

**SONG LYRICS TRANSLATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AS
FOUND IN QUEEN'S *BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY* BY FIVE
DIFFERENT BLOGS
THESIS**

*Submitted as a Partial Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana in English Letters Departement*



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :

1. My Parents
2. All of My Family
3. All of My Lecturer, especially the lecturers of English Letters
Department of Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta
4. All of My friends, especially for Alchemy and the students of
English Letters Department 2017 of Universitas Islam Negeri Raden
Mas Said Surakarta
5. All of My friends in Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said
Surakarta
6. Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

When you sincerely accept all the disappointments of life, then Allah will pay in full with thousands of goodness.

- Ali bin Abi Talib.

There's nothing wrong with a choice, what's wrong is when you choose and then complain, what's stupid is when you complain but stick with that choice without trying other options.

There's nothing more enjoyable than getting what you want is never wanting it at all.

- Dzawin Nur Ikram

All for the sake of my parents, as long as it does not deviate.

I will do anything for their happiness.

- Misbahul Ulum

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published 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.

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

Surakarta, --, 2023
The researcher,

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ABSTRACT

Misbahul Ulum. 2023. *Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Cultures and Languages Faculty, Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta.

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Key words : Figurative Language, Song, Lyric, Translation Strategy, *Bohemian Rhapsody*, *Queen*, Blog.

As the name suggests, Queen, truly becomes an unparalleled stage queen. The band from the UK even dominated the biggest rock album sales of all time. Their fourth album *A Night At The Opera*. The album *A Night at the Opera* has 12 songs created by queens. There are several songs on the album, there is one song that until now has never been able to interpret the true meaning, even the lyric maker, namely Freddie Mercury, did not want to explain the meaning of the song, the song is titled *Bohemian Rhapsody*.

Bohemian Rhapsody is a very controversial song because the lyrics of the song are not very easy to understand. So, in this study the research focuses on analyzing the song lyric translation on figurative language as found in Queens *Bohemian Rhapsody* by five different blogs. The subject of the study are to identify and describe the types of figurative language and the translation strategies that used in song lyrics translation on Queens *Bohemian Rhapsody* by five different blogs.

The research uses two strategies to answer research question. First is figurative language theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger, (1963) and the researcher analyze the translation strategies by Petter Low (2017). The purpose of this research is to show the type of figurative language and the translation strategies that used in song lyrics translation on Queens *Bohemian Rhapsody* by five different blogs. This research used qualitative descriptive to solve or to help researcher clearly the research. Researchers used several steps to analyze and classify data for example; Classifying data from the translation of five blogs, apply all theories used for all data, collecting data that has criteria

The data of this research consist of 70 data. There are 6 type of figurative language by Knickerbocker and Renninger, (1963) that find in this research. They propose some kinds of figurative language namely; metaphor 5 (7,1%) data, synecdoche 5 (7,1%) data, hyperbole 10 (14,3%) data, irony 10 (14,3%) data, paradox 5 (7,1%) data, and symbol 35 (50%) data. means that this song makes the singer's feelings, thoughts, and experiences with objects and symbols as the object of his parable. Translation strategies by Peter Low (2017) that is word for word translation 29 (41,4%) data, gloss translation 2 (2,5%) data, communication translation 20 (28,6%) data, semantic translation 15 (21,4%) data and gist translation 4 (5,7%) data. The dominant translation strategy is communicative translation where the translator focuses on the word for word translation in the target text so that the reader understands the meaning behind the lyrics.

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LIST OF EVABURATION

BR	: Bohemian Rapshody
ST	: Source Language
TL	: Target Language
DN	: Data Number
MP	: Metaphor
SM	: Simile
SY	: Symbol
PE	: Personification
SD	: Synecdoche
MN	: Metonymy
PA	: Paradox
HY	: Hyperbole
IR	: Irony
AL	: Allusion
DM	: Dead Metaphor
WW	: Word for Word Translation
GT	: Gloss Translation
CO	: Communicative Translation
SE	: Semantic Translation
GI	: Gist Translation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

A song is a collection of beautifully strung words sung to musical accompaniment. Songs are made based on musical compositions and have a rhythm and tempo so that listeners are carried away with their feelings and various tones or rhythmic sounds are also called songs, Keller (1984). The language of the song lyrics is actually not much different from the language of poetry. This is in accordance with the meaning of song lyrics according to Semi (1988: 106) which says, "Lyrics are short poems that express emotions". This is also reinforced by other definitions of song lyrics found in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (1990: 528), namely song lyrics are works of poetry that are sung.

This form of emotive expression is manifested in sounds and words. According to Wellek & Warren, (1989 p. 14-15) due to its ambiguous and full of expression, literary language tends to influence, persuade and ultimately change the attitudes of the readers. The relationship between the musical elements and the lyrical elements or song lyrics is a form of mass communication of the songs formed and the songs by the communicators to the communicants in large numbers through the mass media which functions as a medium of delivery.

Song can be determined of expression of a person's feelings which is poured through writing or poetry and is conveyed accompanied by tones, rhythms, so as to form beautiful singing. A song besides providing fun and entertainment also provides a moral message to music connoisseurs or listeners because songs also write or tell about daily life, culture, adventure, and explore the feelings of each human being which have interrelated elements. Talking about a song with many messages and feelings expressed in the song, it is incomplete if it does not discuss one of the most famous rock music genre bands in the 1990s. This band is a very legendary band because some of the songs have abstract meanings with the addition of moral messages and expressions of feelings and life stories, the band is called Queen.

Queen is a rock band from Great Britain formed in London in 1970. Initially, they consisted of Freddie Mercury (vocals, piano), Brian May (guitar, vocals), Roger Taylor (drums, vocals), and John Deacon (bass guitar). Starting from two students who wanted to make a band, Tim Staffell (vocalist and base) and Brian May (guitarist). They auditioned a student who would become a drummer and hired Roger Taylor and formed the band Smile, but the band only lasted 2 years. The staff team left and formed a new band is called Humpty Bong. Freddie Mercury entered and later changed the name "Smile" to "Queen". Queen auditioned for bass players and acquired John Deacon (1971). Hodkinson, Mark (2009). "Queen: The Early Years".

What's interesting is Freddie Mercury's extensive and unique lyric reference. In writing lyrics, Freddie Mercury has extensive literary references. Many foreign language words from various cultures were used by this Persian man. In the late 1980s, this group led by Freddie Mercury, John Deacon, Brian May, and Roger Taylor continued to have a fanatical following, except in the United States. Sometime before the album *Queen II* was released, Queen's group had appeared in the Top of Pops music contest, they performed the song "Seven Seas of Rhye". Queen's presence in the contest has resulted in a satisfactory success.

The single "Seven Seas of Rhye" successfully shot into the Top Ten charts, where the *Queen II* album managed to reach the fifth chart. Then, before arriving at the end of 1974, the Queen group released their third album, which was entitled *Sheer Heart Attack*. One of the singles on the album, entitled "Killer Queen" managed to occupy second place in the UK music charts, as well as bringing the album *Sheer Heart Attack* to the same order. The success of the album *Sheer Heart Attack* penetrated the music market in the United States, apparently paving the way for the success of the album *A Night at the Opera* in the following year or 1975. But indeed, this success was not without effort. There are many facts that confirm that Queen's group worked very hard and took a long time to produce the album *A Night at the Opera*, and it can be said that this album was the most expensive recorded album ever released at that time. *Bohemian Rhapsody* is one of the singles included in the album *A Night at the Opera*, which later became a symbolic song for the

group from London, England. "Bohemian Rhapsody" has the nuance of an opera interlude that is still quite thick but also punctuated with the characteristics of metal music. This song became a symbol in their band and the song remains famous today.

The album A Night at the Opera has 12 songs created by queens. There are several songs on the album, there is one song that until now has never been able to interpret the true meaning, even the lyric maker, namely Freddie Mercury, did not want to explain the meaning of the song. The song is titled Bohemian Rhapsody which consists many figurative languages.

Figurative Language is an infrastructure which help poet to create an imaginations of his experiences, fantasies, ideas, and give a strong visual image on readers mind. Figurative language is a particular literary instrument that writers often employ to give vitality and freshness to their literary works Holman. 1986:202). According to Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963:367), figurative language can be defined as figurative language or simply metaphor. In a metaphorical description of the meaning of a word, this word is the form of speech that makes people guess when interpreting the sentence as their standard understanding of the sentence.

SL : Open your eyes, Look up to the skies and see,

TL : Buka matamu, Pandanglah langit dan lihat,

The word "*the skies*" actually refers to the world which in figurative language is part of synecdoche. Synecdoche is an idiom that

denotes the use of the top of the whole. Synecdoche replaces the experience itself with details or important aspects of the experience (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963: 367). This is in line with the statement of a linguist named Krause, (2008), which states that: "Figurative language refers to the 'indirect' or 'logical' point of view, arguing that the beginning of semantic analysis is literal, and that the typesetting process reverts to the proper image if the interpretation does not make sense.

In addition to determining what figurative language is in the song Bohemian Rhapsody, the translator also analyzes the translation of the song and then describes the translation strategies used by the translators of the bohemian rhapsody song on five blogs selected by the researchers. In this research, the researcher used five different blogs because the five blogs are the top five blogs with the search key for "*Terjemahan lirik bohemian rhapsody*" on Google search in late two thousand nineteen. Translation is the act of transferring the meaning of a word, speech, or text, whether written or spoken, from one language to another. Translation is a method of communicating a foreign language using the equivalent meaning of the target language. "The process and product of combining calculation power and figuring verbal analysis with the human ability to analyze meaning and determine appropriate forms in other languages" (Hatim & Mason , 2004, p. 4). By definition, it is clear that translation is a special skill. Because they need strategies and techniques to make it accurate and understandable.

Creating translation products is important for translators to improve their translation skills. Some text cannot be properly translated without understanding the context. A translator translating about something related to a foreign culture needs to know the nonlexical languages used in that community in order to find equivalent words in the target language. Therefore, as a translator, they need to adopt good and correct translation strategies. According to (Molina & Albir, 2002), Translation strategies are defined as the procedures that could be as conscious, or unconscious, verbal or non-verbal way used by the translators to solve problems that occur during the translation process with a specific target or consideration in mind.

Bohemian Rhapsody is a very controversial song because the lyrics of the song are not very easy to understand. This song has been widely studied by music lovers but has not found clarity on the true meaning of the song. Of course, when trying to describe the predictions of a figurative language, certain predispositions may appear that cannot be applied to the component symbolized. For this reason, the predictions must fulfill two criteria, namely appropriateness and logic to accept means. The prediction is feasible and can be accepted as an expression of natural communication in everyday life. An example is the word *Beelzebub* in the lyrics of the song Bohemian Rhapsody. On the first blog the word *Beelzebub* is defined as the name of the king of all demons and on the second blog the word *Beelzebub* means humans who have demons to be enslaved and made into their subordinates or can be called

psychics. Meanwhile, logical means that predication is a statement that can be accepted by common sense.

Responding to this problem, the subject of the study are to analysis the types of figurative language and describe the translation strategies used in Song lyrics translation on Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. They propose some kinds of figures, namely; simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, paradox, and symbol.

B. Limitation

The limitation of this study is Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs.

A. Figurative Language

In this research, the researcher focuses on Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963:367). They propose some kinds of figures, namely; simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, paradox, and symbol.

B. Five Different Blogs

In this research, the researcher used five different blogs to look for differences in the translation results and what figurative language was used in the translation results. The five blogs are the top five blogs with the search key for "*Terjemahan lirik bohemian rhapsody*" on Google search in late two thousand nineteen.

The data sources are Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. The first blog produced by *terjemahan-lagu-rock.blogspot.com*, published on (03-2016). The second blog produced by *wrhphilosophers.blogspot.com*, published on (Thursday, February 28, 2019). The third blog produced by *kangdekur.blogspot.com*, published on (07-03-2017). The fourth blog produced by *lirik-lagu-dunia.blogspot.com*, published on (08-11-2018) and Azam as the autor. The fifth blog produced by *laguterjemahanrock.blogspot.com*, published on (19-04-2016).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the research background Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs., the following problem statements are purpose.

1. What figurative languages are found from the Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs?
2. What strategies does the translator translate the Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs.?

D. Research Objective

Base on the problem statement of Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs, the research objective;

1. To describe the types of figurative language used in the song of Queen Bohemian Rhapsody in five different blogs.
2. To describe the translators translate the song lyrics translation of Queen Bohemian Rhapsody in five different blogs.

E. Research Benefits

This is expected that the study will be beneficial for:

a. Theoretical Benefits

This research can be a useful work and the research can be one of the important references by other researchers about similar themes or to contribute to other understandings.

b. Practical benefits

1. Researchers

The results of this study are expected to be input in researching song-based texts in the context of song analysis (Indonesian-English and vice versa) in order to have better quality by applying good techniques in the translation process.

2. Connoisseurs of songs

The results of this study will also be petrified for connoisseurs of Bohemian Rhapsody in interpreting figurative language in the lyrics of the song, so that they can understand the real meaning.

F. Key Terms

1. Figurative Language

The meaning of figurative language is a language style that shaped figurative or parable used to embellish a sentence both oral and written to create the impression of imaginative to the listeners and speakers. According to Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963:367), the Greek ancestor "metheflein"⁷ meant to have meanings beyond the literal, so figurative language can be either figurative language or simply It is sometimes called a metaphor (meta = beyond + ferein - i.e. go beyond). They propose some kinds of figures, namely; simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, paradox, and symbol.

2. Song Lyrics

Song lyric is the general term for the text sung in vocal music. The lyrics are expressive lyrics that express emotions such as joy and despair with themes such as love and death (Low, 2017).

3. Song Lyrics Translation

Songs share similar characteristics to poetry in that they are expressed in rhyme, meter, rhythm, and a series of beautiful words associated with a particular way of speaking (Ishafani, 2011). When translating songs, translators should pay attention to some musical features that cannot be ignored, such as: B. Rhythm, Pitch, Harmony, Rhyme, Duration, Phrases, Stress (Low, 2005).

4. Translation

As a general term translation is defined as an activity of transforming ideas in a form of written or spoken in source language (SL) into the target language (TL) (Newmark, 1988).

5. Translation Strategy

Translation strategies are defined as the procedures that could be as conscious, or unconscious, verbal or non-verbal way used by the translators to solve problems that occur during the translation process with a specific target or consideration in mind (Molina & Albir, 2002).

6. Queen

Queen is a rock band from Great Britain formed in London in 1970. Initially, they consisted of Freddie Mercury (vocals, piano), Brian May (guitar, vocals), Roger Taylor (drums, vocals), and John Deacon (bass guitar), (Hodkinson, Mark (2009).

7. Bohemian Rhapsody

Bohemian Rhapsody is the title of Queen song from their album produced in 1975 entitled "A Night at the Opera". The lyrics of this song are written by their vocalist, Freddie Mercury. The song consists of several sections: a ballad segment ending with a guitar solo, an operatic passage, and a hard rock section (Pramudya, 2018).

8. Blog

The Oxford English Dictionary Online defines the blog as a frequently updated web site consisting of personal observations, excerpts from other sources, etc. The blog is typically run by a single person and usually with hyperlinks to other sites, such as an online journal or diary. On the Internet, a blog is a personal or professional journal that is frequently updated and intended for general public consumption. The essential characteristics of the blog are its journal form, typically a new entry each day, and its informal style. Many blogs include photo, audio, and video information.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter researches presents and discusses the literature review that used in Song Lyrics Translation Analysis on Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs. This chapter included song lyrics, song lyric translation, queen, bohemian rhapsody, figurative language, translation strategies and blog.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Translation

Translating is generally means transferring a message from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL), without changing the idea or meaning of the source language. When people talk about linguistic forms, they are actually referring to the words, phrases, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs that are spoken or written. These forms are called surface structures of the language.

Larson (1998:3) states that translation consists in transferring the meaning of the source language into the receiving language. This means that the source language should be translated into the target language without changing the idea or meaning of the source language.

From the explanation above, the writer conclude that translation is the process of transforming the source language into the target language without changing the meaning of the idea, and

the goal is to produce an identical meaning of the source language in the target language. It concludes that finding information from the source language is still available, allowing people to understand what it means.

2. Types of Translation

As a translator, the translator cannot translate carelessly, the translator must know and master which type of translation should be used. There are various types of translation require different ways of handling. It is very rare to find a translator who is able to mastering all types of translation and produce high quality work.

According to Larson (1998: 17), there are two kinds of translation, form-based is translation that follows the form and grammatical structure of the source text that is known as literal translation. While meaning-based translation or idiomatic translation is a translation that focuses on giving the same meaning from the source language to target language apart of the sentence form.

3. Song Lyrics

Song lyrics are a composition or a series of pitched words, song lyrics are not as easy as composing an essay like writing a story, but can be obtained from various inspirations. Inspiration itself can be obtained from experiences in everyday life. Song lyric is the general term for the text sung in vocal music. The lyrics are

expressive lyrics that express emotions such as joy and despair with themes such as love and death (Low, 2017).

Generally, song lyrics are an expression of a person about something he has seen, heard or experienced. In expressing his experiences, the poet or songwriter plays on words and language to create appeal and distinctiveness to the lyrics or lyrics. According to Wellek & Warren (1989:14-15), because of this ambiguity and expressiveness, literary language tends to influence, persuade, and ultimately change readers' attitudes. The relationship between musical elements and lyrical elements or song lyrics is a form of mass communication of songs formed by communicators and many songs to the communicator through the mass media acting as the medium of transmission.

4. Song Lyrics Translation

The translator makes the translation of the song required to be more different from the translation of ordinary speech or the translation of text which only translates from Source Text to Target Text without certain rules to be followed which are also considered more demanding tasks for the translator. When translating songs, translators must possess qualities such as good associative skills, a large vocabulary, and good wordplay to produce a good translation output. (Low , 2005).

In addition, the resulting translation of the lyrics must be in accordance with the intent of the music, must be understandable

and must be conveyed naturally to readers of the translation of the lyrics. If the translator cannot fulfill the terms and conditions in translating the song, the song will lose the meaning and message in the actual song lyrics. In song translation, translators should pay attention to some characteristics of music that cannot be ignored, such as: Rhythm, note value, harmony, rhyme, length, phrasing, stress (Low, 2005). Furthermore, a major challenge in the translation process is to create a translated product that is equal to or better than the original (Akerström, 2010).

5. Translation Strategies

Translation strategies are strategies used by translators to translate source text to target text with good and correct translation procedures. It aims for certain interests, for example commercial and public interests. Translation strategies are defined as the procedures that could be as conscious, or unconscious, verbal or non-verbal way used by the translators to solve problems that occur during the translation process with a specific target or consideration in mind (Molina & Albir, 2002).

According to Low (2017) the translation strategies proposes five strategies that are used in song lyrics translation. The five strategies are explained below:

a. Word-for-Word

Word for word translation is a strategy that is considered to be the closest to the source language. The

order of words in the source language text is maintained, the words are translated according to their basic meaning out of context. Culture-laden words are translated literally.

SL: *I buy some drinks for party tonight*

TL: *Saya membeli beberapa minuman untuk pesta malam ini*

Word-for-word translation is useful for understanding the mechanism of the source language or for interpreting difficult texts as an initial translation process.

b. Gloss Translation

The gloss translation in this case will enlighten the singer about "sub-textual" things, at least when the influence of a song is so dependent on them. Since some song lyrics use language in a very concentrated way, the translator must be willing to explain it, to show the meaning of the phrase, the definition, and even the connotation of the word.

SL: *You look handsome with erigo*

TL: *Kamu terlihat tampan dengan erigo (Salah satu brand pakaian)*

They can and should be sophisticated complex words with square brackets and footnotes. This is especially important when the representation is unclear due to cultural specificity, historical allusions, or complexity (Low: 2017).

c. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is a strategy that tries to make contextual meaning or easier to understand by many people because the results are exactly the same as the original but with words that are often heard and spoken so that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers.

SL: *She is a wonder woman*

TL: *Dia adalah pahlawan super*

This type of translation pays close attention to readers of the target language who do not expect difficulties and ambiguities in the translation text. On the contrary, they expect the transfer of as many elements of the source language as possible into the culture and language of the recipient.

d. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is a strategy that translates less important cultural words with some third or functional term that is culturally neutral but not culturally equivalent and that can make other minor concessions to the reader.

SL: *Help me, please!!*

TL: *Tolong!*

This type of translation involves the analysis of meaning components in order to obtain the equivalent of

the source language words in the target language by relating them to the context (Nababan, 1989: 17).

e. Gist Translation

It keeps the main meaning and feeling of the words without going into too much detail, focusing on this case on the story line. It is deliberately summarized. It tries to communicate quickly and directly, because rereading is impossible. Gist translation is the opposite of "gross translation" (above). It also uses a style that is not well suited for text written on paper or screen (Low: 2017 p58).

SL: *I have a sore throat, please buy me strepsils*

TL: *Aku sakit tenggorokan, tolong belikan aku obat sakit tenggorokan*

6. Queen

Queen is one of the most phenomenal rock music bands in the world. There are many songs that have been made by Queens, and all of the songs become legendary. Queen is a rock band from Great Britain formed in London in 1970. Initially, they consisted of Freddie Mercury (vocals, piano), Brian May (guitar, vocals), Roger Taylor (drums, vocals), and John Deacon (bass guitar).

Queen's early works were influenced by progressive rock, hard rock and heavy metal, but they took a gradual risk towards more conventional and radio-friendly works, such as arena rock and pop rock. They auditioned a student who would become a

drummer and hired Roger Taylor and formed the band Smile, but the band only lasted 2 years. The staff team left and formed a new band is called Humpty Bong. Freddie Mercury entered and later changed the name "Smile" to "Queen". Queen auditioned for bass players and acquired John Deacon (1971), Hodgkinson, Mark (2009).

7. Bohemian Rhapsody

Bohemian Rhapsody is one of many Queen songs that are so popular. Of the many Queen songs, you can say that Bohemian Rhapsody is the most phenomenal. It is because the character of this song is so unique. Bohemian Rhapsody is the title of Queen song from their album produced in 1975 entitled "A Night at the Opera". the lyrics of this song are written by their vocalist, Freddie Mercury. The song consists of several distinct, a ballad segment ending with a guitar solo, an operatic approach and a hard rock section (Pramudya, 2018).

It is not only a matter of playing tempo fluctuating, slow and fast, which seems to be playing with the emotions of the audience. The song also combines a number of singing styles, from classical opera to pop to rock n roll. What is even more unique, is the use of unusual words that are pinned by Freddie Mercury in this song.

8. Figurative Language

a. Definition of Figurative Language

The meaning of figurative language is a language style that shaped figurative or parable used to embellish a sentence both oral and written to create the impression of imaginative to the listeners and speakers. Figurative Language is an infrastructure which help poet to create an imaginations of his experiences, fantasies, ideas, and give a strong visual image on reader's mind. Figurative language is a certain literary device, which is commonly applied by the authors to gain strength and freshness of their literary work's expression (Holman;1986:202).

b. Types of Figurative Language

According to Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963:367), figurative language can be defined as figurative language or simply metaphor. In a metaphorical description of the meaning of a word, this word is the form of speech that makes people guess when interpreting the sentence as their standard understanding of the sentence. They propose some kinds of figures, namely; simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, hyperbole, irony, dead metaphor, allusion, paradox, and symbol.

1) Metaphor

A metaphor is an implied comparison or expression used with a new meaning, omitting "like" or "as," based on its literal meaning and similarity to the new thing or situation to which it applies. (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963: 367).

Ex: *You are a parasite*

The sentence immediately equates his partner with a parasite without the words "like" or "as".

2) Simile

Simile is stated comparison of two similar things introduced by the words like or as (Knickerbocker and Renninger).

Ex: *You are **like** a flower that blooms in the morning*

The sentence above is an example of a simile, because the sentence uses the word "**like**" to equate her lover with flowers as an expression that she always cheers him up in the morning.

3) Symbole

Symbol is a thing (could be an object, person, situation or action) which stands for something else more abstract. For example our flag is the symbol of our country.

Ex: *Man with a **white** heart*

White is a symbol of purity, so indirectly the sentence explains that the man is a good person.

4) Personification

Personification is a type of metaphor in which senseless objects, animals, or abstract ideas are made to behave like humans, thereby usually being considered impersonal and detached from human affairs. It brings a lively, lively closeness to what is there. Objects, animals, or abstract ideas (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367).

Ex: *The car danced on the asphalt*

Humanizing objects is an example of personification, because the word dancing can only be done by humans, not inanimate objects such as cars.

5) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is an idiom that indicates the use of the part over the whole. Synecdoche replaces experience itself with important details or aspects of experience (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963: 367).

Ex: *Gojek provides scholarships to outstanding students*

The word "**Gojek**" is a word that represents the owner of the Gojek company that will provide scholarships to outstanding students.

6) Metonymy

A metonymy is an expression that describes one thing using a term awfully stands for another that is closely related to that thing. Metonymy is characterized by replacing the expression itself with a term or object that is closely affiliated to the word in your mind (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367).

Ex: *I have breakfast with Indomie*

Indomie is one of the many brands of a noodle-based fast food.

7) Paradox

Paradox is a statement whose superficial or obvious meaning seems illogical and absurd, but which makes full sense upon closer examination (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963: 367).

Ex: *It must be cruel to be kind*

Because being a good person will tell the truth about what they see and hear. even if it is something that hurts him and others.

8) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an phrase using exaggeration used for special effects (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367).

Ex: *I love you till the seventh heaven*

The sentence "seventh heaven" is a form of expression to convey that his love is unmatched

9) Irony

Irony is a figure of speech which contains a statement whose true meaning is the complete opposite of its stated or superficial meaning (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963: 367).

Ex: *Your cake is so delicious that I don't want to taste it again*

The sentence above has the opposite meaning, actually the cake is not good so he doesn't want to eat it anymore.

10) Allusion

Allusions refer to famous places, events, or people. It is a number in the sense that it means more than the narrow sense, not the comparison in the strict sense (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367).

Ex: *I walk, because I'm not Spiderman.*

In the above statement, what we call Allusion is the word “**SpiderMan**” which refers to a fictional superhero who has the power to jump from one building to another and hang from pole to pole to quickly get to his destination.

11) Dead Metaphor

A dead metaphor is a metaphor that has a figurative meaning but has lost that figurative meaning through endless use (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963:367).

Ex: The ant came out of the mouth of the bottle

The sentence above is a metaphor that is classified as a type of “**life**” metaphor that can become dead, if it is often used in daily life continuously. Bottles are inanimate objects that do not have mouths to make living objects like humans. The function of the mouth itself is to speak while the bottle can't speak.

9. Blog

Blog is an abbreviation of web log is a form of web applications in the form of writings (which are loaded as posts) on a web page. These writings are often published in reverse order (the most recent content before older content is followed), although this is not always the case. Websites like this can usually

be accessed by all Internet users according to the topic and purpose of the user of the blog.

The Oxford English Dictionary Online defines the blog is a frequently updated web site consisting of personal observations, excerpts from other sources, etc. The blog is typically run by a single person and usually with hyperlinks to other sites, such as an online journal or diary. On the Internet, a blog is a personal or professional journal that is frequently updated and intended for general public consumption. The essential characteristics of the blog are its journal form, typically a new entry each day, and its informal style. Many blogs include photo, audio, and video information.

B. Previous Studies

For this research, the researcher used several previous studies. This aims to prove the truth and authenticity of the data written by the researcher. This study used three previous studies, namely:

The first Prawiro, Dimas A. 2019. *Figurative Language in Selected Songs Lyrics of Maher Zain*. In this study, the researcher tries to analyze the types of figurative language and the functions of figurative language that are most often found in the lyrics of the selected Maher Zain songs. The similarity in this study is that both discussing figurative language and feeling in this study lie in the object of the song under study. Prawiro took the song object from Maher Zain, while in this study the

object of the song *Bohemian Rhapsody* was taken. The second difference in this research is that in Prawiro's research it does not use song translation lyrics and for this study the researcher also focuses on song translation lyrics and analyzes how to translate song lyrics from *Bohemian Rhapsody*.

Jayanti, H (2022). *Strategies in The Translation of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars' Selected Songs* There are many similarities in the research taken by Jayanti. For example, they are both researching about song lyric translation, discussing figurative language in songs, and discussing the procedures for translators to translate figurative language in song lyric translation. The most striking difference in this research is the object of the research itself. because in Jiyanti's research, we used Bruno Mars' selected songs, while this study used Queen's *Bohemian Rhapsody*.

Khoirul Nisa 2020. *An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Maher Zain's Song Lyric*. For this research, actually it is not far from the research of Prawiro, Dimas A above, in terms of the objective and object of the song, namely the song from Maher Zain is also the same. However, what distinguishes Khoirul Nisa's research from Prawiro's research lies in the concepts and theories used when collecting data. Meanwhile, Khoirul Nisa's research equation and this study also discusses figurative language in songs. And the difference between Khoirul Nisa's research and this research is the same as the difference between Prawiro's research and this research.

Pramudya, Alexander. Angga. 2018. The meaning of Freddie Mercury's "Bohemian Rhapsody": A Study of Decuntruction. For this study, the researcher aims to analyze the depth of the message and purpose contained in the lyrics of the Freddie Mercury song "Bohemian Rhapsody". The similarity in Pramudya's research and this research is in the object under study, namely the Bohemian Rhapsody song lyrics. To differentiate from Pramudya's research and this research, Pramudya's research focuses on the critical analysis method of philosophical and literary language which emphasizes the internal workings of language and conceptual systems, the relational quality of meaning, and the assumptions implied in the form of expression. Meanwhile, this research focuses on the figurative language in the Bohemian Rhapsody song and analyses the translated song lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song.

Listiani, Heny (2015) Analysis of Figurative Language Find in The Song Lyrics by Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album. Another thesis, IAIN Salatiga. This study discusses descriptive analysis of figurative language in Taylor Swift's The Song Lyric "Speak Now" Album. The similarity in this study is that both the discussion of figurative language and feelings in this study lies in the object of the song being studied. Listiani took the object of the song from Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album, while in this study the object of the song Bohemian Rhapsody was taken. The difference in this study is that Listiani's research did not use song translation lyrics, while in this study the researchers also

focused on explaining the translation of song lyrics and analyzing how translators translated song lyrics from Bohemian Rhapsody.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter researches presents and discusses the research methodology used in conducting the research Song Lyrics Translation Analysis on Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs. This research included research design, data and source of the data, research instrument, technique of collecting the data, technique of analyzing the data and data validation and truthworthines.

A. Research Design

The definition of research design is proposed by scholars. As stated by Creswell (2009), research design is defined as a procedure or strategy that used while conducting a research that will reach out the board assumption of collecting data and the analysis to the detailed methods. Moreover, Ary et al. (2010) state that research design is a plan prepared by the researcher in order to gain more understanding related to some phenomena in its context.

There are three types of research design proposed by Creswell (2008), namely: qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods. The research design used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. According to Mason & Bramble (2000), qualitative research used to describe situation, events, or phenomena that already happen. Moreover, Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2006) propose that descriptive method is a method used in order to analyze, classify and explain certain

phenomenon through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire and test.

In this research used qualitative descriptive to solve or to help researcher clearly the research. This type of research design is chosen because this present study required a concrete evidence of the strategy used for translating song lyrics translation analysis on figurative language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. This type of research design is suitable for the research because this research focuses on In this study the researcher focuses on analyzing song lyrics translation analysis on figurative language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. This study uses the text of the translation by using a blog as a data source. Accordingly, it is considered accurate too use qualitative research design in order to gain the data related to this present study.

B. Data and Source of The Data

Object of the research refers to the subject from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 1998). The object of this research is song lyrics translation analysis on figurative language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. In this research, the researcher used five different blogs because the five blogs are the top five blogs with the search key for "*Terjemahan lirik bohemian rhapsody*" on Google search in late two thousand nineteen. The reason the researcher uses this song is because Bohemian Rhapsody is a very

controversial song because the lyrics of the song are not easy to understand. The subject of the study is to identify and describe the types of figurative language and the translation strategies that used in song lyrics translation on Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. The purpose of this research is to show the type of figurative language and the translation strategies that used in song lyrics translation on Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs.

The data sources are Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. The first blog produced by *terjemahan-lagu-rock.blogspot.com*, published on (03-2016). The second blog produced by *wrhphilosophers.blogspot.com*, published on (Thursday, February 28, 2019). The third blog produced by *kangdekur.blogspot.com*, published on (07-03-2017). The fourth blog produced by *lirik-lagu-dunia.blogspot.com*, published on (08-11-2018) and Azam as the author. The fifth blog produced by *laguterjemahanrock.blogspot.com*, published on (19-04-2016).

In this research, the researcher used five different blogs to look for differences in the translation results and what figurative language was used in the translation results. The five blogs are the top five blogs with the search key for "*Terjemahan lirik bohemian rhapsody*" on Google search in late 2019.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is defined as a systematic and standardized tool for data collection (Tran, 2009). Ary et al. (2010) claimed that choosing a suitable measuring instrument in conducting a research has a crucial impact to the success of the research. Furthermore, Ary et al. (2010) also propose that there are instruments that can be used in collecting the data that commonly used in the qualitative research design; they are (1) observation, (2) interview guide, (3) questionnaire, and (4) content or document.

Content or document, According to Ary (2010), content or document refers as a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials that applied by the researcher to gain understanding of the phenomenon under study. The materials that analyzed can be in a form of textbooks, speeches, television programs, newspaper, advertisements, musical compositions, web pages, transcript, or non-written record such as photographs, videotapes, computer files, and audiotapes. Furthermore, the document used in this research is the transcript of the song lyric in SL and its translation in a form of subtitle.

To support this research, researchers used several types of instruments to facilitate their work in researching song lyrics translation on Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. The first is the laptop, the laptop is the most important instrument. because with a laptop researchers can start their research by finding the data needed, writing the data obtained and storing it as a research data document.

Second is handphone (HP), handphone is an instrument which is also very useful in this research. its use is the same as a laptop but handphone are easier to carry anywhere because of their smaller and lighter form. Third is the internet, without the internet the two instruments above will not do any good for searching the data needed. because this research is sourced from blogs that will only be open using the internet. And the last is only additional instruments such as books, pens or pencils to help some other instruments when damaged or have other interests.

D. Technique of Collecting The Data

Data collection is the method used in collecting the data in order to determine the result of the research (Ary et al., 2010). The type of research that researchers use is qualitative research. Based on qualitative research, researchers use documentation techniques to obtain data. Researchers collected data using song lyrics translation on Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. Then divided into several parts as follows:

1. Collecting the song lyrics and song lyrics translation of Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody
2. Selecting the five different blogs of song lyrics translation from Bohemian Rhapsody song lyrics.
3. Comparing the blog original script of the song lyrics translation with the other blog that used in this research.
4. Selecting the data from the source text and the the target text.

Table 1: Table of Collecting The Data

NO	BG	SL	TL	FL	TS	CO
26	BL OG 1	Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.	Menggigil hingga tulang belakangku, Tubuh sakit sepanjang waktu.	<u>Hyperbole</u>	<u>Communicative</u>	26. BR/ HY/ CO

Symbol of Table

NO = Number

BG = Blog

ST = Source Text

TL = Target Text

FL = Figurative Language

TS = Translation Strategies

CO = Coding

Structure of Coding :

Number /Title of Song/Figurative Language/Translation Strategies

Symbol of Coding

Title of Song

BR = Bohemian Rapshody

Figurative Language

MP = Metaphor

SM = Simile

SY = Symbol

PE = Personification

SD = Synecdoche

MN = Metonymy

PA = Paradox

HY= Hyperbole

IR = Irony

AL = Allusion

DM = Dead Metaphor

Translation Strategies

WW = Word for Word

GT = Gloss Translation

CO = Communicative

SE = Semantic

GI = Gist

E. Technique of Analyzing The Data

Data analysis is a process of finding and arranging the data systematically in order to enhance the researcher's understanding related to the research and be able to present the result (Ary et al. 2010). In this study, researchers used several processes of data analyzing that stated by Moleong (2011) they are; reading the data, reducing the data, organizing the data into certain units, categorizing the data, coding, checking the

validity of the data, and interpreting the data. The techniques that used by the researchers in this study are as follows:

1. Classifying data from the translation of five different blogs.
2. Analyzed the strategies used data that has criteria. In this step of analysing the data, the researches used a table to classified the strategies.

Table 2 : Table of Analyzing the Data

BLOG	Types Of Figurative Language				
	Paradox				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
1	1				
2	1				
3	1				
4	1				
5	1				

Translation Strategies

WW = Word for Word

GT = Gloss Translation

CO = Communicative

SE = Semantic

GI = Gist

3. Give a conclusion of this research

F. Data Validation and Truthworthiness

Safeguarding validity in data is an obligation for researchers, because this will determine the truth of the results of the research. therefore to maintain the validity of the data, researchers use a

classification method that is very easy but useful. below is an example of data classification that researchers use to maintain validity in the data. Data analysis is a process of finding and arranging the data systematically in order to enhance the researcher's understanding related to the research and be able to present the result (Ary et al. 2010). According to Creswell and Miller (2000), research will be valid if the research uses various forms of clear and verifiable evidence. In this study, researchers use validation techniques to ensure the validity of the data. The settings in this strategy are data collection, analysis, interpretation, and conclusions returned to the validator, so that researchers can choose the data used in research and discard data that are not included in the study so that researchers can continue their research.

To validate the data that has been found, researchers validate it by using the columns as above and provide certain codes to make it easier for researchers to distinguish different data. In addition, researchers asked Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum, M.Li. who comprehended about translation and figurative language, to act as a validator of their research data, provided they caught the following criteria:

1. The validator must be expert in translation.
2. The validator understands about figurative language, especially figurative language used by researchers.

3. Validators understand translation strategies, especially the particular used by researchers

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on finding and explaining the figurative language and translation strategies found in the song lyrics and translations of *Bohemian Rhapsody* on the five blogs. The researcher is tasked to answer two questions in the problem formulation, the first is to find out what figurative language is in *Bohemian Rhapsody* using the theory of Knickerbockers and Reninger (1963: 367). The second is to explain what translation strategies are used by translators in translating the lyrics of the *Bohemian Rhapsody* song from five blogs using the theory from Low (2017).

A. Findings

1. Findings of Figurative Language

The findings are classified the figurative language data contained in the Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's *Bohemian Rhapsody* by Five Different Blogs using the theory of (Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963: 367). The first objective of this research is to find out what figurative language is used in the lyrics of the song *Bohemian Rhapsody*, the objective is for the researcher to explain the purpose of this song and its true meaning in the song.

The second is to analyze the translation strategy used in translating the Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as

found in Queen's *Bohemian Rhapsody* by Five Different Blogs using the theory of (Low. 2017). The goal is that researchers can explain the translation strategies used by translators so that they get to translate exactly what Fredy Mercury wants to convey as a bohemian Rhapsody songwriter. The following are some explanations about the findings of the data from Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's *Bohemian Rhapsody* by Five Different Blogs.

Table 3 : Findings of Figurative Language

NO	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TOTAL
1	Metaphor	5 Data
2	Simile	
3	Symbol	35 Data
4	Personification	
5	Synecdoche	5 Data
6	Metonymy	
7	Paradox	5 Data
8	Hyperbole	10 Data
9	Irony	10 Data
10	Allusion	
11	Dead Metaphor	

Table 4 : Findings of Translation Strategies

NO	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	TOTAL
1	Word for Word	29 Data
2	Gloss Translation	2 Data
3	Communicative	20 Data
4	Semantic	15 Data
5	Gist	4 Data

Bohemian Rhapsody is one of many Queen songs that are so popular. Of the many Queen songs, *Bohemian Rhapsody* is the most phenomenal. It is because the character of this song is so unique. *Bohemian Rhapsody* is the title of Queen song from their album produced in 1975 entitled "A Night at the Opera". the lyrics of this song are written by their vocalist, Freddie Mercury. The song consists of several districts, a ballad segment ending with a guitar solo, an operatic approach and a hard rock section (Pramudya, 2018). this attracts researchers to look for figurative language in bohemian rhapsody songs and then describe the types used and explain the message to be conveyed in the song

In this research, the researcher used five different blogs to look for differences in the translation results and what figurative language was used in the translation results. The five blogs are the top five blogs with the search key for "*Terjemahan lirik Bohemian Rhapsody*" on Google search in late two thousand nineteen. The data

sources are Queens Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. The first blog produced by *terjemahan-lagu-rock.blogspot.com*, published on (03-2016). The second blog produced by *wrhphilosophers.blogspot.com*, published on (Thursday, February 28, 2019). The third blog produced by *kangdekur.blogspot.com*, published on (07-03-2017). The fourth blog produced by *lirik-lagu-dunia.blogspot.com*, published on (08-11-2018) and Azam as the author. The fifth blog produced by *laguterjemahanrock.blogspot.com*, published on (19-04-2016).

Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs research contains 70 Figurative Language data. The 70 figurative language data were identified using 11 types of figurative language popularized by Knickerbocker and Renninger, (1963: 367). After all the data collected, then the data are checked and validated by an expert in classifying figurative language taken from the theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger, (1963: 367).

This discussion is about eleven types of figurative language in the lyrics of bohemian rhapsody songs, namely Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Irony, Allusion and Dead Metaphor Knickerbocker and Renninger, (1963: 367). All the data found by the researcher, the researcher could not find any use of figurative language Simile, Personification, Metonymy, Allusion and Dead Metaphor. So that in

this section the researcher will only discuss the figurative language Metaphor, Symbol, Synecdoche, Paradox, Hyperbole and Irony only. From each figurative language data used in this study, examples will be included which are taken from the data directly and followed along with an explanation of why the data is included in the figurative language section. The following is an explanation of the six figurative language data found by the researcher.

1. Metaphor

Metaphor is an implied comparison or expression used with a new meaning, eliminating "like" or "as", based on its literal meaning and similarity to the new thing or situation it applies to. In this data, the researcher uses data number 36 as an example of finding data from metaphors.

Example DN36 : *Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the Fandango*

In the example DN36, base on *Pramudya, Alexander. Angga. 2018. The meaning of Freddie Mercury's "Bohemian Rhapsody": A Study of Decuntruction. Scaramouche* is a great scientist who is likened to the very smart guitarist QUEEN and **Fandango** is the name of a clown character who is willing to sacrifice anything for the happiness of his friends. So what is

conveyed in the entire song lyrics is asking the guitarist to be willing to sacrifice for him.

2. Symbol

A symbol is something that represents something else, more abstract, which can be an object, person, situation, or action. In this data, the researcher uses data number 1, 16, 21, 41 and 46 as an example of finding data from symbols.

Example DN1 : *Caught in a **landslide**, No escape from **reality***

In the example DN1, the word "**landslide**" actually wants to convey that he is in a disaster and can't from the **reality** he is experiencing. because the word "*landslide*" is a symbol of damage or calamity.

Example DN16 : *Any way **the wind blows** doesn't really matter to me, to me*

In the example DN16, the word "*anyway the wind blows*" is to explain in life that there is a destiny that cannot be avoided by humans. As smart and as good as we plan our lives in the future, it will still be God's destiny that determines the final result. "**the wind blows**" is a term that many people use as a

symbol that life must continue to flow and follow the destiny that has been determined for every human being.

Example DN21: *Too late, **my time has come***

In the example DN21, time is the whole series of moments when a process, action, or state exists or takes place. In this case, the time scale is the interval between two conditions and events, or it can be the duration of an event. but the word "**time**" in the lyrics is a symbol of death or human age. "*too late, **my time has come***" explains that life has ended.

Example DN41 : ***Bismillah!** No, we will not let you go. (Let him go!)*

In the example DN41, the word "**Bismillah**" is a word that means a good prayer for the Muslim religion (Islam). so in the lyrics of "***Bismillah!** No, we will not let you go*" this song is a symbol of the good prayer that is requested so that all things don't happen.

Example DN46 : ***Beelzebub** has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me!*

In the example DN46, base on *Pramudya, Alexander. Angga. 2018. The meaning of Freddie Mercury's "Bohemian Rhapsody": A Study of Decuntruction*. the word "**Beelzebub**" in the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song there are those who say that **Beelzebub** is the name of the king of all demons and there are also those who say that **Beelzebub** is a human who has demons to be enslaved and made subordinates or can be called psychics. Therefore the word "**Beelzebub**" in this song becomes a symbol of the evil committed by the demons.

3. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is an idiom that indicates using the part over the whole. Synecdoche replaces the experience itself with important details or aspects of the experience. In this data, the researcher uses data number 6 as an example of finding data from synecdoches.

Example DN6 : *Open your eyes, **Look up to the skies and see***

In the example DN6 above, many people believe that seeing the sky is the same thing as seeing the whole world and everything in it. from the word "**Look up to the skies and see**" conveys that there is no need to travel the world to tell someone

to realize how vast the world is, it is enough to mention a part of the world (**The skies**) can explain the world and everything.

4. Paradox

A paradox is a statement whose superficial or obvious meaning seems illogical and absurd, but which upon closer examination makes perfect sense. In this data, the researcher uses data number 66 as an example of finding data from paradoxs.

Example DN66 : *Mama, life had just begun*

In the example DN66, when humans are born into the world, their life begins. but the real life will only begin when he knows for what purpose humans were born into this world. maybe that's what Fredy Mercury wanted to convey in the lyrics of the song "*Mama, life had just begun*".

5. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech where something is expressed in an exaggerated way with the aim of emphasizing the information in the sentence. In this data, the researcher uses data number 26 and 56 as an example of finding data from hyperbole.

Example DN26 : *Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.*

In the example DN26, the lyrics of the song actually just want to let him know that he is in pain (dying), but in the lyrics it explains his situation in an exaggerated and convoluted manner.

Example DN56 : *Just killed a man, Put a gun against his head, pulled my trigger, Now he's dead*

In the example DN56, the lyrics of the song are actually too convoluted, even though by using the phrase "*I shot his head*" then everyone already knows what the songwriter wants to convey that he has killed with a gun right on the person's head.

6. Irony

Irony is an idiom containing a statement whose true meaning is completely opposite to its stated or superficial meaning. In this data, the researcher uses data number 11 and 61 as an example of finding data from irony.

Example DN11 : *I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy*

In the example DN11, the lyrics "*I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy*" is a sentence that does not match the reality, because poor people are always considered weak and should be

pitied. so the lyrics actually conclude the opposite of what happens in reality.

Example DN61 : *I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me*

In the example DN61, everyone who is helpless and looks weak is usually pitied by many people, for example the poor. Many poor people must have pity because of their helplessness in living their destiny. Therefore the lyrics "*I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me*" is a satire and actually has the opposite meaning.

The strategy of Translation of Song Lyrics in Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs research contains 70 data. 70 figurative language data were translated using five types of translation strategies from (Low. 2017). after all the data is collected, then the data is checked and validated by someone who is an expert in classifying translation strategies taken from theory (Low. 2017).

2. Findings of Translation Strategies

This discussion discusses five types of translation strategies used to translate figurative language in bohemian rhapsody song lyrics, namely word for word translation, gloss translation, communicative translation, semantic translation and gist translation

(Low. 2017). From all the data found by the researcher, the researcher can find all the use of translation strategies from the theory (Low. 2017). Therefore, the researcher will explain the five types of translation strategies used in translating the figurative language of the bohemian rhapsody song lyrics. The researcher will also include examples taken from data that has been found by the researcher and has been validated by the validator and also followed by an explanation of why the lyrics can be included in the translation strategy used by the researcher. The following is an explanation and analysis of the five translation strategies found in this study.

1. Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation is a strategy that is considered to be the closest to the source language. The order of words in the source language text is maintained, the words are translated according to their basic meaning out of context. Culture-laden words are translated literally. In this data, the researcher uses data number 1, 34 and 68 as an example of finding data from word for word translations.

Example 1: Data 1.BR/SY/WW

SL : Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.

TL : Terperangkap dalam tanah longsor, Tak bisa melarikan diri dari kenyataan

In the example data 1, this target language, translators use a word for word translation strategy because the meaning of the translation is almost perfectly close to the source language. This happens because there is no specific meaning that the translator wants to convey. so that translators can only translate or literally say lyrics that have a language meaning that matches the source language.

Example 2: Data 34.BR/SY/WW

SL : I see a little silhouette of a man

*TL : Saya melihat sedikit **siluet** seorang pria*

In the example data 34, the target language used by the translator is to maintain the word "**silhouette**" with "**siluet**" where the translator still maintains the source language with the closest meaning or interprets it literally. where this is part of the Word for Word Translation strategy used by researchers.

Example 3: Data 68.BR/PA/WW

SL : Mama, life had just begun

TL : Mama, hidup baru dimulai

In sample data 68, this isn't really that different from sample data 1, since people using the word for word translation strategy aren't far from the words in the source language. The translator already knows the meaning of the translated text without altering or shortening it, so the reader already understands the meaning of the text. We can conclude that this is because translators prefer a word-by-word translation strategy, as they don't have to explain the lyrics in detail.

2. Gloss Translation

The gloss translation in this case will enlighten the singer about "sub-textual" things, at least when the influence of a song is so dependent on them. Since some song lyrics use language in a very concentrated way, the translator must be willing to explain it, to show the meaning of the phrase, the definition, and even the connotation of the word. In this data, the researcher uses data number 56 and 57 as an example of finding data from gloss translations.

Example : Data 56.BR/HY/GT and 57./BR/HY/GT

**SL : Mama, just killed a man, Put a gun against his
head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead**

*TL : Mama, (aku) baru saja membunuh seorang pria,
Menodongkan pistol ke kepalanya, Menarik
pelatukku, sekarang dia sudah mati.*

In the example data 56, the translator adds the word (*Aku*) in the translation of the song lyrics even though there are no words (**I, I'am, or Me**) in the SL. it aims to convey the true meaning of the song. They can and should be sophisticated complex words with square brackets.

3. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is a strategy that tries to make contextual meaning or easier to understand by many people because the results are exactly the same as the original but with words that are often heard and spoken so that the content and language can be accepted and understood by the readers. In this data, the researcher uses data number 4,6 and 31 as an example of finding data from communicative translations.

Example 1: Data 4.BR/SY/CO

SL : **Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.**

TL : *Terperangkap dalam tanah longsor, tidak **luput** dari kenyataan*

In the example data 4, from this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word "**escape**" is defined by the word "**Luput**". Because the word "luput" itself is

a word that is more commonplace and is often used by many people, because the target audience that the translator is aiming at are ordinary people. This is intended so that the meaning of the meaning is easy to understand so that it uses words that are often used.

Example 2: Data 6.BR/SD/CO

SL : Open your eyes Look up to the skies and see

*TL : Buka matamu, **Pandanglah** langit dan lihat*

In the example data 6, this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word "**Look up to the skies**" is defined by the word "*Pandanglah langit*". the word is a word that is often used so it sounds familiar to many people. This is meant to make the meaning easy to understand so that it uses words that are often used in everyday life. instead of using the actual meaning of the word which is likely to be more difficult and could be a waste of vocabulary.

Example 3: Data 31.BR/SY/CO

SL : I see a little silhouetto of a man

*TL : Aku melihat **bayangan** pria kecil*

In the example data 31, this target language, the translator translates the word "**Silhouetto**" with "**Bayangan**" because what the translator wants to convey about the meaning of the lyrics. so translators prefer words that are communicative and easier to understand. this can also make it easier for translators to conclude the lyrics of the song.

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is a strategy that translates less important cultural words with some third or functional term that is culturally neutral but not culturally equivalent and that can make other minor concessions to the reader. In this data, the researcher uses data number 12,28 and 53 as an example of finding data from semantic translations.

Example : Data 12.BR/IR/CO

SL : **I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy**

TL : *Aku hanya **pemuda** miskin, aku tak butuh simpati*

In the example data 12, this target language, the translator uses a semantic translation strategy for the word "**boy**" to mean "**Pemuda**". because basically the word "**Pemuda**" can be interpreted as a child who is no longer small, a child who can understand everything he has and can realize the life situation he

is currently experiencing. besides that the word "*Pemuda*" can also simplify the meaning of the actual song lyrics but can still be understood contextually.

Example 2: Data 28.BR/HY/SE

SL : **Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.**

TL : *Gemetar tulang belakangku, Tubuh sakit sepanjang waktu.*

In the example data 28, this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategy the word "**Sent shivers**" is defined by the word "*Gemetar*". In this case the translator prioritizes the intent of the song lyrics that the songwriter wants to convey. therefore the translator uses the word "*Gemetar*" because it can simplify the meaning which was initially too long-winded into a true meaning but can still be understood contextually.

Example 3: Data 53.BR/SY/SE

SL : **So you think you can stone me and spit in my eye**

TL : *Jadi kau pikirkau bisa memberiku kejutan dan meludahi mataku?*

In the example data 53, this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategy the word "you can stone me" is defined by the word "*kau bias memberiku kejutan*". besides being able to simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually. This translation also allows the reader to understand the meaning of the Bohemian Rhapsody song logically by using a translation that is easily digested by some readers who may still be a teenager with little knowledge.

5. Gist Translation

It keeps the main meaning and feeling of the words without going into too much detail, focusing on this case on the story line. It is deliberately summarized. It tries to communicate quickly and directly, because rereading is impossible. Gist translation is the opposite of "gross translation" (above). It also uses a style that is not well suited for text written on paper or screen (Low: 2017 p58). In this data, the researcher uses data number 36,37,40 and 58 as an example of finding data from gist translations.

Example 1: Data 36.BR/MP/GI, 37.BR/MP/GI and
40.BR/MP/GI

SL : **Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the
Fandango**

TL : *Scaramouche, Scaramouche, maukah kau menari
Fandango?*

In the example data 36, retain the overall meaning of the song by translating "**will you do the Fandango**" into "***maukah kau menari Fandango***". In this case, the focus is more on the storyline to be conveyed in the song, so it is deliberately shortened to communicate quickly.

Example 2: Data 58.BR/HY/GI

SL : **Mama, just killed a man Put a gun against his
head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead**

TL : *Mama, **aku** baru saja membunuh orang Menaruh
senapan di kepalanya Pelatuk ditarik, dan kini dia
mati*

Actually this translation is the opposite of the explanation in the gloss translation example, because in ST this is the same as ST in the gloss translation data above, it's the same data. however this translation explains or adds but without square brackets. for example in the word "**Aku**", where in the Gloss translation there is a "()" mark, while in gist translation there is none. even though the word "**Aku**" is an additional word used by

the translator, this is evidenced by the absence of the word "i, i'am or me" in ST above.

B. Discussions

Figurative language is the infrastructure that helps poets to create imaginations from their experiences, fantasies, ideas, and provides strong visual images in the minds of readers. In this study, one of the focuses is analyzing the figurative language used in the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song, so the researcher uses the figurative language theory of Knickerbocker and Renninger, 1963 which consists of 11 strategies. However, in this study there were only 6 types of figurative language, so in this discussion the researcher will only discuss the figurative language found.

Translation strategy is a strategy used by translators to translate source text into target text with proper and correct translation procedures. To find the translation strategy for the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody song in 5 different blogs, the researcher analyzed translation strategy for song lyrics that contain figurative language, explained by using 5 translation strategies popularized by Low 2017. The five strategies are word for word, gloss, communicative, semantic and essence. This research is a comprehensive aspect in analyzing song lyrics without having to be

able to sing them. The most dominant translation strategy in this study was word-for-word translation with 35 data.

The purpose of this study is to find out what figurative language in Bohemian Rhapsody song and what translation strategy that the translator translates figurative language. Researcher conducted this study in order to be able to explain in detail whether this translation strategy has an impact on the figurative language structure in the bohemian rhapsody song so that it can convey the meaning of the song. The 6 types of figurative language from Knickerbocker and Renninger that have been found in this study, researchers will discuss them starting from the most data to the least data found.

Symbol is the most common figurative language found in this research. This is evidenced by the discovery of 35 data from this type of figurative language. There are many uses of symbols in the lyrics of bohemian rhapsody songs, it can be concluded that the songwriters symbolize more symbols as objects of their songs. This happens because song writers are reluctant to directly convey the true meaning of the song because they don't want the listeners or audience to know the meaning of the song, so that listeners and audience are free to speculate and interpret the meaning of the Bohemian Rhapsody song. The translation strategy used in translating the figurative language of symbols is as follows.

Word for Word Translation

Data Number : 1, 2, 3, 5, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,
34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 51, 51, 54

Communicative Translation

Data Number : 4, 18, 31, 32, 33, 48

Semantic Translation

Data Number : 19, 20, 35, 46, 47, 50, 53, 55

From the data grouping above, symbol were translated using Word for Word Translation, there were 21 data, 6 data using Communicative Translation and 8 data from Semantic Translation. It can be seen that the dominant strategy is Word for Word Translation.

Hyperbole is also a figurative language that is often found in this study with the discovery of 10 data. Hyperbole is a figurative language that is always exaggerated in order to make listeners or connoisseurs of songs feel interested in the lyrics of the song and make it a tool to understand more deeply about the song. This use of hyperbole clearly confirms that the lyricist of bohemian rhapsody song exaggerated a lot about what actually happened. The translation strategy used in translating the figurative language of hyperbole is as follows.

Word for Word Translation

Data Number : 29, 59

Gloss Translation

Data Number : 56, 57

Communicative Translation

Data Number : 26, 27

Semantic Translation

Data Number : 28, 30, 60

Gist translation

Data Number : 58

From the data grouping above, hyperbole were translated using Word for Word Translation, there were 2 data, 2 data using Gloss Translation, also 2 data using Communicative Translation, 3 data using Semantic Translation and 1 data Gist Translation. It can be seen that the dominant strategy is Semantic Translation.

Just the same as hyperbole, irony also has 10 data found in this study. The use of satire in song lyrics has been widely used by songwriters, this is also not spared from the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody songs. irony is a form of dislike that one wants to express, but in order not to be known directly by the object, the opposite word is used. The translation strategy used in translating the figurative language of irony is as follows.

Word for Word Translation

Data Number : 14, 64

Communicative Translation

Data Number : 11, 12, 15, 61, 62, 65

Semantic Translation

Data Number : 13, 63

From the data grouping above, irony were translated using Word for Word Translation, there were 2 data, 6 data using Communicative Translation, and 2 data using Semantic Translation. It can be seen that the dominant strategy is Communicative Translation.

There are 3 types of figurative language which are the fewest data findings. The first is a metaphor with the discovery of 5 in this study. The 5 data are found in 5 blogs, this concludes that in 5 blogs there is only 1 data. This is proof that the translator does not place too much emphasis on equating one thing with another. The translation strategy used in translating the figurative language of metaphor is as follows.

Communicative Translation

Data Number : 38

Semantic Translation

Data Number : 39

Gist translation

Data Number : 36, 37, 40

From the data grouping above, metaphor were translated using Communicative Translation, there were 1 data, 1 data using Semantic Translation and 3 data Gist Translation. It can be seen that the dominant strategy is Gist Translation.

The second is synecdoche with 5 data found in this study. Syenecdoche is a figurative language that is usually found in song lyrics. However, it is different from the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song because there is only 1 syenecdoche in the lyrics. This might happen because the writer doesn't want his readers to be too broad in interpreting the song. The translation strategy used in translating the figurative language of syenecdoche is as follows.

Word for Word Translation

Data Number : 8

Communicative Translation

Data Number : 6, 7, 10

Semantic Translation

Data Number : 9

From the data grouping above, synecdoche were translated using Word for Word Translation, there were 1 data, 3 data using Communicative Translation, and 1 data using Semantic Translation. It can be seen that the dominant strategy is Communicative Translation.

The third and including the last data found in this study is a paradox. Not much different from the two figurative language above. The researcher also only found 5 data on figurative language of paradox. Unlike syenecdoche, which is usually found in song lyrics, this paradox is rarely used in song lyrics. This happens because it is difficult to find statements that seem to contradict or contradict

common assumptions, but in fact contain a truth. The translation strategy used in translating the figurative language of paradox is as follows.

Word for Word Translation

Data Number : 68, 69, 70

Communicative Translation

Data Number : 66, 67

From the data grouping above, synecdoche were translated using Word for Word Translation, there were 3 data, and 2 data using Communicative Translation. It can be seen that the dominant strategy is Word for Word Translation.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the five translators from each blog are also still guessing about translating the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song. So it cannot be explained clearly the meaning of the song. This can be proven by finding a lot of data from word for word translation in research. this cannot help connoisseurs of Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody songs to better understand the meaning implied in the lyrics of the song. But this research has helped a lot to find the meaning of strange language in song lyrics, for example "balzebub" in this study concluded that "balzebub" is defined as a demon king or demon kingdom led by a demon named "balzebub". Therefore, this research can be used as a source of reference for people and connoisseurs or fans of the

Queen's band who want to understand the lyrics of Bohemian Rhapsody.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter will explain all the conclusions obtained in researching song lyrics translation of figurative language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by five different blogs. In this chapter the researcher will also give suggestions to translators, song researchers and especially to students of English literature.

A. Conclusions

Based on the results of finding and discussion in previous chapter, it can be concluded that the data found on the Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs was 70 data. Knickerbocker and Renninger theory shows that there are 11 strategies used in analyzing figurative language, namely Metaphor, Simile, Symbol, Personification, Synecdoche, Metonymy, Paradox, Hyperbole, Irony, Allusion and Dead Metaphor. However, in this research there are some strategy specification found. The most dominant figurative language in this study is a symbol with 35 data. Symbol is a symbol is something that represents something else, more abstract, which can be an object, person, situation, or action. Symbols are often interpreted in a limited way as conventional signs, things built by a group or individual with certain meanings that are more or less standard and agreed upon.

In analyzing the translation strategy of song lyrics containing figurative language, it has been explained using 5 translation strategies popularized by Low. The five strategies are word for word, gloss, communicative, semantic and gist. This research is an overall aspect in analyzing song lyrics without having to be able to sing them. The most dominant translation strategy in this research is word for word translation with 35 data. Word for word translation is a strategy that is considered closest to the source language. The word order in the source language text is preserved, the words are translated according to their basic meaning out of context. Culture-laden words are translated literally.

From the results of these conclusions, it can be concluded that song lyricists are more dominant in using objects that represent something else, more abstract, which can be objects, people, situations, or actions. this is evidenced by the discovery of many types of figurative language symbols in this research.

Song Lyrics Translation of Figurative Language as found in Queen's Bohemian Rhapsody by Five Different Blogs, in this study it can be concluded that the translator is free in translating song lyrics according to the theory used by the translator. Therefore, in translating the figurative language in the lyrics of the bohemian rhapsody song, the five translators only interpret it literally without conveying the meaning contained in the entire lyrics of the song. This can be proven by 29 valid data which shows the results of the

analysis in translating are more dominant using word for word translation.

B. Suggestions

The following are some suggestions that may be useful for others who want to do research on song lyrics translation of figurative language and translation strategies.

1. For Translator

Translating a song is the most sensitive thing because a song is a collection of beautiful words sung to the accompaniment of music. Therefore, to translate a song, you must have qualified skills so that you can translate clearly in each sentence. so that researchers can more easily understand the lyrics of the translation and researchers are also easier to analyze the strategies used in translating.

2. For those who want to research figurative language in song lyrics and who want to analyze translation strategies

Translating songs is something that many translators have done, but to discuss the meaning to be conveyed in the song, there are still not many who do it. In addition, it examines figurative language and what strategies are used in translating songs, especially the figurative language of Knickerbocker and Renninger theory, and Low's translation strategy. The difficulty usually experienced by researchers is in finding previous

research because there are still few who use this theory to analyze songs. Therefore, if you want to research and analyze the lyrics of a translated song, you need extra effort and hard work to get a satisfactory result.

3. For students of English Literature

This research can be used as a reference for those who want to research songs, figurative language in songs and song lyrics translation. This research can also be used for additional knowledge and descriptions for English literature students who will use songs as research objects.

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APPENDIX

VALIDATION

The thesis data titled “**SONG LYRICS TRANSLATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE AS FOUND IN QUEEN’S *BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY* BY FIVE DIFFERENT BLOGS**” has been validated by Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum, M.Li, in :

Surakarta, October 17, 2022

Validator,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum, M.L

1.1 Table of Data

Data 1-5

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
1	BLOG 1	Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.	Terperangkap dalam tanah longsor, Tak bisa melarikan diri dari kenyataan.	<u>Symbol</u> The word " landslide " actually wants to convey that he is in a disaster and can't from the reality he is experiencing. because the word " landslide " is a symbol of damage or calamity.	<u>Word for Word</u> In this TL the translator uses the word for word translation strategy because the meaning of the translation is almost close to the source language. This happens because there is no particular meaning that the translator wants to convey.	1. BR/SY/WW OK

2	BLOG 2	Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.	Terperangkap dalam tanah longsor, Tak bisamelarikan diri dari kenyataan.		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	2. BR/SY/ WW OK
3	BLOG 3	Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.	Terperangkap di tanah longsor, Tak bias lari dari kenyataan		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	3. BR/SY/ WW OK
4	BLOG 4	Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.	Terperangkap dalam tanah longsor, tidak luput dar ikenyataan		<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word " escape " is defined by the word " Luput ". This is intended so that the meaning of the meaning is easy to understand so that it	4.BR/SY/CO OK

					uses words that are often used.	
5	BLOG 5	Caught in a landslide No escape from reality.	Terperangkap di tanah longsor, tak bias lari dari kenyataan		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	4. BR/SY/ WWOK

Data 6-10

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
6	BLOG 1	Open your eyes Look up to the skies and see	Buka matamu, Pandanglah langit dan lihat	<u>Synecdoche</u> Many people believe that seeing the sky is the same thing as seeing the whole world and everything in it. from the word " Look up to	<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word " look up " is defined by the word	6.BR/SD/CO OK

				<i>the skies and see</i> " conveys that there is no need to travel the world to tell someone to realize how vast the world is, it is enough to mention a part of the world (The skies) can explain the world and everything.	" Pandanglah ". This is intended so that the meaning of the meaning is easy to understand so that it uses words that are often used daily.	
7	BLOG 2	Open your eyes Look up to the skies and see	Bukamatamu, Pandanglah langit dan lihat		<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	7. BR/SD/CO OK
8	BLOG 3	Open your eyes Look up to the skies and see	Bukamatamu Melihat kelangit dan lihatlah		<u>Word for Word</u> Source language is still preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same	8. BR/SD/WW OK
9	BLOG 4	Open your eyes Look up to the skies and see	Bukamata Anda, lihat kelangit dan lihat		<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator	9. BR/SD/SE OK

					uses a semantic translation strategy because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	
10	BLOG 5	Open your eyes Look up to the skies and see	Bukalahmatamu pandanglah langit dan lihatlah		<u>Communicative</u> Same as thefirts blog	10. BR/SD/CO OK

Data 11-15

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
11	BLOG 1	I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy	Aku hanya seorang anak miskin, aku tak butuh simpati	<u>Irony</u> In the lyrics " <i>I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy</i> " is	<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative	11. BR/IR/CO OK

				a sentence that does not match the reality, because poor people are always considered weak and should	translation strategy. Because the translation conveys the meaning contained in the song lyrics.	
12	BLOG 2	I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy	Aku hanya seorang anak miskin, aku tak butuh simpati	be pitied. so the lyrics actually conclude the opposite of what happens in	<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	12. BR/IR/CO OK
13	BLOG 3	I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy	Aku hanya pemuda miskin, aku tak butuh simpati	reality.	<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word " boy " is defined by the word " pemuda ". because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	13. BR/IR/SE OK

14	BLOG 4	I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy	Aku hanya anak miskin, aku tidak perlu simpati		<u>Word for Word</u> Source language is still preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same	14BR/IR/WW OK
15	BLOG 5	I'm just a poor boy, I need no sympathy	Aku hanya seorang anak miskin, aku tak butuh simpati		<u>Communicative</u> Same the first blog	15. BR/IR/CO OK

Data 16-20

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
16	BLOG 1	Any way the wind blows doesn't really matter to me, to me	Kemanapun angin bertiup tak terlalu penting bagiku, bagiku.	<u>Symbol</u> The word " <i>anyway the wind</i> "	<u>Word for Word</u> Source language is still	16.BR/SY/WW OK

				<i>blows</i> " is to explain in life that there is a destiny that cannot be avoided by humans. As smart and as good as we plan our lives in the future, it will still be	preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same	
17	BLOG 2	Any way the wind blows doesn't really matter to me, to me	Kemanapun angina bertiup tak terlalu penting bagiku, bagiku.	God's destiny that determines the final result. "the wind blows" is a term that many people use as a symbol that life must continue to flow and follow the destiny that has been determined for every human being.	<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	17. BR/SY/WW OK
18	BLOG 3	Any way the wind blows doesn't really matter to me, to me	Kemanapun angina berhembus tak begitu berarti untukku, untukku		<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word " blows " is defined by the word " berhembus ". Because the translation conveys the meaning contained in the song lyrics.	18. BR/SY/CO OK

19	BLOG 4	Any way the wind blows doesn't really matter to me, to me	Bagaimanapun angina bertiup tidak terlalu penting bagiku, bagiku		<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word " Any way " is defined by the word " Bagaimanapun ". because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	19. BR/SY/SE OK
20	BLOG 5	Any way the wind blows doesn't really matter to me, to me	Kemanapun angina behembus tak ada artinya bagiku		<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word " doesn't really matter " is defined by	20. BR/SY/SE OK

					the word " tak ada artinya ". because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	
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Data 21-25

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
21	BLOG 1	Too late, my time has come	Terlambat, waktuku telah tiba	<u>Symbol</u> Time is the whole series of moments when a process, action, or state exists or takes place. In this case, the	<u>Word for Word</u> Source language is still preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same	21. BR/SY/WW OK

22	BLOG 2	Too late, my time has come	Terlambat, waktuku telah tiba	time scale is the interval between two conditions and events, or it can be the duration of an event. but the word " time " in the lyrics is a symbol of death or human age. " <i>too late, my time has come</i> " explains that life has ended.	<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	22. BR/SY/WW
23	BLOG 3	Too late, my time has come	Terlambat, waktuku telah tiba		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	23. BR/SY/WW OK
24	BLOG 4	Too late, my time has come	Terlambat, waktuku telah tiba		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	24. BR/SY/WW OK
25	BLOG 5	Too late, my time has come	Terlambat waktuku telah tiba		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	25. BR/SY/WW OK

Data 26-30

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
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26	BLOG 1	Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.	Menggigil hingga tulang belakangku, Tubuh sakit sepanjang waktu.	<u>Hyperbole</u> The lyrics of the song actually just want to let him know that he is in pain (dying), but in the lyrics it explains his situation in an exaggerated and convoluted manner.	<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy. Because the translation conveys the meaning contained in the song lyrics.	26. BR/HY/CO OK
27	BLOG 2	Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.	Menggigil hingga tulang belakangku, Tubuh sakit sepanjang waktu.		<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	27. BR/HY/CO OK
28	BLOG 3	Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.	Gemetar tulang belakangku, Tubuh sakit sepanjang waktu.		<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word " Sent	28. BR/HY/SE OK

					<p>shivers" is defined by the word "Gemetar". because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually</p>	
29	BLOG 4	Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.	Mengirimkan hingga tulang belakangku, Tubuhterasa sakit sepanjang waktu.		<p><u>Word for Word</u></p> <p>Source language is still preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same</p>	29. BR/HY/WW OK
30	BLOG 5	Sent shivers down my spine, Body's aching all the time.	Merinding sekujur tubuhku, Badanku sakit setiap waktu.		<p><u>Semantic</u></p> <p>In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word "Sent</p>	30. BR/HY/SE OK

					shivers" is defined by the word " Merinding ". because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	
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Data 31-35

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
31	BLOG 1	I see a little silhouetto of a man	Aku melihat bayangan pria kecil	<u>Symbol</u> "A <i>little silhouetto of a man</i> " is described as the angel of death coming to take his life. The	<u>Communicative</u> Translating the word "silhouetto" with "bayangan" which the translator wants to convey	31. BR/SY/CO OK

				<p>"silhouetto of a man" in the lyrics of the song is used as a symbol of the angel of death.</p>	the meaning of the lyrics.	
32	BLOG 2	I see a little silhouetto of a man	Aku melihat bayangan pria kecil		<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	32. BR/SY/CO OK
33	BLOG 3	I see a little silhouetto of a man	Aku melihat bayangan pria kecil		<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	33. BR/SY/CO OK
34	BLOG 4	I see a little silhouetto of a man	Saya melihat sedikit siluet seorang pria		<u>Word for Word</u> Retains the word " silhouetto " with " siluet " in which the translator retains the source language with the closest meaning.	34. BR/SY/WW OK
35	BLOG 5	I see a little silhouetto of a man	Kulihat bayangan seorang pria		<u>Semantic</u> Explain briefly, concisely and clearly but can still be	35. BR/SY/SE OK

					understood in the true meaning.	
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Data 36-40

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
36	BLOG 1	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the Fandango	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, maukah kau menari Fandango?	<u>Metaphor</u> Base on <i>Pramudya,</i> <i>Alexander. Angga. 2018.</i> <i>The meaning of Freddie</i>	<u>Gist</u> Retain the overall meaning of the song by translating "will you do the	36. BR/MP/GI OK

				<p><i>Mercury's "Bohemian Rhapsody": A Study of Decuntruction.</i></p> <p>Scaramouche is a great scientist who is likened to the very smart guitarist QUEEN and Fandango is</p>	<p>Fandango" into "maukah kau menari Fandango". In this case, the focus is more on the storyline to be conveyed in the song, so it is deliberately shortened to communicate quickly.</p>	
37	BLOG 2	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the Fandango	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, maukah kau menari Fandango?	the name of a clown character who is willing to sacrifice anything for the	<u>Gist</u> Same as the first blog	37. BR/MP/GI OK
38	BLOG 3	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the Fandango	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, apakah kau akan melakukan Fandango?	happiness of his friends. So what is conveyed in the entire song lyrics is asking the guitarist to be willing to sacrifice for him.	<u>Communicative</u> Because in this translation trying to make contextual meaning or easier to understand by many people by using words that are	38. BR/MP/CO OK

					often heard and spoken.	
39	BLOG 4	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the Fandango	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, akankah kamu melakukan Fandango?		<u>Semantic</u> Explain briefly, concisely and clearly but can still be understood in the true meaning.	39. BR/MP/SE OK
40	BLOG 5	Scaramouche, Scaramouche, will you do the Fandango	Scaramouche,scaramoic he,maukahkaumenari fandango		<u>Gist</u> Same as the first blog	40. BR/MP/GI OK

Data 41-45

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
41	BLOG 1	Bismillah! No, we will not let you go. (Let	Bismillah! Tidak, kami tidak akan	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Word for Word</u>	41. BR/SY/WW

		him go!)	membiarkanmu pergi. (Biarkan dia pergi!)	The word " Bismillah " is a word that means a good prayer for the Muslim religion (Islam). so in the lyrics of " <i>Bismillah! No, we will not let you go</i> " this song is a symbol of the good prayer that is requested so that all things don't happen.	Source language is still preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same	OK
42	BLOG 2	Bismillah! No, we will not let you go. (Let him go!)	Bismillah! Tidak, kami tidak akan membiarkanmu pergi. (Biarkan dia pergi!)		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	42. BR/SY/WW OK
43	BLOG 3	Bismillah! No, we will not let you go. (Let him go!)	Bismillah! Tidak, kami takkan membiarkanmu pergi (biarkan dia pergi)		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	43. BR/SY/WW OK
44	BLOG 4	Bismillah! No, we will not let you go. (Let him go!)	Bismillah! Tidak, kami tidak akan membiarkanmu pergi (Biarkan dia pergi!)		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	44. BR/SY/WW OK

45	BLOG 5	Bismillah! No, we will not let you go. (Let him go!)	Bismillah! tidak, kami tidak akan membiarkan kamu pergi, (biarkan dia pergi)		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	45. BR/SY/WW OK
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Data 46-50

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
46	BLOG 1	Beelzebub has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me!	Beelzebub memiliki setan untuk menyingkirkanku	<u>Symbol</u> Base on <i>Pramudya, Alexander. Angga. 2018. The meaning of Freddie Mercury's "Bohemian Rhapsody": A Study of Decuntruction.</i> the word	<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word " put aside for me " is defined by the word " untuk menyingkirkanku ".	46. BR/SY/SE OK

				" Beelzebub " in the lyrics of the Bohemian Rhapsody song there are those who say that Beelzebub is the name of the king of all demons and there are also those who say that	Because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	
47	BLOG 2	Beelzebub has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me!	Beelzebub memiliki setan untuk menyingkirkanku	name of the king of all demons and there are also those who say that	<u>Semantic</u> Same as the first blog	47. BR/SY/ SE OK
48	BLOG 3	Beelzebub has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me!	Beelzebub menaruh setan disampingku untukku, untukku, untukku	Beelzebub is a human who has demons to be enslaved and made subordinates or can be called psychics. Therefore the word " Beelzebub " in this song becomes a symbol of the evil committed by the demons.	<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word " put " is defined by the word " menaruh ". Because the translation conveys the meaning contained in the song lyrics.	48. BR/SY/CO OK

49	BLOG 4	Beelzebub has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me!	Beelzebub memiliki setan yang disisihkan untukku, untukku, untukku!		<u>Word for Word</u> In this TL the translator uses the word for word translation strategy because the meaning of the translation is almost close to the source language. This happens because there is no particular meaning that the translator wants to convey.	49. BR/SY/WW OK
50	BLOG 5	Beelzebub has a devil put aside for me, for me, for me!	Bleelzebub menyuruaku iblis menyingkirkanku		<u>Semantic</u> Same as the first blog	50. BR/SY/SE OK

Data 51-55

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
51	BLOG 1	So you think you can stone me and spit in my eye	Jadi kau pikir kau bisa melempari aku batu dan meludahi mataku?	<u>Symbol</u> One of the death sentences carried out in <i>Saudi Arabia</i> is stoning. Stoning is a punishment in which violators are stoned to death. in this case what is meant is the death penalty which is symbolized by throwing stones at the word	<u>Word for Word</u> In this TL the translator uses the word for word translation strategy because the meaning of the translation is almost close to the source language. This happens because there is no particular meaning that the translator wants to convey.	51. BR/SY/WW OK
52	BLOG 2	So you think you can stone me and spit in my eye	Jadi kaupikir kau bias melempariaku batu dan meludahi mataku?	"Stone" in the song.	<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	52. BR/SY/WW OK

53	BLOG 3	So you think you can stone me and spit in my eye	Jadi kau pikir kau bias memberiku kejutan dan meludahi mataku?		<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategy the word " you can stone me " is defined by the word " kau bias memberiku kejutan ". Because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	53. BR/SY/SE OK
54	BLOG 4	So you think you can stone me and spit in my eye	Jadi kamu pikir kamu bias melempariaku dan meludahi mataku?		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the first blog	54. BR/SY/WW OK
55	BLOG 5	So you think you can stone me and spit in	Jadi kau kira bisa menyingkirkanku, dan		<u>Semantic</u>	55. BR/SY/SE OK

		my eye	meludahiku.		<p>In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategy the word "you can stone me" is defined by the word "bisa menyingkirkan".</p> <p>Because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually</p>	
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Data 56-60

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
56	BLOG 1	Mama, just killed a man	Mama, (aku) baru saja membunuh seorang	<u>Hyperbole</u>	<u>Gloss</u>	56. BR/HY/GT

		Put a gun against his head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead	pria, Menodongkan pistol ke kepalanya, Menarik pelatukku, sekarang dia sudah mati.	The lyrics of the song are actually too convoluted, even though by using the phrase " <i>I shot his head</i> " then everyone already knows what the songwriter wants to convey that he has killed with a gun right on the person's head.	The translator adds the word (Aku) in the translation of the song lyrics even though there are no words (I, I'am, or Me) in the SL. it aims to convey the true meaning of the song.They can and should be sophisticated complex words with square brackets.	OK
57	BLOG 2	Mama, just killed a man Put a gun against his head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead	Mama, (aku) baru saja membunuh seorang pria, Menodongkan pistol kekepalanya, Menarik pelatukku, sekarang dia sudah		<u>Gloss</u> Same as the first blog	57. BR/HY/GT OK

			mati.			
58	BLOG 3	Mama, just killed a man Put a gun against his head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead	Mama, aku baru saja membunuh orang Menaruh senapan di kepalanya Pelatuk ditarik, dan kini dia mati		<u>Gist</u> This translation is the opposite of gloss translation, this translation explains or adds however without square brackets.	58. BR/HY/GI OK
59	BLOG 4	Mama, just killed a man Put a gun against his head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead	Mama, baru saja membunuh seorang pria Menodongkan pistol kekepalanya, menarik pelatuk saya, sekarang dia sudah mati		<u>Word for Word</u> In this TL the translator uses the word for word translation strategy because the meaning of the translation is almost close to	59. BR/HY/WW OK

					the source language. This happens because there is no particular meaning that the translator wants to convey.	
60	BLOG 5	Mama, just killed a man Put a gun against his head, pulled my trigger, now he's dead	Mama, baru saja membunuh seorang pria kutembakkan pistol di kepalanya, kukarik pelatuk, dan kini dia mati		<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation strategythe word " Put a gun " is defined by the word " kutembakkan pistol ". Because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	60. BR/HY/SE OK

Data 60-65

NO	BLOG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
61	BLOG 1	I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me	Aku hanya seorang anakmiskin, tak ada yang mencintaiku	<u>Irony</u> Everyone who is helpless and looks weak is usually pitied by many people, for example the poor. Many poor people must have pity because of their	<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy. Because the translation conveys the meaning contained in the song lyrics.	61.BR/IR/CO OK
62	BLOG 2	I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me	Aku hanya seorang anak miskin, tak ada yang mencintaiku	helplessness in living their destiny. Therefore the lyrics <i>"I'm just a poor boy,</i>	<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	62. BR/IR/CO OK
63	BLOG 3	I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me	Aku hanya pemuda miskin, tak ada yang mencintaiku	<i>nobody loves me"</i> is a satire and actually has the opposite meaning.	<u>Semantic</u> In this TL the translator uses a semantic translation	63. BR/IR/SE OK

					strategythe word " boy " is defined by the word " pemuda ". because it can simplify the meaning of the actual meaning but can still be understood contextually	
64	BLOG 4	I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me	Saya hanya anak miskin, tidak ada yang mencintai saya		<u>Word for Word</u> Source language is still preserved, word order and meaning are almost the same	64. BR/IR/WW OK
65	BLOG 5	I'm just a poor boy, nobody loves me	Aku hanyalah seorang anak miskin, tak ada yang menyangiku		<u>Communicative</u> Same the first blog	65. BR/IR/CO OK

Data 66-70

N O	BOLG	LYRICS (SL)	MEANING (TL)	FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES	CODING
66	BLOG 1	Mama, life had just begun	Mama, kehidupan baru saja dimulai	<u>Paradox</u> When humans are born into the world, their life begins. but the real life will only begin when he knows for what purpose humans were born into this world. maybe that's what Fredy Mercury wanted to convey in the	<u>Communicative</u> In this TL the translator uses a communicative translation strategy because the word " life " is defined by the word " kehidupan ". Because the translation conveys the meaning contained in the song lyrics.	66. BR/PA/CO
67	BLOG 2	Mama, life had just begun	Mama, kehidupan baru saja dimulai	lyrics of the song " <i>Mama, life had just begun</i> ".	<u>Communicative</u> Same as the first blog	67. BR/PA/CO OK

68	BLOG 3	Mama, life had just begun	Mama, hidup baru dimulai		<u>Word for Word</u> In this TL the translator uses the word for word translation strategy because the meaning of the translation is almost close to the source language. This happens because there is no particular meaning that the translator wants to convey.	68. BR/PA/WW OK
69	BLOG 4	Mama, life had just begun	Mama, hidup baru saja dimulai		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the third blog	69. BR/PA/WW OK
70	BLOG 5	Mama, life had just begun	Mama, hidup baru di mulai		<u>Word for Word</u> Same as the third blog	70. BR/PA/WW OK

1.2 Table of Blog

Reason	Metaphor					Simile				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
BLOG 1					1					
BLOG 2					1					
BLOG 3			1							
BLOG 4				1						
BLOG 5					1					

Reason	Symbol					Personification				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
BLOG 1	5		1	1						
BLOG 2	5		1	1						
BLOG 3	3		3	3						
BLOG 4	5		1	1						
BLOG 5	3			1						

Reason	Synecdoche					Metonymy				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
BLOG 1			1							
BLOG 2			1							
BLOG 3	1									
BLOG 4				1						
BLOG 5			1							

Reason	Paradox					Hyperbole				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
BLOG 1			1					1		1
BLOG 2			1					1		1
BLOG 3	1					1			1	
BLOG 4	1					1			1	
BLOG 5	1								2	

Reason	Irony					Allusion				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
BLOG 1			2							
BLOG 2			2							
BLOG 3				2						
BLOG 4	2									
BLOG 5			2							

Reason	Dead Metaphor				
	WW	GT	CO	SE	GI
BLOG 1					
BLOG 2					
BLOG 3					
BLOG 4					
BLOG 5					