

ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF THE SONG “WATER UNDER THE BRIDGE” BY ADELE’S VERSION

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the translation strategy applied to translate the lyrics of the song "Water Under the Bridge" from English to Indonesian (<https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html>) and to explain the quality of the translation in terms of correctness and acceptance of its meaning according to the original text. The method used is descriptive qualitative research; the data and data sources are the results of translating the song lyrics, and the research instruments used are documents and questionnaires. The research results show that based on the information data, the strategy used in the process of translating is a phonemic translation (25%), verse into process translation (25%), and interpretation (25%), which is often used in translating Adele's songs. The method used is more oriented towards the target language because translation techniques are more oriented towards the target language. The overall results of the translation quality of songs in the accuracy category could be more accurate (1%), less accurate (33%), and more accurate (66%). Meanwhile, the acceptability category needs to be more accurate (2%), less accurate (43%), and accurate (55%). So, the quality of the translation in the category of accuracy and acceptability of the translation is good according to the target language.

Keywords: Translation of song lyrics, Translation quality, Translation strategy

INTRODUCTION

The Song will gain popularity worldwide and serve as a tool for public education thanks to the availability of song lyrics that can accurately represent the Song's message in other languages. One of these may be found at <https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html>, which is the translation of Adele's "Water Under the Bridge" lyrics. As a cultural instrument used to form social reality, music is present in society. According to Awe (2003), the Song's lyric is a brief arrangement of words. Song lyrics capture somebody's

reaction to something they have seen, listened to, or experienced. The poet or composer employs language and phrases to bring attention to the lyrics or poetry to describe somebody's experiences. Song lyrics are comparable to poetry because the lines do not stretch to the other side of such pages. Song lyrics are monologues, meaning they contain just one subject (the songwriter) and seldom involve another speaker (Awe, 2003, p.48).

There are a lot of outstanding vocalists out there. Adele is one of them. Laurie Blue Adkins, better known as Adele (born 5 May 1988 in Tottenham, London), is an English jazz and soul singer and songwriter with a contralto vocal. Adele received her first recording deal with XL Recordings when a friend published a sample of her songs on MySpace that year she graduated from BRIT School. Adele has gotten much financial and critical praise since her new album, 19, was released. The album reached number one in the UK and was awarded four times platinum. Adele was named Best Debut and Best Pop Operatic Vocals at the 2009 Grammy Awards. (<https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adele>).

The Song will become a global attraction, a medium of public education, and the availability of song lyrics translations capable of conveying the Song's message. One is a translation of Adele's "Water Under The Bridge" lyrics, found at <https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html>. Music is a cultural instrument used to build social reality in society. It is communicated through the lyrics of a song; recognizing music in ordinary social life is an indicator of linguistic communication's underlying emotional qualities (Juslin & Laukka, 2003; Mualem & Lavidor, 2015). Music or songs that express messages or ideas generally have a historical background. The Song's content is not only intended to entertain but also to convey moral values or ideals. As a literary work and a cultural product, Song is a mirror of reality made by individuals or groups to establish a specific cultural context in society.

Song translation has its challenges since there are rhythm limits that the translator must adhere to match their diction to the tune of the original Song. The translator must also respect the song translation regulation (Aji, 2016). Tempo, note counts, harmonics, timings, phrasing, and three emphases are all critical considerations in song translation, as opposed to traditional speech translation (Low, 2003). According to Yang (2014), Song translation is similar to the poetry-translated version in that both require harmony and rhythm to sound authentic. However, translating a song is more straightforward than it appears. It is not just about conveying the same idea; the translators must also consider the number of syllables to fit the melody and note into a singable song (Aji, 2016). When translating songs, translators must pay close attention to the beauty of the music. So because the qualities of conversation and song translations change, the original

language will also be translated differently. As a result, the translators' judgment in selecting the best techniques for translating the lyric is critical.

According to Pradita (2012), the translation output must have the closest equivalency to the original work regarding meaning or style. However, there are often discrepancies between the native languages and the translated product, depending on the translators' competence and knowledge. Despite the difficulties that translators face, they must deliver a high-quality translation result that achieves the closest possible equivalency between the source and destination languages during the translation process. Translators have also been more cautious while translating music lyrics that are more difficult due to their peculiarities. The strategies employed by translators to address challenges that arise during the song lyric translation may also be utilized to determine its equivalency.

Song translation may be difficult and time-consuming for translators. Translators must analyze the musical qualities to ensure the Song is easy to sing in both languages to satisfy the audience. The translators must be capable of expressing the message in the TL equally while also maintaining the Song's notes and melodies. The translator's next choice is to adapt the music to the translation to maintain the meaning. The translation may be adapted to the original music as a last resort. Its function is that the translator changes the translation of the source lyrics to create target lyrics that follow the original music.

Based on that explanation, the researcher will analyze the translation of song lyrics from "Water Under The Bridge" By Adele's version link <https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html>. Therefore, this research aims to investigate: 1. The translation strategy applied to translate the song "Water Under The Bridge" lyrics from English to Indonesian. 2. The quality of the translation in terms of correctness and acceptance of its meaning according to the original text. This study provides valuable information related to the study of song lyrics translation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Much research has been conducted concerning analysis translation; according to this research, various earlier studies on Song lyric translation were utilized as references. To begin, Purba (2022) did a study titled *Analyzing Translation Method In Song Lyric "Memories" Maroon 5 From English To Indonesian*. Found the translation method that is used by the translator of the song lyric "Memories" they are 11 or 50% belong to word-for-word translation, there are 3 or 13.6% data belong to literal translation, there are 2 or 9.1% data belong to semantic translation, there is 2 or 9.1% data belong to free translation, and there are 4 or 18.2% data belong to communicative translation. It shows that the translator's

most dominant method is word-for-word translation; there is 11 or 50% data from 2 data-half of the song lyric "Memories."

In the next journal, Kardijan (2019) did a study titled *Analysis Of The Translation Of The Song Lyrics "It's My Life" By Bon Jovi*. This research found that the ideology used in translating the song "It's My Life" by Bon Jovi's version of the link <http://gudang-translation-lagu.blogspot.co.id> is domestication. According to Mazi-Leskovar (2003), selective breeding or localization relates to textual alterations to provide users with various sociocultural experiences and cultural perspectives. A variety of people understand the translated text very well. As a result, the author sees adjustments to the translated text as an attempt to improve acceptance. This translation must be perceived as the original text, not the translated text, including the cultural context in which it must also be perceived as the target language's culture. In this sense, the message in the lyrics of the song "It's My Life" is the spirit or motivation to interpret life. This confirms that the domestication ideology emphasizes the acceptability aspect of translating a text.

The following journal, Hendra (2019), also researched the strategies used to translate English song lyrics into Indonesian. He analyzed the translation strategy at the word level. He used the translation of the Song in the animated movie "Let It Go" from English into Bahasa Indonesia and measured the frequency with which each translation strategy. The framework proposed by Baker (1992) was used for data analysis translation strategy of addressing disparate words at the Word level. The data for this study is the lyrics of the original song "Let It Go," sung by Idina Menzel in the original movie produced by Walt Disney, "Frozen" with a translation version of Indonesian.

The last journal, Leni & Pattiwael (2019), published *Analyzing Translation Strategies Utilized in the Translation of Song "Do You Want to Build a Snowman?"* The result of the study shows that the translator tends to translate lines of the lyrics by using fewer words, yet the number of syllables remains similar to the source lines. Regarding strategic translation strategies used by the translator in translating lines of the lyrics, it is found that five strategies out of nine have been used: paraphrases, rhymes, interpretation, omission of words, and addition of words strategies.

This study defines critical phrases to avoid misunderstandings, which are described as follows: 1) Song lyric translation is described as the procedure of transforming original language lyrics and their meaning into the target language, with the final output having to match the music's rhythm and tone in able to produce a genuine sounding song (Chaume, 2004); 2.) Translators mostly use translation strategies to overcome obstacles that develop during the translation process to achieve a particular goal or address a specific problem. They might be verbal, nonverbal, cognitive, or intuitive (Molina & Albir, 2002); 3.) The accuracy and

acceptability of the translation result can be used to determine translation quality. A competent translation, in terms of accuracy, indicates that the original work's idea or message is appropriately conveyed in the target language. Contrary to accuracy, general acceptance happens when the translation product satisfies the criteria of transmitting the original's content so that readers are ignorant that he is reading a translation result. (Shuttleworth & Moira, 2017).

This study describes the results of the analysis of the Translation of the Song "Water Under the Bridge" By Adele's Version. The research method employed in this study is qualitative descriptive research. According to Mason & Bramble (2000), qualitative research describes situations, activities, or phenomena that have already occurred. Strauss and Corbin (in Cresswell, 1998) define qualitative research as a study that yields findings that are impossible to get by statistical assessment methods. Furthermore, according to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2006), A descriptive method (also known as a descriptive approach) is a research strategy that is used to analyze, categorize, and explain phenomena using multiple approaches such as a survey, an interview, a questionnaire, and a test are all examples of research methods. The instruments According to Ary et al. (2010), using an appropriate measuring instrument when conducting research significantly influences the research's success. In addition, Ary et al. (2010) suggest there are indeed four possible instruments utilized to gather data in a qualitative research design: (1) an observation, (2) an interview protocol, (3) a questionnaire, and (4) material or a document. This research instrument is critical in ensuring that the study can be done clearly. Data analysis is the methodical gathering and compilation of data for researchers to have a better knowledge of their research and be able to convey the results (Ary et al., 2010). Sugiyono (2013) defines a questionnaire as a data-collection technique where participants are given a set of questions or written statements to respond to the questionnaires.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method employed in this study is qualitative descriptive research. Type of research emphasizes a full explanation in words rather than figures or statistical data to understand an event that has occurred or is occurring entirely. The instruments used in this study were document analysis and questionnaires used to obtain data points. This research instrument is critical in ensuring that the study can be done clearly. The steps of data analysis in this study are as follows to assemble the data systematically: 1) The researcher studies the procedures employed in translating the song lyrics after collecting the data from "Water Under The Bridge" By Adele version link <https://terjemah-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html>. The researcher categorized the strategy used in translating song lyrics. 2) The researcher assesses

the quality of the translated version of the scores questionnaire achieved in terms of accuracy and acceptability of the appraiser's evaluation. 3) Researchers draw research conclusions.

FINDING

The first part of the translation strategy was applied to translate the lyrics of the song "Water Under The Bridge" from English to Indonesian. Here are six out of seven strategic translation strategies that the translator uses. Those strategies are Phonemic Translation, Literal Translation, Verse into Prose Translation, Rhymed Translation, Blank Verse Translation, and Interpretation. The overall strategic translation strategies the translator uses in translating lines of song lyrics "Water Under The Bridge" are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Overall Strategic Translation Strategies Analysis Result.

No	strategy	Numbers	Percentage
1	Phonemic Translation	5	25%
2	Literal Translation	3	15%
3	Metrical Translation	0	0
4	Verse into Prose Translation	5	25%
5	Rhymed Translation	1	5%
6	Blank Verse Translation	1	5%
7	Interpretation	5	25%
Total		20	100%

We can see from Table 1 above that after going through several stages of analysis, the findings of this study identified that the Results of the Overall Strategic Translation Strategy Analysis were used in translating the song lyrics of Adele's "Water Under The Bridge" lyrics, which can be found at <https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html> namely phonemic translation with 25% usage, literal translation 15%, metrical translation not being used or 0%, verse into prose translation 25%, rhymed translation 5%, blank verse translation 5%, and the last one is interpretation 25%.

From the description of the findings in the use of translation strategies, the method used is more oriented to the target language because the use of translation strategies is more oriented to the use of the target language. According to the translation strategies given by Lefevere (1975), an expert in the field of translation, namely phonemic translation, literal translation, verse into prose translation, rhythmic translation, blank verse translation, and interpretation. However, the strategies often used to translate Adele's song "Water Under The Bridge" are phonemic translation, verse into prose translation, and interpretation. The first is Phonemic Translation, A translation procedure in which the translator attempts to

translate the audio from the source to the target language by selecting the received paraphrase. Regardless of the connotation, this method is widely used to translate syllables that make no sense so that the translation follows the original's context and rhythm. The second is the translation of verse into prose, where the translator changes the lyrics from the original language into prose in the target language. The context of the original lyrics would be conveyed to the listener in their entirety. However, this method has the effect of obliterating the beauty of the original lyrics.

Moreover, Interpretation is when the translator uses this technique to keep the point of the original lyrics without modifying the components. It also shows that translators can make different representations of the original lyrics depending on their interpretation in this technique to be suitable and acceptable to the target language. Therefore, the strategy used is more oriented to the target language because translation strategies are also more oriented to the target language.

The results of the second part about explaining the quality of the translation in terms of correctness and acceptance of its meaning according to the original text can be seen in Table 2 below.

Table 2. The result of the quality of the translation of the Song

Data Code	SL		TL		A score of the quality of the translation					
	Lyrics	Number of Syllables	Lyrics	Number of Syllables	Accuracy			Acceptability		
					1	2	3	1	2	3
1	If you're not the one for me	7	Jika kau bukan jodohku	4	30%	70%		25%	75%	
2	Then I'll come back and bring you to your knees	10	Maka aku kan kembali dan membuatmu bertekuk lutut	8	45%	55%	10%	35%	55%	
3	Why do I hate the idea of being free?	9	Mengapa aku benci dengan gagasan untuk bebas?	7	50%	50%		50%	50%	
4	And if I'm not the one for you	8	Dan jika kau bukan jodohku	5	10%	60%	30%	5%	55%	40%
5	You've gotta stop holding me the way you do	9	Kau harus berhenti mendekapku seperti ini	6		50%	50%		50%	50%
6	Oh when you found that the one for you	9	Oh, saat kau temukan jodohmu	5	5%	45%	50%	5%	45%	50%
7	Why have we been through what we have been through	10	Mengapa kita lewat yang tlah kita lewati	7		40%	60%		65%	35%
8	It's so cold out here in your wilderness	8	Dingin sekali di sini, di rimba belantaramu	7		35%	65%		65%	35%

9	I want you to be my keeper	7	Kuingin kau jadi penjagaku	4	20%	80%	30%	70%		
10	But not if you are so reckless	7	Tapi tidak jika kau ceroboh	5	10%	25%	65%	5%	45%	50%
11	If you're gonna let me down, let me down gently	10	Jika kau akan mengecewakanmu, biarlah aku kecewa dengan lembut	9	50%	50%	70%	30%		
12	Don't pretend that you don't want me	7	Jangan pura-pura kau tak menginginkanku	6	25%	75%	30%	70%		
13	Our love ain't water under the bridge	7	Cinta kita bukanlah air di bawah jembatan	7	10%	30%	60%	5%	55%	40%
14	Say that our love ain't water under the bridge	9	Kubilang cinta kita bukanlah air di bawah jembatan	8	15%	35%	50%	15%	55%	30%
15	What are you waiting for?	5	Apa yang kau tunggu?	4	10%	90%	20%	80%		
16	You never seem to make it through the door	9	Dan kau seperti tak pernah berhasil lewat pintu itu	9	35%	65%	55%	45%		
17	And who are you hiding from?	6	Dan dari siapa kau sembunyi?	5	20%	80%	30%	70%		
18	It ain't no life to live like you're on the run	12	Bukan hidup namanya jika dijalani seperti sedang berlari	8	35%	65%	5%	40%	55%	
19	Have I ever asked for much?	6	Pernahkah aku banyak meminta?	4	20%	80%	30%	70%		
20	The only thing that I want is your love	9	Satu-satunya yang kuinginkan hanyalah cintamu	6	5%	95%	10%	90%		

Based on the results of the questionnaire table used by the assessors to evaluate the quality of the translation of Adele's Song above, namely the assessment of the quality of the translation of the lyrics of the Song Water Under the Bright in terms of accuracy and acceptability. Accuracy is the suitability or accuracy of the message conveyed between the source and target languages. Acceptance refers to the prevalence and naturalness of the translated text, which must be adapted to the rules and norms of the reader's language, and the translation must be easy to read and understand by readers.

In the quality of translation table above score, there are categories of Accuracy and Acceptability. The accuracy and Acceptability section is divided into three parts, namely no 1 (Inaccurate), no 2 (Less Accurate), and no 3 (Accurate). In

the lyrics of song number 1, we can see the results in the accuracy category, namely less accurate (30%) and accurate (70%), while the acceptability results are less accurate (25%) and accurate (75%). So, we can see that the first lyric has high accuracy and acceptability in the target language; there is no score for less accuracy in the first lyric. In lyrics number 2, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (45%) and accurate (55%). Meanwhile, the acceptability category is inaccurate (10%), less accurate (35%), and accurate (55%). In lyric number 3, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (50%) and accurate (50%), while in acceptability, the results are less accurate (50%) and accurate (50%). In lyric number 4, the results in the accuracy category are inaccurate (10%), less accurate (60%), and accurate (30%), while in acceptability, namely inaccurate (5%), less accurate (55%), and accurate (40%). In lyric number 5, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (50%) and accurate (50%), while acceptability is less accurate (50%) and accurate (50%). In lyrics number 6, the results in the accuracy category are inaccurate (5%), less accurate (45%), and accurate (50%). Meanwhile, acceptability is inaccurate (5%), less accurate (45%), and accurate (50%). In lyric number 7, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (40%) and accurate (60%), while acceptability is less accurate (65%) and accurate (35%). In lyrics number 8, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (35%) and accurate (65%), while acceptability is less accurate (65%) and accurate (35%). In lyric number 9, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (20%) and accurate (80%), while acceptability is less accurate (30%) and accurate (70%). In the lyrics of number 10, the results in the accuracy category are inaccurate (10%), less accurate (25%), and accurate (65%). Meanwhile, acceptability is inaccurate (5%), less accurate (45%), and accurate (50%). In lyrics number 11, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (50%) and accurate (50%), while acceptability is less accurate (70%) and accurate (30%). In lyrics number 12, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (25%) and accurate (75%), while acceptability is less accurate (30%) and accurate (70%). In lyrics number 13, the results in the accuracy category are inaccurate (10%), less accurate (30%), and accurate (60%). Meanwhile, acceptability is inaccurate (5%), less accurate (55%), and accurate (40%). In lyrics number 14, the results in the accuracy category are inaccurate (15%), less accurate (35%), and accurate (50%). Meanwhile, acceptability is inaccurate (15%), less accurate (55%), and accurate (30%). In lyrics number 15, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (10%) and accurate (90%), while acceptability is less accurate (20%) and accurate (80%). In lyrics number 16, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (35%) and accurate (65%), while acceptability is less accurate (55%) and accurate (45%). In lyrics number 17, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (20%) and accurate (80%), while acceptability is less accurate (30%) and accurate (70%). In lyrics number 18, the

results in the accuracy category are less accurate (35%) and accurate (65%), while acceptability is inaccurate (5%), less accurate (40%), and accurate (55%). In lyrics number 19, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (20%) and accurate (80%), while acceptability is less accurate (30%) and accurate (70%). In lyrics number 20 or the last one, the results in the accuracy category are less accurate (5%) and accurate (95%), while acceptability is less accurate (10%) and accurate (90%).

DISCUSSION

Song lyric translation is described as transforming original language lyrics and their meaning into the target language, with the final output having to match the music's rhythm and tone to produce a genuine-sounding song. (Chaume, 2004). The translation strategy chosen and employed by the translator will impact the translation quality, which includes characteristics such as accuracy and acceptability. The accuracy and acceptability of the translation result can be used to determine translation quality. A competent translation, in terms of accuracy, indicates that the original work's idea or message is appropriately conveyed in the target language. Contrary to accuracy, general acceptance happens when the translation product satisfies the criteria of transmitting the original's content so that readers are ignorant he is reading a translation result 2017 (Shuttleworth & Moira). From the strategies used in translating Adele's songs, three techniques are often used, namely phonemic translation (25%), verse into prose translation (25%), and interpretation (25%).

The phonemic Translation technique has a frequency of use that is often used among other techniques. In translation procedures, translators seek to translate the audio from the source to the target language by selecting an accepted paraphrase. Apart from its connotation, this method is mainly employed for translating nonsense syllables, so the translation output has a context and rhythm similar to the original. It was identified that the frequency of use was five times (25% of all techniques used). The following is an example of identified data:

SL : Then I'll come back and bring you to your knees

TL : Maka aku kan kembali dan membuatmu bertekuk lutut

The Verse into Prose Translation technique has a frequency of use that is often used among other techniques. Translators convert the lyrics from the native languages to prose in the target language. The original lyric's context would be conveyed to the listener. However, the technique has had the unintended consequence of annihilating the beauty of the original lyric. It was identified that the frequency of use was five times (25% of all techniques used). The following is an example of identified data:

SL: Why have we been through what we have been through

TL : Mengapa kita lewat yang tlah kita lewati

The Interpretation Translation technique has a frequency of use that is often used among other techniques. Translators use this technique to maintain the truth of the original lyric without modifying that style. It also indicates that the translators might uniquely represent the original lyrics depending on their interpretations of this technique. It was identified that the frequency of use was five times (25% of all techniques used). The following is an example of identified data:

SL: Oh when you found that the one for you

TL : Oh, saat kau temukan jodohmu

From the description of the findings in the use of translation strategies for Adele's Song by <https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html> above, it can be concluded that the method used is more oriented to the target language because the use of translation strategies is more oriented to the use of the target language.

So, the last result, the discussion about the score of the quality of the translation of the Song, shows that there are three categories, namely accuracy, and acceptability. Accuracy is one of the most important aspects of translation evaluation since it concerns how the information or message is presented to the target language users. When a translation is thought to be correct, it may fully transmit the information and its meaning into the target language. Because it is about the information that must be delivered to the target language reader, the accuracy of the product translation should be checked (Purwaningsih, 2010). Accuracy is determined by how successfully the message is transferred from the SL to the TL and whether or not any messages are added or removed. If, on the other hand, the translation output adequately expresses the content in the target language, the translation becomes more accurate.

Meanwhile, Acceptability refers to the target language audience's perception of the translation item's naturalness when they hear the source lyrics. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (2014), the translation that focuses on the acceptability aspect can be seen as meeting the condition of 'reading as just a source in the target language instead of 'reading as an original' and making the audience experience the true meaning of the original work. In each category, it is divided into 3, namely inaccurate, less accurate, and accurate. In the results above, we can see that all lyrics have accuracy except for the third lyric. In contrast, in the acceptability category, all lyrics are acceptable except for the fourth, seventh, eighth, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and sixteen lyrics with less acceptability to the target language. So, the translation of the lyrics of this Adele song by <https://translation-lirik-lagu-barat.blogspot.com/2015/12/water-under-bridge-adele.html>. So, the overall quality of the results in the accuracy category needs to be more accurate (1%), less accurate (33%), and accurate (66%). Meanwhile, the acceptability category is inaccurate (2%), less accurate (43%), and accurate (55%).

The quality of the translation is accurate, and the acceptability of the translation is acceptable according to the target language.

From the results found, we can see three types of strategies that are dominantly used by translators among other types of strategies, namely phonemic translation, Verse into Prose, and Interpretation Translation. This may happen because the Phonemic Translation Technique involves translating audio from the source to the target language using accepted paraphrases. This method commonly translates nonsense syllables, ensuring the same context and rhythm as the original. Prose Translation Techniques change lyrics from the original language into prose, conveying the context of the original lyrics. However, this technique can sometimes distract from the beauty of the original lyrics. Translation Interpretation Techniques aim to maintain the truth of the original lyrics without altering the style, allowing translators to create unique representations of the original lyrics. This aligns with previous research by Leni & Pattiwael (2019), which found that the interpretation aspect was also dominant.

In comparison, other studies have different results. This can happen because the translator uses the Translation Interpretation technique to maintain the truth of the original lyrics without changing the style. It also shows that translators can create unique representations of the original lyrics depending on their interpretation of this technique.

Meanwhile, the quality aspect aligns with research conducted by Dian Kardijan (2019); the author sees adjustments to the translated text only as an effort to increase acceptance. The quality of the song translation shows very high acceptability in the target language in two categories: accuracy and acceptability. So, in this research, the quality of the translation is accurate, and the acceptability of the translation is acceptable according to the target language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings from the results of research data and discussion, the researcher concluded that the strategy used in the process of translating the Song "Water Under the Bridge" By Adele's Version is a phonemic translation, verse into prose translation, and interpretation that is often used in translating Adele's songs, it can be concluded that the method used is more oriented towards the target language because the use of translation techniques is more oriented towards the use of the target language. The quality of the translation is accurate, and the acceptability of the translation is acceptable according to the target language. In addition, the researcher acknowledges that, despite time and knowledge constraints, this research is imperfect and cannot escape from numerous typos and imperfections. It must be carried out more thoroughly using a wide range of data

carefully, specifically, and deeply analyzed to approach perfection. This research relates to the translation of song lyrics.

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