KINDS OF TRANSLATIONS USED FROM MAHEN'S SONG "PURA PURA LUPA" BY EMMA HEESTERS

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Abstract:

This study aims to identify the types of translation used in translating Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" translated by Emma Heesters. The method used in this research is a descriptive-qualitative method. In analyzing the data, the researcher used various translation theories put forward by Larson. The results of the study show that there are 19 data found in the translation of Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" translated by Emma Heesters. Of the 19 data, there are 3 types of translation used, namely modified literal translation (10 data), idiomatic translation (3 data) and inappropriate free translation (6 data). Modified literal translation is widely used in translating song lyrics because the translator adds information in the target language and changes the meaning from the source language to the target language to create a special reaction for the target language listeners

Keywords: Kinds of Translations, Translations Technique, Target Language, Song

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool for communication in society that is used to exchange information. Every human being relies on language for communication. Rosalina (2022) states that the ways to communicate Indonesian people are diverse, it's because Indonesia is unique. Every language has its own unique qualities, including the quirks of its grammatical rules. As stated by Rosalina et al.,

(2023) The use of clear and correct language is very important in writing letters, in other hands not only in written form but also in spoken form, as a song. As a result of their shared understanding of language rules, every member of society can communicate effectively. Nevertheless, if the language is utilized outside of the group that has different language regulations, then there is an issue. Thus, an effort must be made to translate the communication from one language to another in order to remedy the issue. It is regarded normal since source and target language mostly have different cultures by Williyan& Charisma (2021). That is known as translation. Translation is a method of transferring the meaning of material that is written in one language to another or from the target language to the source language. In a time of globalization marked by interdependence between nations, it is necessary to make the effort of message transfer or translation in order to be able to share information, communicate, and work with individuals in other nations. Sari (2022) said the internet has so many advantages for everyone on the planet. For instance, it can increase our knowledge, make it simple to stay in touch with friends and family no matter where they are, give us more opportunities to pursue our ideal education or career, and give musicians and other niche groups new opportunities.

Translation, according to Larson (1984), is essentially a change in the form of the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. that are spoken or written. Following are many translations, as described by Larson (1984); Literal translations are form-based translations that try to replicate the SL's form. A verbatim translation sounds ridiculous and isn't very useful for communicating. The literal lexical choices give translation an unnatural sound. Idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that makes an effort to convey the text's meaning in the receptor language's natural form. The term "modified literal translation" refers to changing the syntax and sentence structure only enough to employ proper sentence structure in the target language. The lexical items have literal translations. Sometimes these are also altered to prevent utter gibberish or to enhance communication. But the outcome still doesn't sound right. For unduly of uses, very loose translation is not regarded appropriate. If they insert irrelevant information not found in the source text, alter the meaning of the source language, or falsify information about the historical and cultural context of the source language text, this is referred to as overly free translation. They are intended to be humorous or to elicit a particular reaction from speakers of receptor languages.

Now, musicians from all over the world may work together to create new pieces. As is well known, numerous musicians perform on YouTube and showcase their skills there. Emma Heesters is one of the most accomplished musicians who is well-known worldwide. She is a Dutch singer with more than 5.88 million fans, numerous hits, and popular YouTube videos. She is highly recognized for her popular song covers and for translating hit songs from several nations into English. She also has success translating songs from Indonesia, as seen by the millions of views those videos have received on her YouTube page. Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" has received more than 10 million views after it was translated into English. We are aware that translating a text from one language to another can be complex and difficult. While translating a text, there are a variety of factors that must be taken into account in order to accurately transmit the intended meaning in the target language. Furthermore, we are aware that music lyrics sometimes contain brief but poignant lines. This is why the researcher is so interested in this study; she wants to examine the various translation techniques used to convert the Mahen song "Pura Pura Lupa" into English by Emma Heesters, which has received millions of views on YouTube.

Research on the analysis of song lyrics translation has been carried out by several previous researchers, the first is research by Maryati (2016). Her research title is "Translation Method and

Meaning Equivalence in The Song Lyrics Let It Go Sung by Demi Lovato and Lepaskan Sung by The Artists".In her research, she used theory of translation from Newmark. Also, she conducted her research using a qualitative approach. The study's findings show that practically all of Newmark's translation techniques, with the exception of semantic, free, and idiomatic translation, are employed to translate song lyrics. Furthermore, formal and dynamic equivalence, two different types of equivalent meanings, have been discovered.

Second, research by Rakanti & Novitasari (2022) entitled "Analysis of Translation Techniques Of 'Uchiage Hanabi' Song Andcoversong By Andi Adinata" According to the study's findings, there are 5 different types of single translation techniques, including 1 data literal translation technique, 2 data modulation translation techniques, 5 data translation techniques for words to words, 2 data translation techniques for common equivalents, and 2 data amplification translation techniques. There are also different types of multiple translation techniques, including amplifying translation techniques with 4 data literals Third, Research by Hidayati (2020) entitled "A Translation of Indonesian Song Lyrics Into English." The findings of her study show that the most common translation technique was emphasizing, primarily on the target language, even though some song lyrics did so on the source language. The reason for this was that managing the translation, which should match with the intonation or tone of the song and the gender of the singer also contributed to this happening, requiring emphasis on the target language. Fourth, Research by Azizah (2019) entitled "Translation Techniques Found in Sam Smith's Song Lyrics in In The Lonely Hour Album" Her findings revealed that literal translation was primarily employed in that album as a translation strategy. The last, Research by Simanjuntak et al (2021) entitled "Analysis Of Tangiang Ale Amanami (Our Father) Using The Techniques Of Translation" According to the results from this study, transposition (intra-system shift), modulation (which involves modifying the range of meanings), omission, and cultural analogues are the translation approaches utilized by translators. The difference between this study and previous research is that in this study, researchers used different data sources from the previous researchers above; the researcher is currently using data from the translation of Mahen's song entitled "Pura Pura Lupa" translated by Emma Heesters.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, a descriptive qualitative method has been used. Rosalina et al., (2022) stated A qualitative research method may be a method supported the philosophy of post positivism,want to examine the natural conditions of objects, The data for this study were gathered by the researcher alone, and they were also original. The data that come out of a qualitative study are descriptive, according to Cresswell (2014), who noted that the researcher is the primary instrument in data gathering rather than some inanimate mechanism. As Mentioned by Asipi et al., (2021) descriptive research is designed to obtain information about a phenomenon when the research is conducted. It denotes that information is presented simply or visually rather than quantitatively.

The data source for this research is the English translation of Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" by Emma Heesters which was released on March 6 2020 on the YouTube channel "Emma Heesters". There are several steps taken in collecting data. First, the researcher listened to the English version of a song titled "Pura Pura Lupa" translated by Emma Heesters on the Emma Heesters Youtube channel. Second, the researcher read the English song lyrics. Third, the researcher read the Indonesian lyrics of a song entitled "Pura Pura Lupa". Fourth, the researcher re-read the English and Indonesian versions of the song lyrics while noting the lyrics included in

the scope of the study. Furthermore, the researcher tries to do the fourth step once again to ensure that the data collected is correct and nothing is missed. Finally, the researcher recorded all the data. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data using the theory put forward by Larson about the various translations. The data is translated with the type of translation recommended by Larson.

DISCUSSION

This study discusses the types of translation used by Emma Heesters in translating Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" into English. The Indonesian version of the song "Pura Pura Lupa" will be released in 2021. The types of translation used in this study are divided into three types, namely Modified Literal Translation, Unduly Free Translation and Idiomatic

No	Source language	Target language	Kinds of translation
1	Pernah aku jatuh hati	I once fell so in love with you	Unduly free translation
2	Padamu sepenuh hati	I fell so deep with all my heart	Modified literaltranslation
3	Hidup pun akan kuberi	I thought no matter what i do	Unduly free translation
4	Apapun kan ku lakui	I will give anything for you	Idiomatic translation
5	Tapi tak pernah ku bermimpi	Not even in my wildest dreams	Modified literaltranslation
6	Kau tinggalkan aku pergi	Never thought you'd ever leave me	Modified literaltranslation
7	Tanpa tahu rasa ini	I don't know what to feel or do	Modified literaltranslation
8	Ingin rasa ku membenci	Now i wish i never met you	Idiomatic translation
9	Tiba tiba kamu dating	Yeah now you're gone and honestly	Modified literaltranslation
10	Saat kau telah dengan dia	Your love for her is all i see	Modified literaltranslation
11	Semakin hancur hatiku	And every time it's killing me	Unduly free translation
12	Jangan datang lagi cinta	Don't ever come back to me again	Unduly free translation
13	Bagaimana aku bisa lupa	Trying to forget you the best i can	Modified literaltranslation
14	Padahal kau tahu keadaannya	It hurts too much to say you threw us away	Unduly free translation
15	Kau bukanlah untukku	Nothing that could make you stay	Unduly free translation
16	Jangan lagi rindu cinta	Don't ever miss me anymore	Idiomatic translation
17	Ku tak mau ada yang terluka	You gave up on us when you closed that door	Modified literaltranslation
18	Bahagiakan dia aku tak apa	I wish you all the best thought you were my last	Modified literaltranslation

| 19 | Biar aku yang pura pura lupa | Just please can you let me pretend.. To forget | Modified literaltranslation |

From the findings of the data above, there are three types of translation used, namely modified literal translation (10 data), idiomatic translation (3 data) and inappropriate free translation (6 data). We can see that the modified literal translation is widely used in translating Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" which was translated by Emma Heesters.

Table 2. Modified Literal Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 6	Kau tinggalkan aku pergi	Never thought you'd ever leave me	Modified LiteralTranslation

The translation changed literal translation to create the sentence above. We can observe that there has been a modification made to the grammar and sentence structure of the source language to make the translation acceptable in the target language**.** The clause "...tinggalkan..." which is written in the beginning of the sentence in the source language, is written as the adverb clause at the beginning of the sentence in the target language. The translator made an effort to adapt the source language's sentence to the syntax and structure of the target language. Even if the sentence structure has been altered to be as near to that of the target language as possible, if you listen closely, the translation result sounds weird. They alter the syntax and order just enough to employ proper sentence structure in the receptor language, as stated by Larson (1984). The lexical items have literal translations. Sometimes these are also altered to prevent utter gibberish or to enhance communication. But the outcome still doesn't sound right.

Table 3. Modified Literal Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 10	Saat kau telah dengan dia	Your love for her is all I see	Modified literaltranslation

The translator utilized modified literal translation for the above data. It is obvious that there has been a modification to the translation results. In the source language the verb clause "saat kau telah dengan dia" is translated into a sentence "you love for her is all I see" to be acceptable and understandable, use the target language. The translator made an effort to maintain the source language's sentence's grammar and structure in the target language. Despite the phrase structure being altered to be as similar to the target language's as possible, the translation outcome still sounds weird. They alter the syntax and order just enough to apply appropriate sentence structures in the receptor language, as Larson (1984) stated. Literal translations are used for the lexical items. Sometimes these are also altered to prevent utter gibberish or to enhance communication. But the outcome still doesn't sound right.

Table 4. Modified Literal Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 13	Baigaimana aku bisa lupa	Trying to forget you the best i can	Modified literaltranslation

The translator uses modified literal translation and for data leading the line. It is obvious that there has been a revision to the translation outcome. Instead of utilizing the auxiliary word "are," the translator tried to make the source language sentence acceptable in the target language's structure and grammar by using the stative verb "feel." Even though the sentence syntax has been altered to be as close to the target language's as possible, the translation outcome still sounds weird. They alter the syntax and order just enough to apply appropriate sentence structures in the receptor language, as Larson (1984) stated. Literal translations are used for the lexical items. Sometimes these are also altered to prevent utter gibberish or to enhance communication. But the outcome still doesn't sound right.

Table 5. Idiomatic Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 4	Apapun kan ku lalui	I will give anything for you	Idiomatic Translation

The translator utilized idiomatic translation in the data leading the line. We can see that the translator made an effort to translate the source language's meaning into the target language in the target language. The meaning of the clause "Apapun kan ku lalui" is translated into "i will give anything for you" in the target language. Because the translator accurately transmitted the sentence's meaning, the translation outcome reads naturally in the target text. In line with Larson's (1984) claim that idiomatic translation is meaning-based translation that makes every attempt to convey the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor, this translation demonstrates this claim.

Table 6. Unduly Free Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 1	Pernah aku jatuh hati	I once fell so in love with you	Unduly Free Translation

The translator employed too free translation in the aforementioned data. Here, the translator attempted to translate the source language's meaning into the target language. The translator added the word "Once ..." It wasn't present in the source language in the target language.

That took place in order to give the statement a clear focus for speakers of the target language. If they include extraneous information that isn't in the source text, it's referred to as a "unduly free translation," according to Larson (1984). They are intended to be humorous or to elicit a particular reaction from speakers of receptor languages. The emphasis is on how readers or listeners react, and the meaning may not exactly match that of the SL.

Table 7. Unduly Free Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 11	Semakin hancur hatiku	And every time it's killing me	Unduly Free Translation

In the aforementioned data, the translator used too much free translation. Here, the translator made an effort to convey the meaning of the original text in the target language. The term "..And.." was inserted by the translator. In the target language, it wasn't there in the source language. That was done to help speakers of the target language understand the sentence. According to Larson, if they add additional information that isn't there in the source text, it is referred to as a "unduly free translation" (1984). They aim to amuse or evoke a specific response among speakers of receptor languages. The emphasis is on how readers or listeners react, and the meaning may not exactly match that of the SL.

Table 8. Unduly Free Translation

No of data	Source Language	Target Language	Kinds of Translation
Data 12	Jangan datang lagi cinta	Don't ever come back to me again	Unduly Free Translation

In the afore mentioned data, the translator used too much free translation. Here, the translator made an effort to convey the meaning of the original text in the target language. The phrase "..to me..." was inserted by the translator. In the target language, it wasn't there in the source language. That was done to help speakers of the target language understand the sentence. According to Larson, if they add additional information that isn't there in the source text, it is referred to as a "unduly free translation" (1984). They aim to amuse or evoke a specific response among speakers of receptor languages. The focus is on the reaction of the audience; therefore, the meaning may not exactly reflect that of the SL

CONCLUSION

According to the study's findings, Emma Heesters' translation of Mahen's song "Pura Pura Lupa" contains 19 different data points. Three translation methods—modified literal translation (10 data), idiomatic translation (3 data), and excessive translation used among 19 data (6 data).

We can observe that this translation makes extensive use of modified literal translation. This is due to the fact that the translator modifies the meaning of the source language and adds information in the target language to elicit a particular response in the target language listeners.

The current researcher suggests researching research on the techniques used to translate cultural words in song lyrics to future academics who wish to examine song lyrics. Future scholars can also undertake research on word culture using a variety of data sources, including books, periodicals, and newspapers. Broad explanations and numerous examples of how to grasp cultural terms might be helpful to scholars and other readers.

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