

Analysis of Nadin Amizah's Song Entitled *Bertaut* in Indonesia to English

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ABSTRACT

Translating song lyrics involves unique challenges, particularly in preserving the nuances of meaning, emotional depth, and music while adapting the text for a new audience. This study aims to determine the kinds of translation methods used in Emma Heester's rendition of Nadin Amizah's song 'Bertaut'. This research used a descriptive-qualitative approach. The investigator analyzed the data using a variety of translation hypotheses advocated by Peter Newmark. 18 data points are included in Emma Heester's translation of Nadin Amizah's song 'Bertaut' per the study's conclusions. Out of the 18 data, four types of translation were used: free translation (6 data), literal translation (5 data), communicative translation (4 data) and semantic translation (3 data). For the most part, the lyrics are translated using free translation. This is because the translation altered the content, added details, and adjusted subtleties in the original language to produce ideal syllables and tone for target language listeners.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The song is a composition for one or more voices, either solo or accompanied, or it is an act of singing (Bradley, 2012). The song is a short solo vocal composition, usually accompanied by piano, that is based on a poem and is meant to emphasize rather than diminish the meaning of the text (Frith, 1996). Song is the words chosen, and music is equally important when writing a song. Writing a song is not easy; the songwriter must be able to express feelings and thoughts through song; one of the skills is to write poetry to tell a story in a structured and rhythmic pattern (Barthes, 1997). In this world, there are a lot of songwriters who can write beautiful lyrics with fantastic meaning. One of the famous Indonesian songwriters is Nadin Amizah.

Nadin Amizah began her career as a singer and songwriter after releasing her first solo track, 'Rumpang' which won the Best New Artist title at the 2019 Anugerah Musik Indonesia (Widiastuti, 2021). She released her first album, 'Selamat Ulang Tahun' on her 20th birthday, which was a huge

success and gained a lot of listeners. ‘*Bertaut*’ became one of the top songs on the Spotify streams charts with 400.092.734 streams. ‘*Bertaut*’ became a popular and favorable so that a famous singer from Dutch named Emma Heester sang the English version of the song. She sang the song by translating it into nice lyrics.

According to Newmark (1998, p.792), a successful translation accomplishes its goal, and the form is nearly as significant as the content. Since language's expressive and aesthetic purposes are frequently at odds, a translation that is only "adequate" may still help illuminate the text's meaning (Sathisha, 2020). It is impossible to separate a translator's ability to convey meaning and artistic elements from their proficiency in translation. The occurrence of cultural variations between the source and destination languages, such as disparities in attitudes and sentiments or tangible cultural distinctions, is one of the challenges encountered during translation. Because the meaning of a single word is just as significant as the meaning of the entire phrase, translating literary works and one's own opinions is the most challenging task. (Zaki et al., 2019)

Consequently, the researcher is very interested in discovering lyric translation studies because translation aims to communicate the meaning of the source language. The researcher aims to examine the meaning and types of translation employed in Emma Heesters' English translation of Nadin Amizah's song ‘*Bertaut*’, which has been seen millions of times on *YouTube*. This research would identify the following problems based on the study's background:

1. What Emma Heesters translation methods are applied in translating the lyrics?
2. In what ways does the translation preserve the song's subtleties and meaning?

2. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Several academics have previously researched the translation analysis of song lyrics. One such researcher is Jati Widya Iswara (2020), who conducted a study titled “*The Application of Skopos Theory in the Song Lyrics “Hinga Akhir Waktu” translated by Christian Bautista.*”, he translated used Skopos theory. He employed the qualitative method in this study. His study demonstrated that specific translation techniques were used while translating music lyrics.

The study “*Kinds of Translations Used in Translating Budi Doremi's Song Entitled “Melukis Senja” Translated by Emma Heesters*” was conducted by Wati Purnama Sari in 2022. She employed the types of translation theories that Larson promoted in her study. A descriptive-qualitative approach is employed, which identifies the information in the lyrics and explains the type of lyrics.

The following earlier researchers are Deny Kuswahono, Ilham Juan, and Krisna Cahya Wibowo (2023). “*The Use of Translation Technique in Translating the Lyrics of Owl City's Fireflies Song from English to Indonesian*” was the title of their study. In this study, a Blogspot user translated Fireflies songs from English into Indonesian. They employed an amplification strategy in a percentage of the lyrics due to their qualitative descriptive approach.

Meanwhile, this research comes from Emma Heesters' translation of Nadin Amizah's song ‘*Bertaut*’, which was gathered from the other researchers already stated. Furthermore, in contrast to the theories of the previous researchers, the current study uses Newmark's translation theory.

3. THEORETICAL REVIEW

According to Newmark's book “*A Textbook of Translation*” translation is transferring a text's meaning into a different language intended for the text. Given that it might be challenging to locate a comparable term in two languages, Newmark claims that translation techniques can be classified into two groups: those prioritizing the source language (SL) and those prioritizing the target language (TL). These groups are depicted in V diagrams as follows:

SL emphasis	TL emphasis
Word-for word translation	Adaptation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

These are types of translation techniques, according to Newmark (1998, pp. 44–47); word-for-word translation is shown to be an interlinear translation. The most common meanings are preserved and translated by the SL. For example, word-by-word translations of cultural terms are made. Its main purposes are to interpret a challenging text or comprehend the SL's mechanics. Second, literal translation translates SL words to their closest TL equivalents while maintaining lexical word accuracy. This can help identify the issues so they can be easily resolved and understood. Next, faithful translation follows the target language's grammatical rules while achieving the source text's precise contextual meaning. Cultural terms are 'transfers' that preserve lexical and grammatical 'irregularity'. After that, semantic translation highlighted the aesthetic value, which is the beautiful and natural sound of the SL text.

Semantic translations are more flexible, admit creative exceptions to 100% fidelity, and allow for the translator's intuitive empathy with the SL; according to Newmark (1991, p.11), there is no reason why a primarily semantic translation shouldn't also be very communicative. Adaptation is the most flexible type of translation. Themes, characters, and stories are typically employed in this technique, primarily used for comedies and poetry. Poor adaptations have resulted from the terrible habit of having comedies or poetry translated and reworked by a well-known dramatist or poet. The material was then recreated without the original form using free translation. The paraphrase is typically far longer than the original. Another approach is idiomatic translation, which replicates the original's "message" or "meaning" but tends to skew subtleties of meaning by favouring idioms and colloquialisms absent from the source. Last, communicative translation aims to accurately define the original's context so that the readership is the primary emphasis of both language and content.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

The researchers employed the descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher gathers the data in verbal form. Cresswell (2014, p.255) asserts that the researcher, not some inanimate device, is the main tool used in data collection. Descriptive data are the results of a qualitative investigation. It indicates that rather of using numbers, the statistics are presented using words or images.

The research's data source is Emma Heesters English translation of Nadin Amizah's song '*Bertaut*' which was posted on her *YouTube* channel 'Emma Heesters' on February 19, 2021. The steps taken by researchers were: 1) Downloading the song '*Bertaut*' (Indonesian version), 2) Downloading the song '*Bertaut*' by Emma Heesters (English version), 3) Copying the lyrics of the song '*Bertaut*' from the Indonesian version, 4) Copying the lyrics of the official *YouTube* account of Emma Heesters English version, 5) Listening to the song both in the Indonesian version and the English version, 6) Classifying the lyrics of the song into a table, 7) Translating the lyrics literally and classifying the translated lyrics into two categories, namely those that lean towards the source language (SL), and the target language (TL), 8) Analyzing the translation result and 9) Making research conclusions.

5. RESULT & DISCUSSION

The first step in analyzing the lyrics strategy is to examine the lyrics in a table, which can make it easy to understand the data. The analysis focused on evaluating the translation methods and techniques used according to Newmark's theory. The lyrics analytical findings are as follows:

Table 1. Data Collection

No	Source Language	Target Language	Translations Method
1	Bun, hidup berjalan seperti bajingan	Love, a life it goes on even if it is hard	Communicative translation
2	Seperti landak yang tak punya teman	And sometimes, you will feel like you have no one	Communicative translation
3	Ia menggonggong bak suara hujan	And if the rain is falling and it won't stop	Free translation
4	Dan kau pangeranku, mengambil peran	Then know, you are my all and that's just how it is	Semantic translation
5	Sedikit kujelaskan tentangku dan kamu	Let me tell you something about you and me, darling	Communicative translation
6	Agar seisi dunia tahu	So everybody in this knows	Literal translation
7	Keras kepalaku sama denganmu	My stubbornness side all I have it from you	Literal translation
8	Caraku marah, caraku tersenyum	The way I get angry, the way I love you	Free translation
9	Seperti detak jantung bertaut	And the way that I smile is just like you do	Free translation
10	Nyawaku nyala karena denganmu	My heart is still beating because of you	Semantic translation
11	Bun, aku masih tak mengerti banyak hal	Love, there's so many things, I still don't understand	Literal translation
12	Semuanya berenang di kepala	So, everything is a puzzle in my head	Communicative translation
13	Dan kau, dan semua yang kau tahu tentangnya	And you when everything that you have always known	Literal translation
14	Menjadi jawab saat ku bertanya	becomes the answer to the question I asked	Literal translation

15	Aku masih ada sampai disini	I'm still here and I can still see you so clear	Free translation
16	Melihatmu kuat setengah mati	Its almost as if you can feel I am near	Free translation
17	Semoga lama hidupmu di sini	I hope you get to live a beautiful life	Semantic translation
18	Melihatku berjuang sampai akhir	And therefore what you want, you will always find	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

From the data collected above, four translation methods are used: *free translation* (6 data), *literal translation* (5 data), *communicative translation* (4 data) and *semantic translation* (3 data). We can identify that free translation is commonly used in translating Nadin Amizah's song entitled 'Bertaut', which was translated by Emma Heesters.

5.1 Communicative Translation

Table 2. Communicative Translation for Data 1

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 1	Bun, hidup berjalan seperti bajingan	Love, a life it goes on even if it is hard	Communicative translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied communicative translation to the sentence above. It is evident that an alternative word was selected that accurately conveys the original's context in a way that makes both the language and the content easily palatable. The metaphor "seperti bajingan" is softened to "even if it is hard" which still conveys the meaning of life's harshness. The translation "Bun" is the casual way to say "Mom" is generalized to "Love", which removes the maternal specificity and loses the emotional depth of the mother-child relationship. This significantly changes the context, which could apply to a romantic partner and more general meaning. As Newmark (1998,p.26) said in communicative translation, 'naturalness' is essential, which means some of the translations cannot translate properly if the TL is not the language of habitual usage.

Table 3. Communicative Translation for Data 2

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 2	Seperti landak yang tak punya teman	And sometimes, you will feel like you have no one	Communicative translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied communicative translation to the sentence above. The metaphor of a "lonely hedgehog" is replaced by a more straightforward and relatable expression, which still has the same message of feeling isolated. Even the translation loses the imagery of the meaning, but it makes it more general and evokes a sense of vulnerability to retain the emotional resonance. This

significantly changes the context and more general meaning. As Newmark (1998,p.26) said in communicative translation, ‘naturalness’ is essential, which means if the TL is not the language of regular usage, several translations will not translate correctly.

Table 4. Communicative Translation for Data 5

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 5	Sedikit kujelaskan tentangku dan kamu	Let me tell you something about you and me, darling	Communicative translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah’s YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester’s YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied communicative translation to the sentence above. The word “darling” is added to make the tone of endearment, thus enhancing the TL’s emotional resonance and replacing the direct context of the mother-child relationship. Additionally, this translation maintains the emotional tone and still explains the meaning of the unique bond between “you and me”. This significantly changes the context, which could apply to a romantic partner and more general meaning. As Newmark (1998,p.26) said in communicative translation, ‘naturalness’ is essential, which means if the TL is not the language of regular usage, several translations will not translate correctly.

Table 5. Communicative Translation for Data 12

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 12	Semuanya berenang di kepala	So, everything is a puzzle in my head	Communicative translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah’s YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester’s YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied communicative translation to the sentence above. The imagery of “swimming” symbolizes confusion and overthinking, and the translation is replaced with “puzzle”, which renders a similar idea of mental struggle but shifts the natural TL metaphor. As Newmark (1998,p.26) said in communicative translation, ‘naturalness’ is essential, which means if the TL is not the language of regular usage, several translations will not translate correctly.

5.2 Free Translation

Table 6. Free Translation for Data 3

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 3	Ia menggonggong bak suara hujan	And if the rain is falling and it won’t stop	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah’s YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester’s YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied free translation to the sentence above. The translated “menggonggong”, or the barking imagery, is omitted; this poetic line, likening life’s challenges to barking sounds resembling rain, suggests a mix of chaos and calm. In this context, the barking and rain metaphor means it will bark and fall nonstop. According to Newmark (1998,p.54), the statement

has always been preferred above the word in a direct translation. Free translation has expanded from the sentence to the entire text since the development of text linguistics.

Table 7. Free Translation for Data 8

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 8	Caraku marah, caraku tersenyum	The way I get angry, the way I love you	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied free translation to the sentence above, but the first sentence used literal translation. The SL describes the expressions of anger and joy as reflections of the mother-child relationship, but the translation replaces “tersenyum” with “love”, which changes the meaning significantly. Back again, the English version of the text made this song more general or romantic context, so that is why rather than translating into a “smile” that related to the physical appearance, the phrase “I love you” can preserve the emotional connection and general context. According to Newmark (1998,p.54), the statement has always been preferred above the word in a direct translation. Free translation has expanded from the sentence to the entire text since the development of text linguistics.

Table 8. Free Translation for Data 9

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 9	Seperti detak jantung bertaut	And the way that I smile is just like you do	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied free translation to the sentence above. The translation of these lyrics is related to previous lyrics that mention about “smile”. But the tone and syllables are the same with the TL's lyrics; this replaced all of the phrases because it maintains the song's syllables and the meaning's similarity to the TL. According to Newmark (1998,p.54), the statement has always been preferred above the word in a direct translation. Free translation has expanded from the sentence to the entire text since the development of text linguistics.

Table 9. Free Translation for Data 15

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 15	Aku masih ada sampai disini	I'm still here and I can still see you so clear	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied free translation to the sentence above. While the first part is faithful, the translation after is an unrelated phrase that introduces new meaning and makes the overall line a free translation. The added part has the same last sound between “here” and “clear”; it makes the syllables and tone the same with the SL. According to Newmark (1998,p.54), the statement has always been preferred above the word in a direct translation. Free translation has expanded from the sentence to the entire text since the development of text linguistics.

Table 10. Free Translation for Data 16

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 16	Melihatmu kuat setengah mati	Its almost as if you can feel I am near	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied free translation to the sentence above. The SL have a meaning about admires the mother's strength, the phrase "kuat setengah mati" is common Indonesian hyperbolic expression meaning "extremely strong" but the TL loses the SL's powerful imagery and introducing a new concept of proximity or emotional connection in the translation "feel I am near". According to Newmark (1998,p.54), the statement has always been preferred above the word in a direct translation. Free translation has expanded from the sentence to the entire text since the development of text linguistics.

Table 11. Free Translation for Data 18

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 18	Melihatku berjuang sampai akhir	And therefore what you want, you will always find	Free translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied free translation to the sentence above. This translation changed the point of view of the lyrics, from "melihatku" which from the mother witnessing to the mother's desires ("what you want") and her achieving ("will always find"). It introduces a completely new meaning of the mother's wants or goals. According to Newmark (1998,p.54), the statement has always been preferred above the word in a direct translation. Free translation has expanded from the sentence to the entire text since the development of text linguistics.

5.3 Semantic Translation

Table 12. Semantic Translation for Data 4

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 4	Dan kau pangeranku, mengambil peran	Then know, you are my all and that's just how it is	Semantic translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied semantic translation to the sentence above. The SL calls mother with "prince", signifying admiration, respect, and role model in their life. The word "pangeranku" is rephrased as "my all" generalizing the metaphor and refuting its uniqueness. As Newmark (1998,p.36) said semantic translation requires empathy for the author (the more identify, will make the better translate). As a result of empathy, sometimes we should find a writing style that, although it may not be as usual style, "naturally" and sincerely conveys a particular aspect.

Table 13. Semantic Translation for Data 10

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 10	Nyawaku nyala karena denganmu	My heart is still beating because of you	Semantic translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied semantic translation to the sentence above. The SL attributes the vitality of the mother's presence. The word "nyawa" (soul) is simplified to "heart", aligning with English idioms; it makes the preserved, but the depth of "soul" is gone. As Newmark (1998,p.36) said semantic translation requires empathy for the author (the more identify, will make the better translate). As a result of empathy, sometimes we should find a writing style that, although it may not be the usual style, "naturally" and sincerely conveys a particular aspect.

Table 14. Semantic Translation for Data 17

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 17	Semoga lama hidupmu di sini	I hope you get to live a beautiful life	Semantic translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied semantic translation to the sentence above. The SL meaning is a heartfelt wish to the addressee for a long and meaningful life to the mother. Reflects the deep love, gratitude, and hope to remain present for as long as possible. The translation "a beautiful life" is culturally acceptable and conveys positivity and care, aligns with the wishing someone to have "a long life here", and still captures the emotional tone of the SL. As Newmark (1998,p.36) said semantic translation requires empathy for the author (the more identify, will make the better translate). As a result of empathy, sometimes we should find a writing style that, although it may not be the usual style, "naturally" and sincerely conveys a particular aspect.

5.4 Literal Translation

Table 15. Literal Translation for Data 6

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 6	Agar seisi dunia tahu	So everybody in this knows	Literal translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied literal translation to the sentence above. The SL wants the world to realize the special bond with the mother, it carries a strong emotional weight, reflecting the deep pride and intent to make the feelings universally known. The word "everybody in this" does not explicitly specify "the world", which narrows the general audience. Newmark (1998, p. 70) states that the only suitable approach is literal translation above the word level when the meanings of the source and target languages are equal or more comparable than any other choice. The pragmatic impact and the referent are equal by referring to the same "thing" and sharing similar connotations.

Table 16. Literal Translation for Data 7

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 7	Keras kepala ku sama denganmu	My stubbornness side all I have it from you	Literal translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied literal translation to the sentence above. The translation maintains the meaning in SL, which still means that the stubbornness inherited from the mother, the addition of "all I have it from you" introduces redundancy and shifts the tone toward attributing the trait exclusively. Newmark (1998, p. 70) states that the only suitable approach is literal translation above the word level when the meanings of the source and target languages are equal or more comparable than any other choice. The pragmatic impact and the referent are equal by referring to the same "thing" and sharing similar connotations.

Table 17. Literal Translation for Data 11

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 11	Bun, aku masih tak mengerti banyak hal	Love, there's so many things, I still don't understand	Literal translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied literal translation to the sentence above. The word "Bun" replaces "Love" which shifts the relationship meaning, but it generalizes the sentiment and may imply a romantic or more general relationship. The rest of the translation maintains the idea of limited understanding but gives slight grammatical issues in "there's" should be "there are". Newmark (1998, p. 70) states that the only suitable approach is literal translation above the word level when the meanings of the source and target languages are equal or more comparable than any other choice. The pragmatic impact and the referent are equals by referring to the same "thing" and sharing similar connotations.

Table 18. Literal Translation for Data 13

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 13	Dan kau, dan semua yang kau tahu tentangnya	And you when everything that you have always known	Literal translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied literal translation to the sentence above. The SL line explains the mother's knowledge, which refers to the deeper understanding or wisdom about the mother's life, relationships, or shared experiences. The word "everything that you have always known" loosely relates to "semua yang kau tahu" but maintains the critical context of "tentangnya" even if it could lose the nuance of the mother-child relationship. Otherwise, it offers a more general interpretation. Newmark (1998, p. 70) states that the only suitable approach is literal translation above the word level when the meanings of the source and target languages are equal or more comparable than any

other choice. The pragmatic impact and the referent are equal by referring to the same "thing" and sharing similar connotations.

Table 19. Literal Translation for Data 14

Number of Data	Source Language	Target Language	Translation Method
Data 14	Menjadi jawab saat ku bertanya	becomes the answer to the question I asked	Literal translation

Source: 1. Nadin Amizah's YouTube Channel (2020); 2. Emma Heester's YouTube Channel (2021)

The translator applied literal translation to the sentence above. The SL explains the mother as wisdom and guidance, which highlights the nurturing role of the mother, who provides resolution and clarity to uncertainties or doubts. The TL is close to the SL, but the phrase "to the question I asked" specifies a past action or questions already asked rather than the ongoing action implied from "saat ku bertanya" in the SL. Newmark (1998, p. 70) states that the only suitable approach is literal translation above the word level when the meanings of the source and target languages are equal or more comparable than any other choice. The pragmatic impact and the referent are equal by referring to the same "thing" and sharing similar connotations (Allan, 2007).

6. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Emma Heesters' translation of Nadin Amizah's song 'Bertaut' contains 18 data points. Four different types of translation techniques were applied to the 18 data: free translation (6 data), literal translation (5 data), communicative translation (4 data), and semantic translation (3 data). The lyrics are translated primarily using free translation. This is because the translation created ideal syllables and tones for target language listeners by adding details, changing the meaning, and altering the subtleties in the original language. The song's meaning in the source language is specifically about the mother-child relationship, but in the target language of Emma Heesters's translation, it shifts the meaning into a more general relationship; it could be family, friends, or partners.

The researcher suggests that those who want to analyze song lyrics can research the metaphoric words in song lyrics because some metaphors change into other meanings. The following researchers may also investigate metaphorical terms in various data sources, such as novels, periodicals, or magazines. A comprehensive explanation and numerous examples will aid readers and others in comprehending the metaphor.

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