

MEANING SHIFTS IN THE LYRICS OF TRANSLATED SONGS "EUREKA MILIK KITA" AND "SEVENTEEN" BY JKT48

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the shift of meaning in the lyrics of the translated songs Eureka milik kita and Seventeen by JKT48 based on the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1965). The data source is taken from 2 songs in JKT48's Mahagita Vol.2 album which was released in October 2023 by Producer Akimoto Yasushi under the ownership of PT Indonesia Musik Nusantara by using qualitative descriptive research methods and note taking techniques. A deep understanding of meaning shifts in the translation process is important to improve the quality of cross-cultural communication and minimize the risk of misunderstanding. The results obtained are that overall there are 16 shifts in meaning. Of the 16 shifts, there are 7 modulations of meaning coverage, 1 modulation of viewpoint, 5 additions, and 3 deletions. In the song Eureka Milik Kita, there is no shift in the meaning of the Modulation of Viewpoint.

Keywords: Meaning shift, Modulation, Translation, Song.

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, translation has played a crucial role in cross-lingual and cross-cultural communication, contributing to the fabric of human existence. Humans have evolved the ability to translate concepts, narratives, knowledge, and cultural elements between languages (Sanjaya et al., 2024) Apart from its function as a means of communication, language gives birth to beautiful literary works when composed with the right choice of words (Putri et al., 2020). Literary works have many forms and one of them is songs. Songs will become a worldwide attraction as well as an educational medium for the community, such as the translation of song lyrics that can convey the message of the song (Kardijan, 2019). According to Wardani (in Johanis & Pendit 2022) lyrics are a power that reflects several characters according to the author in a song. It can be interpreted that song lyrics are language or word games from the author that are adjusted to melodies and musical notations that contain expressions or meanings of several characters created by the author. To meet the various constraints that the music genre places on the translator, researchers that study song translation frequently use functionalist approaches to translation (Laurer, 2019). As in general translation, in song lyrics, the equivalence of meaning between SL (Source Language) lyrics and TL (Target Language) results will always be sought in translation, Suharto (in Akhlak, 2022). Translation is an activity

related to the relationship between two or more languages. The meaning of the source language is translated into the target language with accuracy, readability, and acceptability, resulting in a superior translation product (Perdana & Ali, 2023).

According to A Dictionary of Music and Musician (1883: 584), a song is a short metric component, whose meaning is conveyed through a combination of words and melody and is intended to be sung with or without accompaniment. Songs are intended as a medium to convey the feelings or meanings desired by the author. By using a language that comes from the creator, it becomes easy to understand and comprehend. Things get more confusing when translating the song itself. In the process of translating song lyrics, it is important for a translator to pay attention to two main aspects: form and content. Translators who only focus on content or who try to achieve dynamic compatibility may not pay attention to the number of words in a line or lose the beauty of the rhyme at the end of the line. Consequently, the translated song lyrics may not be able to be sung. However, if the translation emphasizes formal conformity, the risk is to experience a shift in the overall meaning of the song lyrics. Therefore, a translator of song lyrics needs to have expertise in choosing the right words so that the intended meaning is maintained in the target language (Putranti, 2021). Language differences are very influential in translation activities, these language changes are inseparable from the language style used to achieve the desired effect of the writer on the listener (Indah, 2018). One example is a Japanese song lyric when translated into Indonesian, there will be many changes. JKT48 is an idol group from Indonesia that became the First International Sister Group of 48Group until now has translated approximately 300 songs belonging to 48Grup. In the lyrics of AKB48 and JKT48 songs, there are several words that are not suitable when translated in the dictionary. This is the basis for conducting this research to describe the shifts in meaning that occur in JKT48 song lyrics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In order to achieve compatibility between the SL text and the TL text, there is often a change in language structure or expression called translation shift. The term was first introduced by John Catford in his book entitled "A Linguistic Theory of Translation" in 1965, and the concept was later re-explained by Larson in 1984. In translation, the term modulation was first used by Vinay and Darbelnet (1965) and refers to the phenomenon of modulating perspective, focus, or cognitive categories when conveying a message into the target language. When performing the modulation process, the semantic meaning of an expression in the SL changes when it is transferred to the TL without changing the message in the SL text itself. Not only that, the procedure of addition and deletion is still applicable to analyze text translation in translation tips (Dewi & Wijaya, 2021). The Translation Procedure proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1965) will be explained as follows:

1. **Modulation of Meaning Coverage**
This modulation occurs when the translator uses a TL expression that has a narrower or broader scope of meaning than the SL expression.
2. **Viewpoint Modulation**
Viewpoint modulation occurs when TL has a different focus from that used by SL.
3. **Addition**
In this procedure, one or more words, clauses, phrases or sentences in the translation are added to clarify the message in TL.
4. **Deletion**
This procedure involves deleting, omitting or summarizing information in the SL without changing the meaning so that the meaning is still clearly conveyed in the TL.

METHODOLOGY

In this study, the authors used a qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive research is research that aims to collect information about the symptoms included in the research conducted (Zellatifanny and Mudjiyanto, 2018). the purpose of qualitative research itself is to find as much data as possible (Paltridge and Phakiti, 2015). qualitative descriptive research is to produce data as it is based on existing facts (Sudaryanto, 2015). This method is used to find out what meaning shifts exist in the lyrics of the translation of Eureka Milik Kita Dan Seventeen by JKT48.

The author uses the note-taking technique in this study because when obtaining data the author listens and records the shifts in meaning contained in the data source. The note-taking technique is a method that uses literary media to collect data and then quotes the opinions of experts contained in the literary media, with the aim of strengthening the theoretical basis used in the research (Asmawati, 2015). The author listens and then records the shifts in meaning contained in the lyrics of the song translation Eureka Milik Kita Dan Seventeen by JKT48 and then classifies it based on its type.

The object of research is two songs owned by JKT48, namely Eureka Milik Kita and Seventeen by Producer Akimoto Yasushi under the ownership of PT Indonesia Musik Nusantara which was released in October, 2023.

DISCUSSION

In this study, 16 data on meaning shifts were found based on the theory proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1965). The following will explain in detail the findings of the analysis.

Tabel 1 meaning shifts found in JKT48 song lyrics

Song	Modulation of Meaning Coverage	Viewpoint Modulation	Addition	Deletion	Totally
Eureka Milik Kita	3	0	3	2	8
SEVENTEEN	4	1	2	1	8
Totally	7	1	5	3	16

1. Modulation of Meaning Coverage

Data 1

SL (Bokura no Eureka – AKB48) : 愛を囁くには波音が必要?

Ai o sasayaku ni wa namio ga hitsuyō?

TL (Eureka Milik Kita - JKT48) : Perlukah deburan ombak untuk berbisik tentang cinta?

Data 2

SL (Seventeen – AKB48) : 君の実家の酒屋は

Kimi no jikka no sakaya wa

TL (Seventeen - JKT48) : Rumahmu yang dulu toko minuman.

Data 1 shows that the SL song lyric "波音" which means "suara ombak" has a narrower scope of meaning than the TL song lyric "deburan ombak". the word "suara" in Indonesian is something that is released from living things, objects, and others so the song lyric in BSA uses the word "deburan" because it has a more specific meaning for "ombak". Similarly, in data 2, the words "実家" and "酒屋" which mean "rumah orang tua" and "took sake" in the SL song lyrics have a wider scope of meaning when translated into the TL song lyrics. The word "parents' house" in Indonesian refers to a past home or hometown so the translator uses the word "your past home". Also, the word "sake" is an alcoholic drink from Japan, so TL chooses the word "drink" because it has a broader scope of meaning.

Despite the scope of meaning that occurs in these two data, the translation message does not change. In line with what is said in the book *Dasar-Dasar Penerjemahan umum* by Haru Deliana Dewi and Andika Wijaya (2020), there are times when translators use terms with a more specific scope of meaning to avoid ambiguity and help TL readers to understand the message conveyed in the text. Also, translators use expressions with a broader scope of meaning than those used in the SL.

2. Viewpoint Modulation

Data 3

SL (Seventeen - AKB48) : 道の景色を変えるけど

Michi no keshiki o kaerukedo

TL (Seventeen - JKT48) : Saya akan mengubah pemandangan jalan.

data 3 shows the SL song lyric "道の景色を変えるけど" means " Saya akan mengubah pemandangan jalan " while the TL song lyric translates as " Saya akan mengubah pemandangan jalan". There is a shift in meaning at the level of viewpoint modulation because the SL song lyrics indicate an intention or plan to change the scenery in the future, while the TL highlights that the change has already happened, without providing information about when or how the change occurred. Although the viewpoint or focus in SL and TL is different as in data 3 above, there is no change in any message conveyed through the expression in both languages in line with Vinay and Darbelnet's theory (1965) Viewpoint Modulation occurs when TL has a different focus from that used by SL.

3. Addition

Data 4

SL (Bokura no Eureka - AKB48) : 2 台のバイクが並んで

2-Dai no baiku ga narande

TL (Eureka Milik Kita - JKT48) : Ada dua motor parkir berdampingan.

Data 5

SL (Seventeen - AKB48) : 僕が生まれて育った

Boku ga umarete sodatta

TL (Seventeen - JKT48) : Di tempatku lahir dan dibesarkan.

Data 4 shows the addition of the word "parkir" to the TL song lyrics, because if the word is not added, the translation will be unclear and incomplete. In addition, in data 5, the addition of the phrase "di tempat" in the TL song lyrics was done to clarify the description of the place in the sentence. This is in accordance with the theory presented by Vinay and Darbelnet (1965). In this procedure, one or several words, clauses, phrases or sentences in the translation are added to clarify the message in the TL.

4. Deletion

Data 6

SL (Bokura no Eureka - AKB48) : 湾の内側の海は色を変え生きる

Wan no uchigawa no umi wa iro o kae ikiru

TL (Eureka Milik Kita - JKT48) : Di bagian dalam teluk ini, warnanya telah berganti

Data 7

SL (Bokura no Eureka - AKB48) : まさか同じ気持ちを持ち始めたこと

Masaka onaji kimochi wo mochi hajimeta koto

TL (Eureka Milik Kita - JKT48) : Apa mungkin dirimu dan diriku Merasakan hal yang sama?

Data 8

SL (Seventeen - AKB48) : 初恋の人

Koibito no hito

TL (Seventeen - JKT48) : Di tempatku lahir dan dibesarkan

data 6 shows there was a deletion in the TL song lyrics from the SL song lyrics "生きる" meaning "hidup", because if the word is still used, it will be unclear because an adverb must be added to make it clearer. Data 7 also experienced deletion in the TL song lyrics from the SL song lyrics "始めた" meaning "telah mulai", because in the TL song lyrics, the translator used the sentence " Apa mungkin dirimu dan diriku Merasakan hal yang sama?" which means without using the phrase "telah mulai" because if it is still translated the result will be a longer sentence and have the same message. And in data 9 the deletion of the word "人" which means "manusia" in the SL translation, because if it remains translated the result will be strange. In accordance with the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (1965) this procedure is carried out by deleting, eliminating, or summarizing information in the SL without changing the meaning so that the meaning is still clearly conveyed in the TL.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the meaning shift in the song Eurika Milik Kita and Seventeen by JKT48 was found as much as 16 data. Of the 16 meaning shifts, 7 Modulations of Meaning Coverage, 1 Modulation of Viewpoint, 5 Additions, and 3 Deletions were found. In the song Eurika Milik Kita, there is no shift in the meaning of the Modulation of Viewpoint class. It can be concluded that translating song lyrics is not easy because you have to know the cultural meaning of the source language and target language so that the message in the translation can be conveyed properly.

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