FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE TRANSLATION AS FOUND FROM ARIANA GRANDE'S *THANK U NEXT* ALBUM

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
RADEN MAS SAID
S U R A K A R T A

By:

Amirul Syahadah

SRN. 183211068

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE

UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA

2022

ADVISOR SHEET

Subjects   : Amirul Syahadah

SRN   : 183211068

> To:
>
> The Dean of
>
> Faculty of Cultures and LanguagesUIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta
>
> in Surakarta

Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of

Name   : Amirul Syahadah
SRN   : 183211068
Title   : Figurative Language Translation as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* Album

Has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners *(munaqasyah)* to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuh

Sukoharjo, September 13th 2022
Advisor,

Dr. Lilik Untari, M. Hum.
NIP. 197510051998032002

RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis entitled Figurative Language Translation as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album by Amirul Syahadah has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Chairman   : SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya P. S.S., M.A.
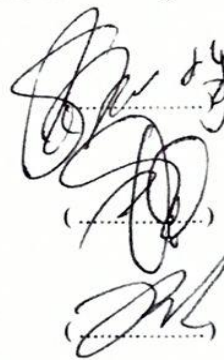
NIP   19840317 201503 1 003

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

NIP   19751005 199803 2 002

Main Examiner : Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP   19800616 201101 1 005

Surakarta, October 12th, 2022

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages

Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S. Ag., M.Ag.

NIP. 19710403 199803 1 005

iii

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My Parents, Alm Bapak Irkham Ahmadi and Almh Ibu Emi
2. My beloved families
3. My beloved sibling
4. My skripsweet squad
5. Briareus class
6. My English Letters Department
7. My Alma Mater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

Selalu bersyukur walaupun hidup tak selalu berjalan seperti apa yang diinginkan.

(Amirul Syahadah)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name   : Amirul Syahadah

SRN   : 183211068

Study Program   : English Literature

Faculty   : Cultures and Languages

      I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled (Figurative Language Translation as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album) is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previouslypublished or written by another person except where due references are made.

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

Surakarta, September 21th 2022

Stated by,

Amirul Syahadah

SRN: 183211068

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises be to the only God Almighty, Allah SWT, the lord of the universe, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher is able to finish this thesis entitled Figurative Language as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album. Furthermore, peace be upon to the great prophet Muhammad SAW, the most noble and glorious human. In spite of that, the researcher would not be able to finish this thesis without the helps, supports, encouragement, and advices from some side. Thus, the researcher is going to thanks to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudofir, S.Ag., M.Pd. as the Rector of the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

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 Letters Department.

4. Dr. Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum. as The Coordinator of English Letters Study Program.

5. Dr. Hj. Lilik Untari, S.Pd., M.Hum. as the advisor for her guidance, precious advice, and motivation for the researcher.

6. Her high appreciation and thankful to the Examiners; Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum., Dr. Hj. Lilik Untari, S.Pd.,M. Hum., SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya P, S.S., M.A.,

7. Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M. Hum. as the validator.

8. Arkin Haris, M. Hum. as the rater.

9. All lectures of English Letters Department

10. My parents who I miss everyday Alm Bapak Irkham Ahmadi and Almh Ibu Emi and my beloved family Angga Hermawan Adianto and Bunga Annafis Zahra.

11. All beloved friends that always support.

12. The Briareus Class and my skripsweet squad.

Surakarta, September 21th, 2022

The Researcher,

Amirul Syahadah

SRN: 18321168

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT

Amirul Syahadah, 2022. *Figurative Language as Found from Ariana Grande's Thank U Next Album.* Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Cultures and Language Faculty, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

Advisor   : Dr. Lilik Untari, M. Hum.

Keyword   : Song Lyrics Translation, Figurative Language, Ariana Grande, *Thank U Next*

This research aims to analyze the figurative language, translation strategies, and quality assessment in the Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album. The important thing of figurative language especially in song lyrics is can make language in the song more colorful and the meaning of the lyrics more deep. The research problems were 1) what are types of figurative language found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album, 2) what are translation strategies found from the translation in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album, 3) how is the quality of figurative language translation as found Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album.

To analyze the types of figurative language in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album, the researcher uses theory from Perrine (1977) the types are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, irony, idiom, hyperbole, alliteration, paradox, and symbol. Beside that to analyze translation strategies, the researcher uses theory from Akerstrom (2009), there are syllable count, word count, word for word, addition of word, omission of word, use metaphor, use rhyme, reorganization of word, use of paraphrase, and use of English word. Furthermore, to analyze quality assessment the researcher uses theory from Peter Low (2005) which are has 5 aspect, there are singability, naturalness, sense, rhyme, and rhythm. Analysis in terms of quality in the translation results of song lyric can be classified into 3 categories, namely good quality, standard quality, and low quality.

This research use a qualitative research method. The data are taken from fan youtube channel that translated lyrics from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album from English to Indonesia. It has 12 song, the song title are *Thank u next, imagine, needy, NASA, bloodline, fake smile, bad idea, make up, ghostin, in my head, 7 rings, break up with your girlfriend I'm bored.* Beside that, the data from the validator and the rater assessment are used in this research. Furthermore, this research uses documentation as the data collection technique and a validator as the research validation technique.

The result of this study showed that there are 60 data. The dominant data of figurative language is idiom, which are found 23 data (13,8%) and the dominant data of translation strategy is word for word, which are found 29 data (17,4%). Beside that, the translation qualities shows 14 data (8,4%) to classified into good quality, 43 data (25,8%) to classified into standard quality and 3 data (1,8%) to classified into low quality. Therefore, the translation quality assessment is considered to be enough quality.

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

SIM   : Simile

PER   : Personification

HYP   : Hyperbole

MET   : Metaphor

SYM   : Symbol

MTN   : Metonymy

IDI   : Idiom

IRO   : Irony

ALL   : Alliteration

WOC   : Word Count

WFW   : Word for Word

AOW   : Addition of Word

OOW   : Omission of word

USM   : Use Metaphor

ROW   : Reorganization of Words

UOP   : Use of Paraphrase

UEW   : Use of English Word

SL   : Source Language

TL   : Target Language

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Figurative language is a figure of speech that allows for an atmosphere in a sentence to make it more alive. Figurative language is also usually used in our conversation. It also can found in literary works, such us novels, poem, articles, advertisement, song lyrics, etc. According to Perrine (1977) figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally or should not be taken literally, the language using figure of speech in any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. The important thing of figurative language especially in song lyrics is can make language in the song more colorful and the meaning of the lyrics more deep. However, a figure language is useful in making song lyrics, so that the songs that have been made are interesting and satisfying to sing and hear. Now almost all of the people like the music or song, from the young until adult, especially in English. Most of them would like to collect the English song album or CD. Many people are interest in improving English language through English songs with lyrics translation which are popular right now.

Figurative language is simply the use of word or expressions that have a different meaning than their literal meaning. Figurative language has many types first is simile that is the comparison is expressed use phrase or word, such as than, as, like, seems, similar, second is metaphor that is comparing things that are in essence is different, third is personification be composed in giving attributes of human being to an object, a concept, and to an animal next is synecdoche it use of the part for the whole, next is irony that is literary device that used in the service of sarcasm, and next is hyperbole that is exaggeration but it in the service of truth, next

is alliteration that is repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of word that are close together, the next type is paradox, paradox is a real contradiction however somehow it true, next is idiom, idiom are commonly used phrases that give non-literal meaning to word, and next is metonymy that is figurative language use something related for the thing actually meant.

As explained above, the function of figurative language can make language or song more beautiful and brings the reader deeper into the meaning. In other word, if people speak the same language then they can easily understand the meaning of the figurative language, but if they speak different language, a media is needed to transfer the figurative language so the listeners of certain song can still understand the sense of the figurative language with translate the lyrics.

Related to the phenomena and benefits of figurative language, there are several reasons why figurative language are interesting to discuss. First and foremost, the use of diction to create literary works is critical. Mostly, dictions that are applied have connotative expressions. It means, the meaning may contain implicit meaning, allowing the messages to be interpreted differently by each reader. Furthermore, when expressing figurative language in literary works, its rely on their imagination by including characters, settings, and conflicts convey messages and values. In this study, researcher will focus on Ariana Grande album, which have twelve songs in the *Thank u next* album and find the figurative language in the song lyrics.

In translation there are so many processes which must be done, because translation is not only process of changing the form of word or sentence, but translation is the process of transferring the idea or information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). According to Catford (1995) the replacement of textual material in one language (source

2

language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language) is known as translation.

In translating song lyrics is similar way to poetry (the principles relating to poetry). Warachananan and Roongrattanakool (2015) stated that it can be translation text and can be regarded as useful references for the translation of songs. Translating a song lyrics or another text requires different strategies because when translating a song lyrics, the translator must keep track of the number of syllables in the song lyric. The number of syllables in the song lyrics must match the number of syllables in the music. Furthermore a translation in a song's lyric could help people understand the song's meaning. The translation of song lyrics is important because many song lyrics are written in English. That is the reason the song lyrics must be translated into a target language. It is influenced by listeners from many different countries who speak different language. A valuable translation product must transfer the messages from one language to another.

In the music industry there are many group or solo singer. One of them is Ariana Grande, she is singer who has many popular song, such as: *thank u next, 7 rings, bang bang, side to side, one last time*, end many more. She is an actress and now is chart topic singer (Lerner 2014). She is an actress and singer trying to find some action in her carrier, she's make song in all 34 (Gale 2015). According to Sushmita (2019), she is named the second musician after the Beatles successfully occupied the top three position on the Billboard Hot 100 music chart. This achievement was achieved thanks to three songs by Ariana Grande, namely *7 Rings*, which has topped the Billboard Hot 100 for a month. Followed by her hit song, Break up with your girlfriend, I'm bored, came in second, and *Thank U Next* came in third. Ariana Grande's music video received 10 billion views.

The studies about song lyrics translation have been conducted by many researchers. The focus of the studies are related to figurative language and translation strategies. There are Martini (2015), Fauziah (2017), Khasanah (2015), Siti (2012), and Jauhari (2015). This research focus on figurative language in the Ariana *Thank U Next* album use theory from perrine (1977), translation strategies to translate song lyrics in the *Ariana Thank U Next* album use theory from Akerstrom (2009), and quality assessment use theory from Low (2005). This research has similarity with previous study above, all of them study about figurative language. However it also has difference from the previous research that is on the object of study. The gap left from those studies is the object that use is different, this research use song in album. In a song have to adjust the tone and lyrics, that have been made are interesting. The example of the figurative language in song *Thank U Next* follows

Example 1:

Datum: **041/MUK/SIM/UEW/1.18**

SL: "Highlight of my life, just *like Fenty beauty kit*"

TL: "Sorotan hidupku, *seperti Fenty beauty kit*"

The example 1 use Figurative language simile. *Fenty beauty* kit is a trendy label for various types of makeup. In this glance, the writer equates the highlight of his life with the makeup label's popularity. This song tells of couple who quarrel and find a way out. The theme of "Makeup" is relationship. The strategies that translator use is use of English word, because *Fenty beuty kit* translate into *fenty beuty kit* it is still use of English word. The song title is *Makeup* and the lyric in the 1.18 minute.

The researcher want to concerns about translating meaning of figurative language especially in Ariana Grande album. Therefore, the purpose of the research is the researcher wants to analyze the types of figurative language, actually in facts so many peoples outside they don't really understand about figurative language, how to classify the type and explain the figurative meaning. Every song has many message and need analyze the meaning of the song to understand the song. From the phenomena the researcher interested in conducting figurative language translation use in Ariana Grande's songs. This research had title "**Figurative Language Translation as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* Album**"

B. Limitation of the Problem

This research is limited to the types of figurative language, the translation strategies used, and the quality assessment of Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album. The reason why chosen this research is because to translated figurative language is quiet difficult for the translator. It needs further interpreting to get the message because the translator needs to understand figurative language, not only in terms of content, but also feel from the song. Moreover, in translating figurative language, the translator needs certain strategies so the content and sense of figurative language from the lyrics of the song not disappear. In this research find 60 data, the types of figurative language that found is simile, idiom, symbol, personification, metaphor, hyperbole, metonymy, alliteration, and irony. There are twelve song of this album which titles are *Imagine, Needy, NASA, Bloodline, Fake Smile, Bad Idea, Make up, Ghostin, In My Head, 7 Rings, Thank u next, Break up with your girlfriend, I'm bored*. In classifying the type of figurative language, the researcher uses theory from Perrine (1977). Beside that, the researcher

uses theory from Low (2005) to assess the translation quality and Arkerstrom (2009) to analyze the translation strategies.

C. Formulation of the Problem

Here are the problems of research which are tried to be analyzed:

1. What are types of figurative language found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album?

2. What are translation strategies found from the translation of figurative in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album?

3. How is the quality of figurative language translation as found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U* Next album?

D. Objectives of the Study

In accordance to the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the types of figurative language found in the song lyrics Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album.

2. To describe the translation strategies are found from the translation of figurative in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album.

3. To describe how the translator preserve the quality of figurative translation as found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album.

E. Benefits of the Study

This research can give benefits which is theoretically and practically for the readers. The researcher can explain it as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   In theoretically it will give knowledge or information to readers, especially students and translator in translation research of figurative language.

2. Practically Benefit

   The researcher can help people which interested in the song lyrics translation.

   a. The Listeners and the readers

      This research expected for the listener to understand song lyrics translation that is use figurative language and can be used as a reference for further observing about figurative language.

   b. The researcher

      The research can give the researcher to know more about figurative language, song lyrics strategies, and quality assessment of the song lyrics translation.

   c. Other researcher

      The research can be used as a reference for similar research about figurative translation analysis. Besides that, the research expected can give additional input in improving the ability to analyze the figurative language, translation strategies, and quality assessment in the song lyrics translation.

   d. The translators

      This research can give the contribution to the translator about understanding meaning, in which the original text can be sung into the translated text.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Translation: Translation is basically a change of form, when we speak of a language we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, which are spoken or written. (Larson, 1984)

2. Figurative language: Figurative language is one of features that give literature its distinctiveness the form of the suggestion, or indirection, and imagination, that characterizes its method of expression. (Teilanyo, 2007)

3. Ariana Grande: Ariana Grande is a singer has many popular song. She was an actress and now is chart topic singer. (Lerner, 2014)

4. Song Lyrics: Lyrics have significant contributions to the music. Lyrics provide the audience with a thorough understanding of the message conveyed by the song, in other word lyrics clarify the message conveyed by the song. (Edwan, 2013)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. **Theoretical Background**

1. **The Definition of Translation**

There are many definition proposed by many translation experts. Firstly, Catford (1995) describe that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language). Meanwhile Larson (1984) state that Translation is basically a change of form, when we speak of a language we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, which are spoken or written. Thirdly, Newmark (1988) shows that translation is a rendering the meaning of a text into another language in manner intended by the author. English (SL) is the first language and Indonesia (TL) is the second language. It refers to the significance of conveying the equivalence of meaning and style. As a result, a translator must preserve the source's message and style in the target language.

Based on the definition of translation above, the researcher assumes that translation is the process of transferring ideas and messages from one language to another language. Translations happens in two different language, the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

2. **The Strategy of Translation**

Strategies are related to the mechanisms used by translators to find solutions to the entire translation process for the problems they find, technical procedures

(the name is ambiguous) affect outcomes more than processes, so they must be distinguished from strategies. Owji (2013) states that strategies are not obvious or simple. Although beginners in the field of translation believe that have made a good translation when translate word for word and use dictionaries, that fail to recognize that a problem still exists and changes must be made at some levels of the translation.

3. **Song Lyrics Translation**

Song is part of our life, almost every day we listening music when activity. Listening music can make our day more colorful, when people feeling happy or feeling sad or when something happened, music can be express someone feel. Music is not complete without song lyrics and a song is composition of voice performed by singer. Song is a short piece of music, usually with words or we can say song lyrics. Song lyrics can give a message contained in the song that can be understand by listeners. Song lyric is written as a form of interaction between the writer and the listeners (Dallin, 1994). Translating song lyrics, has several important thing, the song and the text of lyrics translation must be suitable.

According to Gorlee (2005) when words and music combine in song, music swallows words, not just simple words and literal sentences, but even literary word-structure. Song is not a compromise between poetry and music, even if the text is a great poem on its own: Music is a song. Song lyrics is a part of music, so it is very important.

The researcher discovered the steps that a translator might take when converting language from one language to another. The following stages in translate song lyrics by Akerstrom (2009). That can be defined as follows:

1. A translator must catch the sense of the source text. A successful translation is frequently an interpretation, somewhere free but still containing the same ideas as the original.

2. When translating text, the translator must find images that correspond to the source text.

3. The translator must be prepared to place important words in different places in the translated text than in the original text.

4. As the translators set aside the translation for a while before returning to it.

5. Song lyrics translators require working tools such as dictionaries, synonym books, internet links, and personal skills. The translator must have strong association skills, a large vocabulary, and be skilled at wordplay.

4. The Strategies of Song Lyric Translation

Many translators have difficulty in translating. Especially in translating song lyrics. There are some strategies that can help the translators to make a product or translating text. Strategies is very important in problem solving. Strategies are related to the mechanisms used by translators to find solutions to the entire translation process for the problems they find, technical procedures (the name is

ambiguous) affect outcomes more than processes, so they must be distinguished from strategies.

This study uses the theory from Akerstrom (2009) to analyze each translation strategies. There are 10 translation strategies by Akerstrom (2009) there are syllables count, words count, addition of words, omission of words, word for word translation, use rhymes, use of metaphor, reorganization of word and lines of text, use of paraphrase, and use of English words in the translation. The general analysis of the original song lyrics and the translation result apply non-strategic translation strategies. The purpose of this analysis is to describe the nonspecific differences between the original song lyrics and the translation result. As a result, the researcher compares the total number of words and syllables vs words in English and Indonesian lyrics.

The strategies are used to specifically analyze source lyric into target lyric. There are word for word translation, addition of words, omission of words, use metaphor, use of rhymes, reorganization of words, use of paraphrase, and use of English words. There are some strategies from Akerstrom (2009):

1. Syllable count

    This strategy compares the lyrics of the source song to the lyrics of the target song by counting the number of syllables in each lyrics. This strategy is very similar to word count. This strategy is used to source song when translate into song lyrics of target language can singable, it has the same number of syllables. In the song *History* from One Direction is shown in the following example:

SL: You and me got a whole lot of history (11 syllables)

TL: Kau dan aku punya banyak sejarah (11 syllables)

2. Word count

This strategy using for count the number of words in the song's lyrics. The total number of words in song lyrics is referred to as the word count. Count the number of words in the lyrics of the song Needy from Ariana Grande.

Example:

SL: Imagine world like that (4 words)

TL: Bayangkan dunia seperti itu (4 words)

Lyrics consist of 4 words. The word counting is intended so that the lyrics of the target language song are right when inserted in the music melody.

3. Word for word

Word for word translation strategies is the process of translating into other languages using literal translation words. The source lyrics are compared to the translation results using words as the basis of comparison.

Example:

SL: I had vision, seeing what isn't there

TL: Aku punya penglihatan, melihat yang tidak disana

4. Addition of word

Compare with the original text in translation. However, it soon became clear that it was difficult distinguish between addition or loss and repletion. That is, situation where can said different things. However when word are added or removed and the translation differs greatly from the source text, it can be concluded that this is a case of paraphrasing rather than addition or omission.

Example:

SL: Hate you from 2022

TL: Aku benci kamu sejak 2022

This example is an addition of word strategy. The word "aku" was added by a translator which does not appear in the meaning of the lyrics of the source language.

5. Omission of word

The additional and omissions operations must be performed when translating song lyrics. Translation of song lyrics is not just a translation of the lyrics, the translator must also pay attention to the explanation in the source language. Source language, must be add or omit to make the song singable.

Example:

SL: Please go now

TL: Tolong pergilah

6. Use Metaphor

   A metaphor is defined as something that is expressed visually. The literary expression used to describe a person or object by referring to something that is thought to have characteristic similar to the person or object being described. Use of Metaphor in the lyrics of the song *Thank U Next* from Ariana Grande.

   Example:

   SL: Least this song is a smash

   TL: Setidaknya lagu ini adalah pukulan

7. Use Rhyme

   In many songs, rhyming seems to have a certain patterns. So rhyme is very important to accent the note. It's not easy to add rhyme to the translations, the translators has to do the translation to keep the original text. And it will be also accepted by listener of the song. In the song *You are the reason* from Callum Scott is shown in the following example:

   SL: There goes my mind racing

   TL: Pikiranku berpacu

8. Reorganization of Words

   Reorganization of words is the words in the song lyrics has been structurally altered or moved to another line or position on one line.

   Example:

   SL: I'm fearless now

   TL: Sekarang aku tidak kenal takut

The translation of the word "now" places into beginning which should be translated at the end.

9. Use of Paraphrase

Paraphrasing is remaking a new sentence without changing your mind. In the process of translating the lyrics of this song into words that are completely different from other words, the translator may be doing this on purpose. The target language that the singer can sing, although the point of view of this sentence is the same, the structure has change. In the song *Imagine* from Ariana Grande is shown in the following example:

SL: Click, click, click and posting

TL: Klik dan posting

10. Use of English Word

The translator chooses to retain English phrases in this strategy.

Example:

SL: Singing to "Tiny Dancer"

TL: Bernyanyi untuk "Tiny Dancer"

5. **Quality Assessment of Song Lyrics Translation**

For assessing the quality of data on translation we need some translation theory. It will be able to convey the message from the source language to the target language. Translation assessment use three procedures to cover a term. The procedures that is analysis, evaluation, and criticism (Thelen, 2008). Translation quality assessment is very important when we want translate the text. Quality

assessment from Low (2005) can use for assessing the quality of data. Low (2005) states five aspects to assess the quality of song lyrics translation. The five aspects have the following explanation:

1. Singability

    Maintaining the number of syllables of the source lyrics allows the singer to easily sing the translated song lyrics with the same melody when sung again. If the translator disregards the number of syllables in the translation, the rhythm of the music may be broken, and the translated lyric may be unsingable. When the translator tries to adjust the choice of the closest word for the translation of a lyrics, the number of syllables may increase or decrease.

2. Sense

    In the sense, Low (2005) states about maintain the meaning of the original lyrics. The translator has some leeway in using synonyms and connotations. To capture the original meaning, the translator must understand not only the lyrics, but also the artistic value of the song and the hidden emotions. Because the translator observes the set rhythm and decides to recreate the new lyric without considering the accuracy of the source lyrics, some of the lyrics lose their message in the target lyrics. If the translated lyrics do not maintain the meaning's accuracy, the meaning is less accurate.

3. Naturalness

The function of naturalness is the target lyrics, so that the sing or listener of the translated version is unaware that they are dealing with a translation product. Shift and colloquial techniques are sometimes used by translators to achieve singability and rhyme. The translation must be accurate and natural, while adhering to the rules, norms, and culture of the target lyrics. A translator does more than just translate what is in the target source but also adapt or rewrite it.

4. Rhyme

Rhyme is a literary work in which the sound of a similar utterance is repeated at the end of a line. The rhyme is determined by how the words sound rather than how they are written. If the translation's rhyme must be similar to the original song. It has the potential to completely demolish the song's other musical elements. As e result, it should not be followed indefinitely.

5. Rhythm

Some translators believe that keeping the original number of syllables is the best because ye number of different syllables in translation can break the rhythm of the music. The song lyrics translators assume that eight-syllable sequence should be translated into an eight-syllable line.

The scale of quality aspect from Peter Low's five aspects on translating song:

Table 2.1 Quality assessment aspect

Aspect	Description
5	Good Quality
2-4	Standard Quality
1	Low Quality

The researcher employs Peter Low's quality aspect theory in the translation of song lyrics because Peter Low's theory not only discusses how the meaning of the translated song is, but it also discusses five important aspect in the translation of song lyrics so that it included various aspect, singability aspect, sense aspect, naturalness aspect, rhyme aspect, and rhythm aspect.

6. Figurative Language

Figurative language is the language that cannot be taken literally or should not be taken literally, the language using figure of speech in any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. In the conversation many people also used figurative language. Figurative language uses unusual feature grammatically and semantically. It important to make the language has more variation. Figurative language is also can found from song lyrics, novels, poems, advertisement, and many more. It is used to make the sentence more alive and can expressing the messages with beautiful language. In translation we need figurative language, especially translate song lyrics. Because, it can make the song are interesting and satisfying to hear. Figurative language is very interested in the translation of literary work, because figurative nature of language is

very important to the literariness of language works (Teilanyo, 2007). There are some types of figurative language from Perrine (1977):

1. Simile

    Simile is the comparison use phrase or word such as, *than, as, like, seems, and similar*. In general, a simile type of figurative language used to explain the resemblance of two object (in characteristic, shape, color, and so on).

    Example:

    SL: Her smile beautiful like flower

    TL: Senyumannya cantik seperti bunga

    The example above means the smile of girl is beautiful like flower. Flower here is symbol of beautiful. The simile use "like" that imagine the girl have beautiful smile.

2. Metaphor

    Metaphor is figurative language that comparing things that are in essence is different. It like simile but does not use like, as, or seems to create the comparison. Metaphor make sense only when the similarities between the two things are obvious or when someone understand the connection.

    Example:

    SL: She's feeling blue

    TL: Dia merasa sedih

    The example above means the metaphor of the girl that feeling sad. Blue here is symbol of sad.

3. Personification

Personification composed in giving attributes of human being to an object, a concept, and to an animal. Personification is the process of imbuing inanimate object, animals, or ideas with human characteristic. This can have a significant impact on how the reader perceives events.

Example:

SL: My heart danced when he walked in the room

TL: Hatiku menari ketika dia berjalan di dalam ruangan

The example above mean my heart fell nervous when her crush walk in the room. The heart danced not mean the heart dancing but her heart fell nervous and she fell happy.

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figurative language that use of the part for the whole thing. So synecdoche is a figure speech in which mentioning a part represent the whole or where the whole represents the part. Synecdoche is the use of concrete noun, usually a part of a larger whole, to substitute for the larger whole.

Example:

SL: When I walked in the hall, all eyes on me

TL: Ketika aku beralan di halaman, semua mata tertuju

The example above mean when she walked all peoples looking at her, they give attention to her when she walked in the hall.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative language use something related for the thing actually meant. It figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by the name of another that is closely related to it.

Example:

SL: She visited the white house when she tour

TL: Dia mengunjungi rumah president ketika dia tour

The example above mean the girl visited white house, the white house has mean the place of country which is using color as a symbol for the place "white" the white house usually place for the president.

6. Irony

Irony is a literary device that used in the service of sarcasm. Irony almost always result from a contrast or discrepancy between what happened and what was expected to happen.

Example:

SL: Your house is very amazing because there are so many ant in the floor

TL: Rumahmu sangat bersih karena banyak barang di lantai

The example above mean the house is very dirty because there are so many ant in the floor.

7. Idiom

Idioms are commonly used phrases that give non-literal meaning to word.

Example:

SL: He cried crocodile tears

TL: Dia mengeluarkan air mata buaya

The example above mean the man cried with crocodile tears or not real crying so it use idiom word crocodile tears.

8. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a word or a sentence that contains exaggeration. The sentence is not the literal meaning conveyed and it aims to emphasize something to make it exaggerate or overstatement.

Example:

SL: He has millions of books at his house

TL: Dia punya jutaan buku di rumahnya

The example above mean the boy has many book. The hyperbole using word millions of book, that has mean the boy has many book.

9. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of word that are close together.

Example:

SL: Lay down the law

TL: Menetapkan hukum

The example above use repetition of consonant "L" that is lay and law.

10. Paradox

Paradox is a real contradiction however somehow it true. A paradox occurs when we hear statement that appears to be self-contradictory at first but make sense after further consideration.

Example:

SL: You have to be cruel to be kind

TL: Anda harus jadi kejam untuk baik

The example above mean, contradiction however somehow it true you have to be cruel to be a kind people.

11. Symbol

Symbol is a picture or shape of an object that represent an idea. Symbol defined as something that means more than what it is.

Example:

SL: Life can be like a roller-coaster, you never know what hills you'll have to climb.

TL: Hidup bisa seperti roller coaster, kamu tidak pernah tahu bukit apa yang harus di daki.

The example above show the symbol of life is like roller-coaster, it has meaning we never know what the struggle we can know of the life.

B. Previous Studies

For intensify this thesis, the writer use some previous study that related to the research about figurative language and song translation lyrics. That is several previous study that used.

The first research that related to this study, and the title is "An analysis of translation techniques and quality of figurative language on song lyrics in the lion king movie". Which has been researched by Martini (2015). This research focuses on the analysis of translation techniques in song lyrics in the lion king movie and the translation quality in terms of accuracy and acceptability. This chapter presents the finding resulting from the analysis on the techniques and quality of the translation. Then, the researcher considers the quality of this translation to be high quality because the result of the translation of the song lyrics has high accuracy and acceptability.

The second review that related, and the title is" The translation strategy of figurative language in a song of the sea by hsu chih mo's poetry". Which has been researched by Fauziah (2017) for Bachelor's thesis. This research analyze the figurative language in poetry translation and strategy used by the translator of a song of the sea written by Hsu Chih Mo which is translated under title Hilang Dara Datang Dara by Chairil Anwar. This research was done by used qualitative method. It also employed the writer as the instrument to collected data by reading the poetry and its translation, analyzed and justified for the research problems. The result of previous of this thesis is the researcher analyze figurative language poetry translation use theory from Perrine (1988).

The third research is "The English Translation of figurative language in Iwan Setyawan's 9 summers 10 autumns". Which has been researches by Khasanah (2015), the student of Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (UNY). This study is describe the types of Figurative language applied in Iwan Setyawan's 9 summers 10 autumns novel and its translation. The translation techniques applied by the translator to translate figurative language, and the degree of equivalence in terms of meaning and style.

This research employed a qualitative research method. The result of previous study shows 258 data with 12 techniques from Molina and Albir (2012). Then for the result of previous in this research is analyze figurative language and translation techniques use theory from Molina and Albir (2012).

The fourth is "Figurative language used in Yusuf Ali's English translation of surah Maryam". Which has been reached by Siti (2012). This study is to know the kinds of figurative language used in English Translation text of Surah Maryam by Yusuf Ali and to identify the contextual meaning of figurative language used by in English translation text of surah Maryam. In surah Maryam the writer finds some figurative expression represent ways of saying something other than the literal meaning of the word and classifies those expressions into the kinds of figurative language. Then for the result the researcher findings 18 kind of figurative language in the Surah Maryam by Yusuf Ali, they are symbol, parable, euphemism, exclamation, oxymoron, litotes, alliteration, hysteron proteron, onomatopoeia, irony, allusion, tautology, personification, rhetoric, hyperbole, simile, paradox, and synecdoche.

The last research that related to this study is "An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Song Lyrics of "4" Album by Beyonce" by Jauhari (2015), the student of Universitas Muria Kudus. This research is analyze figurative language used in song lyrics of "4" Album by Beyonce. The purpose of this research are to find out the types of figurative language and describe the meaning of figurative language used in song lyrics of "4" Album by Beyonce. For the result the researcher use theory figurative language by Wittgenstein.

This research has similarity with previous study above, all of them study about figurative language, and some research have similarities with this research in the strategies

of analyzing data and the quality assessment of the song lyric. However it also has difference from the previous study that is on the object of study. After that the differences among them are theories which are use. To analyze the translation strategies of the song, the researcher uses theory by Arkerstrom (2009). In addition, to find out the quality assessment, the researcher uses Low (2005) and to analyze figurative language, the researcher use theory by Perrine (1977). The other differences the translation of the lyric have two version English and Indonesia from official fan channel youtube.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

For this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative design. Qualitative descriptive design is usually eclectic but reasonable and well-considered the combination of data collection, and sampling data, analysis, and reproduction technology (Sandelowski, M. 2000). It means the research design in a descriptive qualitative it is collecting data one by one to analyzing the data of the song lyrics. According to Hennink (2010) qualitative research is a method that allows something to examine people's experiences in detail using a specific set of research method such us observations, focus group discussions, visual methods, biographies or life histories, and in-depth interviews. Perhaps one of the most salient features of qualitative research is that the methods enables you to identify problems from the perspective of the research participant and understand their meaning and interpretations objects or events and behavior.

The data in this research is qualitative research applied by researcher. Researcher focuses on line of translated song lyrics. The data analyzed were taken from translated song from YouTube channel Secret music. Researcher collects data, classifies data and analyses the data then draw conclusions from the result of the research findings. Data collection is presented in words and thoroughly explained. In addition, this study uses qualitative research because the researcher describes the figurative language, the translation strategies and the quality of translation song lyrics in the aspects of singability, naturalness, rhyme, rhythm, and sense.

B. Data and Data Sources

Data are figure or facts that can be drawn conclusions. There is a data collection and sorting proses before we present or interpreting the information. Data is analyzing and collecting (Ajayi, 2017). Researcher uses data in the form of song lyrics translation from fan Youtube channel lyric video namely Secret Music. The researcher focuses on the types of figurative language and what strategies are applied to the translation of song lyrics and how the quality assessment of song lyrics translation from fan Youtube channel lyric video from Secret Music https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKQe7XBGfJvJtDmCC1tvQfQ

The researcher takes the source data from English to Indonesia for this research from fan Youtube channel lyric video namely Secret Music and the original lyrics from official Youtube channel of Ariana Grande namely Ariana Grande. Researcher believes that the data source taken from the fan Youtube channel lyric video of Secret Music can meet requirements for the amount of data needed for this research. Researcher takes 12 songs from Secret Music lyric video fan Youtube channel. These songs are *Thank U Next, Imagine, Needy, NASA, Bloodline, Fake smile, Bad Idea, Make Up, Ghostin, In my head, 7 Rings, Break up with your girlfriend, I'm bored.*

C. Research Instrument

To analyze in qualitative research, there must uses instrument research to make the research can be conducted. According to Zohrabi (2013) to analyze and interpret the data, the researcher takes a data collector, a data interpreter, an analysis, and finally result process of the research.

There are many procedures of collecting the data. Therefore, in this research, the researcher is the main instrument in collecting, analyzing, and describing the data related

to the type of figurative language, translation techniques, and the quality assessment. After all, data are identified the data are transferred into data sheets to be analyzed. There are some supporting instrument such as laptop, smartphone, notebook, dictionaries, pen, and papers.

D. Data Collection

To collect the data for this research according to Yin (2014) for collecting data that has overview of the case study, procedures of collecting data like identification of source data to protecting human subjects, collecting data with questions, case study report use presentations and documentations, format the data, bibliographical information, and outline. In this research, researcher uses documentation techniques to collect the data. The data of this research is collected from the song lyrics translation Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album. The researcher used documentation method to get any lyrics and words of the figurative language in the Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album. It start from reading the song lyrics and the translation. Next is selecting the expression employing figurative language in the song lyrics translation, transferring the data into the data table, classifying and analyzing data into three categories that is type of figurative language, translation strategies, and quality assessment, the last is making the coding of data.

In order to collect the data, researcher do several steps:

1. The researcher open and watching youtube channel from smartphone or laptop. Then find fan youtube channel official that have Indonesian lyric translation of Ariana Grande *Thank U Next* album, then hear the song and find the lyrics that have figurative language.

2. After find the lyric that have figurative language, researcher search the translation strategies to translate the Indonesian lyrics.

3. Then find out quality assessment of translation product there good quality, standard quality, and low quality.

4. The researcher write down the data in the book, smartphone, or laptop, then classifies the data that has been taken to make it easier to analyze.

5. Giving coding to the data , here example of the data:

Code	: 041/MUK/SIM/UEW/1.18
The number of datum	: 04
Title of the song	: MUK
Type of figurative language	: SIM
Translation strategies	: UEW
Song minutes	: 1.18

E. Data Validation Techniques

Validation data is an important part of research. Researcher in qualitative research must try to obtain validation. Validity procedure including the strategies used by researcher for established the credibility of their studies. The assumption from this research that validity does not refer to data but to conclusions taken from them. Creswell and Miller (2000). After collecting and analyzing the data, the next step is to verify the validity of the data. The function of data validity is to determine whether the data is valid or not. The researcher must ensure that the data are relevant to be research theme. According to moelong (2004) there is four criteria for checking the validity of data, namely credibility,

transferability, dependability, and comformability. Researcher uses comformability in this research.

Comformability is a criteria for checking the validity by conducting discussions with experts who have knowledge in translating song lyrics. The experts who checked the validity of the data is Mr. Robith as a researcher's lecturer. The criteria for a suitable validator are understanding English and an expert in the field of translation. Researcher analyses the data and asks expert about the data whether it was valid or not. Then the expert conducts an examination to find valid data. After analyzing the data, the researcher gives the data to the validator so the validator can check the validity of the data and make sure that the data is right. Not with sanding analyzing songs by examining each lyrics of songs, this research is assessed by the quality of translation. The researcher involves three raters to assess the translation quality of song lyrics.

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

After the researcher collecting the data, then researcher analyze the data. Data analysis is also important for this research. Analysis data in qualitative, the data with which one works there are contextualized, intense, challenging, engaging, and highly variable. So it is potentially productive of deep understanding and fresh insight (Bazeley, 2013). In this research, the data which has been collected will be analyzed based on analysis by Spradley in Sutopo 2016. According to Spradley, there are four stages of analysis, namely domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential and cultural themes. The analysis of this research can be explained as follow: Below is the domain data and non-data:

1. **Domain Analysis**

Domain analysis is the process of reviewing field notes containing the inquirer's summary of observations, interviews, documents reviews, and inquirer's thinking in order to discover the domains of meaning associated with the lives of people studied, as well as specific details of those lives categorized within those domains (included terms). Following visits to the field notes or the field of inquiry to expand the list of details or included terms associated with domains selected for further scrutiny is referred to as focused observation. Therefore, the domain of this study is the figurative language lyrics. Below is the domain data and non-data:

Domain data:

SL: Highlight of my life, just like *Fenty beauty kit*

TL: Sorotan hidupku, seperti *Fenty beauty kit*

Note:

- This line is from the song entitled "Make Up" in minute 1:18

- As the theory from Perrine (1977), this line is included to figurative language simile.

- This line uses, use of English word as the song lyrics translation strategies (Akerstrom, 2009)

- This line use Low (2005) theory to quality assessment

    Example:

Table 3.1 Domain Analysis

No	Source Language	Target Language	Data	Non-data
1.	Highlight of my life, just like *Fenty beauty kit*	Sorotan hidupku, seperti *Fenty beauty kit*	V	
2.	Girls with tattoos who like getting problem	Gadis dengan tato yang suka dapat masalah		V

2. **Taxonomy Analysis**

Taxonomy analysis is a search for ways to organize included terms within specific domains. Following visits to the field notes or inquiries to expand and verify the taxonomy analysis, selected observations are made. This structure aims to identify the data group, below is the table of grouping the data. The table serves the song title, types of figurative language, the translation strategies, and the quality assessment.

Table 3.2 Taxonomy Analysis

Data Code	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language	Translation Strategies	Quality Assessment
041/MUK/SIM/UEW/1.18	Highlight of my life, just like Fenty beauty kit	Sorotan hidupku, seperti Fenty beauty kit	Simile	Use of English word	Good

3. **Componential Analysis**

   Componential analysis is the search for ways to distinguish among the included in each chosen domain in order to understand why participants do so.

4. **Cultural Theme Analysis**

   Cultural theme analysis is an analysis from the domain, taxonomic, and component analysis to form all components relationship pattern. In this step, the researcher will imply the finding by the dominant data. The data tabulation will be presented in the following table:

Table 3.3 Cultural Theme Analysis

No.	Strategy	Frequency	Precentage
1.	Word for word		
2.	Addition of word		
Total:			

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter present the result of data analysis, there are two points to be explained which are findings and discussion. The first discussion discusses the types of figurative language as found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album, the second discussion discusses the strategy for translating song lyrics used by Secret music in translating English song lyrics into Indonesian, and the last discussion discusses the quality of song lyrics translation based on the evaluation by the validator.

In this study researcher analyzed the types of figurative language as found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album using the theory of Perrine (1977) and researcher analyzed the song lyrics translation strategy using theory of Akerstrom (2009). Therefore, the researcher found either addition or deletions of meanings although the meanings are not appropriate to the content of the text. After analyzing the data, the researcher figures out that there are some strategies used by the translator in translating the song lyrics of Ariana Grande from the source language into target language. Meanwhile, in analyzing the quality assessment (namely, singability, rhythm, sense, naturalness, and rhyme), the researcher used the theory of Peter Low (2005).

A. Research Finding

1. The Types of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande *Thank U Next* Album

From Perrine (1977), there are nine types of figurative language that are found by researcher. There are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy, irony, hyperbole, alliteration, symbol, and idiom. The research finding shows that there are 60 data of the figurative language which are include to nine types of the figurative language as follows:

Table 4.1 The Types of Figurative Language

No.	The types of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande's Thank U Next album	Total
1.	Simile	9
2.	Personification	1
3.	Hyperbole	7
4.	Metaphor	11
5.	Symbol	3
6.	Metonymy	1
7.	Idiom	23
8.	Alliteration	1
9.	Irony	4
Total		60

Based on table the dominant findings of figurative language types in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album are idiom with 23 data out of 60 data. The explanation of each types of figurative language will be discussed by the researcher in the following explanation:

a. Simile

Simile is the comparison use phrase or word such as, than, as, like, seems, and similar. A simile is used with the aim of sparking an interesting connection in the reader's mind. In general, a simile type of figurative language used to explain the resemblance of two object (in characteristic, shape, color, and so on). There are 9 data (5,4%) of simile in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

036/SIM/UEW/MKU/1:18

SL: Highlight of my life, *just like that Fenty Beauty kit*

TL: Sorotan hidupku, *seperti fenty beauty kit*

From the data number 036, the lyrics *Highlight of my life, just like that Fenty Beauty kit* can be found on the song title *Make Up* in minute 1:18. The lyric is called simile because *just like Fenty Beauty Kit* is a trendy label for various types of makeup. In this lyrics the writer equates the highlight of her life with the makeup label's popularity. In this lyric the writer comparison her life with the makeup label *like Fenty Beauty Kit*. This song tells of a couple who quarrel and find a way out. The theme "makeup" is relationship.

Datum:

052/SIM/WFW/7RI/0:39

SL: Write my own checks *like I write what I sing*

TL: Menulis cek ku sendiri *seperti aku menulis apa yang kunyanyikan*

From the data number 052, the lyric *Write my own checks like I write what I sing* can be found in the song title *7 Ring* in minute 0:39. The data shows that about sentence directly compared two ideas and allowed them to remain distinct in spite of similarities by employing the word "like". The lyric comparison between the write on her checks like her write what her sing. The song tells how the writer got up after her relationship ended by having fun with her friend.

Datum:

050/SIM/AOW/7RI/1:33

SL: Happiness is the same price *as red-bottoms*

TL: Kebahagiaan *sama harganya dengan sepatu baru*

From the data number 050, the lyrics *Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms* can be found on the song title *7 Ring* in minute 1:33. The lyric is called simile. The writer want to shows that the happiness is the same price as red-bottoms. The data shows the happiness is like red-bottoms.

Beside data number 036, 050, and 052, the simile can be seen in the data number 09, 014, 023, 036, 048, 050, 051, and 054.

b. Hyperbole

Hyperbole s a word or a sentence that contains exaggeration. The sentence is not the literal meaning conveyed and it aims to emphasize something to make it exaggerate or overstatement. There are 7 data (4,2%) of hyperbole in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

041/HYP/WFW/GHO/0:49

SL: Every tears, *a rain parade from hell*

TL: Setiap air mata adalah *parade hujan dari neraka*

From the data number 041, the lyric *Every tears, a rain parade from hell* can be found on the song title *Ghostin* in minute 0:49. The lyric is called hyperbole because a rain parade from hell parable of deep sorrow and a rain parade from hell also has the meaning of exaggerating. This song is about feeling bad for someone you are because you love someone else.

Datum:

04/HYP/UEW/NED/0:23

SL: Lately, *I've been on a roller coaster*

TL: Belakangan ini *aku sedang berada di roller coaster*

From the data number 04, the lyric *Lately, I've been on a roller coaster* can be found on the song title *Needy* in minute 0:23. The lyric is called hyperbole because,

this line use word roller coaster to show that she have many problem and feel like in the roller coaster. On a roller coaster, it can go through it really fast also has ups and down, so it could mean that life is full of highs and lows.

Datum:

016/HYP/WFW/NAS/0:46

SL: It's like *I'm a the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A*

TL: Rasanya seperti *akulah alam semesta dan kamu akan menjadi N-A-S-A*

From the data number 016, the lyric *It's like I'm a the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A* can be found on the song title *NASA* in the minute 0:46. The lyric is called hyperbole because this line use exaggeration like I'm a the universe. It shows that the writer feel like she is a universe. Universe has mean all existing matter and space considered as a whole the cosmos and NASA has mean "National Aeronautics and Space Administration" the US government agency responsible for space exploration. This song tells about someone in a relationship who wants time alone without partner. The theme of "NASA" is space.

Beside data number 04, 016, and 041 the hyperbole can be seen in the data number 05, 015, 017, and 022

c. Metaphor

Metaphor is figurative language that comparing things that are in essence is different. It like simile but does not use like, as, or seems to create the comparison. Metaphor make sense only when the similarities between the two things are obvious

or when someone understand the connection. There are 11 data (6,6%) of metaphor in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

02/MET/USM/TUN/2:21

SL: Least *this song is a smash*

TL: Setidaknya *lagu ini adalah pukulan*

From the data number 02, the lyric *Least this song is a smash* can be found on the song title *Thank u next* in minute 2:21. The lyric show the figurative language types metaphor. This line comparing things that are in essence is different. There is compare the song with a smash. When the writer make song, she feels like the song is a smash for her or the song make her remember her exes. In this song, the writer talks about her exes, who have taught her valuable life lessons. The theme of *Thank U Next* is empowerment and self-love.

Datum:

012/MET/UOP/IMA /0:07

SL: *Drip, drip, dripped in gold*

TL: *Dengan penuh percaya diri*

From the data number 012, the lyric *Drip, drip, dripped in gold* can be found on the song title *Imagine* in minute 0:07. In this lyric which figurative language is used as a metaphor. Drip, drip, dripped in gold has the real intention of expressing self-confidence. In this song the writer describe the beautiful images from a previous

42

relationship and refuses to accept that is has ended. And the theme of this title "imagine" is denial.

Datum:

018/MET/OOW/NAS/0:56

SL: You know I'm a star, space, I'm need space

TL: Kau tahu aku adalah bintang, aku butuh ruang angkasa

From the data number 018, the lyric *You know I'm a star, space, I'm need space,* can be found on the song title *NASA* in minute 0:56. This lyric use figurative language metaphor. The line I'm need space, has means that the girl needs time for a while. The song title is NASA "National Aeronautics and Space" the US government agency responsible for space exploration. This lyric comparing between space in the NASA and space for the writer. This song tells about someone in relationship who wants time alone without partner. The theme of the title NASA is space.

Beside the data number 02, 012, and 018 the metaphor can be seen in the data number 07, 019, 020, 021, 024, 025, 027, and 044.

d. Personification

Personification composed in giving attributes of human being to an object, a concept, and to an animal. Personification is the process of imbuing inanimate object, animals, or ideas with human characteristic. This can have a significant impact on how the reader perceives events. There are 1 data (0,6%) of

personification in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

047/PER/WFW/IMH/1:35

SL: Your *Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues*

TL: *Sepatu tenis Gucci mu, berlari dari masalahmu*

From the data number 047, the lyric *Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues* can be found on the song title *In my head* in minute 1:35. This lyric use figurative language personification. Gucci tennis shoes running from issues, this line giving attributes of human being to an object that is Gucci tennis shoes. This song is about being in love with a version of somebody that created in head-falling for someone they are not. The theme of *In my head* is misinterpreted.

The data of personification can be seen in the data number 047.

e. Symbol

Symbol is a picture or shape of an object that represent an idea. Symbol defined as something that means more than what it is. The symbols used in this speech mode are usually simple and familiar to the listener or reader, such as animal, object, plant, and model symbol. A symbol is a visible object or action that suggests some additional meaning in addition to its own, and it has no conventional long-established meaning. There are 3 data (1,8%) of symbol in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

029/SYM/UOP/FKS/1:10

SL: *Fuck a fake smile*, smile

TL: *Saya tidak suka senyum palsu*

From data number 029, the lyric *Fuck a fake smile, smile* can be found on the song title *Fake smile* in minute 1:10. The lyric use figurative language symbol. In these lyric, the word "fuck" shows a symbol of hatred for a fake smile. In this song, the writer says that she no longer has to bother pretending to be happy to please others. Being a celebrity who must always appear happy in public.

Datum:

013/SYM/WOC/ IMA /1:18

SL: *Bubbles and bubbly*

TL: *Bergelembung dan ceria*

From the data number 013, the lyric *Bubbles and bubbly* can be found on song title *Imagine* in minute 1:18. The lyric use figurative language symbol. The symbol in these lyric, the word "bubbly" that has mean happy in this lyric or in translated into "ceria". In this song the writer describe the beautiful images from a previous relationship and refuses to accept that is has ended. And the theme of this title "imagine" is denial.

Datum:

056/SYM/WOC/7RI/1:25

SL: Breakfast *at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles*

TL: Sarapan *di Tiffany dan botol-botol minuman*

   From the data number 056, the lyric *Breakfast at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles* can be found on song title *7Ring* in minute 1:25. The lyric show figurative language type symbol. This lyric use symbol word "tiffany's bothers of bubbles" that symbol is shape of an object that represent an idea. This song tells how the writer got up after relationship ended by having fun with her friend.

   The data of symbol can be seen in the data number 013, 029, and 056.

f. Metonymy

   Metonymy is a figurative language use something related for the thing actually meant. It figure of speech which the name of one object is replaced by the name of another that is closely related to it. There are 1 data (0,6%) of metonymy in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

046/MTN/WFW/IMH/1:34

SL: Your *Gucci tennis shoes*

TL: *Sepatu tenis Gucci mu*

   From the data number 046, the lyric *Your Gucci tennis shoes* can be found on the song title *In my head* in minute 1:34. This lyric use figurative language metonymy.

The metonymy in these song, the word "Gucci". Gucci is brand for fashion from Italia. This song is about being in love with a version of somebody that created in head-falling for someone they are not.

The data of metonymy can be seen in the data number 046.

g. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in sequence of nearby words and usually the term is applied only to consonant, and only when the recurrent sound is made emphatic because it begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word. There are 1 data (0,6%) of alliteration in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

011/ALL/UOP/ IMA /0:27

SL*: Click, click, click, and post*

TL: *Klik dan posting*

From the data number 011, lyric *Click, click, click, and post* can be found on song title *Imagine* in minute 0:27. The lyric use figurative language alliteration. Alliteration in these lyric show in word "click". This line use repetition word "click". In this song the writer describe the beautiful images from a previous relationship and refuses to accept that is has ended. And the theme of this title "imagine" is denial.

The data of alliteration can be seen in the data number 011.

h. Idiom

Idioms are commonly used phrases that give non-literal meaning to word. That is a subset of fixed expression in a language community, idiom has no discernable relationship between their linguistic meaning and idiomatic meaning, or a language expression that has a construction, or not simply long words but certain constraint of no syntactic flexibility of forms, or phrases of intended literal meaning of certain context dependence, or not simply long words but phrases from the meaning of its constituent. There are 23 data (13,8%) of idiom in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

03/IDI/WFW/NED/0:12

SL: If you *take too long to hit me back*

TL: Jika kamu *membutuhkan terlalu lama untuk menghubungiku kembali*

From the data number 03, lyric *If you take too long to hit me back* can be found on the song title *Needy* in minute 0:12. This lyric show figurative language type idiom. The idiom in these lyric show in the sentence *to hit me back* hit me in the lyric of this song has a different meaning from the actual sense, the importance of the songs thought is contact me. Needy people are spoiled and constantly want to be noticed in relationship. This expresses the need for each other in a relationship, and the biggest mistake in a relationship is pretending not to need each other.

Datum:

031/IDI/UOP/MKU/0:28

SL: I love it when *we make up*

TL: Aku menyuakainya ketika *kita baikan*

From the data number 031, lyric *I love it when we make up* can be found on song title *Make up* in minute 0:28. The type of figurative language that found in this lyric id idiom. This line use idiom in the sentence *when we make up,* make up that has means to repair the relationship or made up that has means two people who had fight have reconciled and gotten over it. This song tells of a couple who quarrel and find a way out.

Datum:

039/IDI/OOW/MKU/1:39

SL: Let me stay *in my bag* cause I like when you mad

TL: Akan *tinggal di tempatku* karena aku suka ketika kau marah

From the data number 039, lyric *Let me stay in my bag cause I like when you mad* can be found on song title *Make up* in minute 1:39. This lyric use figurative language idiom. The word that show idiom in sentence *in my bag*, bag in actual has mean a container made with of flexible with an opening at the top and in another side, is used for carrying things. Bag in this lyric has mean home or place for stay.

Beside the number 03, 031, 039, the idiom can be seen in the data number 06, 08, 010, 026, 028, 030, 032, 033, 034, 035 037, 038, 040, 042, 043, 045, 053, 055, 057, and 058.

i. Irony

Irony is a literary device that used in the service of sarcasm. Irony almost always result from a contrast or discrepancy between what happened and what was expected to happen. There are 4 data (2,4%) of irony in this song lyrics translation. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

01/IRO/WFW/TUN/2:13

SL: Cause she *grew from the drama*

TL: Karena dia *tumbuh dari drama*

From the data number 01, lyric *Cause she grew from the drama* can be found on song title *Thank u next* in minute 2:13. In this song the figurative language that found is irony, the lyric in this song mean a girl whose life is full of drama. For example, when there are small problems but she makes the problem big and difficult to pass. In this song, the writer talk about her exes, who have taught her valuable life lessons.

Datum:

060/IRO/OOW/BGW/1:28

SL: You're *singing my songs in the streets*, yeah, yeah

TL: *Kau nyanyikan laguku dijalan*

From the data number 060, lyric *You're singing my songs in the streets, yeah, yeah* can be found on song title *Break up with your girlfriend I'm bored* in minute 1:28. The lyric of the song found figurative language irony. The lyric has mean slap to haters, who say that they don't like the song, but always playing the song. In this song, the writer argue that she is better off dating herself and loving herself than a guy. The theme of this song is self-love.

Datum:

049/IRO/UOP/7RI/1:09

SL: *Wearing a ring, but ain't gon' be no "Mrs"*

TL: *Mengenakan cincin, tapi bukan menjadi istri*

From the data number 049, lyric *Wearing a ring, but ain't gon' be no "Mrs"* can be found on song title *7 Ring* in minute 1:09. This lyric use figurative language irony. This line used in the service of sarcasm, because the lyric of the song just wearing a ring, but don't get married and not being a wife. This song tells how the writer got up after relationship ended by having fun with her friend.

The data of Irony can be seen in the data number 01, 049, 059, and 060.

2. **Translation Strategies of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* Album**

The analysis of song lyrics translation strategies in this research based on theory by Akerstrom (2010). There are 10 strategies for translating song lyrics. The strategy for translating the song lyrics word for word, addition of word, word count, syllable count,

omission of word, use rhyme, use metaphor, use of paraphrase, use of English   word and, reorganization of word. But not all of the translation applied in this research. The researcher found 8 of 10 translation strategies that are used in the translation of the song lyrics n this research. The data found in this research consists of 60 data. The table below, there are the translation strategies of figurative language in Ariana Grade's *Thank U Next* album has found:

Table 4.2 The Types of Translation Strategy

No.	The translation strategies used in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album	Total
1.	Word for word	29
2.	Use of Paraphrase	11
3.	Omission of Word	8
4.	Addition of Word	5
5.	Use Metaphor	2
6.	Use of English Word	2
7.	Word Count	2
8.	Reorganization of Word	1
	Total	60

Based on the table, the dominant findings of the translation strategies used in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album are word for word with 29 data out of 60. The

explanation of each strategy will be discussed by the researcher in the following explanation:

a. Use of paraphrase

Paraphrase is useful for repeating something written or spoken in a different way. Frequently, in a simpler and shorter form that clarifies the original meaning. In this strategy the translator makes the target lyrics have almost the same meaning with the source text. The researcher found 11 data (6,6%) of strategy use of paraphrase in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

011/ALL/UOP/ IMA /0:27

SL: Click, click, click, and post

TL: Klik dan posting

From the data number 011, the lyric *Click, click, click, and post* can be found on song title *Imagine* in the minute 0:27. The lyric Click, click, click, and post paraphrase in the target language into "Klik dan posting". This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language. Translate of the lyrics using euphemism to make it softer. In this song, the writer tells about the beautiful images in a previous relationship and refuses to admit that it has ended.

Datum:

012/MET/UOP/ IMA /0:07

53

SL: Drip, drip, *dripped in gold*

TL: *Dengan penuh percaya diri*

From the data number 012, the lyric *Drip, drip, dripped in gold* can be found on song title *Imagine* in the minute 0:07. The lyric Drip, drip, dripped in gold paraphrase in the target language into "dengan penuh percaya diri". This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language. In this song, the writer tells about the beautiful images in a previous relationship and refuses to admit that it has ended.

Datum:

040/IDI/UOP/GHO/0:39

SL: *Look at the cards* that we've been dealt

TL: *Lihatlah rencana* yang kita lakukan

From the data number 040, the lyric *Look at the cards that we've been dealt* can be found on song title *Ghosting* in the minute 0:39. The translator makes the target lyrics rhyme. The final sound equation is found of the phrase *Look at the cards* into *Lihatlah rencana.* This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language. The translate of the lyrics using euphemism to make it softer.

Beside the data number 011, 012, and 40, the strategy use of paraphrase can be seen in the data number 023, 028, 029, 032, 032, 045, 049, and 055.

b. Word for word

    Word for word translation strategies is the process of translating into other languages using literal translation words. The source lyrics are compared to the translation results using words as the basis of comparison. The researcher found 29 data (17,4%) of strategy word for word in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

01/IRO/WFW/TUN/2:13

SL: Cause she grew from the drama

TL: Karna dia tumbuh dari drama

    From the data number 01 lyric, *Cause she grew from the drama* can be found on song title *Thank U Next* in minute 2:13. The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric cause she grew from the drama translated word by word into Karna dia tumbuh dari drama. In this song, the writer talks about her exes, who have taught her valuable life lessons.

Datum:

03/IDI/WFW/NED/0:12

SL: If you take too long to hit me back

TL: Jika kamu membutuhkan terlalu lama untuk menghubungiku kembali

From the data number 03 lyric, *If you take too long to hit me back* can be found on song title *Needy* in minute 0:12. The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric If you take too long to hit me back translated word by word into Jika kamu membutuhkan terlalu lama untuk menghubungiku kembali. Needy is spoiled and always wants to be noticed in a relationship. This song conveys that there is a feeling needed.

Datum:

026/IDI/WFW/BLD/1:34

SL: That ship sailed away

TL: Kapal itu berlayar pergi

From the data number 026 lyric, *That ship sailed away* can be found on song title *Bloodline* in minute 1:34. The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric *That ship sailed away* translated word by word into *Kapal itu berlayar pergi*. This song tells of someone who just want to have fun without having commitment in a relationship and doesn't want the guy in her bloodline. The guy doesn't love her but I more attached to a just for show relationship.

Beside the data number 01, 03, and 026 strategy word for word can be seen in the data number 06, 07, 08, 09, 010, 014, 015, 016, 017, 019, 021, 022, 024, 025, 033, 034, 041, 042, 043, 046, 047, 048, 051, 052, 053, and 057.

c. Omission of word

   Omission of words is to delete one or more words from the original lyrics. The omission operations must be performed when translating song lyrics. Translation of song lyrics is not just a translation of the lyrics, the translator must also pay attention to the explanation in the source language. The researcher found 8 data (4,8%) of strategy omission of word in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

05/HYP/OOW/NED/0:32

SL: And I'ma scream and shout for what I love

TL: Dan aku akan berteriak untuk apa yang kusukai

 From the data number 05, lyric *And I'ma scream and shout for what I love* can be found on song title *Needy* in minute 0:32. This lyric remove the word "shout" in the target language and just translated into berteriak. This song have meaning that there is feeling "needed" in a relationship and the biggest mistake in a relationship is pretending not to need each other.

Datum:

018/MET/OOW/NAS/0:56

SL: *You know I'm a star, space*, I'm need space

TL: *Kau tahu aku adalah bintang*, aku butuh ruang

From the data number 018, lyric *You know I'm a star, space, I'm need space* can be found on song title *NASA* in minute 0:56. This lyric remove the word "space "in the target language. The lyric "I'm need space" have meaning someone in relationship who wants time alone without partner.

Datum:

058/IDI/OOW/7RI/1:00

SL: *Think retail therapy* my new addiction

TL: *Berbelanja* adalah kecanduan baruku

From the data number 058, lyric *Think retail therapy my new addiction* can be found on song title *7 Ring* in minute 1:00. This lyric deleting the word "think" in the target language. The source lyric *Think retail therapy* translated into *berbelanja*. This line omission word in the target language.

Beside the number 05, 018, 058, strategy omission of word can be seen in the data number 030, 039, 044, 054, 058, and 060.

d. Addition of word

This translation strategy is used by adding words. One or more words will be added to the translated lyrics, even though they are not in the source language. However when word are added or removed and the translation differs greatly from the source text, it can be concluded that this is a case of paraphrasing rather than addition or omission. The researcher found 5 data (3%) of strategy addition of word in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

038/IDI/AOW/MKU/1:16

SL: *No eyeliner on*, but looking at you is the fix

TL*: Tidak ada tatapan*, tapi menatapmu cara memperbaikinya

From the data number 038, lyric *No eyeliner on, but looking at you is the fix* can be found on the song title *Make up* in the minute 1:16. This lyric addition the word "cara" in the target language. This lyric *no eyeliner on* translated into *tidak ada tatapan* and addition word in the target language.

Datum:

059/IRO/AOW/7RI/2:13

SL: Look at my neck, look at my jet. Ain't got enough money to pay may respect

TL: Lihat leherku, lihat jetku kalian tidak punya cukup uang untuk membeli rasa hormatku.

From the data number 059, lyric *Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms* can be found on song title *7 Ring* in minute 2:13. This lyric addition the word kalian tidak punya in the target language. This song tells how the writer got up after her relationship ended by having fun with her friends.

Datum:

050/SIM/AOW/7RI/1:33

SL: Happiness is the same price *as red-bottoms*

TL: Kebahagiaan sama harganya *dengan sepatu baru*

From the data number 050, lyric *Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms* can be found on song title *7 Ring* in minute 1:33. This lyric addition from source language "red-bottoms" into "sepatu baru". Bottoms in this lyric has mean new shoes, and adding word new or "baru" in the target language.

Beside the number 038, 050, 059, strategy addition of word can be seen in the data number 035, and 037.

e. Use Metaphor

This translation strategy use metaphor in the lyric. A metaphor is defined as something that is expressed visually. The literary expression used to describe a person or object by referring to something that is thought to have characteristic similar to the person or object being described. The researcher found 2 data (1,2%) of strategy use of metaphor in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

02/MET/USM/TUN/2:21

SL: Least this *song is a smash*

TL: Setidaknya *lagu ini adalah pukulan*

From the data number 02, lyric *Least this song is a smash* can be found on song title *Thank u next* in minute 2:21. The lyric use metaphor strategy, it can be seen in

the line "song is a smash" that has mean the song is a blow for the writer ex. This song the writer talks about her exes, who have taught her valuable life lessons.

Datum:

020/MET/USM/NAS/1:28

SL: Usually I would *orbit around you*

TL: Biasanya aku akan *mengorbit disekitarmu*

From the data number 020, lyric *Usually I would orbit around you* can be found on song title *NASA* in minute 1:28. The lyric use metaphor strategy. The metaphor show in the word "orbit". The orbit usually in the space, but in this lyric "orbit" has mean round for someone. This song tells about someone in a relationship who wants time alone without her partner.

The data of strategy use metaphor can be seen in the data number 02 and 020

f. Use of English word

This translation strategy use of English word in the lyric. The translator chooses to retain English phrases in this strategy. The researcher found 2 data (1,2%) of strategy use of English word in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

04/HYP/UEW/NED/0:23

SL: Lately, I've been on a *roller coaster*

TL: Belakangan ini aku di *roller coaster*

From the data number 04, lyric *Lately, I've been on a roller coaster* can be found on song title *Needy* in minute 0:23. This lyric use of English word strategy. The

english word show in the word "roller coaster". In target language roller coaster still using english word "roller coaster".

Datum:

043/SIM/UEW/MKU/1:18

SL: Highlight of my life, just like that *Fenty Beauty kit*

TL: Sorotan hidupku, seperti *fenty beauty kit*

From the data number 036, lyric *Highlight of my life, just like that Fenty Beauty kit* can be found on song title Make up in minute 1:18. This lyric use English word strategy. The english word show in the word "fenty beauty kit". In target language fenty beauty kit still using english word "fenty beauty". *Fenty beauty kit* is a trendy label for various types of makeup.

The data of strategy use of english word can be seen in the data number 04 and 036.

g. Word Count

Word count strategy is one in translating song lyrics by equalizing the number of words in the target lyrics with the source lyric. This strategy using for count the number of words in the song's lyrics. The total number of words in song lyrics is referred to as the word count. The researcher found 2 data (1,2%) of strategy word count in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

013/SYM/WOC/IMA/1:18

SL: Bubbles and bubbly

TL: Bergelembung dan ceria

From the data number 013, lyric *Bubbles and bubbly* can be found on song title *Imagine* in minute 1:18. This lyric use word count strategy. This lyric use word count in the source language and target language that is 3 word. In the source language bubbles-and-bubbly and in the target language bergelembung-dan-ceria. In this song, the writer tells about the beautiful images in a previous relationship and refuses to admit.

Datum:

056/SYM/WOC/7RI/1:25

SL: Breakfast at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles

TL: Sarapan di Tiffany dan botol-botol minuman

From the data number 056, lyric *Breakfast at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles* can be found on song title *7 Ring* in minute 1:25. This lyric use word count strategy. This lyric use word count in the source language and target language that is 7 word. In the source language Breakfast-at-Tiffany's-and-bothers-of-bubbles and in the target language Sarapan-di-Tiffany-dan-botol-botol-minuman.

The data of strategy use of word count can be seen in the data number 013 and 056.

h. Reorganization of word

Reorganization of words is the words in the song lyrics has been structurally altered or moved to another line or position on one line. The researcher found 1

data (0,6%) of strategy reorganization of word in this research. The explanation in the following examples:

Datum:

027/MET/ROW/FKS/0:03

SL: After laughter come tears

TL: Air mata datang setelah tawa

From the data number 027, lyric *After laughter come tears* can be found on song title *Fake smile* in minute 0:03. This lyric use strategy reorganization of word. That is show the translation of the word "tears" places into beginning which should be translated at the end. In this song, the writer says that she no longer has to bother pretending to be happy to please others.

The data of reorganization of word can be seen in the data number 027.

3. **The Translation Quality Assessment of Figurative Language in Ariana Grande's** *Thank U Next* **Album**

Determining the quality of translation result is important because it serves as a guideline for determining the outcome of a translation. According to Peter Low's theory, the assessment of the quality of the translated song lyrics refers to 5 aspect there are singability aspect, sense aspect, naturalness aspect, rhythm aspect, and rhyme aspect. Researcher group the five aspect into 3 quality scales, good quality, standard quality and low quality. Translated lyric that have good quality when the translated lyrics have 5 aspect in Peter Low's theory. Standard quality is obtained when the

translation lyrics contain 2-4 aspect in Peter Low's theory. Low quality is obtained when the translated lyrics only have one aspect.

Table 4.3 Quality Assessment

Quality	Description
Good Quality	Translated lyrics are said to be of good quality in this research because they have 5 important aspect in the translation of song lyrics there are (singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and rhyme)
Standard Quality	Translated lyrics are said to be of standard quality in this research because they have 2-4 important aspect in the translation of song lyrics there are (singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and rhyme)
Low Quality	Translated lyrics are said to be of low quality in this research because they only have 1 important aspect in the translation of song lyrics there are (singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and rhyme)

The data found in this research consist of 60 data, those song lyric translation are, 14 data are good quality, 43 data are standard quality, and 3 data are low quality. The analysis will be discussed more in the following sentence:

a. Good Quality

The data included in the classification of good quality in this research is when the lyrics translated have 5 important aspect in a song lyrics according to the theory of Peter Low (2005), there are singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and rhyme. From 60 data in this research, there are 14 data (8,4%) which are described as good quality. The example of good quality translation can be seen as follows:

Table 4.4 Example Good Quality 1

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
01/IRO/WFW/TUN/2:13	Cause she grew from the drama	Karna dia tumbuh dari drama	-Irony -Word for word	-singability -sense -naturalness -rhythm -rhyme	Good Quality

From the data number 01, the lyric *Cause she grew from the drama* can be found on the song title *Thank u next* in minute 2:13. In the context of these lyric, the lyrics tell the reader that song writer is grew like a drama. This lyric has quality in the translation of song lyrics, namely good quality. It because this

lyric has five aspect expressed by Peter Low theory (2005). In the singability aspect, these lyrics are said to be singable. This song is singable although from source language and target language has distinct number of syllables, but that can still be sung. The next aspect is the sense aspect. In this aspect, the lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same source and target language. In the aspect of naturalness, these lyrics are natural. It is because this song lyric suitable with the target language. In the rhythm aspect, these lyric are rhythmic, because the syllable count in source language has 7 syllable and target language has 10 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional. In the rhyme aspect, these lyrics are rhymed because the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word "drama".

Table 4.5 Example Good Quality 2

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
07/MET/WFW/NED/0:46	Good at overthinking with my heart	Berpikir berlebihan dengan hatiku	-Metaphor -Word for word	-singability -sense -naturalness -rhythm -rhyme	Good Quality

From the data number 07, the lyric *Good at overthinking with my heart* can be found on the song title *Needy* in minute 0:46. In the context of

these lyric that expresses the need for each other in a relationship, and songwriter always overthink for her relationship. This lyric has quality in the translation of song lyrics, namely good quality. It because the five aspect expressed by Peter Low (2005) in his theory are applied to these lyric. In the singability aspect, these lyrics are said to be singable. This song is singable although from source language and target language has distinct number of syllables, but that can still be sung. The next aspect is the sense aspect. In this aspect, the lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same source and target language. In the aspect of naturalness, these lyrics are natural. It because the target lyrics can be easily understood and does not cause misunderstanding. In the rhythm aspect, these lyric are rhythmic, because the syllable count in source language has 9 syllable and TL has 10 syllable. The syllable count is very similar. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional. In the rhyme aspect, the song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the source language and target language has not same rhyme.

Table 4.6 Example Good Quality 3

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
010/IDI/WFW/IMA/1:23	Me with no makeup you in the bathub	Aku tanpa riasan kau di bathub	-Idiom -Word for word	-singability -sense -naturalness -rhythm -rhyme	Good Quality

From the data number 010, lyric *Me with no makeup you in the bathub* can be found on song title *Imagine* in minute 1:23. In the context of these lyric, song writer describe the beautiful images from a previous relationship and refuses to accept that is has ended, the song writer imagine that she no use make up and in the bathub. This lyric has quality in the translation of song lyrics, namely good quality. It because this lyric has five aspect expressed by Peter Low theory (2005). In the singability aspect, these lyrics are said to be singable. This song is singable although from source language and target language has distinct number of syllables, but that can still be sung. The next aspect is the sense aspect. In this aspect, the lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same source and target language. In the aspect of naturalness, these lyrics are natural. It is because this song lyric suitable with the target language. In the rhythm aspect, these lyric are rhythmic, because the syllable count of the lines in the source language and target

language is same. In the rhyme aspect, these lyrics are rhymed because the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word "bathub".

The lyrics of the translated songs which include good quality are also included in the data number 04, 09, 020, 025, 028, 032, 036, 043, 046, 048, and 058.

b. Standard Quality

The data included in the classification of standard quality in this research is when the lyrics translated have 2-4 important aspect in a song lyrics according to the theory of Peter Low (2005), there are singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and rhyme. From 60 data in this research, there are 43 data which are described as standard quality. The example of standard quality translation can be seen as follows:

Table 4.7 Example Standard Quality 1

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
027/MET/ROW/FKS/0:03	After laughter come tears	Air mata datang setelah tawa	-Metaphor -Reorganzation of word	-singability -sense -naturalness -rhyme -unrhythm	Standard Quality

From the data number 027, the lyric *After laughter come tears* can be found on the song title *Fake smile* in the minute 0:03. In the context of

these lyric, the writer says that she no longer has to bother pretending to be happy to please others. The lyric is standard quality in terms of the quality of the translation of the song lyrics. It is because the lyrics of this translation have 4 important aspect, there are singability, sense, naturalness, and rhyme. This song is singable although from source language and target language has distinct number of syllables, but that can still be sung. The next aspect is the sense aspect. In this aspect, the lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same source and target language. In the aspect of naturalness, these lyrics are natural. It is because this song lyric suitable with the target language. In the rhythm aspect, the lyric is unrhythm. In the rhyme aspect, the song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the source language and target language has not same rhyme.

Table 4.8 Example Standard Quality 2

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
060/IRO/OOW/BGW/1:28	You're singing my songs in the streets, yeah, yeah	Kau nyanyikan laguku dijalan	-Irony -Omission of word	-singability -sense -naturalness -unrhyme -unrhythm	Standard Quality

From the data number 060, the lyric *You're singing my songs in the streets, yeah, yeah* can be found on the song title *Break up with your girlfriend I'm bored* in minute 1:28. In the context of these lyric, the song writer argues that she is better off dating herself and loving herself than a guy. The lyric is standard quality in terms of the quality of the translation of the song lyrics. It is because the lyrics of this translation only have 3 important aspect, there are singability, sense, and naturalness. This song is singable although from source language and target language has distinct number of syllables, but that can still be sung. The next aspect is the sense aspect. In this aspect, the lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same source and target language. In the aspect of naturalness, these lyrics are natural. It because the target lyrics can be easily understood and does not cause misunderstanding. In the rhythm aspect, these lyric are unrhythmic and in the rhyme aspect these lyric are unrhymed.

Table 4.9 Example Standard Quality 3

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
041/HYP/WFW/GHO/0:49	Every tears, a rain parade from hell	Setiap air mata adalah parade hujan dari neraka	-Hyperbole -Word for word	-unsingable -sense -naturalness -unrhyme -unrhythm	Standard Quality

From the data number 041, the lyric *Every tears, a rain parade from hell* can be found on song title *Ghosting* in minute 0:49. In the context of these lyric, it about feeling bad for someone you are with because you love someone else, the song writer fell when she cry is like parade from hell. The lyric is standard quality in terms of the quality of the translation of the song lyrics. It is because the lyrics of this translation only have 2 important aspect, there are sense aspect and naturalness aspect. In the singability aspect, this lyric is unsingable. Because when sung the lyric the tone and lyrics is not match. In the aspect sense, the lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same source and target language. In the aspect of naturalness, these lyrics are natural. It because the target lyrics can be easily understood and does not cause misunderstanding. In the rhythm aspect, the lyric are unrhythm and in the rhyme aspect the lyric unrhymed.

The lyrics of the translated songs which include standard quality are also included in the data number 02, 03, 05, 06, 011, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 021, 022, 023, 024, 026, 030, 031, 033, 034, 035, 037, 038, 039, 040, 042, 044, 045, 047, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, and 059.

c. Low Quality

The data included in the classification of low quality in this research is when the lyrics translated only have 1 important aspect in a song lyrics according to the theory of Peter Low (2005), there are singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm,

and rhyme. From 60 data in this research, there are 3 data which are described
as low quality. The example of good quality translation can be seen as follows:

Table 4.10 Example Low Quality

Data Number	Source Language	Target Language	Figurative Language and Song Lyrics Strategy	Aspect	Quality
012/MET/UOP/IMA/0:07	Drip, drip, dripped in gold	Dengan penuh percaya diri	-Metaphor -Use of paraphrase	-Unsingable -sense -unnatural -unrhythm -unrhyme	Low Quality

From the data number 012, the lyric *Drip, drip, dripped in gold* can
be found on song title *Imagine* in the minute 0:07. In the context of these
lyric, song writer describe the beautiful images from a previous relationship
and refuses to accept that is has ended, song writer feel confident when she
imagine someone. The lyric is low quality, it is because the translation of
these lyric only has 1 important aspect applied to these lyric, namely the
sense aspect. In the singability aspect, this lyric is unsingable. Because
when sung the lyric the tone and lyrics is not match. In the aspect sense, the
lyrics include accurate sense. It can be seen from the meaning of the same
source and target language. In the naturalness aspect, the translation of these
lyric is considered unnatural because different meanings will cause

misunderstanding for listeners and readers. In the rhythm aspect, the lyric are unrhythm and in the rhyme aspect the lyric unrhymed.

The lyrics of the translated songs which include good quality are also included in the data number 08 and 029.

B. Research Discussion

The purpose of research discussion is answering the research question based on the research findings. There are three questions in this research, the first question is what are types of figurative language are found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album? The researcher use theory by Perrine (1977) to answer the first question. According to Perrine (1977) there are eleven types of figurative language such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, idiom, symbol, synecdoche, paradox, metonymy, alliteration, and irony. The researcher finds 60 data which contain nine types of figurative language. Those are simile 9 data (5,4%), personification 1 data (0,6%), hyperbole 7 data (4,2%), metaphor 11 data (6,6%), symbol 3 data (1,8%), metonymy 1 data (0,6%), idiom 23 data (13,8%), alliteration 1 data (0,6%), and irony 4 data (2,4%). The dominant finding is Idiom which is 23 data (13,8%). This result shows that Ariana Grande use idiom than any other types on her song of *Thank U Next* album. Based on Wallace (1978) idiom has two dimensions there is the semantic and the structural that may be relevant to the foreign language learner, language learner are abstracted from non-specialist dictionary definitions. In other word, Ariana Grande use idiom to give the hidden message in the lyric but for foreign language learner the idiom in the lyrics are understandable and can show what mean the in hidden message.

After solving the first problem, the researcher uses theory from Akerstrom (2009) to describe the translation strategies use to translated figurative language translation as found in Ariana Grande's album. According to Akerstrom (2009) there are 10 types of translation strategies such as word for word, use paraphrase, omission of word, addition of word, use metaphor, use of English word, word count, syllable count, use rhyme, and

reorganization of word. Based on the theory, the data findings are 60 data which contain eight translation strategies used to translate the figurative language in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album. Those are word for word 29 data (17,4%), use of paraphrase 11 data (6,6%), omission of word 8 data (4,8%), addition of word 5 data (1,2%), use metaphor 2 data (1,2%), use of english word 2 data (1,1%), word count 2 data (1,2%), reorganization of word 1 data (0,6%). Therefore, the dominant translation strategies used to translate the figurative language in Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album is word for word. Through the word for word strategy, the translators want to deliver the exact meaning to the reader and listener without any addition and omission of word in the lyrics. Because songs contain many connotative words or figurative language the translators accurately translate the source language to the target language to avoid potentially fatal consequences. This could be a good strategies, but it can be difficult to grasp at time. Based on Newmark (1988) word for word or literal translation has dominated the discussion on method of translation for a long time both in the West and in China. Newmark only distinguishes literal from word for word and one to one translation. Word for word translation transfer SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of all the SL words into the translation, and it normally effective only for brief simple neutral sentences. Besides that, Akerstrom (2009) states that the source texts and translation were compared using the word as a unit of comparison.

The last discussion is explaining the translation quality assessment of figurative language translation as found in Ariana Grande's album. There are 5 aspect to assess the translation quality based on Low (2005) which are singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and rhyme. Each aspect has some levels of good, standard, and low. Based on the table,

the data findings of the translation quality assessment are 60 data for each aspect, which are singability, sense, naturalness, rhythm, and sense. Each aspect has three criteria, which are good, enough, and low. From the theory, it shows that good accuracy 14 data (8,4%), standard accuracy 43 data (25,8%), and low accuracy 3 data (1,8%). Therefore, the translation quality is considered to be a standard quality. Based on Nur Kholofatul (2019) the ideal translation it self has a sense that translation which is not only able to transfer messages, but also the entire text as a totality of linguistic forms sentences to the atmosphere of the inner text. Furthermore, Low (2005) states good quality in translation could happen when it has five aspect there are singability, naturalness, sense, rhythm, and rhyme.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research will present several conclusions about the result of the analysis in this research. The conclusion of this research as follows:

In this research, the researcher found 60 data belong to figurative language. The researcher used theory of Perrine to analyze the types of figurative language. Those figurative language are, Simile 9 data (5,4%), Personification 1 data (0,6%), Hyperbole 7 data (4,2%), Metaphor 11 data (6,6%), Symbol 3 data (1,8%), Metonymy 1 data (0,6%), Idiom 23 data (13,8%), Alliteration 1 data (0,6%), and Irony 4 data (2,4%). From the research, the most dominant type of figurative language is Idiom.

From the song lyrics translation, the researcher found 60 data belong to song lyrics translation strategy. The researcher used theory of Akerstrom to analyze the translation strategy. Those translation strategies are Word for word 29 data (17,4%), Use of paraphrase 11 data (6,6%), Omission of word 8 data (4,8%), Addition of word 5 data (3%), Use metaphor 2 data (1,2%), Use of English word 2 data (1,2%), Word count 2 data (1,2%) and Reorganization of word 1 data (0,6%). From the research, the most dominant strategy is Word for word.

From the quality in the song lyric translation, the researcher used theory by Peter Low. Analysis in terms of quality in the translation results of song lyrics can be classified into 3 categories, namely good quality, enough quality, and low quality. From the 60 data obtained, 14 data (8,4%) were of good quality, 43 data (25,8%) were of standard quality, and 3 data (1,8%) were of low quality.

The impact of the figurative language and the strategy of translating song lyrics on the translation of Secret Music fan Youtube channel to translate Ariana Grande's *Thank u next* album. This research use a lot types of figurative language is Idiom, because it has many word that give non-literal meaning to word. In this song many hidden message can be show in figurative language. Secret Music fan Youtube channel uses a lot of word for word and use of paraphrase translation strategies so as to make the quality of the translation result standard quality. This indicate that each translation can be sung but sacrifices the meaning of each line of the translated lyrics.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results of this research, the researcher would like to suggest that:

1. Suggestion for translator

    In translating song lyrics there are 5 aspects that must be considered in order to get a good song translation. Make the song can be sung is important, but it would be better if the translator still paid attention to the meaning in each lyric.

2. Suggestion for student who major in English

    The researcher suggest that more English student are interested in learning the types of figurative language and also learning how translated lyric according to the source language.

3. Suggestion for the other researcher

    Researcher hopes that this research can motivate other researcher to conduct research related to the translation of song lyrics in terms of the types of figurative language, song lyrics translation strategy, and also the quality of translation results of song lyrics which are considered from many aspect.

Song Title	Types of Figurative Language											Translation Strategies										Quality Assessment		
	SIM	PER	HYP	MET	SYM	MTN	IDI	SYN	IRO	PAR	ALL	SYC	WOC	WFW	AOW	OOW	USM	USR	ROW	UOP	UEW	Good	Standard	Low
Thank U Next				1					1					1			1					1	1	
Needy			2	1			3							4	1						1	2	3	1
Imagine	2			1	1		1				1	1		3						2		2	3	1
NASA	1		4	6										8	1	1				1		2	9	
Bloodline							1							1									1	
Fake Smile				1	1		2									1			1	2		1	2	1
Bad Idea																								
Make Up	1						8							2	3	1				2	1	2	7	
Ghostin			1				1							1						1			2	
In My Head		1		1		1	3							4		1				1		2	4	
7 Rings	5				1		4		2				1	5	2	2				2		2	10	
Break up with your girlfriend I'm bored									1							1							1	

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ajayi, Victor Oluwatosin. (2017). *Primary Sources of Data and Secondary Sources of Data*. Makurdi: Benue State University.

Bazeley Patricia. (2013). *Qualitative Data Analysis Practical Strategies*. Sage Publications Ltd.

Catford, J, C. (1995). *A linguistic theory of translation* (Vol.31). London: OxfordUniversity Press.

Creswell, J. W., and Miller, D. L. (2000). *Determining Validity in Qualitative Inquiry*, *Theory into Practice*. Research Article.

Dallin, R. (1994). *Approaches to Communication through Music*. David Foulton Publishers.

Gorlee, Dinda. L. (2005). *Song and Significance: Virtues and Vices of Vocal Translation..* Amsterdam-New York: Editions Rodopi B. V.

Hennink Monique, Inge Hutter, Ajay Bailey. (2010). *Qualitative Research Methods*. Emory University USA, Erasmus University Rotterdam Netherlands, University of Utrecht, Netherland. Sage Publications Ltd.

Johanna Akerstrom. (2009). *Translating Song Lyrics: A Study of the Translation of the Three Musicals by Benny Anderson and Bjorn Ulvaeus*. Swedia: Soderton University.

Khasanah, Difara Uswatun. (2015). *The English Translation of Figurative Language in Iwan Setyawan's 9 Summers 10 Autumn*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta State University

Larson. Mildred L. (1984). *Meaning-Based Translation, a Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence.* New York: University Press of America.

Low, Peter (2005). *Translating Song, Lyrics, and Tex*t. London/New York: Rouledge, 132 p.

Marcel Thelen. (2008). *Translation Quality Assessment or Quality Management & Quality Control of Translation*. Netherland: Department of Translation and Interpreting, Maastricht School of International Communication Zuyd University.

Molina, L., and Albir, A.H. (2002). *Translation Technic Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach.* Meta. Vol. 47. No. 4. Spain: Autonomous University of Barcelona.

Moleong, L. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Penerbit, (cetakan ke 15) PT. Remaja Roda Karya.

Newmark, Peter. (1988). *Textbook of Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Nida, Eugene A. And Charles R. Taber. (1982). *The theory and Practice of Translation.* Leiden: EJ. Brill.

Perrine, Laurence. (1977). *Sound and Sense An Introduction to Poetry*. (Fifth Edition). United States: Southern Methodist University.

Sandelowski Margarete. (2000). *Focus on Research Methods Whatever Happened to Qualitative Description.* University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Carrington Hall, Scholl of Nursing, Chapel Hill, NC 27599. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Spradley, James P. (1979). *The Ethnographic Interview*. USA. Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data.

Sushmita, C. I. (2019). *Ariana Grande Imbangi Rekor the Beatles*. Solopos.com.

Teilanyo, Diri I. (2007). *Figurative Language in Translation: A Study of J.P Clark's The Ozidi Saga*. University of Bernin. Benin City, Nigeria.

Warachananan, P., & Roongrattanakool, D. (2015). *A study of translation strategies in the translation of songs in Walt Disney"s animated feature films into Thai versions*. National and international conferenceinterdisciplinary research for local development sustainability, 75-84.

Yin. Robert K. (2004). *A Review of Case Study Research: Design and Methods*. Sage Publications Ltd.

Zohrabi, M. 2013. *Mixed Method Research: Instrument, Validity, Reliability and Reporting Findings*. University of Tabriz, Iran. Theory and Practice in Language Studies, e, 254-262.

Zohre, Owji. 2013. *Translation Strategies*. Translation journal 17 (1).

Secretmusic. 2019, 15 November. *Lirik Terjemahan Indonesia-Ariana Grande's Thank U Next album.* https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCKQe7XBGfJvJtDmCC1tvQfQ.

APPENDICS

APPENDICES

Appendices 1 (Validator Sheet)

VALIDATION

The data of   thesis entitled **"Figurative Language Translation as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album"** has been validated by Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M. Hum., on:

Day   : Monday

Date   : July 25th, 2022

Surakarta, September 14th, 2022

Validator,

Robith Khoiril Umam S.S., M, Hum.

Appendices 2 (Rater Sheet)

RATER ASSESMENT

The data of thesis entitled "**Figurative Language Translation as Found from Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* album**" has been rated by Arkin Haris, M. Hum., on:

Day   : Friday

Date   : September 2th, 2022

Surakarta, September 14th, 2022

Rater,

Arkin Haris, M. Hum.

Appendices 3 (Data Tabel)

The types of Figurative Language and Translation Strategies in Song Lyric Ariana Grande's *Thank U Next* Album

No	Source Language	Target Language	Codes	Figurative Language	Translation Strategies
1.	Cause she grew from the drama	Karna dia tumbuh dari drama	**01/IRO/WFW/TUN/2:13**	Irony Notes: This line used in the service of sarcasm. The lyric in this song mean a girl whose life is full of drama. For example, when there are small problems but she makes the problem big and difficult to pass.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric cause she grew from the drama translated word by word into Karna dia tumbuh dari drama.
2.	Least this song is a smash	Setidaknya lagu ini adalah pukulan	**02/MET/USM/TUN/2:21**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. There is compare the song with a smash. When the writer make	Use Metaphor Notes: The lyric use metaphor strategy, it can be seen in the line "song is a smash" that has mean the song is a blow for the writer ex.

				song, she feels like the song is a smash for her or the song make her remember her exes.	
3.	If you take too long to hit me back	Jika kamu membutuhkan terlalu lama untuk menghubungiku kembali	**03/IDI/WFW/NED/0:12**	Idiom: Notes: The idiom in this lytic shows in sentence to hit me back, hit me in the lyric of this song has a different meaning from the actual sense, the importance of the songs thought is contact me.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric If you take too long to hit me back translated word by word into Jika kamu membutuhkan terlalu lama untuk menghubungiku kembali.
4.	Lately, I've been on a roller coaster	Belakangan ini aku sedang berada di roller coaster	**04/HYP/UEW/NED/0:23**	Hyperbole Notes: The lyric is called hyperbole because, this line use word roller coaster	Use of English word Notes: This lyric use of English word strategy. The english word show in the word

				to show that she have many problem and feel like in the roller coaster. It can go through it really fast also has up and down, so it could mean that life is full of highs and lows.	"roller coaster". In target language roller coaster still using english word "roller coaster".
5.	And I'ma scream and shout for what I love	Dan aku akan berteriak untuk apa yang kusukai	05/HYP/OOW/NED/0:32	Hyperbole Notes: This line use exaggeration word, because the writer scream and shout for her love. She want to show her love with scream.	Omission of word Notes: This lyric remove the word "shout" in the target language and just translated into berteriak.
6.	But I can hide it when I'm all dressed up	Tapi aku bisa menyembunyikannya ketika aku berdandan	06/IDI/WFW/NED/0:42	Idiom: Notes: This line show idiom in the sentence I'm all dressed up, the line dressed up has mean she can hide her sad when she dressed up.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric But I can hide it when I'm

					all dressed up translated word by word into Tapi aku bisa menyembunyikannya ketika aku berdandan.
7.	Good at overthinking with my heart	Bagus dalam berpikir berlebihan dengan hatiku	07/MET/WFW/NED/0:46	Metaphor: Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. The writer overthinking with her heart. Usually overthinking with her mind but she also overthinking with her heart.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Good at overthinking with my heart translated word by word into Bagus dalam berpikir berlebihan dengan hatiku.
8.	I can be needy, so hard to please me	Aku bisa menjadi berlebihan, sangat sulit untuk menyenangkan diriku	08/IDI/WFW/NED/1:12	Idiom: Notes: This line show idiom with sentence I can be needy. Needy or needy people are	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is

				spoiled and constantly want to be noticed in relationship.	translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric I can be needy, so hard to please me translated word by word into Aku bisa menjadi berlebihan, sangat sulit untuk menyenangkan diriku.
9.	Get in the car like "skrrt"	Masuk mobil seperti "skrrt"	**09/SIM/WFW/ IMA /0:07**	Simile: Notes: The lyric is called simile. The simile get in car like skrrt. Skrrt has mean that is sound like your singing along to trap rappers or making a quick gateway. In another mean "skkrrt" noise made when driving a car and wheels screeching.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Get in the car like "skrrt" translated word by word into Masuk mobil seperti "skrrt".
10.	Me with no makeup you in the bathub	Aku tanpa riasan kau dibathub	**010/IDI/WFW/ IMA/1:23**	Idiom: Notes:	Word for word Notes:

				The line use idiom sentence make up has means to repair the relationship or made up that has means two people who had fight have reconciled and gotten over it. And sentence you in the bathub has mean that there are fight and don't meet each other.	The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Me with no makeup you in the bathub translated word by word into Aku tanpa riasan kau dibathub.
11.	Click, click, click, and post	Klik dan posting	**011/ALL/UOP/ IMA /0:27**	Alliteration Notes: Alliteration in these lyric show in word "click". This line use repetition word "click"	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Click, click, click, and post paraphrase in the target language into Klik dan posting.
12.	Drip, drip, dripped in gold	Dengan penuh percaya diri	**012/MET/UOP/ IMA/0:07**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. Drip, drip,	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Drip, drip, dripped in gold paraphrase in the target language into

No.					
				dripped in gold has the real intention of expressing self-confidence.	"dengan penuh percaya diri". This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language.
13.	Bubbles and bubbly	Bergelembung dan ceria	**013/SYM/WOC/IMA/1:18**	Symbol Notes: The symbol in these lyric show in the word "bubbly" that has mean happy in this lyric.	Word Count Notes: This lyric use word count in the source language and target language that is 3 word. In the source language bubbles-and-bubbly and in the target language bergelembung-dan-ceria.
14.	Baby, direct it, name the credits like the movies do	Sayangku tunjukanlah, nama di daftar seperti dalam film	**014/SIM/WFW/IMA/1:11**	Simile Notes: This line called simile because, the writer want to credit the name like in the movie.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or

					literal translation. Lyric Baby, direct it, name the credits like the movies do translated word by word into Sayangku tunjukanlah, nama di daftar seperti dalam film.
15.	One giant leap for woman-kind	Satu lompatan besar untuk jenis perempuan	**015/HYP/WFW/NAS/0:04**	Hyperbole Notes: This line use exaggeration word one giant leap. Giant has mean biggest on the many things.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric One giant leap for woman-kind translated word by word into Satu lompatan besar untuk jenis perempuan.
16.	It's like I'm a the universe and	Rasanya seperti akulah alam semesta	**016/HYP/WFW/NAS/0:46**	Hyperbole: Notes:	Word for word Notes:

	you'll be N-A-S-A	dan kamu akan menjadi N-A-S-A		The lyric is called hyperbole because this line use exaggeration like I'm a the universe. It shows that the writer feel like she is a universe. Universe has mean all existing matter and space considered as a whole the cosmos.	The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric It's like I'm a the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A translated word by word into Rasanya seperti akulah alam semesta dan kamu akan menjadi N-A-S-A.
17.	Give you the whole world, I'm need space	Memberimu seluruh dunia, aku membutuhkan ruang	**017/HYP/WFW/NAS/0:50**	Hyperbole: Notes: This line use exaggeration word give you the whole word. It mean the writer want give her boyfriend whole live or world the writer.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Give you the whole world, I'm need space translated word by word into

					Memberimu seluruh dunia, aku membutuhkan ruang.
18.	You know I'm a star, space, I'm need space	Kau tahu aku adalah bintang, aku butuh ruang angkasa	**018/MET/OOW/NAS/0:56**	Metaphor Notes: The line I'm need space, has means that the girl needs time for a while. The song title is NASA "National Aeronautics and Space" the US government agency responsible for space exploration. This lyric comparing between space in the NASA and space for the writer.	Omission of word Notes: This lyric remove the word "space "in the target language. The lyric "I'm need space" have meaning someone in relationship who wants time alone without partner.
19.	I'm need space, I'm, I'm a need space (N-A-S-A)	Aku butuh ruang, aku, aku butuh ruang (N-A-S-A)	**019/MET/WFW/NAS/0:58**	Metaphor Notes: The line I'm need space, has means that the girl needs time for a while. The song title is NASA	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or

				"National Aeronautics and Space" the US government agency responsible for space exploration. This lyric comparing between space in the NASA and space for the writer.	literal translation. Lyric I'm need space, I'm, I'm a need space (N-A-S-A) translated word by word into Aku butuh ruang, aku, aku butuh ruang (N-A-S-A).
20.	Usually I would orbit around you	Biasanya aku akan mengorbit disekitarmu	**020/MET/USM/NAS/1:28**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. The metaphor in this line show in the sentence I would orbit around you, the orbit has mean that the writer want to always with her boyfriend but the orbit in the real life has mean the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft around	Use metaphor Notes: The lyric use metaphor strategy. The metaphor show in the word "orbit". The orbit usually in the space, but in this lyric "orbit" has mean round for someone.

				a star, planet, or moon, especially a periodic elliptical revolution	
21.	I just think I'm on another page tonight	Aku hanya berfikir aku berada di halaman yang lain malam ini	**021/MET/WFW/NAS/1:23**	Metaphor Notes: This line show metaphor I'm on another page tonight. Another page in this lyric has mean that the writer feel not like usual night. In the real life another page is usually use in the book.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric I just think I'm on another page tonight translated word by word into Aku hanya berfikir aku berada di halaman yang lain malam ini.
22.	But gravity seem to be the only thing that's pulling me	Tapi gravitasi tampaknya menjadi satu-satunya hal yang menarikku	**022/HYP/WFW/NAS/1:32**	Hyperbole Notes: This line use exaggeration word gravity seem to be the only thing that's pulling me. The writer feel	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or

				that she pulling only by the gravity. Gravity has mean the force that attracts a body toward the center of the earth, or toward any other physical body having mass.	literal translation. Lyric But gravity seem to be the only thing that's pulling me translated word by word into Tapi gravitasi tampaknya menjadi satu-satunya hal yang menarikku.
23.	You'll be my rise and shine soon as them star align	Kamu akan terbit dan bersinar begitu bintang-bintang berjajar	**023/SIM/UOP/NAS/1:38**	Simile Notes: This line use comparison use phrase as. That show in the sentence You'll be my rise and shine soon as them star align.	Use of paraphrase Notes: This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language.
24.	Keep me on your orbit and you know you'll drag me under	Jagalah aku dalam orbitmu dan kamu tahu kamu kan menyeretku ke bawah	**024/MET/WFW/NAS/2:24**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. The metaphor in this line show in the sentence keep me on your	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric

				orbit, the orbit has mean that the writer want to always with her boyfriend but the orbit in the real life has mean the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft around a star, planet, or moon, especially a periodic elliptical revolution.	Keep me on your orbit and you know you'll drag me under translated word by word into Jagalah aku dalam orbitmu dan kamu tahu kamu kan menyeretku ke bawah
25.	Ain't no check in on when I get home tonight	Tidak ada check-in saat aku pulang malam ini	**025/MET/WFW/NAS/0:28**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. The metaphor show in the sentence ain't no check in. That has mean the writer do not enter her boyfriend house when she get home tonight.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Ain't no check in on when I get home tonight translated word by word into Tidak ada check-in saat aku pulang malam ini.

No.					
26.	That ship sailed away	Kapal itu berlayar pergi	**026/IDI/WFW/BLD/1:34**	Idiom Notes: This line use idiom that ship sailed away, the ship in this lyric that the writer relationship is sailed way.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric That ship sailed away translated word by word into Kapal itu berlayar pergi.
27.	After laughter come tears	Air mata datang setelah tawa	**027/MET/ROW/FKS/0:03**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. That has mean the write laughter after she crying for her boyfriend after they broke.	Reorganization of word Notes: This lyric use strategy reorganization of word. That is show the translation of the word "tears" places into beginning which should be translated at the end.
28.	Neck roll with attitude	Dasi dengan sikap	**028/IDI/UOP/FKS/2:24**	Idiom Notes:	Use of paraphrase Notes:

				This line use idiom neck roll with attitude, it has mean when people use neck roll and look neat the attitude must be good too.	This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language.
29.	Fuck a fake smile, smile	Saya tidak suka senyum palsu	**029/SYM/UOP/FKS/1:10**	Symbol Notes: In these lyric, the word "fuck" shows a symbol of haterd for a fake smile.	Use of paraphrase Notes: This line use paraphrase in the translate source language into target language. Lyric Fuck a fake smile, smile into Saya tidak suka senyum palsu
30	Arms crossed with the attitude, lips pouted	Lengan disilangkan dengan bibirnya cemberut	**030/IDI/OOW/FKS/2:30**	Idiom Notes: In this lyric show idiom arms crossed with the attitude, lips pouted. That has mean that the people has bad attitude.	Omission of word Notes: This line remove translation "with the attitude".
31.	I love it when we make up	Aku menyuakainya ketika kita baikan	**031/IDI/UOP/MKU/0:28**	Idiom Notes:	Use of paraphrase Notes:

				This line use idiom make up that has means to repair the relationship or made up that has means two people who had fight have reconciled and gotten over it.	The lyric I love it when we make up paraphrase in the target language into Aku menyuakainya ketika kita baikan
32.	Go 'head, ruin my make up	Teruskan, rusak dandananku	**032/IDI/UOP/MKU/0:34**	Idiom Notes: This line use idiom make up that has means to repair the relationship or made up that has means two people who had fight have reconciled and gotten over it.	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Go 'head, ruin my make up paraphrase in the target language into Teruskan, rusak dandananku
33.	I like to fuck with you just to make up with you	Ku suka bercinta denganmu hanya untuk berbaikan denganmu	**033/IDI/WFW/MKU/0:13**	Idiom Notes: This line use idiom in the sentence I like to fuck with you just to make up with you. It has means to repair	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or

				the relationship or made up that has means two people who had fight have reconciled and gotten over it.	literal translation. Lyric I like to fuck with you just to make up with you translated word by word into Ku suka bercinta denganmu hanya untuk berbaikan denganmu
34.	Sorry in a box, so when it pops, surprise	maaf dalam kotak, jadi waktu itu muncul, kan mengagetkan	**034/IDI/WFW/MKU/0:53**	Idiom Notes: This line use idiom sorry in a box. That has mean the writer don't say sorry directly but just with message. So when it pops, it surprise.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Sorry in a box, so when it pops, surprise translated word by word into maaf dalam kotak, jadi waktu itu muncul, kan mengagetkan.

35.	I might break up with you just to make up with you	Aku tahan putus denganmu hanya untuk berbaikan denganmu	**035/IDI/AOW/MKU/0:21**	Idiom: Notes: This line use idiom make up that has means to repair the relationship or made up that has means two people who had fight have reconciled and gotten over it.	Addition of word Notes: This lyric addition the word berbaikan in the target language.
36.	Highlight of my life, just like that Fenty Beauty kit	Sorotan hidupku, seperti fenty beauty kit	**036/SIM/UEW/MKU/1:18**	Simile Notes: The lyric is called simile because *just like Fenty Beauty Kit* is a trendy label for various types of makeup. In this lyrics the writer equates the highlight of her life with the makeup label's popularity. In this lyric the writer comparison her life with the makeup label *like Fenty Beauty Kit*.	Use of English word Notes: This lyric use English word strategy. The english word show in the word "fenty beauty kit". In target language fenty beauty kit still using english word "fenty beauty". *Fenty beauty kit* is a trendy label for various types of makeup.

37.	Promise me that when you kiss my lips, you'll make it stick	Berjanjilah padaku ketika kau cium bibirku, kau akan menempelkannya	**037/IDI/AOW/MKU/1:10**	Idiom: Notes: This line use idiom in the sentence you'll make it stick. It has mean when the writer boyfriend kiss her lips it will stick.	Addition of word Notes: This lyric addition the word menempelkannya in the target language.
38.	No eyeliner on, but looking at you is the fix	Tidak ada tatapan, tapi menatapmu cara memperbaikinya	**038/IDI/AOW/MKU/1:16**	Idiom: Notes: This line use idiom in the sentence no eyeliner on. It has mean the writer not gaze with her boyfriend but she know how to fix it.	Addition of word Notes: This lyric addition the word memperbaikinya in the target language.
39.	Let me stay in my bag cause I like when you mad	Akan tinggal di tempatku karena aku suka ketika kau marah	**039/IDI/OOW/MKU/1:39**	Idiom Notes: The word that show idiom is "bag" bag in actual has mean a container made with of flexible with an opening at the top and in another side, is used for	Omission of word Notes: This line remove translation "let me".

No.					
				carrying things. Bag in this lyric has mean home or place for stay.	
40.	Look at the cards that we've been dealt	Lihatlah rencana-rencana yang sudah kita lakukan	**040/IDI/UOP/GHO/0:39**	Idiom: Notes: This line use idiom look at the cards that has mean the writer plans that have been carried out.	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Look at the cards that we've been dealt paraphrase in the target language into Lihatlah rencana-rencana yang sudah kita lakukan
41.	Every tears, a rain parade from hell	Setiap air mata adalah parade hujan dari neraka	**041/HYP/WFW/GHO/0:49**	Hyperbole Notes: The lyric is called hyperbole because a rain parade from hell parable of deep sorrow and a rain parade from hell also has the meaning of exaggerating.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Every tears, a rain parade from hell translated word by word into Setiap air

					mata adalah parade hujan dari neraka
42.	Caught in the moment, tangled up in your sheets	Terperangkap pada saat ini, terjerat di seprai mu	**042/IDI/WFW/IMH/0:44**	Idiom Notes: This lyric use idiom tangled up in your sheets. That has mean tangled in the home when the writer fight with her boyfriend.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Caught in the moment, tangled up in your sheets translated word by word into Terperangkap pada saat ini, terjerat di seprai mu
43.	Tangled up in your sheets	Terjerat di seprai mu	**043/IDI/WFW/IMH/1:11**	Idiom Notes: This lyric use idiom tangled up in your sheets. That has mean tangled in the home when the writer fight with her boyfriend	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric

					Tangled up in your sheets translated word by word into Terjerat di seprai mu.
44.	They see demon, I see angel, angel, angel	Mereka melihat iblis, aku melihat malaikat	**044/MET/OOW/IMH/0:53**	Metaphor Notes: This line comparing things that are in essence is different. That has mean they see demon or bad thing but the writer only see angel or good thing in her boyfriend.	Omission of word Notes: This line remove translation "angel, angel, angel".
45.	Without the halo, wingless angel	Tanpa mahkota ke-angungan	**045/IDI/UOP/IMH/1:01**	Idiom Notes: This lyric use idiom without the halo. Halo has mean crown.	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Without the halo, wingless angel paraphrase in the target language into Tanpa mahkota ke-angungan.
46.	Your Gucci tennis shoes	Sepatu tenis Gucci mu	**046/MTN/WFW/IMH/1:34**	Metonymy Notes:	Word for word Notes:

				The metonymy in these song, the word "Gucci". Gucci is brand for fashion from Italia. This song is about being in love with a version of somebody that created in head-falling for someone they are not.	The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Your Gucci tennis shoes translated word by word into Sepatu tenis Gucci mu
47.	Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues	Sepatu tenis Gucci mu, berlari dari masalahmu	**047/PER/WFW/IMH/1:35**	Personification Notes: This lyric use figurative language personification. Gucci tennis shoes running from issues, this line giving attributes of human being to an object that is Gucci tennis shoes.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues translated word by word into Sepatu tenis Gucci mu, berlari dari masalahmu

48.	Girls with tattoos who like getting in trouble	Gadis dengan tato yang suka dapat masalah	**048/SIM/WFW/7RI/0:42**	Simile Notes: In this lyric, it's called simile which means that the girls who use the tattoos always involved in the problem.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Girls with tattoos who like getting in trouble translated word by word into Gadis dengan tato yang suka dapat masalah
49.	Wearing a ring, but ain't gon' be no "Mrs"	Mengenakan cincin, tapi bukan menjadi istri	**049/IRO/UOP/7RI/1:09**	Irony Notes: This line used in the service of sarcasm, because the lyric of the song just wearing a ring, but don't get married and not being a wife.	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Wearing a ring, but ain't gon' be no "Mrs" paraphrase in the target language into Mengenakan cincin, tapi bukan menjadi istri.

50.	Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms	Kebahagiaan sama harganya dengan sepatu baru	**050/SIM/AOW/7RI/1:33**	Simile Notes: The lyric is called simile. The writer want to shows that the happiness is the same price as red-bottoms. The data shows the happiness is like red-bottoms.	Addition of word Notes: This lyric addition the word sepatu baru in the target language.
51.	My receipts be looking like phone numbers	Kwitansiku terlihat seperti nomor telepon	**051/SIM/WFW/7RI/2:03**	Simile Notes: This line called simile, it shows in the sentence my receipts be looking like phone numbers. Looking like phone number has mean its look much number.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric My receipts be looking like phone numbers translated word by word into Kwitansiku terlihat seperti nomor telepon

52.	Write my own checks like I write what I sing	Menulis cek ku sendiri seperti aku menulis apa yang kunyanyikan	**052/SIM/WFW/7RI/0:39**	Simile Notes: The data shows that about sentence directly compared two ideas and allowed them to remain distinct in spite of similarities by employing the word "like". The lyric comparison between the write on her checks like her write what her sing.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Write my own checks like I write what I sing translated word by word into Menulis cek ku sendiri seperti aku menulis apa yang kunyanyikan
53.	But I be like "put in the bag"	Tapi aku seperti, "masukan ke dalam tas"	**053/IDI/WFW/7RI/2:13**	Idiom Notes: The word that show idiom is "bag" bag in actual has mean a container made with of flexible with an opening at the top and in another side, is used for carrying things. Bag in this	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric But I be like "put in the bag" translated word by

No.					
				lyric has mean home or place for stay.	word into Tapi aku seperti, "masukan ke dalam tas"
54.	They stacked like my ass	Menumpuk seperti pantatku	**054/SIM/OOW/7RI/2:17**	Simile Notes: This lyric use figurative language simile they stacked like my ass. It has mean the people who hate the writer stacked like her ass.	Omission of word Notes: This line remove translation "they".
55.	Never mind, I got the juice	Tidak apa, aku sudah dapat	**055/IDI/UOP/7RI/2:22**	Idiom Notes: This line use idiom I got the juice. It has mean the writer got what that she want.	Use of paraphrase Notes: The lyric Never mind, I got the juice paraphrase in the target language into Tidak apa, aku sudah dapat.
56.	Breakfast at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles	Sarapan di Tiffany dan botol-botol minuman	**056/SYM/WOC/7RI/1:25**	Symbol Notes: The lyric show figurative language type symbol. This lyric use symbol word	Word count Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is

				"tiffany's bothers of bubbles" that symbol is shape of an object that represent an idea.	translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Breakfast at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles translated word by word into Sarapan di Tiffany dan botol-botol minuman.
57.	Rather be tied up with no calls and not string	Lebih baik terikat dengan kain bukan alat music	**057/IDI/WFW/7RI/2:24**	Idiom Notes: This line use idiom rather be tied up with no calls and no string that has mean it's better to be tied to a cloth instead of a musical instrument.	Word for word Notes: The strategy that use in this lyric is word for word because the lyric is translated word by word or literal translation. Lyric Rather be tied up with no calls and not string translated word by word into Lebih baik terikat dengan kain bukan alat music.

58.	Think retail therapy my new addiction	Berbelanja adalah kecanduan baruku	**058/IDI/OOW/7RI/1:00**	Idiom Notes: This lyric use idiom in the sentence think retail therapy my new addiction, it has mean when the writer shopping it is her therapy that make she happy.	Omission of word Notes: This line remove translation "Think retail therapy".
59.	Look at my neck, look at my jet. Ain't got enough money to pay may respect	Lihat leherku, lihat jetku kalian tidak punya cukup uang untuk membeli rasa hormatku.	**059/IRO/AOW/7RI/2:13**	Irony Notes: This lyric called irony because this line used in the service of sarcasm. The writer showing her wealth to insinuate her ex-boyfriend.	Addition of word Notes: This lyric addition the word kalian tidak punya in the target language.
60	You're singing my songs in the streets, yeah, yeah	Kau nyanyikan laguku dijalan	**060/IRO/OOW/BGW/1:28**	Irony Notes: The lyric of the song found figurative language irony. The lyric has mean slap to haters, who say that they	Omission of word Notes: This line remove translation "yeah, yeah".

			don't like the song, but always playing the song	

Appendices 4 (Data Tabel)

Data rated by the rater

No	Source Language	Target Language	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm	Total Score	Description		
									Good	Standard	Low
1.	Cause she grew from the drama	Karna dia tumbuh dari drama	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word drama	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 7 syllable and TL has 10 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5	V		
2.	Least this song is a smash	Setidaknya lagu ini adalah pukulan	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

				in the target language is accurate	with the target language						
3.	If you take too long to hit me back	Jika kamu membutuhkan terlalu lama untuk menghubungiku kembali	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
4.	Lately, I've been on a roller coaster	Belakangan ini aku di roller coaster	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word roller coaster	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 10 syllable and TL has 13 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be	5	V		

No.	Source Lyric	Target Lyric	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
							said that the rhythm is an additional				
5.	And I'ma scream and shout for what I love	Dan ku kan berteriak untuk apa yang kusuka	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	3		V	
6.	But I can hide it when I'm all dressed up	Tapi ku bisa menyembunyikannya ketika aku berdandan	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

			Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm	5	V		
7.	Good at overthinking with my heart	Berpikir berlebihan dengan hatiku	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate. Although, the meaning has reverse translation	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: this song on rhyme although the end of the line of SL to TL is difference	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 9 syllable and TL has 10 syllable. The syllable count is very similar. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5	V		
8.	I can be needy, so hard to please me	Aku bisa menjadi berlebihan, sangat sulit untuk menyenangkan diriku	Unsingable	Sense in this lyric less accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	1			V

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
9.	Get in the car like "skrrt"	Masuk mobil sperti "skrrt"	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word "skrrt"	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 6 syllable and TL has 7 syllable. The syllable count is very similar. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5	V		
10.	Me with no makeup you in the bathub	Aku tanpa riasan kau dibathub	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count of the lines in the SL and TL is same	5	V		

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm					
			number of syllables		use word bathub							
11.	Click, click, click, and post	Klik dan posting	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhytm	3		V		
12.	Drip, drip, dripped in gold	Dengan penuh percaya diri	Unsingable	Sense in this lyric less accurate	This song lyric less naturally it is not same with source language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhytm	1				V

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
13.	Bubbles and bubbly	Bergelembung dan ceria	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense in this lyric less accurate	This song lyric less naturally it is not same with source language	Rhyme Notes: The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 5 syllable and TL has 7 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	3		V	
14.	Baby, direct it, name in the credits like the movies do	Sayang tunjukanlah, nama di daftar seperti dalam film	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not	Unrhytm	4		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
			number of syllables			same rhyme					
15.	One giant leap for woman-kind	Satu lompatan besar untuk jenis perempuan	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhytm	2		V	
16.	It's like I'm a the universe and you'll be N-A-S-A	Rasanya seperti aku alam semesta dan kamu N-A-S-A	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word N-A-S-A	Unrhytm	4		V	
17.	Give you the whole	Memberimu seluruh dunia, ku butuh ruang	Singability Notes: This song is	Sense Notes: The meaning	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric	Unrhymed	Unrhytm	3		V	

126

			singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	in the target language is accurate	suitable with the target language						
18.	You know I'm a star, space, I'ma need space	Kau tahu aku adalah bintang, aku butuh ruang angkasa	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhytm	2		V	
19.	I'm a need space, I'm, I'm a need space (N-A-S-A)	Ku butuh ruang, aku butuh ruang (N-A-S-A)	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word N-A-S-A	Unrhytm	4		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
			number of syllables								
20.	Usually I would orbit around you	Biasanya ku kan mengorbit diskitarmu	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 11 syllable and TL has 13 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5	V		
21.	I just think I'm on another page tonight	Ku hanya berfikir aku berada di halaman yang lain malam ini	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhytm	2		V	

No.											
22.	But gravity seem to be the only thing that's pulling me	Tapi gravitasi tampaknya menjadi satu-satunya hal yang menarikku	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	3		V	
23.	You'll be my rise and shine soon as them star align	Kamu akan terbit dan bersinar begitu bintang-bintang berjajar	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
24.	Keep me on your orbit and you know you'll	Jagalah aku dalam orbitmu dan kamu tahu kamu kan menyeretku ke bawah	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

	drag me under			is accurate	target language						
25.	Ain't no check in on when I get home tonight	Tak ada check-in saatku pulang malam ini	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 5 syllable and TL has 7 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5	V		

130

26.	That ship sailed away	Kapal itu berlayar pergi	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4		V	
27.	After laughter come tears	Air mata datang setelah tawa	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4		V	
28.	Neck roll with attitude	Dasi dengan sikap	Singability	Sense Notes:	Naturalness	The song has good	Rhythm Notes: the syllable	5	V		

No.	Source Language	Target Language	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm	Count			
			Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	The meaning in the target language is accurate	Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	count of the lines in the SL and TL is same				
29.	Fuck a fake smile, smile	Saya tidak suka senyum palsu	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense in this lyric less accurate	This song lyric less naturally it is not same with source language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	1			V
30.	Arms crossed with the attitude, lips pouted	Lengan disilangkan dengan bibirnya cemberut	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness						
			and TL has distinct number of syllables	is accurate	target language						
31.	I love it when we make up	Aku menyuakainya ketika kita baikan	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4		V	
32.	Go 'head, ruin my make up	Teruskan, rusak dandananku	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 7 syllable and TL has 9 syllable. The syllable count	5	V		

No.	English	Indonesian		Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
			number of syllables			same rhyme	different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional				
33.	I like to fuck with you just to make up with you	Ku suka bercinta denganmu hanya untuk berbaikan denganmu	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
34.	Sorry in a box, so when it pops, surprise	maaf dalam kotak, jadi waktu itu muncul, kan mengagetkan	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
35.	I might break up with you just	Aku tahan putus denganmu hanya	Unsingable	Sense Notes:	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
	to make up with you	untuk berbaikan denganmu		The meaning in the target language is accurate	suitable with the target language						
36.	Highlight of my life, just like that Fenty Beauty kit	Sorotan hidupku, sperti fenty beauty kit	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Rhyme Notes: the song lyric has good rhyme in the last lyric same use word Fenty Beauty kit	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count of the lines in the SL and TL is same	5	V		
37.	Promise me that when you kiss my lips, you'll make it stick	Berjanjilah padaku ketika kau cium bibirku, kau akan menempelkannya	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

38.	No eyeliner on, but looking at you is the fix	Tidak ada tatapan, tapi menatapmu cara memperbaikinya	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	3		V	
39.	Let me stay in my bag cause I like when you mad	Akan tinggal di tempatku karena aku suka ketika kau marah	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
40.	Look at the cards that we've been dealt	Lihatlah rencana yang sudah kita lakukan	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although,	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	3		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm					
			from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	is accurate	target language							
41.	Every tears, a rain parade from hell	Setiap air mata adalah parade hujan dari neraka	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2			V	
42.	Caught in the moment, tangled up in your sheets	Terperangkap saat ini, terjerat di seprai mu	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4			V	

			Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm	5	V		
43.	Tangled up in your sheets	Terjerat di seprai mu	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 6 syllable and TL has 7 syllable. The syllable count is very similar. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5	V		
44.	They see demon, I see angel, angel, angel	Mereka melihat iblis, aku melihat malaikat	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

45.	Without the halo, wingless angel	Tanpa mahkota ke-angungan	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
46.	Your Gucci tennis shoes	Sepatu tenis Gucci mu	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 6 syllable and TL has 8 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is an additional	5		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm	5	4	3	2
47.	Your Gucci tennis shoes running from your issues	Sepatu tenis Guccimu, berlari dari masalahmu	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4		V	
48.	Girls with tattoos who like getting in trouble	Gadis dengan tato yang suka dapat masalah	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 11 syllable and TL has 13 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be said that the rhythm is	5	V		

						an additional				
49.	Wearing a ring, but ain't gon' be no "Mrs"	Mengenakan cincin, tapi bukan menjadi istri	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4		V	
50.	Happiness is the same price as red-bottoms	Kebahagiaan sama harganya dengan sepatu baru	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense in this lyric less accurate	This song lyric less naturally it is not same with source language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	3		V	
51.	My receipst be looking like phone numbers	Kwitansiku terlihat seperti nomor telepon	Singability Notes: This song is singable.	Sense Notes: The meaning in the	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable	The song has good rhyme. Therefore,	Unrhythm	4		V	

No.	SL	TL	Singability	Sense	Naturalness	Rhyme	Rhythm				
			Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	target language is accurate	with the target language	the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme					
52.	Write my own checks like I write what I sing	Menulis cek ku sendiri seperti aku menulis apa yang kunyanyikan	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
53.	But I be like "put in the bag"	Tapi aku seperti, "masukan ke dalam tas"	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	

54.	They stacked like my ass	Menumpuk seperti pantatku	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
55.	Never mind, I got the juice	Tak apa, aku sudah dapat	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Unrhythm	4		V	
56.	Breakfast at Tiffany's and bothers of bubbles	Sarapan di Tiffany dan botol-botol minuman	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has	Sense in this lyric less accurate	This song lyric less naturally it is not same	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of	Unrhythm	2		V	

			distinct number of syllables		with source language	the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme					
57.	Rather be tied up with no calls and not string	Lebih baik terikat dengan kain bukan alat music	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
58.	Think retail therapy my new addiction	Berbelanja adalah kecanduan baruku	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	The song has good rhyme. Therefore, the end of the line of the SL and TL has not same rhyme	Rhythm Notes: the syllable count in SL has 11 syllable and TL has 13 syllable. The syllable count different. Therefore, it can be	5	V		

								said that the rhythm is an additional			
59.	Look at my neck, look at my jet. Ain't got enough money to pay may respect	Lihat leherku, lihat jetku kalian tidak punya cukup uang untuk membeli rasa hormatku.	Unsingable	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	2		V	
60.	You're singing my songs in the streets, yeah, yeah	Kau nyanyikan laguku dijalan	Singability Notes: This song is singable. Although, from SL and TL has distinct number of syllables	Sense Notes: The meaning in the target language is accurate	Naturalness Notes: This song lyric suitable with the target language	Unrhymed	Unrhythm	3		V	