Bridging Language Barriers: An Exploration of Eminem's Song Translation Methods from English to Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this article is to explain the process of translating Eminem's song titles and the various translation methods used to produce translations that are accurate and acceptable. The research methodology employed in this work is descriptive qualitative research, using a comparative approach. The article outlines the challenges involved in translating English songs into Indonesian while maintaining the melody and using limited words. The researcher used Newmark's translation theory as a framework for the translation process. The study utilized six types of translations, including word-for-word, faithful, free, semantic, idiomatic, communicative, adaptation, and literal. The most frequently used method was the word-for-word translation (53.9%), followed by faithful translation (30.7%). There were no instances of idiomatic, communicative, adaptation, or literal translations.

KEYWORDS
Translation Method;
Eminem's song;
Language Barriers.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari artikel ini adalah untuk menjelaskan proses penerjemahan judul lagu-lagu milik Eminem dan berbagai jenis metode penerjemahan yang digunakan untuk menghasilkan terjemahan yang akurat dan dapat diterima. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan dalam karya ilmiah ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan menggunakan pendekatan perbandingan. Artikel ini menguraikan tantangan yang terlibat dalam menerjemahkan lagu-lagu Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia sambil tetap mempertahankan melodi dan menggunakan kata-kata yang terbatas. Peneliti menggunakan teori penerjemahan Newmark sebagai kerangka kerja dalam proses penerjemahan. Dalam studi ini, digunakan enam jenis penerjemahan, termasuk kata-per-kata, setia, bebas, semantik, idiomatik, komunikatif, adaptasi, dan harfiah. Metode penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan adalah kata-per-kata (53,9%), diikuti oleh penerjemahan setia (30,7%). Tidak ada kasus penerjemahan idiomatik, komunikatif, adaptasi, atau harfiah.

KATAKUNCI
Metode Terjemahan;
Lagu Eminem;
Hambatan Bahasa.

1. Introduction

In this era of globalization, information is easily accessible without any hindrance. The internet has many advantages for people all around the globe. It can enhance our knowledge, facilitate easy communication with our loved ones irrespective of their location and time, and create opportunities to pursue our desired academic or professional paths. Furthermore, the internet can also unlock numerous avenues for various groups in different fields, such as musicians.

Therefore, the researcher finds this study intriguing as it can reveal the translation techniques used in translating Eminem's songs from English to Indonesian, and the researcher aims to analyse the types of translation used to create Indonesian versions of Eminem's English songs. This research is significant as song lyrics present translation challenges that can be addressed by utilizing Newmark's translation theory, which includes word-for-word, literal, faithful, semantic, adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation methods.

Newmark (1988) asserts that translation is a process that can be applied to books, films, and songs. Unfortunately, translating songs can be problematic, particularly when it comes to translating figurative language (Hastürkoglu, 2020; Naghmeh-abbaspour & Mahadi, 2015). Similar to the translation of poetry, translating song lyrics demands a distinct approach that involves transferring both form and content from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). As stated by Simanjuntak (2020), translators should be meticulous when translating song titles, plays, and books, and consider all aspects that contribute to the overall production.

According to Jayantini et al. (2021), one of the most significant issues in translation is achieving compatibility between the source text (SL) and the target text (TL). The concept of equivalence is central to this, defined as the relationship between a keyword in the SL and a corresponding sentence in the TL. Substituting words in one language (TL) with their equivalents in another language (TL) is a fundamental concept. Even though it is uncommon for a word in the SL to have an equivalent term that carries the same meaning in the TL, they can still be interchangeable and function similarly.

From the background information presented earlier, the following research questions have been formulated: *1)* What are the appropriate translations for the titles of Eminem's songs "When I'm Gone," "Mockingbird," and "Not Afraid" in Indonesian? *2)* What types of translation methods were utilized in the translation of The Eminem's songs?

The advantages of composing this academic paper are as follows: *1)* The audience will gain an understanding of how the songs When I'm Gone, Mockingbird, and Not Afraid were translated from English to Indonesian in order to create translations that are sensible and acceptable. *2)* The readers will comprehend the translation approach applied in translating the songs from English to Indonesian.

1.1. Translation

The book "A Textbook of Translation" defines translation as the process of conveying the meaning of a text in another language, including the discourse produced by the author (Simanjuntak, 2020). Suharto & Subroto (2014) emphasizes that song translation should

adhere to the rule that the translated lyrics must be singable, which is referred to as "singability". According to Gritsenko & Aleshinskaya (2016), a song has three characteristics (music, lyrics, and performance), and music has three components (melody, harmony, and musical style).

Therefore, a song translator has five options: not translating the lyrics, translating the lyrics, creating new lyrics, adapting the music to the translation, and adapting the translation to the music, which can be independently incorporated into music practice. The translation process is difficult because of structural, meaning, and cultural differences, and translators require special strategies when translating texts, depending on the type of text. Like translating poetry, translating lyrics also requires a unique method to convey the form and meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The translator must pay attention to all the components that contribute to the creation of the entire product, including the lyrics or song lyrics and the music.

1.2. Translation Method

Newmark (1988) divides translation methods into two main categories. The first group consists of four methods that prioritize the target language (TL): word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The second group also consists of four methods, but these focus on the source language (SL): adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The following are the translation methods according to Newmark:

1.2.1. Focus on The Source Language

The method of translating word-for-word involves maintaining the word order in the source language and translating each word individually. For instance, in the source language "My own words, I guess" would be translated word-for-word as " kata-kataku sendiri, kurasa" in the target language. The order of words and their meanings are appropriate and identical to the source language.

The literal translation method involves changing the grammatical structure of the source language to match the target language. For example, in the source language "Not the expressions, no" would be literally translated as " Bukan sebuah ungkapan, bukan " in the target language. In this example, the target language uses a literal translation, where the meaning is similar but the structure changes according to the target language.

The previous text shows that the translation used a literal approach, which altered the structure of the SL to fit the TL while still maintaining a similar meaning. Other translation methods include Faithful Translation. This method prioritizes cultural accuracy and preserves the source text's meaning and context. For example, "But what happens when <u>karma</u>?" in SL becomes " Tapi apa yang terjadi pada <u>karma</u>?" in TL.

Semantic Translation. This method aims to convey the aesthetic and communicative aspects of the source text while still accurately conveying its meaning. An example is "This Court has jurisdiction under federal question" in SL becomes " Pengadilan ini memiliki yurisdiksi berdasarkan <u>perkara</u> berada di bawah <u>jurisdiksi pengadilan federal</u> " in TL. The term "federal question" in the source language is accurately translated into the target language as "Pengadilan

ini memiliki yurisdiksi berdasarkan perkara berada di bawah jurisdiksi pengadilan federal" to ensure there is no misinterpretation and the semantic meaning is preserved.

1.2.2. Focus on The Target Language

The method of Adapted Translation is one of the most flexible and closest to the target language. The process involves matching cultural elements in the source language with those in the target language. For example: In the source language "It was your foolish" is translated to " Ini semua<u>nya</u> kebodohan kamu" in the target language. The word "was" is translated as "nya" in order to convey stress, which helps the reader better understand the meaning of the text. By changing the source language culture to that of the target language, the translator successfully applies the Adapted Translation method. The translator has used the word "nya" to add stress to the translation, which helps convey the meaning of the text more clearly. This use of "nya" is part of the Adapted Translation method, which involves matching cultural elements in the source language with those in the target language.

Free Translation is a method that gives the translator complete freedom to interpret the text without being bound by grammatical structures or language culture. For example, "When I need you" in the source language can be translated to "Jika ku merindukan dirimu." in the target language. In this translation, the main ideas from the source language have been accurately translated, but some words have been left untranslated. As a result, the translation is shorter than the original text, but the meaning remains equivalent.

The method of idiomatic translation is particularly useful for translating fictional works. This approach aims to find SL idiomatic expressions that are equivalent to idiomatic expressions in the TL, in order to create a TL that is culturally acceptable. For instance, in the sentence "Sara's stories were <u>as good as</u> candy," the equivalent idiomatic expression in the TL would be " Cerita Sara terasa <u>semanis</u> permen." The purpose of this technique is to convey the message from SL to TL.

The communicative translation method places a great deal of importance on the meaning in TL. The goal is to convey the meaning in such a way that the content and form are understood and accepted in the TL culture. For example, in the sentence "All of Viennese lady wears a fashionable <u>tea gown</u> on all occasions," the translation " Semua wanita Wina menggunakan <u>gaun pesta</u> modis pada semua acara " uses the communicative method to convey the context and meaning, by replacing "tea gown" with " gaun pesta " to ensure that the reader understands the intended message.

2. Method

The descriptive qualitative approach used in this academic study involves analyzing and describing the translation process used in translating Eminem's song titles from English into Indonesian. The approach is focused on understanding the meaning conveyed in the source language and accurately conveying it in the target language. A comparative analysis is also employed to identify differences and similarities between the source and target texts. The methodology used in this study is based on the definition of translation as presented in "A

Textbook of Translation" by Newmark (1988). This book defines translation as the process of conveying the meaning of a discourse from one language into another language, and it emphasizes the importance of conveying both the semantic and pragmatic meaning of the text. The methodology used in this study aligns with Newmark's approach by prioritizing the accurate conveyance of meaning while also considering the cultural and linguistic differences between the two languages.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Using Word-For-Word Translation Techniques, The English Title "When I'm Gone" Has Been Rendered into Indonesian Language.

Source Language
Yeah, <u>it's my life</u> My own words, I guess

Target Language
Yeah, <u>inilah hidupku</u>, kata- kataku, kurasa

According to the theory by Newmark (1988) and the data presented above, the phrase "it's my life" was not translated while maintaining the equivalent word structure. Therefore, the translation method used for this phrase was literal translation, which involves translating each word separately and rearranging them according to the target language's structure. As a result, the phrase was translated to "inilah hidupku." Literal translation may not always result in a natural-sounding sentence in the target language Afifah et al. (2018), as the structure and word order may differ from that of the source language. However, it can be a useful method in some cases to ensure that the meaning is accurately conveyed.

Source Language
Have you ever
loved someone so much?

Target Language
Pernahkah kamu sangat mencintai
Seseorang?

According to the information presented above and taking into account the theory proposed by Newmark (1988), it can be observed that the word "loved" in the source language emphasizes the past tense of the verb "love", which does not fit in the context of the target language. Therefore, the translator has opted for a more accurate and appropriate translation, using the verb "mencintai" in the present tense. In order to achieve this, the translator has applied a word-for-word translation method, which involves translating each word of the original text individually, without taking into account the context or grammar of the target language (Khamidov & Abdurakhimova, 2021). This approach ensures that the translation is as faithful and accurate as possible, while maintaining the meaning of the original text.

Source Language
You'd <u>**give**</u> an arm for

Target Language
hingga kamu mau <u>**memberikan**</u>
lenganmu untuknya?

According to the data presented above, it can be inferred that the word "give" is more inclined towards the target language (TL). As a result, it has been translated into "memberi" in the TL. The translator has applied the literal translation method to maintain the word-by-word correspondence between the source language (SL) and TL, and then restructured the sentence

according to the rules of the target language. In other words, the literal translation method has been used to ensure that the translation retains the original meaning of the text, while also being grammatically correct and appropriate in the target language.

Aresta (2018) suggests that a translator should strive to maintain the equivalence between the source language and the target language as much as possible. However, it is also important to take into account the cultural and linguistic differences between the two languages to ensure that the translation is accurate and effective. Therefore, the use of a literal translation method in this case, where the word-for-word correspondence is maintained, can be an effective way to produce a translation that accurately conveys the intended meaning while also being culturally and linguistically appropriate in the target language.

Source Language	Target Language
Not the **expression**, no	Ini bukan sebuah **ungkapan**, bukan

According to the data presented above, the word "memberi" seems to be more appropriate in the target language (TL) as compared to the source language (SL). This is because the word "give" has a stronger connection to TL and can be understood more clearly by the TL readers. As a result, the literal translation method has been used to translate this word, which involves translating each word individually and then rearranging them in the target language's structure (Newmark, 1988). However, it is important to note that this translation method may not always result in the most accurate and appropriate translation (Mutaqin & Sulistyawati, 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to reconstruct the translation after using this method to ensure that it conveys the intended meaning and fits well within the context of the target language. In this particular case, the word "expression" may be better translated as "ungkapan" in the target language, as it is a more suitable and accurate equivalent in that context.

Source Language	Target Language
Literally give an **arm** for?	Benar-benar memberikan **lengan** untuknya?

Based on the information presented above, it can be inferred that the word "arm" in the original text should be translated as "lengan" in the target language. This decision was made using a word-for-word translation technique, which entails translating each word in the original text literally (Newmark, 1988). However, it's important to note that this initial translation may need to be further reconstructed and refined in order to produce an accurate and idiomatic target text. This method can be useful in the pre-translation phase, as it allows translators to gain a better understanding of the text they are working with and identify potential issues that may arise during the translation process.

Source Language	Target Language
When they **know** they're your heart	Ketika kamu **tahu** mereka adalah bagian dari hatimu

Based on the information provided in the text, it can be inferred that the translation method used is the literal translation method. This approach is suitable for the early stages of translation when dealing with complex texts (Mutaqin & Sulistyawati, 2020). However, it is important to note that the translated text may need to be reconstructed afterward to ensure that it is appropriate and accurate. The word "tahu" in the translated text is an example of a word that can be accurately translated using the literal translation method. This method involves translating each word or phrase in the source language into the target language word-for-word, then adjusting the word order and other linguistic features to match the conventions of the target language. The result is a translation that accurately reflects the meaning of the original text, while still being clear and comprehensible to readers of the target language.

Source Language	Target Language
And you know you were their **<u>armour</u>**	Dan kamu tahu bahwa dirimulah **<u>pelindung</u>** baginya

Based on the information presented above, the translation of the word "armour" resulted in "pelindung". This translation method employs the literal translation approach, which is suitable when the source language and target language have similar structures (Yusuf & Fajri, 2021). The word-for-word technique used in this method can also be useful in the initial stages of translation (pre-translation) to better comprehend difficult texts. However, it is important to note that the results of this method may require further reconstruction to ensure the translation accurately reflects the intended meaning. This reconstruction involves changing the word order to conform to the structure of the target language. In this case, the use of the word "protector" instead of "armour" reflects a more precise and accurate translation.

Source Language	Target Language
And you will **<u>destroy</u>** anyone who would try to harm her	Dan kamu akan **<u>menghancurkan</u>** siapapun yang mencoba untuk menyakiti dirinya

Based on the data presented above, the word "menghancurkan" in the translation results is produced through a word-for-word translation method. This method is appropriate for starting with simple words and ensuring that the resulting translation fits with the structure of the target language (Newmark, 1988). However, it is important to note that after using this method, the translation results need to be reconstructed in order to produce an appropriate translation. Therefore, while the literal translation method is useful for initial stages of translation (pre-translation) to understand difficult texts, it should be followed by careful reconstruction in order to ensure accuracy and fluency in the final translation.

Source Language	Target Language
And you will **<u>destroy</u>** anyone who would try to harm her	Dan kamu akan **<u>menghancurkan</u>** siapapun yang mencoba untuk menyakiti dirinya

3.2. Using Faithful Translation Techniques, The English Title "When I'm Gone " Has Been Rendered into Indonesian Language

Source Language	Target Language
But what happens when <u>karma</u>, turns right around and bites you?	Namun apa yang terjadi dengan <u>karma</u>, berbalik ke arahmu?

Based on the information presented above, the word "Karma" retains its original form in the translation, and the punctuation used is consistent with the structure of the source language. This suggests that the translation method employed is a faithful translation, which aims to preserve the meaning of the source text as accurately as possible Fitriani et al. (2021), even if it means deviating from the grammatical conventions of the target language. Additionally, it is important to note that the punctuation used in the target language should match that of the source language after the translation process is complete, in order to maintain the original meaning and intent of the text. This translation method prioritizes accuracy and fidelity over fluency, which may make the text sound awkward or stilted in the target language. However, it is a useful approach for conveying highly technical or culturally specific concepts that may be difficult to express in a different language without losing some of their original meaning.

Source Language	Target Language
"Daddy look what I made", Dad's gotta go <u>catch</u> a plane	"Ayah lihat apa yang aku buat?" Ayah harus pergi <u>mengejar</u> pesawat?

The word "catch" in the source language has been translated as "mengejar" in the target language. This translation has been carried out using the faithful translation technique, which aims to preserve the meaning and context of the original text as closely as possible (Fitriani et al., 2021). Although the grammatical structure of the target language may be violated in the process, the translation still maintains its accuracy and integrity. Additionally, the punctuation in the target language is adjusted to match the source language in order to maintain consistency and convey the intended meaning effectively. This method of translation is particularly useful when dealing with complex or culturally-specific texts, where an accurate understanding of the original language is crucial for conveying the intended message in the target language.

3.3. Using Free Translation Techniques, The English Title "When I'm Gone" Has Been Rendered into Indonesian Language

Source Language	Target Language
And everything you stand for <u>turns on</u> you to spite you?	Semua yang kamu bela kala itu <u>mencoba</u> untuk berlepas diri darimu?

Drawing from the information presented above, it is evident that the free translation technique is used in the translation process. This method is focused on conveying the message of the source text without giving much attention to the form and aesthetics of the translated text (Fitria, 2018). In the case of the word "Turns on," the translated equivalent is more suitable to the target language, or TL, which emphasizes the meaning of the song lyrics. Thus, the word "mencoba"

is a more appropriate and accurate representation of the intended meaning. This approach to translation allows for more flexibility in the translator's interpretation and expression of the original text. However, it is essential to note that this method may result in some deviation from the original text's form and structure.

Source Language	Target Language
What happens when you become the <u>main source</u> of a pain?	Apa yang terjadi ketika kau yang menjadi <u>sumber</u> kesakitan itu?

Based on the data presented above, the free translation technique is utilized, as per the theory proposed by. This technique doesn't require much focus on maintaining the language style of the original text (Fitria, 2018). The language style and examples can be altered as long as the translated text is easily understandable for the TL readers, and the translations serve the purpose of representing the original author and SL text. Consequently, the word "main source" can be translated to "Sumber" using this method, as it prioritizes the textual semantic understanding of SL.

3.4. Using Semantic Translation Techniques, The English Title "When I'm Gone" Has Been Rendered into Indonesian Language

Source Language	Target Language
I followed you, <u>daddy</u>	Aku mengikutimu, <u>ayah</u>

Based on the information presented above, it is evident that the transfer of the components of the meaning of the words "mommy" or "mother" and "daddy" or "father" into Indonesian is strongly influenced by the cultural context of the source language, which in this case is English. Therefore, in order to accurately translate these words, the method of semantic translation is employed. This method is concerned with understanding the meaning of the words in the source language and transferring them to the target language while taking into account the cultural and contextual differences between the two languages (Fitriah & Hidayatullah, 2020). It is important to note that this method prioritizes the meaning of the words over the literal translation and considers the social and cultural aspects of language. By using semantic translation, the translated text is able to convey the same meaning and intention as the original text, while also being culturally appropriate for the target audience.

Source Language	Target Language
"Daddy where's Mommy? I can't find Mommy where is she?"	"Ayah dimana ibu? Aku tidak menemukan dimana ibu?"

The translation of the words "mommy" or "mother" from English to Indonesian requires consideration of the cultural context of the source language. This means that the meaning of these words cannot be simply transferred from one language to another without taking into account the cultural significance that they hold. Therefore, in order to translate these words effectively, a semantic translation method must be employed (Fitriah & Hidayatullah, 2020). This approach involves analyzing the meaning of the source language text and finding the most

appropriate way to convey that meaning in the target language, taking into account cultural nuances and contextual factors. By doing so, the translated text can accurately capture the intended meaning of the original text in a culturally sensitive and appropriate way.

3.5. The Process of Translating The Song Titles of "Mockingbird" From English To Indonesian By Employing The Method of Semantic Translation

Source Language	Target Language
Haillie I know you miss you <u>mom</u>, and i I know u miss your <u>dad</u>	Haillie aku tahu kau merindukanmu <u>ibu</u>, dan aku tahu kamu merindukan <u>ayah</u>mu

The data presented above, suggests that when translating words such as "mommy" or "daddy" from English to Indonesian, there is a strong cultural tie to the source language. This indicates that the transfer of the meaning components of these words should be done using semantic translation techniques, as the meaning of the words in the target language is not merely a literal translation, but rather one that is deeply influenced by cultural and social factors (Fitriah & Hidayatullah, 2020). In other words, the translator must carefully consider the cultural nuances and connotations associated with these words to accurately convey the intended meaning to the target audience.

3.6. The Process of Translating The Song Titles of "Mockingbird" From English To Indonesian By Employing The Method of Faithful Translation

Source Language	Target Language
when I'm gone, but I'm <u>trying</u> to give u the that life i never had	ketika saya pergi, tapi saya <u>mencoba</u> memberi Anda kehidupan yang tidak pernah saya alami

It can be inferred from the data above that the word "trying" should be translated as "mencoba", and the punctuation should match that of the source language. To achieve the most accurate and faithful translation possible, the translator employed the faithful translation technique. This technique disregards the grammatical structure of the target language in favor of accurately conveying the contextual meaning of the source language text (Fitriani et al., 2021). Additionally, the punctuation in the translated text must match that of the source text after translation.

Source Language	Target Language
I can see your sad, even when you smile <u>even when</u> you laugh	Aku bisa melihat kesedihanmu, <u>bahkan saat</u> kau tersenyum bahkan saat kau tertawa

The word "even when" in the source text is translated to "bahkan saat" in the target language, and the punctuation is adjusted to match that of the source language. This approach is known as faithful translation technique, which aims to maintain the contextual meaning of the source text as much as possible, even if it means violating the grammatical rules of the target language (Fitriani et al., 2021). It is crucial to ensure that the punctuation in the target text is consistent

with that of the source text. This helps to preserve the intended meaning of the original text and convey it accurately to the target audience.

3.7. The Process of Translating The Song Titles of "Mockingbird" From English To Indonesian By Employing The Method of Word-For-Word Translation

Source Language	Target Language
I can <u>see</u> it in your eyes	Aku bisa <u>melihat</u>nya di matamu

It can be observed that in the translation above, the word "see" is not translated in an equivalent manner to the target language. As a result, the literal translation technique is employed to produce a word-for-word translation and then adjust the phrasing to fit the target language's structure. This technique prioritizes the meaning of the original text and aims to maintain as much of the source language's linguistic features as possible (Mutaqin & Sulistyawati, 2020). In this case, the literal translation method is used to produce the meaning of "melihat" in Indonesian, despite the differences in word structure between the source and target languages.

Source Language	Target Language
Deep inside you wanna <u>cry</u>	jauh di dalam dirimu ingin <u>menangis</u>

It is observed from the above data that the word "Cry" is not able to maintain the equivalent word structure when translated into the target language. In order to ensure that the contextual meaning of the source language text is conveyed accurately, a literal translation technique is used. This approach involves translating the words word-for-word, and then modifying the phrasing according to the grammatical structure of the target language(Yusuf & Fajri, 2021). In this particular case, the literal translation method was applied to translate "Cry" into the target language, resulting in the meaning "menangis."

3.8. The Process of Translating The Song Titles of "Not Affraid" From English To Indonesian By Employing The Method of Word-For-Word Translation

Source Language	Target Language
I'm not <u>afraid</u>	Aku tak <u>Takut</u>

The translation of the word "Afraid" in the data above does not maintain the equivalent word structure. Therefore, the translation method employed uses the literal translation approach, which involves translating word by word and adjusting the wording to fit the structure of the target language, resulting in the meaning "takut" in Indonesian. This method aims to ensure that the translated text conveys the intended meaning accurately while maintaining the grammatical and structural conventions of the target language (Aresta, 2018).

Source Language	Target Language
To take a <u>stand</u>	Untuk <u>berdiri</u>

The translation above shows that the word "Stand" does not maintain an equivalent word structure in the target language. As a result, a literal translation method is used in which the translation is done word for word and the word order is changed according to the structure of

the target language to produce the meaning "berdiri". This approach aims to ensure that the translation stays as faithful as possible to the original text's contextual meaning Mutaqin & Sulistyawati (2020), despite the grammatical differences between the source and target languages. Thus, the literal translation method becomes a useful technique when the corresponding target language lacks an exact word equivalent to the source language.

3.9. The Process of Translating The Song Titles of "Not Affraid" From English To Indonesian By Employing The Method of Faithful Translation

Source Language	Target Language
We'll walk this road together, through the storm	Kita akan melangkah di jalan ini, melalui badai

It can be observed from the data above that the word "walk" has been translated to "melangkah" in the target language, while maintaining the punctuation of the source language. This translation was done using the faithful translation technique, which aims to produce the most accurate and contextually appropriate translation possible, even if it means departing from the grammatical norms of the target language (Newmark, 1988). This approach prioritizes preserving the original meaning of the source text as closely as possible. Additionally, it is important to note that the punctuation must also be accurately maintained in the target language to ensure that the intended meaning of the original text is conveyed effectively.

Source Language	Target Language
Whatever **weather**, cold or warm	Apapun **cuaca**nya, dingin atau panas

The translation of the word "weather" above changes to "cuaca" and the punctuation is also matched with the SL. This translation is conducted using the faithful translation technique to produce a TL text that is as faithful as possible to the contextual meaning of the source text, even if it deviates from the grammatical structure of the target language. The use of faithful translation method ensures that the original meaning and intent of the source text are retained (Nugraha et al., 2017). In addition, the punctuation must also remain consistent with that of the source language after being translated into the target language.

Source Language	Target Language
Just **lettin** you know that, you're not alone	Hanya **memberitahu** bahwa, kau tak sendirian

Based on the information provided in the text, it can be observed that the word "lettin" has been translated to "memberitahu" in the target language. This translation was done using the faithful translation technique, which aims to produce a translation that is as faithful as possible to the contextual meaning of the source language text, even if it violates the grammatical structure of the target language (Fitriani et al., 2021; Newmark, 1988).

Furthermore, it is important to note that the punctuation used in the translation also matches the punctuation used in the source language. This is because the faithful translation technique requires the translator to maintain the original structure of the source language as much as

possible, including the use of punctuation. Overall, the aim of using the faithful translation technique is to ensure that the translated text conveys the same meaning and nuance as the original text, while also acknowledging and respecting the cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages.

4. Conclusion

Upon conducting further research on the song titles When I'm Gone, Mockingbird, and Not Afraid, it can be concluded that when translating texts, it is crucial to have a clear understanding of the context of the source text (ST) because each song translation requires different methods. Therefore, the translator should carefully choose a suitable method. After undergoing several stages of analysis, this study identified the translation techniques, methods, and ideologies used in translating Eminem's When I'm Gone, Mockingbird, and Not Afraid lyrics. The most frequently used method was the word-for-word translation method, which accounted for 14 times (53.9%), followed by loyal (8 times or 30.7%), semantic (4 times or 15.4%), independent (2 times or 7.7%), and no use of idiomatic, adaptation, communicative, or literal translation methods.

Domestication or localization refers to all changes at all levels of the target text that enliven the reader and socio-cultural and healthy culture. This means that changes in the translated text must match the original text to improve comparability. Moreover, the translation should not only be understood as the translated text but also include cultural content that is relevant to the target language culture. Therefore, it is vital to approach text translation, especially lyrics translation, with receptive thinking. Translating activities vary from one translator to another, which is why it is crucial for researchers to have a good understanding of translation methods that are relevant to the cultures of both the source and target languages. It is important to acknowledge that due to limitations in time and knowledge, this research may not be comprehensive and may have some shortcomings. Therefore, more research is needed to thoroughly and precisely analyze the translation of song lyrics that exhibit diverse characteristics in the data analyzed, in order to achieve optimal translation quality.

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