



TRANSLATION PROCEDURES FOR THE SONG LYRICS TRANSLATION OF MAHER ZAIN

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Abstract : This study aims to examine the translation procedures employed by a translator in translating Maher Zain's song lyrics from English to Indonesian. This study specifically examines Maher Zain's selected song lyrics due to its translation popularity in Indonesia. The study utilized the descriptive qualitative method based on Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. The researcher has identified several procedures used by translators are modulation, transposition, equivalence, and borrowing. In translating the selected Maher Zain's song lyrics, 105 data were found. 25 data were translated using the transposition procedure, 55 data used the modulation procedure, 10 data used the equivalence procedure. Finally, it has been found that translators used 15 data double translation procedures, namely borrowing and equivalence.

Keywords : Translation Procedure; Modulation; Equivalence; Song Lyrics

Abstrak : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas mengenai berbagai prosedur terjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan lirik lagu karya Maher Zain dari berbahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Fokus penelitian ini adalah tertuju pada sebuah lirik lagu yang terpilih dikarenakan kepopuleran lagu-lagu terjemahannya juga di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori dari Vinay dan Darbelnet. Akhirnya, peneliti menemukan beberapa prosedur yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan lirik lagu yaitu modulasi, transposisi, padanan, dan peminjaman. Dalam menerjemahkan lirik lagu Maher Zain yang terpilih, terdapat 105 data yang telah digunakan. 25 data diterjemahkan menggunakan prosedur transposisi, 55 data menggunakan modulasi, 10 data menggunakan padanan, Terakhir, telah ditemukan bahwa penerjemah menggunakan 15 data double translation prosedur yaitu peminjaman dan padanan.

Kata Kunci : Teknik Terjemahan; Modulasi; Padanan; Lirik Lagu

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the act of presenting one nation's culture to another nation. This is typically carried out by countries with diverse languages. Translation operations serve as a bridge for communication between different countries. Newmark (1982:7) asserted that producing translations requires both artistic ability and a unique skill set. He described

translation as the act of replacing written messages or statements from one language with equivalent messages or statements in another language.

Translation activities have been ongoing for an extended period. During the Middle Ages, Islam flourished in the realms of science and technology, and was impacted by translation efforts. Numerous ancient Greek texts have been translated into Arabic. Translation activities are rapidly developing in today's modern society. Multiple countries aim to promote their own products internationally, including Indonesia. In addition, countries that perceive themselves as lagging behind in science and technology endeavor to interpret the achievements of more sophisticated nations. Translation activities have been present from ancient times and have evolved to the present day.

One of the translated works is a piece of literature. Literary translations serve as a means to convey a country's culture, whether it is done implicitly or explicitly. Culture encompasses the way of life, values, and beliefs of a nation. In Indonesia, embracing foreign cultures and introducing them through translated literary works, such as song lyrics translated from English to Indonesian and sung, has become popular. One of the translated songs is "sepanjang hidup" (All Life) from the album "For the Rest of My Life" by Maher Zain, an Islamic singer from Sweden originally from Lebanon. Songs or music can effectively introduce and be embraced by a target nation, facilitating the acceptance of a nation's culture. The translated song gained popularity in Indonesia. The lyrics of this song have been translated by Novia Stephani, an Indonesian woman, and friend of Fadly Padi. The song conveys a profound and uplifting message, depicting a man's heartfelt declaration of love for his wife as they navigate life guided by their faith in God.

The translator demonstrated exceptional skill and artistry in maintaining the original text's meaning while producing a translation that appeared seamless and natural. According to Widyamartaya (1989: 13), a high-quality translation should not appear as a translation but should resemble an original piece and convey all the original meaning. Therefore, it is appropriate to expect Novia's translated work to gain popularity similar to her original song poetry. Subsequently, the original vocalist performs the translated song in Indonesia.

This phenomenon raises the question of What choices do translators make when they are doing their jobs so that they are successful? There is no way to separate translation work from decision-making, and translators often have to deal with a range of issues when making choices. This then made researchers more likely to do this study activity.

Further, the translation of song lyrics necessitates the application of a unique methodology due to the translator's need to consider a number of restrictions. An essential factor that a translator must take into account when translating song lyrics is the preservation of the cadence, as well as the accuracy of the syllable count and beat structure within each line of the lyrics. Using a method of poetry translation that places greater emphasis on external factors may help circumvent this issue; nevertheless, it may give rise to additional complications, such as the equivalence of meanings.

There are some previous studies which are related to this research. First, Mizer (2016), is studies that concern about analyzing the syntactic strategies in translation English passive voice, also describing the syntactic strategy which is closely related to the research of researcher who also uses syntactic strategy, English passive voice is related with grammar, however, most of the lyrics of the song do not really prioritize grammar, so the researcher will develop a translation strategy using a different object by using song lyrics that contain figurative language as the object of the research. Next, Translation Methods, Strategies, and Techniques: An Exhaustive Examination (Nababan, 2007). Through his research, he elucidated the distinctions among translation strategies, techniques, and methodologies, as well as their interrelation within the translation process. Unfortunately, prior researchers' research objects lacked examples, which resulted in a greater propensity towards theory. This study, on the other hand, is more concerned with practical research on translation techniques based on the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet, which was applied to the translation of Maher Zain's selected song lyrics. As a result, readers, language learners, and researchers are anticipated to find this straightforward study beneficial.

Translation Procedures

The concept of translation technique is a complex aspect of translation studies that pertains to the interplay between method and strategy. Translation techniques and translation strategies are distinct entities that have an impact on the translation process. Meanwhile, the approach has an impact on the translation outcomes for every individual segment of text. Due to its significant significance in problem-solving, these translation methodologies primarily emphasize the crucial aspect of translation subcompetence that contributes to the development of translation competence. Therefore, strategy is a method of identifying an appropriate resolution for a given task or problem. The solution will be implemented utilizing specific translation methodologies.

Different specialists have varying definitions of translating techniques. This technique is commonly referred to as a translation strategy. However, in reality, technique and strategy are inseparable and might even collaborate under specific circumstances. Molina and Albir (2002: 509) provide a definition of translation techniques as systematic methods used to examine and categorize the process of achieving translation equivalency, which can be applied to different linguistic units. Molina and Hurtado Albir (2002:510) similarly outline the five fundamental attributes of translation procedures in this instance:

1. The translation outcomes are affected by the strategies used in translation.
2. Translation approaches involve the comparison of the source language (SL) with the target language (TL).
3. Translation processes have an impact on the most minute components of a document, such as individual words, phrases, and sentences.

4. Translation processes are inherent to discourse and context.
5. Translation procedures have a practical purpose.

Nevertheless, these translation techniques do not constitute the sole set of categories that can be utilized for examining translated texts. There exist additional alternative categories that can impact the analysis of translation, such as coherence, cohesion, thematic progression, and other contextual dimensions.

In their book *A Methodology for Translation* (2000:84), Vinay and Darbelnet, along with several other translation specialists, categorize translation approaches into seven distinct categories: borrowing, calque, literal translation, shifting, equivalent, and adaptation. Here is a concise explanation.

Borrowing

The borrowing method is the most straightforward method. The translator exclusively transforms terms from the source language into the target language. He made no alterations. The objective of this strategy is for the translator to convey the ambiance of the source language into the target language and to address the lack of source language words in the target language. The second explanation may arise from disparities in nature, culture, or worldview among users of the source and target languages.

In Indonesian, numerous foreign or English words are adopted, including LCD and SMS. The target readers are better acquainted with the words than the translated terminology. The phrase LCD poses a challenge for many to comprehend when translated.

Calque

Calque is a practice that is similar to borrowing, but it involves a process of translating. Foreign terms that do not exist in the target language are translated piece by piece. After a prolonged period, the translated term eventually becomes integrated into the target language. Put simply, a "calque" refers to a direct translation of a phrase or word from the source language to the target language, preserving the original linguistic units and their order. Such as the SL word: Prime Minister when translated be TL (Indonesia): Perdana Menteri.

Literal Translation

Literal translation refers to the process of translating a statement by directly translating each word in a word-for-word manner. This translation aims to analyze each word in the original text and modify it according to the conventions of the desired language. Typically, this technique is employed as the initial approach in translating a phrase or sentence. Once the meaning has been effectively communicated using this strategy, the translator's job is finished. However, if that is not the case, alternative methods must be utilized. For illustration purposes, consider the following example:

ST: I gave a speech at the university last month.

TT: *Saya memberi sebuah bicara di universitas itu bulan yang lalu.*

In the example above, the noun "speech" is replaced by the verb "bicara" (speak) in the translation.

Transposition

This procedure is employed when a translator endeavors to transition from one linguistic register to another. This can be accomplished at the lexical, syntactic, or semantic level. Hence, a word has the potential to be rendered into a different category of words, expressions, or even complete sentences.

This activity can also be performed at the level of individual sentences. A compound sentence can be simplified into a simple sentence, or two simple sentences can be combined into a compound sentence. Such as:

ST : *Nenek moyangku banyak sekali. Setiap orang juga begitu.*

TT : In common with everyone else, I have many ancestors.

In the example above, two simple sentences in the ST became one compound sentence in the TT.

Modulation

Modulation is the act of altering or adjusting perspectives. A shift can refer to a change in focus or perspective about meaning. A sentence that is active and places emphasis on the subject's significance might be transformed into a passive sentence that highlights the continuous nature of the activity. It is possible to convert negative connotations into positive connotations, and vice versa. For instance, the term "sick" can be rendered as "unhealthy". Modulation refers to a process of transposing or shifting, which leads to the emergence of varying perspectives in the target language. This can be illustrated by the following example.

ST: You're quite a stranger.

TT: *Aku rasanya belum pernah ketemu kamu.* (I feel haven't met you yet)

Equivalence

The equivalence procedure refers to a method that alters the words of the source language in order to conform to the rules of the destination language. This action is commonly performed for foreign terms that do not already exist in the target language, but

have a form that is almost identical to the terms or regulations in the target language. The terms modification, transportation, and fiction have been rendered as modification, transportation, and equivalent fiction in this context, but they carry a distinct connotation compared to the term "equivalence" in the broader discourse of translation theory. In this technique, the translator employs a distinct style of expression and structure that diverges from the original text in the source language. Typically, this is employed for the translation of proverbs, idioms, and similar expressions. As illustrated in the following example.

ST: It rains cats and dogs.

TT: *Hujannya bagai ditumpahkkan dari langit.* (The rains like poured down from the sky)

Adaptation

This procedure is the most radical method in translating. This technique, known as adaptation, is employed when a situation in the source language cannot be directly translated into the target language due to a conflict in values. In such cases, the translator must modify the situation in order to describe an event in the target culture that is equivalent to the event described in the source language text. The adaptation technique selectively translates sections of the text, rather than transforming the entire text into an adaptation. However, if all elements in the text are adapted as a whole, then the technique can be considered as fully transforming the text into an adaptation. However, if during an English to Indonesian translation, we see the phrase "Dear sir" translated as "yang terhormat" (honorable) or the phrase "Sincerely yours" translated as "hormat saya" (my respect), it indicates that this translation technique has been adjusted to align with the target culture in Indonesian.

METHOD

This is an example of qualitative descriptive research. Descriptive features are related with research activities that aim to assess data with all of its traits, attributes, and character. As a result, the only output of this research will be exposure in its current form (Sutopo dalam Djatmika, 2008: 32). The main characteristics of the presentation produced by this descriptive research is that it makes no distinction between the correct or incorrect use of language in the text to be evaluated. The term qualitative denotes that this study was conducted using qualitative research methods. Some qualitative qualities are themes that address the original conditions of the research object. difficulties and research activities are aimed at solving modern difficulties. The researcher is the primary instrument in gathering and evaluating data, focusing actions on presenting or describing the study object and performing inductive analysis (Sutopo dalam Djatmika, 2008: 36).

The total data used to be analyzed are 105 data which taken from the lyrics of Maher Zain's song are "For the Rest of My Life," "guided me all the way" "Ramadhan," and its

translation "All Life" "tuntunku kepadaMu" , "Ramadan" serve as the data source for this study. Meanwhile, the focus of this research is on the phrases and words found in the lyrics of the song, as well as their translation. Several steps were taken to acquire data: (1) reading the original song lyrics and their translations several times; (2) noting words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that have the potential to generate data; and (3) analyzing the data discovered.

The analytical method used is as follows: (1) temporary data is chosen to obtain valid data, (2) identifying language elements and meanings in the SL, (3) identifying language elements and meanings in the TL, (3) comparing the two texts to see if there are any differences in language elements and meanings, and (4) drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The following is some data and techniques used by translators in translating Maher zain's selected song lyrics.

Modulation

Modulation is the process of shifting points of view (Vinay and Darbelnet, 2000: 84). It has been found 55 data used modulation procedure. The following is the data found.

ST : For the rest of my life
TT : *Sepanjang hidup* (throughout life)

If you pay attentive attention to the lyrics of the preceding verse, you will realize that a shift has occurred. The transition is from a clause to a phrase. The SL phrase reads "For the rest of my life," which is translated into TL as "sepanjang hidup" (throughout life). The SL text contains more than two words, however when translated into TL, only two words remain. However, the words in the sentence "Throughout life" already convey the meaning of the SL paragraph. In other words, the shift here does not alter the meaning. What changes is only in terms of form.

However, there is a little change in the level of themes/things that are highlighted. In the SL text, the author informs about the rest of my life, which translates literally as for the rest of my life, therefore there is my life or my life, which is the most significant aspect. However, in the TL text, what is stressed is something in general, namely this life, while paying attention to the meaning of life in the term throughout life, rather than individual life, so that this is seen as if from a different angle. My life, which is meant by the original creator of the SL text, is the life of a man for the woman he loves, whereas the meaning of life in the BSA text still refers to the life of the man himself because the person singing the

BSa lyrics is a man, ultimately the meaning of life in the BSa text will remain the same as the meaning of life in SL texts.

Thus, translators only employ this shifting approach when necessary. because the meaning of the SL paragraph may be expressed in only one phrase. Additionally, without lessening the original text's meaning, the translation gives the impression that the point of view in the SL text has changed from the SL text. Every action is taken to ensure that it all fits in with the original rhythm. It will be challenging to keep time with the original tune's beat or rhythm if the translator continues to translate in actual verse "selama sisa hidupku".

Equivalence

According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000:85), equivalents are methods that change words from the source language to conform to the rules of the destination language. It has been found 10 data used equivalence procedure. The information located is as follows.

ST :You`ve opened my heart
TT :*Kau cahaya hati* (you`re the light of the heart)

In the data presented above, the translator attempts to employ matching algorithms without removing lyrical features and messages from the SL language. The statement "You've opened my heart," which is then translated as "kau cahaya hati" (you are the light of the heart), is unique and extremely suited to touch on the meaning of the SL text; readers can sense the lyrical emotion. Actually, the translator might have used the actual language, "kau telah membuka hatiku (You have opened my heart), but the poetic effect would have been less than "kau cahaya hati" (You are the light of my heart).

In other words, the word "opened" or in Indonesian means "membuka" (opening) on the phrase "you've opened my heart". This has been changed with the choice of appropriate and beautiful diction, namely "cahaya" (light) which contains a figurative meaning relating to a light that opens the way, of course this adapts to the TL context in which the term "cahaya" (Light) is used to illuminate the path in darkness so the word of "opened my heart" is the same as the meaning of "light of the heart".

Even though there is a deletion in the klitika-ku or the pronoun "my" in the word "my heart", this will not change the meaning of the original text. Then, because the translator, in addition to maintaining the poetic aspect, must also maintain the rhythm of the tone, so that when you sing the light of the heart, it feels more appropriate and beautiful to listen to than singing using translation, you have opened my heart, which felt more odd and like a translation. In other words, the equivalent technique used by the translator becomes acceptable to the target reader.

Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique that changes a grammatical category. It has been found 25 data used transposition procedure. The information located is as follows.

- ST : You're my wife and my friend and my strength
TT : *Kekasih penguat jiwaku* (lover, strengthening my soul)

Based on the data above, the transposition procedure below is when comparing the SL text level to the TL text, where the SL text "You're my wife, companion, and strength". If translated literally, it becomes "Kau istriku dan temanku dan kekuatanku".

However, in the TL text it is translated as: *kekasih, penguat jiwaku* (Lover, strengthening my soul). If you pay close attention, the translator clearly did not use a literal or word for word translation because he condensed the explicit information in the SL to become more implicit in the TL. Then, as we know that the sentence "You're my wife and my friend and my strength" consists of three clauses which condenses by the connection "and". Here, the translator saw that it could be more condensed without deleting the message of the SL by removing the connector and or (dan) along with the pronouns "my" or ku. Meanwhile, the words "wife or friend" tend to refer to the same meaning as the person who is loved, namely "kekasih", so the translation becomes one simple sentence *Kekasih penguat jiwaku* that the messages in the SL is still preserved in the TL.

Borrowing and Equivalence

Borrowing is used to create a stylistic affect. The data found in one lyrics of Maher zain's song lyrics, the translator used double translation procedures. It has been found 15 data used double translation procedure. The datum is as follows.

- ST : Ramadan, Ramadan, Ramadan ya Habib
TT : *Ramadan, Ramadan, Ramadan di hati* (in heart)

Based on the data above, the borrowing procedure happens when comparing the SL text level to the TL text, where the SL text "Ramadan" absorbed to be "Ramadan" in the TL. The translator translates the words "Ramadan" by recognizing the standard integration of absorption element in Indonesian. It is adjusted the grammatical system of Indonesian either in terms of sounds (pronunciation) and written form (spelling). It is also written in the Indonesian Dictionary that the word Ramadan means the 9th month of the Hijri year (29 or 30 days), in this month Muslims are required to fast. Here, the translator still keep the

original words due to it is also familiar in the TL. It is used in order to introduce the flavor of the SL culture into a translation that may be use foreign term.

The second procedure used by the translator to translate the lyric in a sentence is equivalence. The word "Ya Habib" which is Arabic language if translated literally becomes "Ya kekasih" (lover) but it is not accordance with the rhythm of the song. The song becomes rigid. Therefore, the translator chose another word without losing the meaning and unite with the original song when it will be pronounced by the singer. Then, the translator chose the word "di hati" which sounds so familiar, easy listening and the message can be accepted by the TL.

In this case, the translator used double translation procedure due to accordance with the rhythm of the song, the preserve message of the song to be acceptable in the TL text.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation previously explained, this study demonstrates that there is a translator-performed process within translation. The activity of translating song lyrics must be carried out by selecting and making appropriate and careful translation technique decisions. By looking at the various factors that exist, the translation activity is said to be good if the translation results look like they are not the result of a translation with the meaning or message of the target language (TL) not being different from the source language (TL).

In translating the selected Maher Zain song lyrics, 105 data were found. 25 data were translated using the transposition procedure, 55 data used the modulation procedure, 10 data used the equivalence procedure. Finally, it has been found that translators used 15 data double translation procedures, namely borrowing and equivalence.

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