text.						
37	37/PI/S MDF/OM/DH	<p>TT: ST: Try not to <i>lead her on</i></p> <p>TT: Cobalah jangan menggodanya</p>	<p><i>Lead someone on</i> mean to teas someone, to encourage someone’s romantic or sexual interest without sincerity. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “lead her on” translated into “menggodanya”. For the omission strategy there are words “to” that are not translated and removed into TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
38	38/PI/S MDF/OM/IS	<p>ST: But she’s <i>footloose and so fancy free</i></p> <p>TT: Tapi bebas dan riang gembira</p>	<p><i>Footloose and so fancy-free</i> mean without any commitment or responsibilities, free to act or travel as you please. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT “bebas dan riang gembira” which have the same meaning but a different form from the ST “footloose</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

			and so fancy free”. The omission strategy there are words “she’s” that are not translated and removed into TT.						
39	39/PI/S MDF/OM/DR	<p>ST: A <i>one of a kind</i></p> <p>TT: Tak ada yang lain</p>	<p><i>One of a kind</i> meaning is with no equal, completely unique. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “one of a kind” is translated into “tak ada yang lain” which has the same meaning but a different form. For the omission strategy there are words “A” that are not translated and removed into TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
40	40/PI/S MDF/OM/NTE OTW	<p>ST: <i>Flipping off</i> the flop now I just enjoy the ride</p> <p>TT: Kusingkirkan ketakutan pada kegagalan, kunikmati perjalanan</p>	<p><i>Flip off</i> mean to turn something off, typically a switch or to raise the middle finger (a rude gesture of anger or displeasure) at one. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy show that there are similarities in meaning but there is form changes in</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

			translating the idiom “flipping off” into “kusingkirkan”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “ketakutan” in TT. The omission strategy there are words “now I just” in the beginning of the lyrics that are not translated and removed into TT.						
41	41/PI/S MDF/MP/ IYC AM	<p>ST: If you want me, <i>a cherry on top</i></p> <p>TT: Jika kau menginginkanku, simanis yang menyenangkan</p>	<p>Cherry on top definition is Something good that follows a series of other fortunate events, or can describe as something that makes something that is already good event better, or perfect. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “a cherry on top” in ST is translated into “simanis yang menyenangkan” in TT which has the same meaning but different form. For the metaphor strategy, the metaphor in ST described something special on top of something special is translated into the TT “simanis yang</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Metaphor	T

			menyenangkan” with corresponding metaphor despite using different form.						
42	42/PI/S MDF/MP/PC	<p>ST: <i>Word on the street</i></p> <p>TT: Berhembus kabar burung</p>	<p><i>Word on the street</i> mean the information, or the version of that information, that is currently spreading from person to person, often in a particular setting, like a school or work. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy shows that there is a form changes but still has the same meaning between the idiom “word on the street” in the source text and “berhembus kabar burung” in target language. For the metaphor strategy shows that the song lyrics in ST “word on the street” has similar characteristic to the lyrics in TT “berhembus kabar burung”.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Metaphor	T
43	43/PI/S MDF/RO/PC	<p>ST: Don’t be a <i>chicken</i>, boy, stop acting like a bi-atch</p> <p>TT: Jangan lah jadi pengecut,</p>	<p><i>Chicken</i> is a slang for a coward. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Reorganization	T

		berhentilah bertingkah lelaki jalang	changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “chicken” in ST into the target text “pengecut”. The reorganization strategy shows that there is repositioning of words in target language.						
44	44/PI/S MDF/RO/CTD	ST: If I had a <i>nickel</i> for every time TT: Andai tiap kali kau berkata begitu aku dapat uang	<i>Nickel</i> is a slang describing something that costs five dollars, especially drugs. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning different form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “nickel” into “uang”. The addition strategy shows that there are some addition words “kau berkata begitu” in the target text. For the reorganization strategy shows that there is some word repositioning, the word “for every time” from the end of line is translated into the beginning of the line.	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Reorganization	T
45	45/PI/S MDF/PR/WILF	ST: This test is my own <i>cross to bear</i>	<i>Cross the bear</i> describes a difficult responsibility or burden that someone must handle on their own. This	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

		TT: Ujian ini masalahku sendiri	idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom "cross the bear" in the ST and translated into TT "masalahku sendiri". The paraphrase strategy shows that the lyrics have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea of the lyrics.						
46	46/PI/S MDF/PR/POM	ST: I fell deep, you <i>let me down</i> TT: Aku sedih, kau kecewakanku	<i>let me down</i> meaning is fail to support someone, also, disappoint someone. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT "kecewakanku" which have the same meaning but a different form from the ST "let me down". For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

47	47/PI/SMDF/PR/DU	<p>ST: Make you forget about your 9 to 5</p> <p>TT: Membuat mu lupa pekerjaanmu</p>	<p>From 9 AM to 5 PM, considered the standard office hours for most workers. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "9 to 5" in source language is translated into target language "pekerjaanmu" which has similar meaning but different form. For the paraphrase song translation strategy, the lyrics have become shorter from the original lyrics, but still have their main idea.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T
48	48/PI/SMDF/PR/RR	<p>ST: I used to bite my tongue and hold my breath</p> <p>TT: Dulu ku selalu diam saja dan pasrah</p>	<p>Bite (one's) tongue meaning is to stop oneself from saying something (often something potentially inappropriate, hurtful, or offensive). This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom "bite my tongue" translated into "diam saja" in target language. The paraphrase</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

			strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.						
49	49/PI/S MDF/PR/BD	<p>ST: So <i>hot and heavy</i></p> <p>TT: Begitu asyik</p>	<p><i>Hot and heavy</i> means excited and heated. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes in translating the idiom but still has the same meaning from the idiom "hot and heavy" in the ST and translated into TT "asyik". For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T
50	50/PI/S MDF/PR/GT	<p>ST: I <i>see through you</i> now</p> <p>TT: Aku memahamimu kini</p>	<p><i>See through (someone or something)</i> mean to not be fooled by someone's or something's outward appearance and understand their or its true nature. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT "memahamimu which have</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

			the same meaning but a different form from the ST “see through you”. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.						
51	51/PI/S MDF/PR/GT	<p>ST: Now, it’s <i>out of sight</i></p> <p>TT: Kini, tak terlihat</p>	<p><i>Out of sight</i> meaning is hidden from or out of the range of vision. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “out of sight” translated into “tak terlihat”. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T
52	52/PI/S MDF/PR/TM	<p>ST: We’re just <i>chasing our tails?</i></p> <p>TT: Kita ini terlalu sibuk</p>	<p><i>Chase (one’s) tail</i> mean to take action that is ineffectual and does not lead to progress. Refers to how a dog can exhaust itself by chasing its own tail. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

			similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “chasing our tails” is translated into “terlalu sibuk” which has the same meaning but a different form. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.						
53	53/PI/S MDF/PR/CTR	<p>ST: Keep <i>sweeping it under the mat</i></p> <p>TT: Terus mengabaikannya</p>	<p><i>Sweep (something) under the mat</i> mean to ignore, deny, or conceal from public or knowledge something that is embarrassing. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “sweeping it under the mat” in source text into “mengabaikannya” in target text. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

54	54/PI/S MDF/PR/NRO	<p>ST: <i>Cross my heart</i>, I won't do it again</p> <p>TT: Sumpah, takkan kuulangi</p>	<p><i>Cross my heart</i> used to emphasize the truthfulness and sincerity of what you are saying or promising. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "cross my heart" in source text into "sumpah" in target text. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T
55	55/PI/S MDF/PR/NRO	<p>ST: I tell myself, tell myself, tell myself, "<i>Draw the line</i>"</p> <p>TT: Kuyakinkan diri ini, "Batasi dengan jelas"</p>	<p><i>Draw the line</i> mean to establish a figurative boundary that someone or some group refuses to cross or beyond which no further advance or compromise is accepted. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

			idiom “draw the line” in source text into “batasi dengan jelas” in target text. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.						
56	56/PI/PR/WC/CG	<p>ST: <i>Break their necks</i></p> <p>TT: Menyingsing leher mereka</p>	<p><i>Break (one’s) neck</i> mean to put forth a great deal of effort or to work very hard to accomplish something. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom in ST “break their neck” is literally translated into “menyingsing leher mereka” which has different meaning. The word count strategy shows that between the ST “[break] [their] [neck]” and TT “[menyingsing] [leher] [mereka]” both have three words in the song lyrics.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word count	T
57	57/PI/PR/WC/FW	<p>ST: Cause there’s <i>spark in you</i></p> <p>TT: Karena ada percikan dalam dirimu</p>	<p><i>spark in you</i> describe a sign of one’s vitality, enthusiasm, determination, etc., as might be present or discernible in one’s eyes. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word count	T

			translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “spark in you” in source language is translated into target language “percikan dalam dirimu” which has a different meaning from the original. The word count strategy shows that the song lyrics between the source language “[cause] [there’s] [spark] [in] [you]” and target language “[karena] [ada] [percikan] [dalam] [dirimu]” the total number of words in both of the lyrics consist of five words count.						
58	58/PI/PR/WC/CYB	<p>ST: So I <i>tiptoe</i> through your triggered mine</p> <p>TT: Maka aku berjinjit lewati ranjaumu yang terpicu</p>	<p>Tiptoe around (someone or something) means to avoid confronting or engaging with a troublesome or undesirable person, problem, situation, issue, etc. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “tiptoe” in the source language into “berjinjit” which has a different meaning from the original. For the word count</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word count	T

			strategy shows that between the ST “[so] [I] [tiptoe] [through] [your] [triggered] [mine]” and TT “[maka] [aku] [berjinjit] [lewati] [ranjaumu] [yang] [terpicu]” both have seven words in the song lyrics.						
59	59/PI/PR/WC/SS	<p>ST: And you will <i>kiss the ring</i></p> <p>TT: Dan kau yang akan mencium cincinnya</p>	<p>Kiss the ring meaning is to make a gesture of deference, fealty, or genuflection to a person of power or authority. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “kiss the ring” in the source language into “mencium cincinnya” which has a different meaning from the original. The word count strategy shows that the song lyrics between the source language “[and] [you] [will] [kiss] [the] [ring]” and target language “[dan] [kau] [yang] [akan] [mencium] [cincinnya]” the total number of words in both of the lyrics consist of six words count.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word count	T
60	60/PI/PR/WW/OOTB	<p>ST: You’re gonna wanna make out,</p>	<p>Make out (with someone or something) meaning is To</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		<p>make out, <i>make out</i> with me</p> <p>TT: Kau kan ingin keluar, keluar, keluar bersamaku</p>	<p>manage to do something with someone or something. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "make out" in the ST have a different meaning from the TT "keluar". For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>						
61	61/PI/PR/WW/WUIV	<p>ST: Shut up and <i>put your money where your mouth is</i></p> <p>TT: Diamlah dan jejakkan uangmu ke mulutmu</p>	<p><i>Put your money where your mouth is</i> meaning is Show that you really mean what you say, by actually doing something, giving money, etc. Rather that just talking about it. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT "diamlah dan jejakkan uangmu ke mulutmu" has a different meaning from the idiom in ST. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
62	62/PI/PR/WW/TOY	<p>ST: You're like an <i>Indian summer</i></p>	<p><i>Indian summer</i> is A period of unseasonably warm weather in early fall. This idiom can't be understood simply by being</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		TT: Engkau bak musim panas India	translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “indian summer” is translated into “musim panas india” which has a different or false meaning. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
63	63/PI/PR/WW/IYCAM	ST: If you want me you’re gonna have to <i>break the bank</i> , tonight TT: Jika kau menginginkanku, kau harus merampok bank, malam ini	<i>Break the bank</i> is for describing something to be very expensive. The phrase is often used in the negative to convey the opposite. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. The paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom in ST “break the bank” is translated into the TT “merampok bank” which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy, from the ST the lyrics is translated literally on each word.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
64	64/PI/PR/WW/IYCAM	ST: If you want me, I’m not a <i>piece of ass</i> TT: Jika kau menginginkanku,	<i>Piece of ass</i> is offensive slang someone with whom to engage in sexual activity, a potential sexual partner. Usually said of a woman. This idiom can’t be understood	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		aku bukanlah sebangkah pantat	simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “piece of ass” in ST is translated into “sebangkah pantat” in TT which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST are literally translated on each word into the target language.						
65	65/PI/PR/WW/TD	<p>ST: But things were kinda heavy, you <i>brought me to life</i></p> <p>TT: Namun dulu segalanya begitu berat, kau membuatku hidup lagi</p>	<p><i>Bring me to life</i> meaning is to give vigor or vitality to someone or something, especially after a period of inactivity or lethargy. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “brought me to life” in source language is translated into “membuatku hidup lagi” which has a different meaning from the original. The word for word strategy shows that the lyrics in source language are literally translated in each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
66	66/PI/PR/WW/TD	<p>ST: I finally found you, <i>my missing puzzle piece</i></p>	<p><i>Missing puzzle piece</i> is a phrase used to describe the person that completes your sentences, crazy improved</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Akhirnya kutemukan dirimu, potongan teka – tekiku yang hilang</p>	<p>monologues, burgers, bursts of song and you or can be describe as someone or something that can fill or complete someone’s life. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “my missing puzzle” in the source language into “potongan teka – teki ku yang hilang” which has a different meaning from the original. In word for word strategy shows that the lyrics in source language translated literally on each word into target language.</p>						
67	67/PI/PR/WW/CG	<p>ST: Where <i>the grass is really greener</i></p> <p>TT: Dimana rumputnya benar – benar lebih hijau</p>	<p><i>The grass is always greener</i> mean other people’s circumstance or belongings always seem more desirable than one’s own. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “the grass is really greener” in source language is translated into “rumputnya benar – benar lebih hijau”</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			which has a different meaning from the original. The word for word strategy shows that the song lyrics in source language is translated literally on each word.						
68	68/PI/PR/WW/CG	<p>ST: <i>There must be something in the water</i></p> <p>TT: Pasti ada sesuatu di dalam air</p>	<p><i>There must be something in the water</i> said when something occurs multiple times or presents itself among numerous people within the same area. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. The paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "there must be something in the water" into "pasti ada sesuatu di dalam air" which has different meaning from the original meaning. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
69	69/PI/PR/WW/FW	<p>ST: Do you ever feel so <i>paper thin</i></p> <p>TT: Pernahkah kau merasa, merasa setipis kertas</p>	<p><i>Paper thin</i> means by extension, quite meager, inadequate, or feeble. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			strategy shows that the idiom “paper thin” in source language is translated with different meaning into “setipis kertas” in the target text. In the word for word strategy, the song lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
70	70/PI/PR/WW/FW	<p>ST: Like a <i>house of cards</i></p> <p>TT: Seperti rumah kertas</p>	<p><i>House of cards</i> mean a plan, organization, or other entity that is destined to fail due to a weak structure or foundation. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “house of card” is translated into “rumah kertas” in TT which has a different meaning from the original meaning. In the word for word strategy, each word in ST is translated literally into TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
71	71/PI/PR/WW/FW	<p>ST: You don’t have to feel like a <i>waste of space</i></p> <p>TT: Kau tak perlu merasa seperti sampah luar angkasa</p>	<p><i>Waste of space</i> mean someone or something that is blatantly unhelpful, worthless, or useless. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there are changes in meaning from the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			idiom “waste of space” in source language and translated into “sampah luar angkasa” in target language. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
72	72/PI/PR/WW/WILF	<p>ST: <i>Heavy is the head that wears the crown</i></p> <p>TT: Berat rasanya kepala yang kenakan mahkota</p>	<p><i>Heavy is the head that wears the crown</i> mean the person who has the most power or authority suffer the largest amount of stress, anxiety, doubt, and worry. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there are changes in meaning from the idiom “Heavy is the head that wears the crown” in ST and translated into “Berat rasanya kepala yang kenakan mahkota” in TT. The word for word strategy in this data shows that the process of translating the lyrics done by translating each word separately.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
73	73/PI/PR/WW/HH	<p>ST: <i>Spread my wings</i> and make me fly</p>	<p><i>Spread (one's) wings</i> mean to start to live more independently and experience</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Kepakkan sayapku dan membuatku terbang</p>	<p>new things, especially for the first time. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "spread my wings" in source text is translated into "kepakkan sayapku" in target text which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the source text is translated literally on each word.</p>						
74	74/PI/PR/WW/HH	<p>ST: You <i>gave me life</i> and keep me coming back</p> <p>TT: Kau beri aku kehidupan dan membuatku terus kembali</p>	<p><i>Gives me life</i> is a slang I like (something) very much. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the ST "gave my life" has a miss in translating the meaning from the TT "beri aku kehidupan". For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
75	75/PI/PR/WW/NLTM	<p>ST: If <i>stars don't align</i>, if it doesn't stop time</p>	<p><i>The stars align</i> mean the current situation or set of conditions is ideal for the prospects of some activity or endeavor. This idiom can't be understood simply by being</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		TT: Jika bintang tak sejajar, jika ia tak hentikan waktu	translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a different meaning in translating the idiom “stars don’t align” into “bintang tak sejajar”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
76	76/PI/PR/WW/POM	ST: <i>Pack my bags</i> and watch your shadow fade TT: Kemasi tas ku dan saksikan bayangmu memudar	Pack (one’s) bags mean to leave some place or a position and not come back. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “pack my bag” into “kemasi tas ku” which has different meaning from the original meaning. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics is translated literally into the target language.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
77	77/PI/PR/WW/POM	ST: You <i>chewed me up</i> and spit me out TT: Kau kunyah diriku dan kau ludahkan aku	Chew (someone or something) up is to damage or ruin someone or something by pinching, grinding, biting, etc. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “chewed me up” is translated into “kunyah diriku” in TT which has a different meaning from the original meaning. In the word for word strategy, each word in ST is translated literally into TT.						
78	78/PI/PR/WW/POM	<p>ST: You won't ever <i>put me out</i> again</p> <p>TT: Kau takkan pernah padamkan aku lagi</p>	<p>Put me out is to expend a great deal of effort, to inconvenience oneself to go through a lot of trouble. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “put me out” in source language is translated into “padamkan aku” which has a different meaning from the original. The word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
79	79/PI/PR/WW/WA	<p>ST: Wouldn't <i>bow down</i></p> <p>TT: Takkan menunduk</p>	<p>Bow down mean to obey, pledge allegiance, or submit one's will to someone, especially in a reverential or service manner. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			TT “menunduk” has a different meaning from the idiom meaning in ST “bow down”. The word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST is translated literally on each word.						
80	80/PI/PR/WW/WA	<p>ST: I picked up every piece and <i>landed on my feet</i></p> <p>TT: Kupunguti tiap kepingan dan mendarat diatas kakiku</p>	<p><i>Landed on both feet</i> mean to come through or survive a tough or uncertain situation successfully or gracefully. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “landed on my feet” in source text is translated into the target text “mendarat diatas kaki ku” which has a different meaning from the original meaning. In word for word strategy shows that the lyrics in source language translated literally on each word into target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
81	81/PI/PR/WW/WA	<p>ST: Seeing <i>the bright side</i></p> <p>TT: Melihat sisi terang</p>	<p><i>The bright side</i> mean the positive aspect of something that also has negative features, the optimistic view of something. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “the bright side” is translated into “sisi terang” in TT which has a different meaning from the original meaning. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
82	82/PI/PR/WW/DU	<p>ST: You’re such a <i>dirty doggy</i></p> <p>TT: Kau sungguh guk – guk kotor</p>	<p><i>Dirty doggy</i> mean is a low and sneaky person. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “dirty doggy” is translated into “guk – guk kotor” in TT which has a different meaning from the original meaning. The word for word strategy shows that the lyrics in source language are literally translated in each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
83	83/PI/PR/WW/RR	<p>ST: I let you push me passed the <i>breaking point</i></p> <p>TT: Kubiarkan kau mendorongku lewati titik kehancuran</p>	<p><i>Breaking point</i> by extension, the point at which an overworked or overburdened person, system, organization, etc., fails, give ups, or collapses. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			paraphrase strategy, the idiom “breaking point” in the ST is translated into “titik kehancuran” in the TT which different meaning from the original. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
84	84/PI/PR/WW/RR	<p>ST: You <i>held me down</i> but I got up</p> <p>TT: Kau jegal aku tapi aku bangkit</p>	<p><i>Held down</i> mean to prevent someone or something from advancing. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. The paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “held me down” into “jegal aku” which has different meaning from the original meaning. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
85	85/PI/PR/WW/RR	<p>ST: And you’re gonna <i>hear me roar</i></p> <p>TT: Dan kau kan dengar aumanku</p>	<p><i>Hear me roar</i> used as a phrase of empowerment to oneself as a woman and to womanhood as a whole. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT “dengar aumanku” does not match with the idiom in the ST</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			“hear me roar”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
86	86/PI/PR/WW/LL	<p>ST: Anything for your love, <i>a ride or die</i></p> <p>TT: Apapun untuk cintamu, tumpangan atau mati</p>	<p>A <i>ride or die</i> is a slang describe for a very devoted romantic partner. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT “tumpangan atau mati” does not match with the idiom in the ST “a ride or die”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
87	87/PI/PR/WW/BD	<p>ST: So let me get you <i>in your birthday suit</i></p> <p>TT: Ijinkanlah kupakaikan kostum ultahmu</p>	<p><i>In (one's) birthday suit</i> mean someone completely naked. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom “in your birthday suit” in source language is translated with different meaning from the original meaning into “kostum ultahmu” in the target text. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			translating each word separately.						
88	88/PI/PR/WW/WOA	<p>ST: I'm <i>walking on air</i></p> <p>TT: Kuberjalan di udara</p>	<p><i>Walking on air</i> mean to be in a state of extreme happiness. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "walking on air" into "kuberjalan di udara" in TT. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
89	89/PI/PR/WW/UT	<p>ST: All the <i>dirty laundry</i></p> <p>TT: Semua pakaian kotor itu</p>	<p><i>Dirty laundry</i> is one's private, personal matters, especially that which may be embarrassing. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST "dirty laundry" is translated into "pakaian kotor" which has a different or false meaning. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
90	90/PI/PR/WW/DH	<p>ST: A <i>perfect storm</i>, perfect storm</p>	<p><i>Perfect storm</i> is a change or rare combination of individual element, circumstances, or</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Badai yang sempurna, badai yang sempurna</p>	<p>events that together form a disastrous, catastrophic, or extremely unpleasant problem or difficulty. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "perfect storm" in the source language into "badai yang sempurna" which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>						
91	91/PI/PR/WW/DH	<p>ST: But <i>down to earth</i></p> <p>TT: Tapi tetap menyentuh bumi</p>	<p><i>Down to earth</i> is unpretentious and sensible. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "down to earth" in the source language into "tetap menyentuh bumi" which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

92	92/PI/PR/WW/DH	<p>ST: She <i>eat your heart out</i></p> <p>TT: Dia mengunyah habis hatimu</p>	<p><i>Eat (one's) heart out</i> mean to feel great sadness or to be very jealous. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "eat your heart out" in the source language into "mengunyah habis hatimu" which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
93	93/PI/PR/WW/IS	<p>ST: Yeah she's <i>dances to her own beat</i></p> <p>TT: Yeah, dia berdansa ikuti iramanya sendiri</p>	<p><i>Dance to (one's) tune</i> mean to go along with someone else's views or wishes. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the ST "dances to her own beat" has a miss in translating the meaning from the TT "berdansa ikuti iramanya". For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
94	94/PI/PR/WW/GT	<p>ST: I see you on <i>the other side</i></p>	<p><i>The other side</i> existence after death, the world of the afterlife. This idiom can't be understood simply by being</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		TT: Aku melihatmu di sisi lain	translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the ST “the other side” has a miss in translating the meaning from the TT “di sisi lain”. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
95	95/PI/PR/WW/DR	ST: Cause I understand you, we <i>see eye to eye</i> TT: Karena aku memahamimu, kita saling tatap	<i>See eye to eye</i> mean is to agree (with someone), to share the same position or opinion (as someone else). This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST “see eye to eye” into “saling tatap” in TT. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
96	96/PI/PR/WW/TGG	ST: I <i>put one foot in front of the other</i> and I TT: Kutempatkan satu kaki di depan kaki lainnya dan aku	<i>Put one foot in front of the other</i> mean to do something or walk continuously, deliberately, and carefully. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST “put one foot in front of the other” into “kutempatkan satu kaki di depan kaki lainnya” in TT. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
97	97/PI/PR/WW/ST	<p>ST: <i>Flying high</i> as kite on your love</p> <p>TT: Terbang tinggi seperti layang – layang di cintamu</p>	<p><i>Flying high</i> meaning is in a state of euphoric happiness, excitement, or enthusiasm. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “flying high” in source text is translated into “terbang tinggi” in source text which has different meaning from the original meaning. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
98	98/PI/PR/WW/ST	<p>ST: Flying <i>high as kite</i> on your love</p>	<p>(<i>as high as a kite</i> mean very happy. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Terbang tinggi seperti layang – layang di cintamu</p>	<p>“high as kite” in source text is translated into “tinggi seperti layang - layang” in source text which has different meaning from the original meaning. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>						
99	99/PI/PR/WW/ITT	<p>ST: Yeah, it’s easy to <i>throw you under the bus</i></p> <p>TT: Yeah, mudah saja melempamu ke bawah bus</p>	<p><i>Throw (one) under the bus</i> mean to exploit one’s trust for an ulterior purpose, advantage, or agenda; to harm one through deceit or treachery. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “throw you under the bus” in the source language into “melempamu ke bawah bus” which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

100	100/PI/PR/WW/ITT	<p>ST: I had to <i>grow up</i>, I wish you could too</p> <p>TT: Aku harus tumbuh, kuberharap kau pun begitu</p>	<p><i>Grow up</i> meaning is an imperative to be more mature, typically directed at someone exhibiting what the speaker considers to be extremely immature behavior. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "grow up" in the source language into "tumbuh" which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
101	101/PI/PR/WW/CYB	<p>ST: You are my <i>hurt locker</i> lover</p> <p>TT: Kaulah kekasihku yang siap meledak</p>	<p><i>Hurt locker</i> is a military slang that means a bad and painful place, or in different meaning is a period of immense, inescapable physical or emotional pain. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "hurt locker" in the source language</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			into “siap meledak” which has a different meaning from the original. For the word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
102	102/PI/PR/WW/CYB	<p>ST: I try to pick off your <i>red flag</i></p> <p>TT: Kucoba tuk cabuti bendera merahmu</p>	<p>Red flag is a sign or signal indicating potential, incipient, or imminent danger or trouble. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “red flag” in the source language into “bendera merahmu” which has a different meaning from the original. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
103	103/PI/PR/WW/SS	<p>ST: Don’t be tryna <i>double back</i></p> <p>TT: Jangan coba – coba menyerang balik</p>	<p>Double back mean to return to some thing or place after moving away from it, especially by following the same path taken when leaving. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			there is a miss in translating the idiom “double back” in the source language into “menyerang balik” which has a different meaning from the original. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
104	104/PI/PR/WW/NTEO TW	ST: <i>What a time to be alive</i> TT: Saat yang menyenangkan untuk hidup	<i>What a time to be alive</i> is a phrase used humorously or sarcastically to emphasize that something is or is not (depending on the context) very exciting. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “what a time to be alive” in the source language into “saat yang menyenangkan untuk hidup” which has a different meaning from the original. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
105	105/PI/PR/AD/WUIV	ST: You want to <i>cash out</i> and get the hell out of town	<i>Cash out</i> meaning is to sell an asset in exchange for money, often during times of hardship. This idiom can't be	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

		TT: Kau ingin dapat uang dan keluar dari kota ini	understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the ST “cash out” has a miss in translating the meaning from the TT “dapat uang”. In the addition strategy, there are word addition “ini” in the TT.						
106	106/PI/PR/AD/HNC	ST: Cause <i>you’re hot then you’re cold</i> TT: Karena sejenak kau hangat lalu tiba - tiba dingin	Hot and cold is Alternating between two opposite states, especially being enthusiastic or interested one moment and disinterested the next. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT “sejenak kau hangat lalu tiba – tiba dingin” does not match with the ST “you’re hot then you’re cold”. In the addition strategy, there are word addition “sejenak and tiba - tiba” in the TT.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
107	107/PI/PR/AD/HNC	ST: The <i>same energy</i> now’s a dead battery TT: Energi yang sama, kini jadi baterai yang mati	Same energy meaning is Someone or something that has the same feeling, same idea, or same type of thing. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT “energi yang sama” has a	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

			different meaning from the idiom in ST “same energy”. For the addition strategy, there are word addition “jadi” in the TT.						
108	108/PI/PR/AD/IYCA M	<p>ST: Cause some don’t have the patience, some call me high-maintenance</p> <p>TT: Karena beberapa orang tak sabar, beberapa orang menyebutku mahal</p>	<p>High-maintenance is to describe someone who is or is perceived to be especially demanding, particular, or fussy. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST “high-maintenance” into “mahal” in TT. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “orang” in TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
109	109/PI/PR/AD/ISB	<p>ST: That the clock is ticking and giving my two weeks</p> <p>TT: Bahwa jarum jam masih berputar dan kan kuberikan dua mingguku</p>	<p>Giving my two weeks is the amount of time when someone wants to resign from their job. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “giving my two weeks” in ST is translated into “kan kuberikan dua mingguku” in TT which has a different meaning from the original.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

			For the addition strategy, there are some additional words “jarum” and “kan” in the target language lyrics.						
110	110/PI/PR/AD/PC	<p>ST: I want the <i>jaw droppin'</i>, eye popin', head tunin', body shockin'</p> <p>TT: Kuingin mulutku menganga, mata terbelalak, kepala menoleh, tubuh gemetar</p>	<p><i>Jaw dropping</i> mean astonishing or astounding, causing an overwhelming amount of surprise, wonder, or amazement. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a different meaning in translating the idiom “jaw droppin” into “mulutku menganga”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “ku” in the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
111	111/PI/PR/AD/PC	<p>ST: I want the <i>jaw droppin'</i>, <i>eye poppin'</i>, head tunin', body shockin'</p> <p>TT: Kuingin mulutku menganga, mata terbelalak, kepala menoleh, tubuh gemetar</p>	<p><i>Eye popping</i> mean something that is shocking or surprising to see. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy there is a miss in translating the idiom “eye poppin” into “mata terbelalak” in the target language. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “ku” in the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

112	112/PI/PR/AD/PC	<p>ST: Skip the talk, heard it all, time to walk the walk</p> <p>TT: Berhenti bicara, aku tlah dengar semua, saatnya tuk pergi</p>	<p>Walk the walk mean to do what one claims one will do, deliver on one's promises. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom in ST "walk the walk" into "pergi" which make both have a different meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an addition word "aku" in target text.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
113	113/PI/PR/AD/ WILF	<p>ST: I can see the writing on the wall</p> <p>TT: Bisa kulihat tulisan di tembok itu</p>	<p>The (hand)writing on the wall mean the very apparent signs that something bad will happen in the future. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST "writing on the wall" has a miss in translating the meaning into the TT "tulisan ditembok itu". In the addition strategy, there are additional words "itu" in the TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
114	114/PI/PR/AD/PRL	<p>ST: Can't believe she's become a shell of herself</p>	<p>A shell of (oneself) means a person, group, place, etc., that has become dramatically less healthy, vivacious, or robust,</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

		TT: Tak percaya kini dia hanyalah kulit kerang	often following some traumatic event or negative circumstances. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in the source text "a shell of herself" has a miss in translating the meaning into "kulit kerang" in target text. For the addition strategy, there are some additional words "kini" and "hanyalah" in the target language lyrics.						
115	115/PI/PR/AD/HH	ST: This is the story of <i>the birds and the bees</i> TT: Inilah cerita tentang burung dan lebah	<i>The birds and the bees</i> meaning is a lesson about sex, such as are typically taught to children or young adults. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom in ST "the birds and the bees" into "burung dan lebah" which make both have a different meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "tentang" in the target text.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

116	116/PI/PR/AD/POM	<p>ST: Throw <i>your sticks and your stones</i></p> <p>TT: Lemparlah tongkat dan batu yang kau punya</p>	<p><i>Sticks and stones</i> are a shorthand way of referring to the phrase “sticks and stones may break my bones, but words will never hurt me,” a childish rebuttal to teasing or other harsh speech. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of idiom “your sticks and your stone” in source language and translated into “tongkat dan batu yang kau punya” in target language. For the addition strategy, there are some additional words “yang kau punya” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
117	117/PI/PR/AD/WA	<p>ST: Yeah, I was <i>in the dark</i></p> <p>TT: Yeah, dulu aku di dalam kegelapan</p>	<p><i>In the dark</i> mean not knowing something that other people do. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom “in the dark” in source language is translated with different meaning into “di dalam kegelapan” in the target text. For the addition strategy, there is an additional</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

			word “dulu” in the target language lyrics.						
118	118/PI/PR/AD/WA	<p>ST: Wouldn't <i>dive in</i></p> <p>TT: (aku) takkan menyelam</p>	<p><i>Dive in</i> mean to begin or undertake something quickly, enthusiastically, and without trepidation. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “dive in” in the source language into “menyelam” which has a different meaning from the original. For the addition strategy, there is an additional word “aku” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	paraphrase	T	Addition	T
119	119/PI/PR/AD/RR	<p>ST: Scared to <i>rock the boat</i> and make a mess</p> <p>TT: Kutakut sampan kan guncang dan terjadi kekacauan</p>	<p><i>Rock the boat</i> is to do something that might endanger a stable situation or upset the status quo. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of idiom “rock the boat” in source language and translated into “sampan kan guncang” in target language. For the addition strategy, there</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

			is an additional words “ku” in the beginning of TT.						
120	120/PI/PR/AD/RR	<p>ST: Already <i>brushing off</i> the dust</p> <p>TT: Tlah kusikat debu itu</p>	<p>Brush off mean to dismiss someone or something rudely. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a different meaning in translating the idiom “brushing off” into “kusikat”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “ku” in the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
121	121/PI/PR/AD/RR	<p>ST: I got <i>the eye of the tiger</i> the fire</p> <p>TT: Mataku tajam bak harimau, penuh bara</p>	<p>The eye of the tiger is the focus, determination, and self-confidence one needs in order to succeed, especially in the face of intense challenge or hardship. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT “mataku tajam bak harimau” does not match with the idiom in the ST “the eye of the tiger”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “tajam” in the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
122	122/PI/PR/AD/RR	<p>ST: I <i>earned the stripes</i></p>	<p>Earn (one’s) stripes mean to prove that one is deserving of</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

		TT: Kumiliki garis – garis ditubuh	particular position or designation. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "earned the stripes" in ST is translated into "kumiliki garis – garis di tubuh" in TT which has a different meaning from the original. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "ditubuh" in the target language.						
123	123/PI/PR/AD/WOA	ST: We <i>go deeper</i> and harder TT: Kita menyelam makin dalam dan keras	Go deep mean to persist for a long time, as of a significant issue or problem. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy there is a miss in translating the idiom "go deeper" into "makin dalam" in the target language. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "menyelam" in the target language lyrics.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
124	124/PI/PR/AD/IS	ST: That girl's a trip, <i>a one-way ticket</i>	A one-way ticket is a specific, usually negative, result of an action, event, or situation. This idiom also can describe a ticket entitling a passenger to travel only to his or her	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

		TT: Gadis itu selalu berpesiar, tiket satu arah	destination, without returning. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "one-way ticket" in source text is translated into the target text "tiket satu arah" which has a different meaning from the original meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "selalu" in the target language lyrics.						
125	125/PI/PR/AD/LM	ST: They're going to have to <i>take a back seat</i> TT: Mereka harus duduk di bangku belakang	<i>Take a back seat</i> mean to willingly take a less prominent role in some situation. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the ST "take a back seat" has a miss in translating the meaning from the TT "duduk di bangku belakang". For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "duduk" in the target language lyrics.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
126	126/PI/PR/AD/TGG	ST: Wasn't gonna let love <i>take me out</i>	<i>Take me out</i> mean to destroy, disable, or critically damage something. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

		TT: Takkan kubiarkan cinta meninggalkanku	paraphrase strategy, the idiom “take me out” in source text is translated into “meninggalkanku” in source text which has different meaning from the original meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “ku(biarkan)” in the target language lyrics.						
127	127/PI/PR/AD/TGG	ST: For <i>keeping my head above the water</i> TT: Yang tlah memaksaku tuk sembulkan kepala dari air	Keeping,my head above the water mean To avoid being consumed by a stressful or unpleasant situation. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “keepin my head above the water” in source text is translated into “sembulkan kepala dari ai” in source text which has different meaning from the original meaning. For the addition strategy, at the beginning of the lyrics, there is an addition word “yang tlah memaksaku” in the target language lyrics.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
128	128/PI/PR/AD/CTR	ST: So put your <i>rose-colored glasses</i> on	Rose-colored glasses are an unduly idealistic, optimistic, sentimental, or wistful perspective on or about	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

		<p>TT: Maka kenakanlah kaca matamu berwarna mawar itu</p>	<p>something. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "rose-colored glasses" in the source language into "kaca matamu berwarna mawar itu" which has a different meaning from the original. For the addition strategy, there is an addition words "itu" in the target language lyrics.</p>						
129	129/PI/PR/AD/NRO	<p>ST: Thought we <i>kissed goodbye</i></p> <p>TT: Kukira itu kecupan perpisahan kita</p>	<p><i>Kiss (someone or something) goodbye</i> mean to lose or end something, especially suddenly; to be forced to accept such a loss or end. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "kissed goodbye" in the source language into "kecupan perpisahan" which has a different meaning from the original. For the addition strategy, there is an addition words "itu" in the target language lyrics.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

130	130/PI/PR/OM/IYCA M	<p>ST: A one night stand, a <i>storage shed</i></p> <p>TT: Seorang cabutan, Gudang penyimpanan</p>	<p><i>Storage shed</i> is an object, typically a person of relationship significance, used as an emotional dumping ground and/or punching bag. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT "Gudang penyimpanan" can't describe the meaning of the idiom in ST "storage shed" which has a totally different meaning from the TT. For the omission strategy, the word "a" in the source text is not translated into the target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
131	131/PI/PR/OM/ISB	<p>ST: Already lost our grip, best <i>abandon ship</i></p> <p>TT: Sudah kehilangan kendali, sebaiknya tinggalkan kapal</p>	<p><i>Abandon ship</i> literally mean to escape from a sinking ship or by extension mean to leave a falling organization or bad situation. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. The paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom in source text "abandon ship" into "tinggalkan kapal" which has a different meaning from the original. In the omission</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T

			strategy, the word “our” in the source language is not translated into target language.						
132	132/PI/PR/OM/FW	<p>ST: Just <i>own the night</i></p> <p>TT: Terangilah malam</p>	<p><i>Own the night</i> is to do such an unthinkable, unforgettable task, that you feel in your mind, you and/or your friends feel that no other person can match up to your night. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom “own the night” in source language is translated with different meaning into “terangilah malam” in the target text. In the omission strategy shows that the word “just” in the source language lyrics is not translated into target language.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
133	133/PI/PR/OM/WILF	<p>ST: I am ready for <i>the road less traveled</i></p> <p>TT: Aku siap susuri jalan yang tak terjamah</p>	<p><i>the road (path) less traveled</i> meaning is to choose the less popular or common option. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “the road less traveled” is translated into “jalan yang tak</p>	Pure idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T

			terjamah”which have different meaning from the original meaning. For the omission strategy, it shows that the word “for” in ST is not translated into TT.						
134	134/PI/PR/OM/PRL	<p>ST: Can’t believe she’s become <i>a shell of herself</i></p> <p>TT: Tak percaya kini dia hanyalah kulit kerang</p>	<p><i>A shell of (oneself)</i> means a person, group, place, etc., that has become dramatically less healthy, vivacious, or robust, often following some traumatic event or negative circumstances. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in the source text “a shell of herself” has a miss in translating the meaning into “kulit kerang” in target text. For the omission strategy, it shows that the word “become” and “herself” in ST is not translated into TT.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
135	135/PI/PR/OM/RR	<p>ST: <i>I went from zero, to my own hero</i></p> <p>TT: Dari nol, kini aku seorang hero</p>	<p><i>Go from zero to hero</i> mean to change an outcome, one’s situation, or oneself from being particularly unsuccessful, negative, unfortunate, or unpopular to being especially successful, positive, fortunate, or popular.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T

			This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom in ST "I went from zero, to my own hero" is translated with a different meaning from the original into the TT "Dari nol, kini aku seorang hero". For the omission strategy there are words "I went" that are not translated and removed into TT.						
136	136/PI/PR/OM/DH	ST: Shawty's heart was <i>on steroids</i> TT: Hatinya steroid	<i>On steroids</i> mean in a bigger or more intense from that normal. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom in ST "on steroid" are not translated into TT and still uses the same word from the source language. The omission strategy there are words "was on" that are not translated and removed into TT.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
137	137/PI/PR/OM/LM	ST: They always seem to get <i>the best of me</i>	<i>The best of (someone or something)</i> mean superiority, mastery, or an advantage over someone or something,	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T

		TT: Mereka selalu mendapatkan yang terbaik dariku	control over someone something. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the ST "the best of me" has a miss in translating the meaning from the TT "terbaik dariku". The omission strategy there are words "seem" that are not translated and removed into TT.						
138	138/PI/PR/OM/DR	ST: A code that clicks open a <i>gold mine</i> TT: Kode yang membuka tambang emas	<i>Gold mine</i> is a person, place, or thing containing a plentiful amount of something valuable or desirable. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "gold mine" into "tambang emas" in TT. For the omission strategy there are words "clicks" that are not translated and removed into TT.	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
139	139/PI/PR/RO/NTEOT W	ST: You can catch a star if <i>the sky is falling</i> down	<i>The sky is falling</i> is a groundless or absurd conviction that some catastrophic consequence is imminent or underway. This idiom can't be understood	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Reorganization	T

		<p>TT: Jika langit runtuh, kau bisa menangkap bintang</p>	<p>simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “the sky is falling” in the source language into “langit runtuh” which has a different meaning from the original. For the reorganization strategy shows that there is some word repositioning, the line “you can catch the star” from the beginning of line is translated into the end of the line.</p>						
140	140/PI/PR/PR/LFN	<p>ST: So we <i>hit the boulevard</i></p> <p>TT: Maka kita pun berkeliaran</p>	<p><i>Hit the boulevard (road)</i> mean to depart, to begin one’s journey, especially on a road trip, to leave for home. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “hit the boulevard” in ST is translated into “berkeliaran” which has a different meaning from the original. The paraphrase strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their central meaning.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T

141	141/PI/PR/PR/CG	<p>ST: We <i>got it on lock</i></p> <p>TT: Kita menguncinya</p>	<p><i>Got it on lock</i> describes a situation while either in or out of a relationship, when a man has a woman that he can hook up with at any time of the day. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "we got it on lock" in source text is translated into "menguncinya" in source text which has different meaning from the original meaning. For the paraphrase song translation strategy, the lyrics have become shorter from the original lyrics, but still have their central meaning.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T
142	142/PI/PR/PR/RR	<p>ST: I used to bite my tongue and <i>hold my breath</i></p> <p>TT: Dulu ku selalu diam saja dan pasrah</p>	<p><i>Hold (one's) breath</i> meaning is to wait for something specific to happen. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "hold my breath" in source text is translated into the target text "pasrah" which has a different meaning from the original meaning. The paraphrase song translation strategy, shows that the lyrics</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T

			have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.						
143	143/PI/PR/PR/TGG	<p>ST: <i>Running on empty</i>, so out of gas</p> <p>TT: Berlari dengan bensin kosong melompong</p>	<p><i>Running on empty</i> meaning is continuing to operate with no or very little enthusiasm, energy, or resource left. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "running on empty" into "Berlari dengan bensin kosong melompong" in TT. For the paraphrase song translation strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T
144	144/PI/PR/PR/TGG	<p>ST: Running on empty, so <i>out of gas</i></p> <p>TT: Berlari dengan bensin kosong melompong</p>	<p><i>Out of gas</i> by extension, completely exhausted, fatigued, or without energy or motivation. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "out of gas" into "bensin</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T

			kosong melompong” in TT. For the paraphrase song translation strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.						
145	145/PI/PR/EW/HNC	<p>ST: <i>Stuck on a roller coaster</i></p> <p>TT: Terjebak di roller coaster</p>	<p>Stuck on a roller coaster meaning is to be experiencing swift and sudden changes in both positive and negative directions. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “stuck on a roller coaster” is translated into “terjebak di roller coaster” which has a different or false meaning. For the English word strategy, the word “roller coaster” in ST is not translated into the target text language and still uses the English word (source language).</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	English words	T
146	146/PI/PR/EW/DH	<p>ST: Shawty’s heart was <i>on steroids</i></p> <p>TT: Hatinya steroid</p>	<p>On steroids mean in a bigger or more intense from that normal. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	English words	T

			the idiom in ST “on steroid” are not translated into TT and still uses the same word from the source language. For the English word strategy, the word “steroid” in ST is not translated into the target text language and still uses the English word (source language).						
147	147/PI/PR/EW/IS	<p>ST: She’s got that, <i>je ne sais quoi</i>, you know it</p> <p>TT: Dia punya hal itu, je ne sais quoi, kau tahu lah</p>	<p><i>Je ne sais quoi</i> is a positive, pleasant, or attractive quality that is difficult to define or articulate. This idiom can’t be understood simply by being translated literally. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom in ST “je ne sais quoi” are not translated into TT and still uses the same word from the source language. For the English word strategy, the word “je ne sais quoi” in ST is not translated into the target text language and still uses the France word (source language).</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	English words	T
148	148/PI/OM/AD/NRO	<p>ST: But one in a while, I <i>trip up</i>, and I cross the line</p>	<p><i>Trip up</i> mean to falter, stammer, hesitate or make an error, mistake, or blunder. This idiom can’t be</p>	Pure Idiom	T	Omission	T	Addition	T

		TT: Tapi terkadang, aku berjalan terlalu jauh, dan kulewati batas	understood simply by being translated literally. In the omission strategy, the idiom in the ST “trip up” is untranslated and omitted into TT. For the addition strategy, there are some additional words “berjalan terlalu jauh” in the target language lyrics.						
149	149/PI/OM/PR/IYCA M	ST: I don't <i>put out</i> for charity TT: Aku tak suka beramal	Put out is a vulgar slang to be willing to have sex with someone else. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally. In the omission strategy shows that the idiom in ST “put out” is not translated and omitted into the target language. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics have been translated shorter from the original meaning.	Pure Idiom	T	Omission	T	Paraphrase	T
150	150/PI	ST: Had a piece of <i>humble pie</i>	Humble pie meaning is an admission that one is wrong, usually it triggers great embarrassment or shame. This idiom can't be understood simply by being translated literally.	Pure Idiom	T	-	-	-	-

151	151/SI/S MDF/WW/H NC	<p>ST: Got a case of a <i>love bi-polar</i></p> <p>TT: Ada masalah cinta yang berubah - ubah</p>	<p><i>Love bipolar</i> meaning is When you fluctuate between loving and hating someone like a swinging pendulum. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "love bi-polar" translated into "cinta yang berubah – ubah" with the same meaning but different form. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
152	152/SI/S MDF/WW/IY CAM	<p>ST: But I don't need your <i>dollar bills</i> I just want something real</p> <p>TT: Tapi aku tak butuh uangmu, aku hanya ingin yang nyata</p>	<p><i>Dollar money</i> describes someone that is just money at everything. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. For the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST "dollar bills" is translated with the same meaning but has a different form into the TT "uangmu". For the word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST are literally translated on each word into the target language.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

153	153/SI/S MDF/WW/LL	<p>ST: <i>Go down in history</i></p> <p>TT: Tertulis dalam sejarah</p>	<p><i>Go down (in/make) history</i> mean to do something historically significant, to do something important that will be remembered and recorded for a long time. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes and still has the same meaning from the idiom "go down in history" in the ST and translated into TT "Tertulis dalam sejarah". In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
154	154/SI/S MDF/WW/DH	<p>ST: <i>Mark my word</i></p> <p>TT: Camkanlah kata – kataku</p>	<p><i>Mark my word</i> mean pay attention to and remember what I am saying, because it will happen. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "mark my word" in ST is translated into "camkanlah kata-kataku" which has the</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			same meaning and different form. For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.						
155	155/SI/S MDF/WW/L M	<p>ST: I <i>lost myself in fear</i> of losing you</p> <p>TT: Aku kehilangan diriku sendiri karena takut kehilanganmu</p>	<p>Lose (oneself) in (something) mean to become so menatally involved in or preoccipied by something as to be oblivious to everything and everyone else around oneself. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes but still have the same definition from the idiom "lost myself in fear" translated into "kehilangan diriku sendiri karena takut". The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
156	156/SI/S MDF/WW/T M	<p>ST: Are the ones that <i>take the time</i></p> <p>TT: Adalah mereka yang menikmati waktu</p>	<p>Take the time mean to make an effort to spend enough time on something to do it properly or sufficiently. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "take the time" in the source text is translated into "menikmati waktu" which has the same meaning but different form. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
157	157/SI/S MDF/WW/TG G	ST: <i>By the grace of god</i> (there was no other way) TT: Dengan rahmat Tuhan (tak ada cara lain)	<i>By the grace of god</i> mean by the direction, blessings, or assistance. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "by the grace of god" in the source text is translated into "dengan rahmat tuhan" which has the same meaning but different form. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
158	158/SI/S MDF/WW/TG G	ST: Let the universe <i>call the bluff</i>	<i>Call (one's) bluff</i> mean to challenge someone to act on their threat or prove that their claim or boast is true or can	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Biarlah alam raya membuktikan</p>	<p>describe as disprove a bluff. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT "membuktikan" which have the same meaning but a different form from the ST "call the bluff". In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>						
159	159/SI/S MDF/WW/TG G	<p>ST: Yeah <i>the truth will set you free</i></p> <p>TT: Yeah kenyataan akan membebaskanmu</p>	<p><i>The truth will set you free</i> mean to acknowledging, admitting, or accepting the truth of a situation will allow you to move forward with and seek happiness in your life. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "the truth will set you free" in source language translated into the target language "kenyataan akan mebebaskanmu" which has similarities in meaning but</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			different form. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
160	160/SI/S MDF/WW/ST	<p>ST: This spiritual, <i>under your spell</i></p> <p>TT: Rasanya spiritual, dalam pengaruh mantramamu</p>	<p><i>Under (one's) spell</i> mean to influenced or controlled by one because they are considered fascinating, enchanting, or seductive. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are different form between the idiom "under your spell" in source text and "dalam pengaruh mantramamu" in target text, but still have the same meaning from the original. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
161	161/SI/S MDF/WW/IT T	<p>ST: <i>It takes two</i>, two sides to every story</p>	<p><i>It takes two</i> mean two parties are responsible for a certain action or situation in which they are involved. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

		<p>TT: Diperlukan dua, dua sisi untuk setiap cerita</p>	<p>meaning and the other words can't. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "it takes two" in source language translated into the target language "diperlukan dua" which has similarities in meaning but different form. For the word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>						
162	162/SI/SMDF/WW/SS	<p>ST: So keep calm, honey, I'ma <i>stick around</i></p> <p>TT: Maka tenanglah, kasih, aku tak kemana – mana</p>	<p><i>Stick around</i> meaning is to remain or linger in one location, to not leave or abandon (someone or something). Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom "stick around" in source text into "tak kemana-mana" in target text. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

163	163/SI/S MDF/AD/BD	<p>ST: The clock is ticking, <i>running out of time</i></p> <p>TT: Jarum jam terus berputar, waktu kian habis</p>	<p><i>Run out of time</i> mean to no longer have any time to finish some task or activity. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "running out of time" in the source text is translated into "waktu kian habis" which has the same meaning but different. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "jarum" in the target language lyrics.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
164	164/SI/S MDF/AD/ITT	<p>ST: Why all these lessons always learned <i>the hard way</i></p> <p>TT: Mengapa semua pelajaran ini selalu saja dipelajari dengan cara sulit</p>	<p><i>The hard way</i> mean through personal experience that is difficult, painful, or unpleasant. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "the hard way" in source language translated into the target language "dengan cara sulit" which has similarities in meaning but different form. For the addition strategy, there is an</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			addition word “saja” in the target language lyrics.						
165	165/SI/S MDF/AD/CY B	<p>ST: I don’t wanna be <i>the last one standing</i></p> <p>TT: Aku tak ingin jadi orang terakhir yang masih berdiri</p>	<p><i>The last one standing</i> is the final person who endures or emerges victorious from some situation, activity, or pursuit in which other are eliminated. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can’t. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “the last one standing” in ST is translated into “orang terakhir yang masih berdiri” which has the same meaning but different form. For the addition strategy, there are some additional words “orang” and “masih” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
166	166/SI/S MDF/AD/NR O	<p>ST: But one in a while, I trip up, and I <i>cross the line</i></p> <p>TT: Tapi terkadang, aku berjalan terlalu jauh, dan kulewati batas</p>	<p><i>Cross the line</i> means of an action, to cross threshold into unacceptable or inappropriate behavior. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can’t. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “cross the line” is</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			translated with the same meaning but different form into the TT “kulewati batas”. For the addition strategy, there are some additional words “berjalan terlalu jauh” in the target language lyrics.						
167	167/SI/S MDF/OM/W UIV	ST: <i>Send out</i> an S.O.S TT: Kirimkan S.O.S	<i>Send out</i> meaning is An automated message sent over digital communication networks, especially email. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the ST “send out” is translated with the same meaning as the TT “kirimkan” but they have the different form. For the omission strategy, the word “an” in ST is not translated into TT.	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
168	168/SI/S MDF/OM/IY CAM	ST: If you wanna ride just <i>name your price</i> TT: Jika kau ingin menunggang, sebutkan hargamu	<i>Name your price</i> is to identify or come up with a price for which one is willing to buy or sell something. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

			dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “name your price” in ST is translated with the same meaning but has a different form as the TT “sebutkan hargamu”. For the omission strategy, there is word “just” has been removed from the TT.						
169	169/SI/S MDF/EW/LFN	<p>ST: Then had a <i>mènage à trois</i></p> <p>TT: Lalu melakukan threesome</p>	<p><i>Mènage à trois</i> describe a sexual encounter or relationship between three people. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy shows that there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “mènage à trois” translated into “melakukan threesome” in source language. For the English word strategy shows that the word “trois” in source language is translated into “threesome” which is English words not in the original target language.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	English words	T

170	170/SI/S MDF/EW/TM	<p>ST: And when you get to <i>the finish line</i></p> <p>TT: Dan saat kau sampai di garis finish</p>	<p><i>The finish line</i> by extension, the end of some process, development, endeavor, etc. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "the finish line" in the source text is translated into "di garis finish" which has the same meaning but different form. For the English word strategy, the word "finish" in ST is not translated into the target text language "finis" and still uses the English word (source language).</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	English words	T
171	171/SI/PR/WW/WUIV	<p>ST: You gotta <i>help me out</i></p> <p>TT: Kau harus membantuku keluar</p>	<p><i>Help (someone) out</i> meaning is To help someone do something, to hwlp someone with a problem. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. The paraphrase strategy, there are changes in meaning from the idiom "help me out" in ST and translated into "membantuku keluar" in TT. In the word for word</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			strategy, each word in ST is translated literally into TT.						
172	172/SI/PR/WW/PRL	<p>ST: So he <i>keep her in the dark</i></p> <p>TT: Maka dia pun mengurung gadis itu dalam gelap</p>	<p>Keep (someone) in the dark mean to keep someone uninformed (about something), to exclude someone from full knowledge or disclosure (of something). Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "keep heer in the dark" in the source text is translated into "mengurung gadis itu dalam gelap" in the target text which has a different meaning from the original meaning. For the word for word strategy, the lyrics in ST are literally translated on each word into the target language.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
173	173/SI/PR/WW/CYB	<p>ST: <i>Choose your battles</i>, babe</p> <p>TT: Pilihlah perangmu, kasih</p>	<p>Choose (one's) battles (wisely) meaning is to actively choose no to participate in minor, unimportant, or overly difficult arguments, contests, or confrontations, saving one's strength instead for those that will be of greater importance or in which one</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			has a greater change of success. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom "choose your battle" in the source language into "pilihlah perangmu" which has a different meaning from the original. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
174	174/SI/PR/AD/ISB	<p>ST: I leave the gas on, <i>walk the alleys</i> in the dark</p> <p>TT: Kubiarkan kompor gas menyala, susuri gang di dalam gelap</p>	<p><i>Walking the alleys</i> means walking through a shady part of the day. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "walk the alley" in ST is translated into "susuri gang di dalam gelap" which has different meaning from the original meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words "kompor" in the target language.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

175	175/SI/PR/AD/ISB	<p>ST: That <i>the clock is ticking</i> and giving my two weeks</p> <p>TT: Bahwa jarum jam masih berputar dan kan kuberikan dua mingguku</p>	<p><i>The clock is ticking</i> mean there only a finite amount of time left. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of idiom "the clock is ticking" in source language and translated into "jarum jam masih berputar" in target language. For the addition strategy, there are some additional words "jarum" and "kan" in the target language lyrics.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
176	176/SI/PR/OM/IYCA M	<p>ST: A <i>one night stand</i>, a storage shed</p> <p>TT: Seorang cabutan, Gudang penyimpanan</p>	<p><i>One night stand</i> is a sexual encounter that only happens one time. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the paraphrase strategy shows that the idiom in ST "one night stand" is translated with a different meaning from the original into the TT "seorang cabutan". For the omission strategy, the word "a" in the source text is</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T

			not translated into the target language.						
177	177/SI/PR/OM/SS	<p>ST: Ass goodye. I'ma be <i>riding by</i></p> <p>TT: Selamat tinggal, aku akan pergi</p>	<p>Ride by mean to pass by (someone or something) while riding a vehicle or vehicle. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "riding by" in ST is translated into "pergi" which has a different meaning from the original. For the omission strategy there are words "ass" in the beginning of the lyrics that are not translated and removed into TT.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
178	178/SI	<p>ST: I gotta <i>crack a smile</i>, even laugh a while</p>	<p>Crack a smile meaning is smile. For example, she is a very serious person, but she rarely cracked a smile. Some of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't.</p>	Semi Idiom	T	-	-	-	-
179	179/SI	<p>ST: Now I'm looking at the wealth that (I'm <i>passing down</i>)</p>	<p>Passing down meaning is to transfer something from a higher level to a lower one or to the next member of a sequence. Some of the words in this idiom can be</p>	Semi Idiom	T	-	-	-	-

			understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't.						
180	180/LI/SMDF/WW/W UIV	ST: Now <i>don't blame me</i> TT: Kini jangan salahkan aku	Don't blame (one) meaning is Do not place the blame on one, do not deem one responsible (for some wrong doing, mistake, etc). The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT “jangan salahkan aku” has the same meaning but different form as the ST “don't blame me”. For the word for word strategy, the process of translating the ST into the TT is word by word.	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
181	181/LI/SMDF/WW/W UIV	ST: Cause now we're <i>partner in crime</i> TT: Karena kini kita mitra dalam kejahatan	Partner in crime meaning is One who aids or accompanies someone in crimes or nefarious action. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes and still has the same meaning from the ST idiom “partner in crime” translated into TT “mitra dalam	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			kejahatan”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
182	182/LI/S MDF/WW/IS B	<p>ST: This sickness has no cure, we’re <i>going down</i> for sure</p> <p>TT: Sakit ini tak ada obatnya, kita pasti akan tenggelam</p>	<p>Going down meaning is to lower, sink, or fall. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “going down” in ST is translated into “tenggelam” in the target language which has similarity in meaning but dissimilarity in form. In word for word strategy, the source language lyrics is translated literally on each word.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
183	183/LI/S MDF/WW/PC	<p>ST: I’m a peace out if you don’t give me the <i>pay off</i></p> <p>TT: Aku akan pergi jika kau tak memberiku hadiah</p>	<p>Pay off mean to repay a debt or bill in full, to finish paying for something bought on credit, or to yield profit, to result in benefits. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “pay off” in ST into</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			“hadiah” in TT. In word for word strategy, the source language song lyrics is translated literally on each word.						
184	184/LI/S MDF/WW/WI LF	ST: <i>Suiting up</i> for my crowning battle TT: Berseragam untuk perang besarku	<i>Suiting up</i> meaning is to put on a uniform for a specific job, role, or activity. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “suiting up” in ST is translated into “berseragam” which has the same meaning but different form. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
185	185/LI/S MDF/WW/ WILF	ST: But I will <i>get there</i> TT: Tapi aku kan sampai di sana	<i>Get there</i> meaning is to reach or attain one’s goal(s), to be successful in some endeavor. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “get there” is translated into “sampai disana” with the same meaning but has a different	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			form. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
186	186/LI/S MDF/WW/PO M	<p>ST: Days like this I want to <i>drive away</i></p> <p>TT: Hari – hari seperti ini ingin ku pergi jauh</p>	<p><i>Drive away</i> meaning is to entice someone or something to leave some place. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “drive away” in ST is translated into “pergi jauh” in TT which has the same meaning but different form. The word for word strategy, each word in source language is translated literally into target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
187	187/LI/S MDF/WW/R R	<p>ST: Get ready ‘cause <i>I’ve had enough</i></p> <p>TT: Bersiaplah karena aku tlah muak</p>	<p><i>Have had enough</i> mean to have had as much of something as is needed or will be tolerated. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “I’ve had enough” translated into “aku tlah muak” in target language. In</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.						
188	188/LI/S MDF/WW/B D	<p>ST: It's time to <i>bring out</i> the big bottles</p> <p>TT: Inilah saatnya tuk mengeluarkan botol besarnya</p>	<p><i>Bring out</i> mean to go to bring something out of someone. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form show that there are similarities in meaning but different form in translating the idiom “bring out” into “keluarkan”. In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
189	189/LI/S MDF/WW/D H	<p>ST: <i>There's no going back</i></p> <p>TT: Tidak ada jalan kembali</p>	<p><i>There's no going back</i> is an expression the current course of action cannot be reversed or undone. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “there's no going back” in ST is translated into “tidak ada jalan Kembali” which has the same meaning and different form. For the word for word</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.						
190	190/LI/S MDF/WW/D H	<p>ST: If you choose to <i>walk away</i>, don't walk away</p> <p>TT: Jika kau memilih untuk pergi, janganlah pergi</p>	<p><i>Walk away</i> mean to make a point of no longer engaging, dealing, or interacting, with someone or something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes and still has the same meaning from the idiom "walk away" translated into "pergi". For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
191	191/LI/S MDF/WW/D H	<p>ST: So just be sure before you <i>give it up</i> to me</p> <p>TT: Maka yakinlah sebelum kau menyerah padaku</p>	<p><i>Give it up</i> mean to surrender or yield someone or oneself. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form startegy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom "give it up" translated into "menyerah". For the word for word strategy, the ST is translated literally on each word.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Wor for word	T

192	192/LI/SMDF/WW/G T	<p>ST: So <i>rest in peace</i></p> <p>TT: Maka beristirahatlah dengan tenang</p>	<p><i>Rest in peace</i> is a phrase used as a wish for one who has died. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “rest in peace” translated into “beristirahatlah dengan tenang”. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
193	193/LI/SMDF/WW/T M	<p>ST: But <i>you know who</i> I, who I think will win</p> <p>TT: Tapi kau tahu siapa yang kupikir akan menang</p>	<p><i>You know who/what</i> is a statement asserting that the person to whom one is speaking does in fact know something that they claim not to. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “you know who” in the source text is translated into “kau tahu siapa” which has the same meaning but different form. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
194	194/LI/S MDF/WW/ST	<p>ST: <i>Lay me down</i> at your altar, baby</p> <p>TT: Baringkan aku di altarmu, kasih</p>	<p><i>Lay someone down</i> to ease someone into a reclining position, to ease someone into bed. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “lay me down” in source language translated into the target language “baringkan aku” which has similarities in meaning but different form. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
195	195/LI/S MDF/WW/ST	<p>ST: To see <i>deep down</i> in my soul</p> <p>TT: Untuk melihat ke dalam jiwaku</p>	<p><i>Deep down</i> mean at the centermost point of one’s feelings or convictions. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “deep down” in source language translated into the target language “ke dalam” which has similarities in</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			meaning but different form. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
196	196/LI/SMDF/WW/ST	<p>ST: All of your charms have <i>worked on me</i></p> <p>TT: Semua jampimu tlah mempengaruhiku</p>	<p>Work on (someone or something) mean to be effective in countering, defeating, or dealing with someone or something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT “mempengaruhiku” which have the same meaning but a different form from the ST “worked on me”. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T
197	197/LI/SMDF/WW/N TEOTW	<p>ST: It’s not <i>the end of the world</i></p> <p>TT: Ini bukanlah akhir dunia</p>	<p>The end of the world is an extremely bad situation or event. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “the end of the world” is</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Word for word	T

			translated with the same meaning and form into the TT “akhir dunia”. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally.						
198	198/LI/SMDF/AD/OO TB	<p>ST: So I don’t wanna be <i>one of the boys</i>, one of your guys</p> <p>TT: Maka aku tak ingin jadi salah satu dari cowok - cowok itu, salah satu temanmu</p>	<p><i>One of the boys</i> meaning is An accepted member of a particular social group, especially one made up primarily of men. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “one of the boys” translated literally into “salah satu dari cowok – cowok itu” which still has the same meaning but different lexical form. In the addition strategy, there are word addition “itu” in the TT.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
199	199/LI/SMDF/AD/IYC AM	<p>ST: But you <i>pay the bill</i>, cause, that’s the deal</p> <p>TT: Tapi kau harus bayar tagihannya, karena, begitulah kesepakatannya</p>	<p><i>pay the bill</i> literally means to pay for one’s expenses, or can be describe as the primary source of income with which one pays for one’s expenses. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			strategy, the idiom “pay the bill” in ST is translated into “bayar tagihannya” which has similar meaning but has a different form to the original meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “harus” in the TT.						
200	200/LI/S MDF/AD/PC	<p>ST: What you’re waiting for, it’s time for you to <i>show it off</i></p> <p>TT: Apalagi yang kau tunggu, inilah saatnya kau tunjukkan</p>	<p><i>show off</i> mean to display a person, thing, or ability of which one is very proud, perhaps as a means of seeking attention. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “show it off” in ST translated into TT “tunjukkan” which has similarities meaning but different in form. For the addition strategy, there is an addition word “inilah’ in target text.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
201	201/LI/S MDF/AD/PR L	<p>ST: Was a force to be <i>reckoned with</i></p> <p>TT: Dia dulu kekuatan yang selalu diperhitungkan</p>	<p><i>Reckoned with</i> mean to prepare for, deal with, or take into account someone or something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			idiom “reckoned with” in the source text is translated into “diperhitungkan” which has the same meaning but has a different form. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “dia” in the target language.						
202	202/LI/S MDF/AD/HH	<p>ST: I was on the brink of a <i>heart attack</i></p> <p>TT: Sebelumnya, aku berada di tepi serangan jantung</p>	<p><i>Heart attack</i> by extension, a particular frightening, jarring, or anxious experience. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “heart attack” is translated with the same meaning but different form into the TT “serangan jantung”. For the additional strategy, at the beginning of the lyrics in the target text, there is an additional words “sebelumnya”.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
203	203/LI/S MDF/AD/NL TM	<p>ST: One-hundred percent, <i>worth every penny</i> you spend</p> <p>TT: Seratus persen, setimpal</p>	<p><i>Worth every penny</i> mean deserving of the money that an item, experience, etc., cost. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

		dengan semua uang yang kau keluarkan	strategy shows that there are similarities in meaning but different form in translating the idiom “worth every penny” into “setimpal dengan semua uang”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “dengan” in TT.						
204	204/LI/S MDF/AD/WA	ST: I'm <i>wide awake</i> TT: Aku benar – benar terjaga	Wide awake mean totally awakes or alert. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “wide awake” is translated into “benar – benar terjaga” with the same meaning but has a different form. For the addition strategy, there is an addition word “benar – benar” in the target language.	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
205	205/LI/S MDF/AD/RR	ST: Scared to rock the boat and <i>make a mess</i> TT: Kutakut sampan kan guncang dan terjadi kekacauan	Make a mess mean is to ruin (something) or to make many mistakes in doing (something). The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. . In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “make a mess” is translated into “terjadi	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			kekacauan” with the same meaning but different form. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “ku” in the beginning of TT.						
206	206/LI/S MDF/AD/UT	<p>ST: <i>Let go</i> and just be free</p> <p>TT: Biarlah dan jadilah orang bebas</p>	<p><i>Let go</i> meaning is to stop physically holding on to someone or something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. For the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “let go” is translated with the same meaning but different form into the TT “biarlah”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “orang” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilarform	T	Addition	T
207	207/LI/S MDF/AD/DH	<p>ST: And <i>here you are</i></p> <p>TT: Dan di sinilah kini kau berada</p>	<p><i>Here you are</i> used when you are giving something to somebody. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning disimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “here you are” is translated with the same meaning but different form into “disinilah kini kau berada” in TT. For the addition strategy, there is an</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			additional words “kini” in the target language lyrics.						
208	208/LI/S MDF/AD/DH	<p>ST: That <i>fairy tale ending</i> with a knight in shining armor</p> <p>TT: Dongeng itu berakhir dengan ksatria kenakan baju besi berkilau</p>	<p>Fairy tale ending is a perfectly ideal ending or resolution (to something), as if it had been written for a fairy tale. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “fairy tale ending” translated into “dongeng itu berakhir”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “kenakan” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
209	209/LI/S MDF/AD/DH	<p>ST: That fairy tale ending with a <i>knight in shining armor</i></p> <p>TT: Dongeng itu berakhir dengan ksatria kenakan baju besi berkilau</p>	<p>Knight in shining armor is a selfless, chivalrous person who helps someone in distress. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes and still have the same meaning from the idiom “knight in shining armor” translated into “kesatria kenakan baju besi berkilau”.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “kenakan” in the target language lyrics.						
210	210/LI/S MDF/AD/LM	<p>ST: But who I am is who I’m <i>meant to be</i></p> <p>TT: Tapi diriku yang sekarang ini adalah takdir</p>	<p><i>Meant to be</i> meaning is intended to have a particular meaning or quality. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the TT “takdir” which have the same meaning but a different form from the ST “meant to be”. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “sekarang” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
211	211/LI/S MDF/AD/LM	<p>ST: No more standing <i>in my own way</i></p> <p>TT: Tak usah lagi menghalangi jalanku sendiri</p>	<p><i>In (one’s) way</i> mean impeding one’s progress or movement. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “in my own way” in the source text is translated into “jalanku sendiri” which has the same meaning but different form. For the addition strategy, there is an</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			additional words “usah” in the target language lyrics.						
212	212/LI/S MDF/AD/TG G	<p>ST: Was full of secrets <i>locked up</i> tight like iron melting</p> <p>TT: Aku penuh rahasia yang terkunci rapat seperti baja meleleh</p>	<p>Lock up mean to shut or make something secure with or as if with locks. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “locked up” in the source text is translated into “terkunci” which has the same meaning but different form. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “aku” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
213	213/LI/S MDF/AD/SS	<p>ST: I <i>got your number</i></p> <p>TT: Aku punya nomor teleponmu</p>	<p>Get (someone’s) number meaning is to obtain someone’s phone number, often when there is a romantic interest between the two people. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy show that there are similarities in meaning but have form changes in translating the idiom “get your number” into “punya nomor teleponmu”. For the addition strategy, there is an addition</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T

			words “telepon” in the target language lyrics.						
214	214/LI/S MDF/AD/CT R	ST: It goes on and on and on TT: Ini terus saja terjadi	On and on mean continuously and perpetually, without stopping. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST “on and on” is translated with the same meaning but different form into the TT “terus saja terjadi”. For the addition strategy, there is an addition words “terjadi” in the target language lyrics.	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Addition	T
215	215/LI/S MDF/OM/OO TB	ST: Cause they just get in my way TT: Karena mereka menghalangi jalanku	In my way meaning is Stopping somebody from moving or doing something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “in my way” from ST translated with the same meaning from the TT “menghalangi jalanku” there also have form changes. For the omission strategy there are words “just” that are not translated into TT.	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

216	216/LI/S MDF/OM/TO Y	<p>ST: Who was <i>spending the night</i></p> <p>TT: Yang melewati malam</p>	<p><i>Spending the night</i> meaning is to sleep in another person's house as their guest. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "spending the night" translated into TT "melewatkan malam" in the same meaning but different form. For the omission strategy, the lyrics in ST "who" is not translated and remove from the TT.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
217	217/LI/S MDF/OM/HN C	<p>ST: You <i>change your mind</i> like a girl changes clothes</p> <p>TT: Kau berubah pikiran seperti gadis berganti pakaian</p>	<p><i>Change (one's) mind</i> meaning is to change one's original opinion, choice, or plan. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST "change your mind" is translated with the same meaning but different form as the TT "berubah pikiran". The omission strategy, there is word "your" is removed from the TT.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

218	218/LI/SMDF/OM/ISB	<p>ST: Already <i>lost our grip</i>, best abandon ship</p> <p>TT: Sudah kehilangan kendali, sebaiknya tinggalkan kapal</p>	<p><i>Lost our grip</i> mean to no longer have a firm or source grip on someone or something with one's hand or hands. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form form strategy shows that the idiom in ST "lost our grip" is translated into "kehilangan kendali" which both of it has similarities in meaning but dissimilarity in form. In the omission strategy, the word "our" in the source language is not translated into target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
219	219/LI/SMDF/OM/TD	<p>ST: This is real, so <i>take a chance</i></p> <p>TT: Ini nyata, maka manfaatkan</p>	<p><i>Take a change</i> mean to try to do something that has a high probability of having a negative or unfortunate outcome. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The similar meaning dissimilar form strategy shows there is a form changes but similar definition from the idiom "take a change" translated into "manfaatkan". In the omission strategy, the word "take" in</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

			the source language is not translated into target language.						
220	220/LI/S MDF/OM/LFN	<p>ST: There's a <i>pounding in my head</i></p> <p>TT: Kepalaku pusing tak karuan</p>	<p><i>Pounding in my head</i> mean to give one a severe, violent beating (not necessarily solely on the head). The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom "pounding in my head" in source language translated into the target language "kepalaku pusing tak karuan" which has similarities in meaning but has a different form. In the omission strategy, the word "there's a" in the source language lyrics is not translated into target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
221	221/LI/S MDF/OM/UT	<p>ST: There is <i>no fear</i> now</p> <p>TT: Tak ada lagi rasa takut</p>	<p><i>No fear</i> means absolutely not, no way or used to say that you definitely do not want to do something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. For the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom in ST "no fear" is translated with the same</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T

			meaning but different form into the TT “rasa takut”. For the omission strategy there are words “now” that are not translated and removed into TT.						
222	222/LI/S MDF/OM/DR	<p>ST: That you only find <i>once in a lifetime</i></p> <p>TT: Yang kau temukan sekali seumur hidup</p>	<p><i>Once in a lifetime</i> describing something, such as an opportunity, experience, or situation, that seems unlikely to happen again. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “once in a life time” in the source text is translated into “sekali seumur hidup” which has the same meaning but different form. For the omission strategy there are words “only” that are not translated and removed into TT.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Omission	T
223	223/LI/S MDF/RO/FW	<p>ST: One blow from <i>caving in?</i></p> <p>TT: Yang kan berantakan oleh satu hembusan</p>	<p><i>Caving in</i> mean to collapse into a hollow area below, as of a physical structure or formation. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Reorganization	T

			are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “caving in” in source language translated into “berantakan”. The reorganization strategy shows that there is repositioning of words and makes the song lyrics have structure changes.						
224	224/LI/S MDF/RO/PC	<p>ST: Don't be a chicken boy, stop acting like a <i>bi-at</i>ch</p> <p>TT: Jangan lah jadi pengecut, berhentilah bertingkah lelaki jalang</p>	<p><i>Bi-at</i>ch is a rude slank a variant of “bitch” used as a term of endearment or disparagement for another person. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy shows that there is a form changes but still has the same meaning in translating the idiom “bi-atch” in ST into the target text “jalang”. The reorganization strategy shows that there is repositioning of words in target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Reorganization	T
225	225/LI/S MDF/PR/LFN	<p>ST: And got <i>kicked out</i> of the bar</p> <p>TT: Dan diusir dari bar</p>	<p><i>Kicked out</i> literally to force someone or something out of someplace by kicking. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

			meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “kicked out” translated into “diusir” in target language. The paraphrase strategy shows that the lyrics have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have their central meaning.						
226	226/LI/S MDF/PR/BD	<p>ST: I <i>hurt your feeling</i>, nothing’s going right</p> <p>TT: Kusakiti perasaanmu, tiada keceriaan</p>	<p>Hurt someone’s feeling mean to cause someone emotional pain. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “hurt your feeling” in the source text is translated into “kusakiti perasaanmu” which has the same meaning but different form. The paraphrase strategy, shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T
227	2227/LI/S MDF/PR/DH	<p>ST: Make me your <i>one and only</i></p> <p>TT: Jadikan aku kekasihmu</p>	<p>One and only mean one’s only true love. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the similar meaning</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Similar meaning dissimilar form	T	Paraphrase	T

			dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes but still has the same meaning from the idiom “one and only” translated into “kekasihmu”. For the paraphrase strategy, the lyrics in source text have been translated shorter from the original meaning but still have the main idea.						
228	228/LI/PR/WC/DH	ST: <i>There’s no going back</i> TT: Tidak ada jalan kembali	<i>There’s no going back</i> is an expression the current course of action cannot be reversed or undone. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. The paraphrase strategy, there are changes in meaning from the idiom “there’s no going back’ in ST and translated into “tidak ada jalan kembali” in TT. The word count strategy shows that between the ST “[there’s] [no] [going] [back]” and TT “[tidak] [ada] [jalan] [keluar]” both have four words in the song lyrics.	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word count	T
229	229/LI/PR/WC/SS	ST: Don’t you <i>come for me</i>	<i>Come for (someone or something)</i> meaning is to go or arrive somewhere with the intent of retrieving someone or obtaining something. Some	Semi Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word count	T

		<p>TT: Jangan kau datang untuk menemuiku</p>	<p>of the words in this idiom can be understand just from the literal meaning and the other words can't. The paraphrase strategy, there are changes in meaning from the idiom "come for me" in ST and translated into "datang untuk menemuiku" in TT. The word count strategy shows that the song lyrics between the source language "[don't] [you] [come] [for] [me]" and target language "[jangan] [kau] [datang] [untuk] [menemuiku]" the total number of words in both of the lyrics consist of five words count.</p>						
230	230/LI/PR/WW/TD	<p>ST: Let's runaway and don't ever <i>look back</i></p> <p>TT: Mari lari dan jangan pernah menoleh</p>	<p><i>Look back</i> mean to reminisce about something that happened in the past. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom "look back" in the source language is translated into "menoleh" which has a different meaning from the original. In word for word strategy shows that the lyrics in source language</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			translated literally on each word into target language.						
231	231/LI/PR/WW/BD	<p>ST: Why don't you let me stop the vibe (<i>stop by?</i>)</p> <p>TT: Mengapa tak kau biarkan kuhentikan debaran itu</p>	<p>Stop by mean to stop and spend time at someplace or with someone for a brief period of time. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, in the original lyrics, there is an idiom "stop by" which wrongly transcript into "stop the vibe" and translated into "kuhentikan debaran itu". In the word for word strategy, the lyrics in the ST is done by translating each word separately.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
232	232/LI/PR/WW/DR	<p>ST: Every step I take, I'm <i>keeping you in mind</i></p> <p>TT: Tiap langkah yang kuambil, kusimpan dirimu di benakku</p>	<p>Keep someone or something in mind meaning is to remember and think about someone or something. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "keeping you in mind" into "kusimpan dirimu dibenakku" in TT. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T

			lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.						
233	233/LI/PR/WW/DR	<p>ST: They say <i>one man's trash is another man's treasure</i></p> <p>TT: Mereka bilang sampah bagi seseorang adalah harta orang lain</p>	<p><i>One man's trash is another man's treasure</i> meaning is what one person may consider worthless could be highly prized or valued by someone else. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "one man's trash is another man's treasure" into "sampah bagi seseorang adalah harta orang lain" in TT. The word for word strategy shows that each word of the song lyrics in ST is translated literally into the target language.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Word for word	T
234	234/LI/PR/AD/ WILF	<p>ST: <i>Calling out</i> my name</p> <p>TT: Yang memanggil – manggil namaku</p>	<p>In this context <i>calling out</i> mean to challenge one to a fight. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the meaning of the idiom from the ST "calling out" into "memanggil" in TT. For the</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

			addition strategy, there is an additional words “yang” in TT						
235	235/LI/PR/AD/UT	<p>ST: What’s really <i>on the inside</i></p> <p>TT: Apa yang sesungguhnya di dalam sana</p>	<p><i>On the inside</i> is near to or in a position of power, influence, or confidence, and thus having access to secret, classified, or sensitive information. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom in ST “on the inside” is translated into “di dalam sana” which has a different or false meaning. For the addition strategy, there is an additional words “sana” in the target language lyrics.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T
236	236/LI/PR/AD/NTEO TW	<p>ST: Flipping off the flop now I just <i>enjoy the ride</i></p> <p>TT: Kusingkirkan ketakutan pada kegagalan, kunikmati perjalanan</p>	<p><i>Enjoy the ride</i> mean to allow oneself to have a pleasurable and satisfactory time during some experience. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “enjoy the ride” in the source language into “kunikmati perjalanan” which has a different meaning from the original. For the addition</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Addition	T

			strategy, there is an additional words “ketakutan” in TT.						
237	237/LI/PR/OM/NLTM	<p>ST: The <i>fairy tale</i> feeling, no</p> <p>TT: Perasaan dongeng peri</p>	<p><i>Fairy tale</i> is a lie or fabricated account of something (likened to a clearly fictional fantasy story). The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, the idiom “fairy tale” in source text is translated into the target text “dongeng peri” which has a different meaning from the original meaning. For the omission strategy there are words “no” that are not translated and removed into TT.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T
238	238/LI/PR/OM/NTEO TW	<p>ST: Flipping off the flop now I just <i>enjoy the ride</i></p> <p>TT: Kusingkirkan ketakutan pada kegagalan, kunikmati perjalanan</p>	<p><i>Enjoy the ride</i> mean to allow oneself to have a pleasurable and satisfactory time during some experience. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy shows that there is a miss in translating the idiom “enjoy the ride” in the source language into “kunikmati perjalanan” which has a different meaning from the original. For the omission</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Omission	T

			strategy there are words “now I just” in the beginning of the lyrics that are not translated and removed into TT.						
239	239/LI/PR/RO/FW	<p>ST: <i>Six feet under?</i></p> <p>TT: Terpendam enam kaki</p>	<p><i>Six feet under</i> mean dead and buried in the ground. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, the meaning of the idiom “six feet under” in ST is different from the “terpendam enam kaki” in the target text. For the reorganization strategy shows that there is some word repositioning, the line “under” from the end of line is translated into the beginning of the line.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Reorganization	T
240	240/LI/PR/PR/ET	<p>ST: I got a <i>dirty mind</i></p> <p>TT: Pikiranku jorok</p>	<p><i>Dirty mind</i> means a tendency to discuss, think about, or focus on lewd or vulgar topics, or to interpret things in such a way. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase idiom translation strategy, the idiom “dirty mind” in ST is translated into the TT “pikiranku jorok”, even the word “ikiranku jorok” are not classified as idiom. The</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T

			paraphrase strategy shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.						
241	241/LI/PR/PR/BD	<p>ST: I hurt your feeling, nothing's <i>going right</i></p> <p>TT: Kusakiti perasaanmu, tiada keceriaan</p>	<p>Go right mean to happen or unfold successfully, correctly and/or fortuitously. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the paraphrase strategy, the TT “keceriaan” has a different meaning from the idiom meaning in ST “going right”. The paraphrase translation song strategy, shows that the lyrics have become simpler from the original meaning but still have their main meaning.</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T	Paraphrase	T
242	242/LI/OM/PR/TOY	<p>ST: I guess <i>second best</i></p> <p>TT: Hanya menerka</p>	<p>Second best (Describing) someone or something that is one step below or slightly inferior to the person or thing that is considered the best, especially in formal ranking. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning. In the omission strategy, the idiom in the ST is untranslated and omitted into TT. For the</p>	Literal Idiom	T	Omission	T	Paraphrase	T

			paraphrase strategy, the lyrics are condensed to be shorter.						
243	243/LI	ST: Been through a lot, but I ain't backing down (let's go)	Backing down meaning is to retreat from particular idea or course of action, often in conflict. The meaning of this idiom can be understood just from its literal meaning.	Literal Idiom	T	-	-	-	-