



Analysis of the Translation that Occurs on the Metaphor Inside Celine Dion's Lyrics Love Song in Indonesian Language

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the translation of conceptual metaphors in song lyrics. The use of metaphor often appears in song lyrics, as well as in other figure of speech such as poetry. Researcher chose the songs of the world's Queen of Pop, namely Celine Dion, because the lyrics of her songs are known by many people and contain many deep messages through metaphors. Based on this, this research discusses types of metaphors based on Lakoff and Johnson's theory inside twenty-two of Celine Dion's hit songs back then till today. This research also examines the translation techniques used by translators, translation shift, the impact of shifting metaphors and the quality of the translation of the lyrics of these songs. Data collection uses listening, note-taking and documentation techniques. The data was later on validated through a Focus Discussion Group (FGD) by raters and the researcher. From the results of the analysis, it was found that there are structural metaphors, orientational metaphors and ontological metaphors. Structural metaphor is the type of metaphor that is most often used in these hit songs. A total of 12 translation techniques have been discovered in the process of translating the song lyrics. The shift that occurs in the type of metaphor is that orientational and ontological metaphors change to structural metaphors and each type of metaphor also changes to non metaphor after being translated. This shift had an impact on translation quality and resulted in an average translation quality of 2.71%.

Keywords: *Metaphors; Translation Techniques; Translation Shift; Translation*

Introduction

Metaphor is the transfer of the image, meaning, or quality of an expression to another expression (Classe, 2000). According to Aristotle, metaphor is a very effective means of thinking for understanding an abstract concept, which is done by expanding the meaning of the concept by comparing it with another concept that is already understood. Metaphors in songs are an expression of the songwriter's emotions towards something that touches their heart and is experienced by themselves. in the realities of life, background and experiences he experiences (Kovecses in Aisah, 2010: 3). Lakoff and Johnson (2003) state that metaphors are often not merely figurative or only in literary works, but also exist in our daily lives. Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (2003) see that the use of term A to convey term B is a metaphorical expression. Metaphorical expressions like that are called conceptual metaphors, as in ARGUMENT IS WAR or argumentation is war. This concept is the basis for the emergence of other metaphorical terms.

Example:

ST: He shot down all of my argument

TT: Dia menembak seluruh argumen saya.

The word shot is part of the WAR concept, where actors in war shoot each other and break down defenses. Based on this example, the ARGUMENT concept can be understood and formed through the concept of WAR.

Metaphor is a poetic device that allows artists to convey abstract ideas and evoke vivid images in their creations. Songs, in particular, often use metaphors to express complex emotions and convey deeper meaning to the listener. This analysis explores the metaphorical elements in Celine Dion's twenty-two iconic songs such as: 'My prayers'. On the other hand, the author will examine the challenges involved in translating these songs into Indonesian language. Celine Dion, one of the most popular singer from Canada, has captivated audiences around the world with her powerful vocals and emotional performances, and not to mention the meaningful lyrics of the songs. Most of the songs demonstrate her ability to convey heartfelt lyrics and connect with listeners on a deep level. Each of these songs contains metaphorical elements that contribute to the beauty of the lyrics and evoke a strong emotional response.

'My Heart Will Go On', written by James Horner and Will Jennings, was the theme song in the blockbuster film 'Titanic' which was released in 1997. This song uses the metaphor of heart to symbolize love, passion and emotional connection. By using this metaphor, the lyrics create a poignant picture of love that endures even in the face of separation and hardship. Likewise, 'Because You Loved Me', written by Diane Warren, uses metaphors to express gratitude and appreciation for the transformative power of love. This song uses metaphorical imagery.

Example:

You were my strength when I was weak

The metaphor YOU is compared with the word STRENGTH which shows that the subject is weak when there is no strength, namely 'YOU'

You were my voice when I couldn't speak

The metaphor 'YOU' is compared with the word 'VOICE' which shows that the subject cannot speak without the presence of 'YOU'.

Based on the example of the YOU as a metaphor, an entity allows us to refer to it (referring), count the amount (quantifying), identify the aspect (identifying aspects), identify the cause/reason (identifying causes), determine goals and encourage action (setting goals and motivating actions), (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980: 26). The lyrics convey the support and emotional uplift experienced through a loving relationship.

Translating procedures are activities that can transfer the meaning contained in the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) and can return it to a form that is in accordance with the rules that apply to the target language (TL). Meanwhile, according to Larson (1984:3), translating is changing one form into another form.

Translation techniques are also part of procedures in translating, if the technique can determine the form and structure of linguistic units then it can help solve errors in target language problems to

choose the most appropriate equivalent or evaluate the use of translation techniques in the form of words, clauses, phrases and sentences in the translation. In short, by mastering translation techniques, a translator can find out how creative language can be used in translation with its functions and dynamics, and utilize this creativity to make good and aesthetic translations.

Savitri, (2017). "Metaphors in Beyonce's Lemonade Album", Lukmana, D., Rosa, R.N., Marlina, L. (2019). Rosdiana and Ana Natalia 'Use of Translation Methods and Techniques in the Lyrics of the Song "Mungkin nanti" by Ariel NOAH into Japanese by Hiroaki Kato', "Metaphor Analysis in Selected Kabau Minang Song Lyrics, Jata, K.Y.P. (2017). "Metaphors in Ratu Song Lyrics" and Ndraha (2018). "Metaphor Analysis in Westlife Song Lyrics" studies the types of metaphors found in song lyrics. Meanwhile, Fitria (2013), Kamaliaj (2013), and Relawati et al. (2018) observed the expression of song lyrics and metaphorical speech in terms of form and type. This research differs from the research discussed previously in several ways. The object studied and the theory used are the initial differences between this research and previous metaphor studies. These twenty two Celine Dion songs were analyzed because no research had been carried out before.

Afterward, the researcher will discuss about the shift in metaphor that occurs in the lyrics of the song. Shifts in translation occur when text in the source language is to be transferred into the target language using different translation techniques. A competent translator is a translator who can choose words that are common and acceptable in the target language by considering the cultural context. Metaphor shifts can occur after the translation process. By using Lakoff & Johnson's theory, researchers will classify metaphors that shift from one metaphor to another, then the shift from a metaphor to no longer being a metaphor.

Metaphor translation certainly results in a shift in translation quality. Researchers want to discuss translation quality as the impact of using various translation techniques. Researchers discuss further the quality of this translation based on the assessment model proposed by Nababan (2012). This assessment model is categorized based on three aspects, namely acceptability, accuracy and readability. Of these three aspects, accuracy is the aspect that has the highest value. Forum Discussion Group (FGD) is a forum where researchers discuss with 2 raters who are experts in the field of translation and master the source and target languages. This translation quality assessment involves raters for more accurate results.

Based on the research background that have been explained, the problems in this research are:

1. What types of metaphors are used in the lyrics of Celine Dion's twenty-two songs.
2. What translation techniques are used in translating these songs.
3. How does the shift occur in the metaphor of song lyrics?
4. What is the impact of this shift on the quality of the translation of the lyrics of these songs.

Based on the research problem, the aim of this research is to find out the types of metaphors that exist in song lyrics, then, the techniques used by translators, the shifts that occur in song lyrics after being translated and finally the impact of these shifts on translation quality.

2. Research Methodology

The type of data used in this research influences the research methodology. The actual data types are words and phrases. This implies that qualitative methodology can be used for this research. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975:4), "qualitative approaches relate to research techniques that produce descriptive data, such as written or spoken words and observable behavior. In this research, researcher used a single case study which used descriptive analysis with a qualitative approach. Because this

research is a theoretical study, which means it is not in the form of numbers, the data collected in this research was from references to journals, the internet, books, notes and other scientific studies which are also related to metaphor and translation.

This research uses two types of data. The first data was taken from the lyrics of twenty-two songs by Celine Dion and their translations in Indonesian. The second data is the assessor's statement in determining the accuracy and acceptability of the translation

which will lead to determining the quality of the translation. The data sources in this research consist of twenty sources as follows:

My Heart Will Go On (1997)- Because You Loved Me (1996) -To Love You More (1993)- I Am Alive (2002) - I Love You (1999) – Immortality (1998) – A New Day Has Come (2002) – All By Myself (Eric Carmen, 1975) – I Surrender (2002)– Dance With My Father Again (Luther Vandross 2003) - Just Walk Away (1993) - That's The Way It Is (1999) – Goodbye's The Saddest Words (2002) -The Power Of Dream (1996) – When I Need You (1997) – The Power Of Love (1993)– Courage (2019)- It's All Coming Back (1996) - Love Again (2023) – Tell Him (ft dengan Barbara Streisand 1997) – The Prayer (1998) – If You asked Me To (1992) - Lying Down (2019) – I Am Your Angel (ft dengan R. Kelly 1998).

3. Research Results and Discussion

3.1. Types of Metaphor

In this study, researchers found 153 data contained in twenty-two Celine Dion song lyrics. Based on the analysis that has been carried out and explained, the researcher found that of the 3 types of metaphors proposed by Lakoff & Johnson used in song lyrics, namely structural metaphors with a total of 126 data, orientational metaphors with a total of 15 data and ontological metaphors with a total of 12 data.

The examples are as follows:

ST: I had your love, I had it all

TT: Kumiliki cintamu, kumiliki segalanya

In the example sentence above, the phrase 'I had it all' has been found which is translated as 'kumiliki segalanya' with the same type of metaphor, namely structural metaphor. This phrase shows that the word love is equated with everything. He felt that he did not lack anything because he already had everything he needed. However, based on the context of the situation, these lyrics compare the feelings he has with the sense of sufficiency he gets from the people who love him.

ST: I make my journey through eternity

TT: Aku jalani pertualanganku melalui keabadian

In this second example, the phrase 'my journey through' eternity is translated as pertualangku melalui keabadian, which is an orientational metaphor. This phrase shows that the author wants to carry out his life journey through endless time, namely centuries. Based on the context of the lyrics, the author wants to carry out his life without time limits and eternally.

ST: *Every lover breaks my heart*

TT: Setiap pasangan melukai hatiku

The sentence above contains a phrase that refers to a form of ontological metaphor. The phrase 'setiap pasangan melukai hatiku' is conceptualized as the person who hurts my heart, which means the person had an impact that makes the other person sad not physically but with their behavior towards them. Not physically but also by bad and unfair behavior by other people.

2.1. Translation Techniques

Researchers found the results of the 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir. A total of 13 translation techniques were used, namely common equivalent translation techniques, variations, compensation, literal translation, discursive creation, particularization, generalization, implicitation, explicitation, paraphrase, reduction, modulation and transposition.

The examples are as follows:

Data 38/L4/OR

ST: I get up and fall but I am alive

TT: Aku bangkit dan terjatuh tetapi aku hidup

The orientational metaphor above is translated using common equivalence techniques. The word get up is translated as rise. This word is common because it is usually used in everyday conversation.

Data 01/L1/SM

ST: Every night in my dream, *I feel you*

TT: Tiap malam dalam mimpiku, ku merasakanmu

The example above is an example that contains a structural metaphor. The phrase I feel you is translated as 'ku merasakanmu'. This variation technique changes the linguistic elements of this phrase. This technique is commonly applied in translating song lyrics like the example above.

Data 135/L20/SM

BSu: I will give you my world to you baby

BSa: Saya akan memberikan dunia saya kepada anda bayi

The sentence above was translated using literal translation techniques. The word baby translates to 'bayi'. This word is translated word for word without considering the cultural context.

Data 9/L2/SM

ST: *For all the joy you brought to my life*

TT: Untuk semua kebahagiaan yang kau bawa ke dalam hidupku

The example above shows the techniques used by translators to make implicit information in the source text more explicit in the target text. In this example, the word 'yang' is a clause connector, because it can connect the first clause with the clause that follows it.

Data 47/L4/OT

ST: *So today I finally find the courage deep inside*

TT: Jadi hari ini , akhirnya kutemukan nyali di relung hati

The phrase I finally found the courage deep inside is translated as 'kutemukan nyali di relung hati'. The paraphrasing technique is used by translators so that the message they want to convey in the SL remains the same in the TL without any change in meaning by adding more detailed explanations that are not in the SL.

Data 147/L22/SM

ST : *All of your fears, cast them on me*

TT: Semua ketakutanmu, serahkan kepadaku

In this example, the translator implies the word them in the SL because it is not acceptable in the TL.

Data 99/L14/BM

ST: *It's only a heart beat away*

TT: Ini hanya jantung berdetak pergi

The phrase a heart beat away translates to 'jantung berdetak pergi'. By using discursive creation techniques, translators do not consider the cultural context.

Data 142/L21/SM

ST: *Bitter words can't hurt me now*

TT: Kini kata-kata pahit tidak bisa menyakitiku

The word now is translated as 'kini' in the TL. The translator moves the SL word at the end to the beginning of the sentence using compensation techniques. This is done because the influence of the force on the SL cannot be applied to the BSa.

Data 61/L6/SM

ST: *I've been touched by an angel with love*

TT: Malaikat tlah menyentuhku dengan cinta

This sentence is translated using modulation techniques. This technique applies a change of perspective to the sentence. However, the meaning contained remains the same. The metaphorical element is not lost and is still maintained.

Data44/L3/SM

ST: *Still I end up in a mess*

TT: Namun aku masih berakhir dengan begitu kacau

The phrase in a mess translates to 'dengan begitu kacau'. This transposition translation technique changes the grammatical category of SL phrases, namely nouns, into adjectives in the TL.

Data 53/L5/SM

ST: *I make my journey through eternity*

TT: Aku jalani pertualanganku melalui keabadian

The word journey is translated as 'pertualangan' in the TL. The translator makes the message more concrete and specific in the TL to clarify the meaning of the information conveyed using particularization techniques.

Data 130/L19/SM

ST: *Feed the fire with all the passion you can show*

TT: Umpan api dengan semua gairah kamudapat menunjukan

The word passion is translated as 'gairah' in the TL. In this context, the translator reduces the source language information items in the SL translation by using reduction techniques. The purpose of this reduction is to prohibit the use of elements that are not correct in the TL because they are considered excessive.

Data 27/L2/SM

ST: *You stood by me and I stood tall*

TT: kau berada di sisiku dan aku berdiri tegak

In the example above, the verb stood by(me) is translated as being di sisi(ku). Generalization technique translates the term stood by me which is common and known to the wider community into being on my side which is more specific.

2.1. Metaphor Shift

The shift that is most often found in the translation of metaphors in Celine Dion's songs is ontological metaphor which shifted to structural metaphor with a total of 7 data. The second shift is from orientational metaphors to structural metaphors with a total of 3. There are 4 structural metaphors that are no longer metaphors. Then the number of ontological metaphors which are no longer metaphors is 1, and the orientational metaphors which are no longer metaphors are 2.

The examples are as follows:

ST: You said no star was out of reach

TT: Katamu tak ada bintang yang tak teraih

The phrase above refers to an ontological metaphor. The use of explicitation and transposition techniques causes the metaphor category to change into a structural metaphor. This is because the word 'unattainable' in the SL is written in a more specific form in the TL.

ST: Lifted me up when I couldn't reach

TT: Mengangkatkanku saat tak teraih ohehku

In the example above, the sentence in SL falls into the category of orientational metaphor. This is because there is a spatially oriented word marker, namely the word 'up'. However, in TL, this metaphorical category changes to become structural metaphor because it is realized from one concept to another.

ST: I won't take it lying down

TT: Aku tidak ingin mengambil ini begitu saja

The sentence containing structural metaphors in the SL is no longer metaphor after being translated. The metaphorical element is lost after the use of discursive creative translation techniques.

2.1. The Impact of the Shift on Translation Quality

This metaphot shift certainly has an impact on the quality of the resulting translation. This translation quality assessment uses the research tool of Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono developed in 'Development of a Translation Quality Assessment Model' (2012). This translation assessment is based on 3 aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability. Each aspect consists of levels, namely accuracy (3), moderate accuracy (2) and low accuracy (1), as well as in the aspect of acceptability and readability.

The frequency of accurate translations has a percentage of 86.92%, those that are less accurate have a percentage of 7.18% while those that are inaccurate have a percentage of 5.88%. The average quality of this translation aspect reached 2.81%. The frequency of acceptable translations has a percentage of 78.14%, those that are less acceptable have a percentage of 18.95% while those that are unacceptable have a percentage of 3.92%. The average quality of this translation aspect reached 2.73%.

The frequency of translations with high readability has a percentage of 88.88%, those with low readability have a percentage of 7.84% while those with low readability have a percentage of 2.85%. The average quality of this translation aspect reached 2.85%. The average rating of these three aspects of translation quality assessment is 2.79

2.2.1. Accuracy

The accuracy aspect is the aspect that has the highest weighting among others. Data 52/L5/SM

ST: From this fear I will break free

TT: Dari ketakutan ini aku akan membebaskan diri.

This finding data was translated accurately from SL to TL. The meaning conveyed in the SL is the same as the meaning in the TL. Based on the FGD, raters and researchers agreed that this translation could be rated 3.

2.1.1. Acceptability

Data 117/L18/SM

ST: The last goodbye high and dry leaves you empty

TT: Selamat tinggal terakhir tinggi dan kering membuat kamu kosong

In this example, the translator uses a literal translation technique so that the quality of the translation becomes less acceptable because of the choice of words that are not acceptable in the TL. However, this technique does not cause a shift in metaphor.

2.1.2. Readability

Data 99/L14/BM

ST: It's only a heart beat away

TT: Ini hanya jantung berberdetak pergi

The data above was translated using discursive creative techniques so that the quality of the translation is low, not only in terms of readability but also in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

Conclusion

Based on the research results described above, the researcher can draw the conclusion that first, in the metaphorical translation of Celine Dion's song lyrics with 153 data in the form of words, phrases and sentences, the conceptual metaphor category is divided into three types, namely structural metaphor, ontological metaphor and orientational metaphor. The most dominant metaphor category is structural metaphor. The researcher concluded that the structural metaphor category was the category that appeared most often on the lyrics of the songs.

Secondly, researcher found as many as 13 types of translation techniques. Among these are the usual techniques of equivalent, variation, modulation, compensation, implication, explicitation, paraphrasing, literal translation, particularization, generalization, reduction and discursive creation. The common equivalent technique is the technique most often used in metaphor translation in this research.

Thirdly, the use of these translation techniques causes a shift in the category of metaphor. Common techniques of equivalence, variation, modulation, compensation, particularization, generalization, reduction have a positive impact because they are acceptable in the cultural context of the target language. Even though there is a shift in a metaphor category, this does not have an impact on its acceptability in the TL. Meanwhile, the techniques of implication, explicitation, paraphrasing, literal translation and discursive creation have a negative impact on metaphor. This causes a loss of metaphor so that the translation results are no longer categorized in any category.

Lastly, the research results show that the quality of the translation is affected by the shifts that occur. Of the 153 data analyzed, 133 data were assessed as accurate, 11 data were assessed as less accurate and 9 data were assessed as inaccurate. Furthermore, 118 data were assessed as acceptable, 29 data as less acceptable and 6 data as unacceptable. Then 136 data have high readability, 12 data have medium readability while 5 data have low readability. Based on this value, researchers can conclude that the results of this translation are of high quality because they have a score of 2.71%.

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