TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASES IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF SONG LYRIC ENTITLED FIX YOU BY COLDPLAY

Khairunnas Nur Putranto[1], Syaid Hagung Buwono[2], Miyarti[3], Syella Ardani[4], Iin Inawati[5]

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan
[1] khairunnasnur1994@gmail.com, [2] syaidhb02@gmail.com, [3] ardanisyella@gmail.com,
[4] miyartim47@gmail.com, [5] iin.inawati@mpbi.uad.ac.id

Abstract

Translation is the replacement of text in one language (SL) with equivalent text in another language (TL). Shifts are unavoidable throughout the translation process because many words and phrases move due to the various linguistic systems of the source and target languages. This study aims to examine the different forms of translation shifts and the most prevalent shift observed in English to Indonesian Song Lyric Titled Fix You by Coldplay at the noun phrase level. The research approach is classified as content analysis. The results of this study reveal that seventeen translation shifts occur in the translation of the song lyrics. According to the study's findings, the most common translation shift of a noun phrase in a song lyric is structure shift, followed by unit shift, level shift, and class shift. Meanwhile, the lyric does not mention the intra-system shift. This research is expected to provide insight into language training, particularly translating song lyrics, which can inform translation practices and contribute to the improvement of language skills.

Keywords: Translation Shift; Noun Phrase; Song Lyric

INTRODUCTION

People of all ages like listening to English tunes. These days, songs come in a huge variety of genres. Because not everyone is able to understand the language, foreign movies will have much more difficulties than local ones. Lack of linguistic comprehension equates to a failure to comprehend the song's lyrics. The dialogues contain English talks, making it difficult for those without that expertise to understand the context. The language used in English will differ significantly from the language spoken locally. Because it would not be communicated equally, the expressions cannot be translated literally. Every language has its own structure; thus, English will have the same problems that are unique to the local languages. It is important that the translation of the language must be delivered in a good way.

Translation requires the use of two separate languages and cultural backgrounds. English and Indonesian are two distinct languages. They have their own vocabulary and organization, while some Indonesian words are derived from English words. Translation, according to Catford (1965:20), is the substitution of text in one language (SL) with equivalent text in another language (TL). Therefore, Translation is the process of transferring a text's meaning, concepts, or messages from one language to another. Although the form is altered through the transfer of meaning, the meaning must be retained. The actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs that are spoken or written are referred to as the language spoken form. The receptor target language's form can take the place of the source language's form during translation. Translation demonstrates how the receptor target language's form can take the place of the source language's form. Constrictions like context, the grammar rules of the two languages, and

their idioms can all be taken into account during translation. It is clear that any two languages have a straightforward word-for-word relationship. Shifting is cited as a key notion in translated sentence analysis. Using the shifting principle, we can learn a lot about how to bring a unit of a different level down to construct novel structures. Each current English grammar has its own way of articulating the concept of rank shifting (Juliarta, 2021).

When a text in the source language is translated into a text in the target language, a translation shift occurs (Anwar, 2020; Fauzi et al., 2022; Kriswesti et al., 2023; Mianani et al., 2019; Purba et al., 2022; Yuskar, 2021). The phrase "translation shift" describes many ways that a phrase from the source language can be interpreted in the target text. Additionally, it refers to the level and category shifts that occur during translation from the source language to the target language, which vary from formal correspondence (Fitria, 2022). A target language translation equivalence connects the level shift to a certain linguistic level of the source language piece. Modifications to classes, structures, and units are part of the category shift. The shift is unavoidable in translation since there are disparities between the linguistic and cultural traditions of different languages. The purpose of this research is to add to the analysis of shift types in translation studies and to contribute to the development of shift types used by translators in the field of translation, particularly when translating noun phrases. Shift is a key idea in translated sentence analysis. We learned a lot about how to bring down units of different levels to make unique structures thanks to the concept of shifting. Traditional English grammar does not support the idea of rank shifting. Although it does occur in each of the modern English grammars, for example. A shifting clause is referred to as a sentence in phrase structure grammar. It happens if a text from the origin language is translated into the language but the result of the translation has differences in grammatical and sound form (Anwar, 2020; Fauzi et al., 2022; Kriswesti et al., 2023; Mianani et al., 2019; Purba et al., 2022; Yuskar, 2021), shifts occur as a result of this.

Furthermore, level shifts and category shifts are the two main types of shifts, according to Catford (1965). In the process of translation, grammar of the original language can be changed into lexis in the target language. Structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift are all included in the category of shift, though. The translation shift analysis of an English noun phrase into Indonesian is the main subject of this research project. We can learn a lot about how to combine units from various levels to make intriguing structures by using the shift notion. Thus can be seen, that classical English grammar does not support the idea of rank in shifting. It is said that the idea of rank shifting is present in some form in every modern English grammar. To maintain the message, the translator changes the forms. Messages can therefore be communicative (Barung et al., 2023; Martin, 2021; Puspitorini et al., 2021; Sugiartini et al., 2022).

The research gap in this study lies in the lack of concrete and in-depth analysis of the application of translation shift theories in the context of translating song lyrics from English to Indonesian. While many people enjoy English songs, not everyone understands the lyrics, leading to difficulties in grasping the song's message. Additionally, although there is discussion about cultural and structural differences between English and Indonesian, the text does not explain how these differences affect the translation of song lyrics.

This research aims to fill this gap by analyzing the translation of noun phrases in the lyrics of Coldplay's song "Fix You" from English to Indonesian. The study will identify the types of translation shifts that occur, determine the most dominant shifts, and explore how cultural and structural differences impact the translation outcome. The objective of this research is to provide practical examples of applying translation shift theories in a real-world context, particularly in song lyrics translation, and to address two main questions: what types of translation shifts are found in the translation of "Fix You" lyrics, and which shift is the most dominant. Thus, this study will contribute to the understanding and application of translation

shift theories in practical scenarios. As can be seen from the explanation above, there are two research questions based on changes in grammatical categories and cultural points of view: (1) What are types of translation shifts found in English to Indonesian Song Lyric Titled Fix You by Coldplay; and (2) what is the most dominant translation shifts of noun phrases found in the song "Fix You?"

METHOD

The aim of this study is to find out the kind of translation change that takes place when sonora id translates Coldplay's Song Lyric Fix You. A sentence or a phrase could serve as the analytical unit. The four types are: singular to plural and adjective position changes; grammatical structures from the origin language that do not exist in the target language; grammatical structures that are accepted but may not have correlation to the target language; and the substitution of a grammatical structure for a phonological gap.

This research uses content analysis research design to analyze the selected song lyrics (Nicmanis, 2024). This method is utilized to systematically transform a large amount of text into a highly organized and concise summary of key results (Denniss et al., 2023) The design is applied in this study to examine the noun phrase translation shift in the English-Indonesian translation of Coldplay's song lyric Fix You.

The data for this study were gathered from the utterances in the lyrics of Coldplay's song Fix You which is taken from the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). The English noun phrase utilized in the utterance is the main subject that is concerned in this study. This researcher gathers the information by reading through some documents such as from books, songs, movies, etc. One method of gathering data for qualitative research. According to Creswell et al. (2018), the data collection technique involves both public and private records to identify a site or participant in a study. These records can include novels, newspapers, meeting minutes, personal notebooks, and letters. Reading the song's lyrics and their translation helped researchers detect the types of shifts in sentence structure and phrase usage.

The following steps make up the translation shift analysis process that is applied when doing translation from English to Indonesian: first, gather data from the source language and translate it; second, determine whether there are any shifts by contrasting the noun phrases in the target text's translation with those in the source text's; third, identify the various shift types; fourth, assess the shifts; and fifth, articulate the reasons for each shift. A few examples taken from the original data and their own adaptation of the noun phrase were used to illustrate the study' conclusions. In the meantime, more details were provided in succinct sentences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Researchers in this study determined the sorts of shifts and the dominant frequent forms of changes observed in lyrics of Coldplay's song "Fix You" after they were translated from English to Indonesian. Level Shift and Category Shift (Structure Shift, Class Shift, Unit Shift, and Intrasystem Shift) are the outcomes of this study. This study includes instances of level shifts, structure shifts, unit shifts, and intrasystem shifts.

Level Shift

When a single grammatical place in the target text or language matches a source language element more closely than it does elsewhere, this is known as a level shift. A level shift takes place when translations of items in the source language are equal to their translations in the target language at several levels, such as lexical or grammatical (Carpi, 2020; Hendra, 2019;

Leni & Pattiwael, 2019; Vasic, 2019). The following level change was made by researchers in the lyrics:

Code: 012-FX

SL   : **Just what you're worth**

TL   : **Betapa berharga dirimu**

'Betapa berharganya dirimu' is the Indonesian equivalent of the phrase 'what you're worth. The translator's goal to provide accurate and respectable translations in the target language is the reason behind this. The language and way of thinking will change when the statement is translated into Indonesian. The fundamental theme of the song is delivered differently as a result of the decision to use more direct language, such as "ignite your bones."

Class Shift

The above statement is categorized as a unit shift because of this change in translation. When a word class changes, it may be owing to the predominance of phrases in the target language or the idiomatic meaning of the source language. The researchers discovered a change in class in the lyrics, as evidenced by the following:

Code: 001-FX

SL   : When you try your **best** but you don't succeed

TL   : Saat kau **berusaha sebaik-baiknya** namun kau tak berhasil

In English, the term "best" signifies the highest or most excellent level within a given context. Nevertheless, when rendered into Indonesian, there is no direct counterpart for the word "best". As a result, the phrase "try your best" is employed as an alternative to express a similar meaning by describing one's endeavor with utmost knowledge and skill. This translation shift aims to capture the conceptual essence of 'best' through the expression *'berusaha sebaik baiknya,'* ensuring effective communication of the intended message to listeners in the target language. Hence, this translation shift can be categorized as a class shift.

Structure Shift

A change in the grammatical structure or word order inside a sentence is what causes this structural shift. This change may take place as a result of grammatical requirements, necessitating it, but it can also happen at the translator's request, mostly owing to the translator's preferences or his adaptation to a specific literary style. Examples of structural changes in translation may be found in the bellows:

Code : 006-FX

SL: And the tears come streaming down **your face.**

TL: Dan air mata mengalir di **wajahmu.**

In the above example, "your face" in SL is equivalent to *"wajahmu"* in TL. Because the information in the aforementioned data is a noun phrase in SL that is shifted into the form of a sentence in TL, it is obvious that this information is classed as a unit of shift. The change is classified as an upward rank shift structure shift when the source language unit moves from being lower to being higher than the target language unit.

Code : 010-FX

SL : And ignite **your bones**

TL : Dan menyulut **belulangmu**

The above example also shows examples of units, since the term 'your bones' in SL was translated into *'belulangmu'* in TL. The data above is clearly classified as a unit shift since the data in SL is in the form of a noun phrase, which was moved into the form of a clause in TL. When the unit of the source language shifts from higher to lower than the unit of the target language, the change is classified as a downward rank shift structure shift type.

Unit Shift

A unit shift is the process of changing ranks. In this case, the unit shift can be defined as a line when the original language has a different level from the target language. The different levels

can be in the form word to word, word to phrase, phrase to clause, clause to sentence. It is also done vice versa. It may be noticed while turning a statement into a word, for example.

Code: 009-FX

SL : **Lights** will guide you home.

TL : **Cahaya** 'kan mengantarmu pulang.

The translation above shows the shift in level from English (SL) to Indonesian (TL). The level shift happens in the plural noun's tense form, which is represented by the 's' to singular noun. The correct translation is *'cahaya-cahaya,'* but only *'cahaya,'* which is a single word, is used.

Code: 013-FX and 016-FX

SL: And **the tears** come streaming down your face.

TL: Dan **air mata** mengalir di wajahmu**.**

The translation above describes the transition from SL to TL which was originally "the tears" to *"air mata"* in the target language. The tense from the plural noun to the singular noun changes in this case. The plural noun 'tears' should be translated into the singular noun *'air mata'*.

Intra-System Shift

Catford (1965: 80) defines intra-system shifts as shifts that occur due to differences in the grammars of the two languages involved. In this scenario, both the source and target languages have formally comparable systems, but the translation requires a change since the predominance of related terms becomes undesirable. The rejection is due to grammatical decisions in the language itself.

 Code: 004-FX

SL : **Stuck in reverse**

TL : **selalu terbayang masa lalu**

The shift from the original phrase "Stuck in reverse" to *"selalu terbayang masa lalu"* attempts to explain the condition in which a person ruminates about his past events without being able to proceed forward freely. This is an example of how an expression can be translated into another form to still convey the same essence and nuance in the target language. The translation shift of the above sentence is classified as an intra-system shift.

Discussion

The data for this study contain 17 rank changes of noun phrases. The first category, phrase-to-phrase downward rank change, has 3 phrases. The second category, phrase-to-phrase upward rank progression, has 6 phrases. The third category, phrase-to-word downward rank change, has 4 phrases. The word to phrase upward shift category, which consists of four phrases, is the fourth. The researcher finds no downward rank movement from sentence to sentence. The researcher then provides the rank shift category based on Catford's framework (1965: p.8) in the study Shift of Noun Phrases in English-Indonesian Translation of Song Lyric. Unit shift on the second level, level shift on the first level, and structure shift are the three most common types. The most frequent form is structure shift, which is followed by unit shift on the second level, level shift on the third level, class shift on the fourth level, and intra-system changes on the last level.

The most structural shift appears in the translation of the lyrics of the song "Fix You by Coldplay" because the translator finds there is a difference in grammatical structure from the language source to the target language such as your face to your face where in the target language the head is *"wajah"* and *"mu"* as the modifier. Another example in the word "Your bones" becomes *"belulangmu"* where "bones" are the head and *"Mu"* is the modifier. This finding is consistent with the findings of (Arosyida, 2022; Baharuddin, 2023; Yunisa, 2020)

who examined the translation shift in the film 'Garfield Takes Up Space' and discovered that the most prominent shift occurs in structural shift. However, the findings differ from those of Putri and Sari (2019), who found that the most prevalent translation shift that occurs in the text is an intra-system shift.

In second place is unit shift which is the second most finding after the structure shift. This happens because of multiple translations of the lyrics of the song "Fix You by Coldplay" Unit shifts include shifts from morphemes to words, words to phrases, clauses to sentences, and vice versa. It may be noticed, for example, when converting sentences into words. In second place is the shift unit which is the second most found after the shift structure. This happens because of multiple translations of the lyrics of the song "Fix You by Coldplay" Unit shifts include shifts from morphemes to words, words to phrases, clauses to sentences, and vice versa. It may be noticed, for example, when converting sentences into words. With the example of the sentence "come streaming down" becomes *"mengalir"* because the sentence turns into a clause. In third place, there is the shift level which is the third most finding after the shift unit. This happens because some translations of the lyrics of the song "Fix You by Coldplay" due to grammatical differences, will have to be translated into word level (lexis) in other languages with the example sentence "it goes to waste" to *"bertepuk sebelah tangan"* because the source language sentence changes to the lexis level in other languages in the target language.

In fourth place is class shift, which is the fourth most found after level shift. this happens because some translations of the lyrics of the song "Fix You by Coldplay" due to differences in language class between the source language to the target language with the example sentence "best" to *"sebaik baiknya"* because in the target language the word "best" means the better and is interpreted by the translator to be *"sebaik baiknya"*. The final point to mention is intra-system shift. In the last order, there is an intra-system shift which is the last finding after class shift. This happened because some translations of the lyrics of the song "Fix You by Coldplay" were due to the different grammar of the two languages involved. For example, the sentence "stuck in reverse" becomes *"selalu terbayang masa lalu"* because there is a grammatical difference between the two sentences between the target language and the source language.

This study in line with some studies about translation shift of noun phrase for year to year (Fitria, 2022; Istiqomah et al., 2021; Juanillo, 2021; Juliarta, 2021; Prativi et al., 2022; Sipayung, 2018) The studies use Catford's theory which has two types of shifts; level shift and category shift. The research subjects range from book, movie subtitle, instragram caption, and comic. The result of the studies is also very diverse. Meanwhile, there is research which also use Catford's theory (Hadi Sasmito, 2021; Ortega, 2021) but not for analysing a text. The research is aimed to examined how Catford's translation shifts affect the level of readability in two Persian translations of novel "1984".

CONCLUSION

The researcher answers the first research question by identifying seventeen shifts in the song lyric. The first category, phrase-to-phrase downward rank change, contains three phrases. The second category, phrase-to-phrase upward rank development, contains six phrases. The third category, phrase-to-word downward rank shift, contains four phrases. The fourth category is the word-to-phrase upward shift, which includes four phrases. Meanwhile, the second research question is addressed by naming structural shift as the most frequent shift discovered. The unit shift is ranked second, the level shift is ranked third, the class shift is ranked fourth, and intra-system shift is ranked last.

Translations of the Coldplay song "Fix You" frequently change the noun phrases. Sometimes, when words in lyrics are translated into another language, their connotations and subtleties are altered. To ensure that the original meaning is effectively communicated, it is crucial to take

the cultural and artistic background into account while translating song lyrics. This requires the translator's ability to capture the original lyrics' grace and feeling. This change could involve rearranging the nouns in the sentence or using a new word to conform to Indonesian syntax and delivery conventions. In order to accurately convey the song's message, the creative and emotional elements must also be taken into account. In this instance, linguistic comparisons between the two text versions can aid in better comprehending the phenomenon.

The findings of this study have several pedagogical implications for teaching translation, particularly in the context of translating English song lyrics to Indonesian. By identifying and analyzing the different types of translation shifts—level shifts, structure shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts—educators can help students understand how these shifts impact the translation process, thereby improving their ability to produce more accurate and meaningful translations. The study also highlights the importance of considering cultural and contextual differences between languages, which can guide educators in teaching students to navigate cultural nuances and contextual meanings to ensure that translated texts resonate with the target audience. Additionally, using concrete examples from the song "Fix You" by Coldplay, the study demonstrates the practical application of theoretical concepts like Catford's translation shifts, making these concepts more accessible and engaging for students. Emphasizing the need to pay attention to grammatical and lexical differences between English and Indonesian, educators can develop targeted exercises and materials to help students become more proficient in handling various linguistic challenges during translation.

Furthermore, by analyzing specific translation choices, educators can encourage students to critically evaluate translation decisions, leading to more thoughtful and deliberate translation practices. The study's insights on handling idiomatic expressions can also aid students in finding equivalent expressions that convey the same meaning and emotional impact in the target language. By focusing on maintaining readability and fluency in translations, educators can teach students to create translations that are not only accurate but also easy to read and understand for native speakers of the target language. Integrating these detailed analyses of translation shifts into the translation curriculum can provide students with a structured approach to understanding and applying translation techniques effectively. Ultimately, these pedagogical implications can enhance students' translation skills, making them more adept at handling the complexities of translating between English and Indonesian, especially in the context of song lyrics.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

REFERENCES

Anwar, F. Z. (2020). Strategies and Techniques of Translation in Translating Songs as 21st Century Curriculum. *Manajemen Pendidikan*, *15*(1), 34–43. https://doi.org/10.23917/jmp.v15i1.10744

Arosyida, T. (2022). *Category Shift Analysis in Translation from English Into Indonesian on Short Story*. Universitas Islam Negri Walisongo Semarang.

Baharuddin, B. (2023). *Double Structure Synergy and The Empowering of Poetic Experience in Chairil Anwar's Poem 'Senja Di Pelabuhan Kecil'.JURNAL: Vol. ARBITRER,1* (pp. 126–137).

Barung, L., Putu, D., Pratiwi, E., & Juniartha, I. W. (2023). *Types of Figurative Language Found in Coldplay Song Lyrics*. *3*(1).

Carpi, B. (2020). A multimodal model of analysis for the translation of songs from stage musicals. *Meta*, *65*(2), 420–439.

Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Longman.

Creswell, J., W., Creswell, J., & D. (2018). *Research design: qualitative, quantitative, mixed-methods approaches* (5th ed.). SAGE Publications, Inc. https://spada.uns.ac.id/pluginfile.php/510378/mod_resource/content/1/creswell.pdf

Denniss, E., Lindberg, R., & McNaughton, S. A. (2023). Quality and accuracy of online nutrition-related information: a systematic review of content analysis studies. *Public Health Nutrition*, *26*(7), 1345–1357. https://doi.org/10.1017/S1368980023000873

Fauzi, D., Oktaviana, F., & Amalia, L. (2022). Translation Equivalence of Song Lyrics for the Rest of My Life and Reflection. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (JELTL)*, *5*(1), 32–39. https://doi.org/10.47080/jeltl.v5i1.1563

Fitria, T. N. (2022). Linguistic problems of translating Indonesian popular lyrics of cover songs into English. *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature)*, *7*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.33369/joall.v7i1.16504

Hadi Sasmito, R. Y. (2021). *Translation Analysis of Category Shift in Short Story "The Call of Cthulhu".ENLIT,1(2* (pp. 120–128). https://doi.org/10.33654/enlit.v1i2.1404C.

Hendra. (2019). Translation Strategy on "Let It Go" Songs That Was Sung By Idina Menzel With Indonesian Version. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (JELTL*, *2*(2), 101–109. https://doi.org/10.47080/jeltl.v2i2.622

Istiqomah, L., Seyowati, A., Maghfiroh, A., Pratiwi, D. D., & Anggraeni, L. (2021). Translation Shift in The English-Indonesian Translation Sherif Hetata's "Woman at Point Zero. *Novel. Metathesis: Journal of English Language, Literature, and Teaching*, *5*(1), 40–49. https://doi.org/10.31002/metathesis.v5i1.2829

Juanillo, K. T. (2021). Challenges of Translating Poetry: The Filipino Translation of William Shakespear's Sonnet 18. *JETAL: Journal of English Teaching & Applied Linguistic*, *2*(2), 49–55.

Juliarta, I. M. (2021). The noun phrase and its translation in the novel "Budha, a story of enlightenment." *Journal of Applied Studies in Language*, *5*(1), 10–22. https://doi.org/10.31940/jasl.v5i1.2297

Kriswesti, R., Afifulloh, M., & Widyasari. (2023). Analyzing Translation Strategy of Loneliness Song Lyric. *Loquēla (Journal of Linguistics, Literature, and Education)*, *1*(2), 178–187. https://doi.org/10.61276/loqula.v1i2.24

Leni, C., & Pattiwael, A. S. (2019). Analyzing Translation Strategies Utilized in the Translation of Song "Do You Want To Build a Snowman? *Journal of Language and Literature*, *19*(1), 55–64. https://doi.org/10.24071/joll.2019.190105

Martin, B. A. (2021). Teachers perceptions of google classroom: Revealing urgency for teacher professional learning. *Canadian Journal of Learning and Technology*, *47*(1), 1–16. https://doi.org/10.21432/cjlt27873

Mianani, S. S., Mihayo, A., Elias, S., & Affandi, J. (2019). *pISSN 1410-5691 eISSN 2580-5878 Department of English Letters Universitas Sanata Dharma*. *19*(1). https://doi.org/10.24071/JOLL

Nicmanis, M. (2024). Reflexive Content Analysis: An Approach to Qualitative Data Analysis, Reduction, and Description. *International Journal of Qualitative Methods*, *23*, 1–12. https://doi.org/10.1177/16094069241236603

Ortega, J. L. (2021). *Cover versions as an impact indicator in popular music: A quantitative network analysis*.

Prativi, N. K. S. R., Yadnya, I. B. P., & Puspani, I. A. M. (2022). Translation Shift of English

Noun Phrases Into Indonesian in The Movie of Enola Holmes. *ULIL ALBAB: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, *1*(7), 1903–1910.

Purba, K. D., Manurung, M., Aritonang, F., Silitonga, C., & Napitupulu, S. (2022). Analyzing translation method in song lyric "memories" maroon 5 from english to indonesian. *Multiscience*, *2*(11), 46–51.

Puspitorini, F., Hamdani, H., Bhayangkara, U., Raya, J., Bhayangkara, U., & Raya, J. (2021). *An Analysis of Figurative Language on The Lyric of Coldplay ' S Selected Songs. 3*, 231–244.

Putri, V., & Sari, C. M. I. (2019). Translation shift and accuracy of noun phrase in instagram caption translation. *Humaniora Scientia*, *5*(01).

Sipayung, K. T. (2018). The impact of translation shift and method on translation accuracy found at bilingual history textbook. *Humaniora*, *30*(1), 58–66. https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.27754

Sugiartini, N. K., Putu, N., & Putri, C. (2022). *The Sy N Tactical A N Alysis of Patter N S Se N Te N Ce Fou N D I N The ' Codlplay ' So N G Lyrics*. *2*(2).

Vasic, L. (2019). *Whatever Happened to the Movie Theme Song?* CUNY Academic Works.

Yunisa, N. (2020). A Translation Analysis on the Indonesian Version of "Dear God" By Avenged Sevenfold. *Jurnal Basis*, *7*(1), 91–100. https://doi.org/10.33884/basisupb.v7i1.1835

Yuskar, B. O. (2021). Teaching Three Translation Strategies Using a Lyric of a Rock Song to University Students in Indonesia. *JETAFL Publishing*, *7*(1).