

Avoiding Getting Lost in Song Translation: The Annotated Study

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ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of digital technology has led many texts to be freely translated by anyone or anything, including machine translation, without paying attention to the context or linguistic rules, resulting in misleadingly translated texts. Technological advances that allow everyone to have free access to anything have made it easy for anyone to obtain texts. The study used annotated translations to correct the misleading renderings of Putri Ariani's songs, "Loneliness" and "Perfect Liar." The research utilized a qualitative research design. Data was obtained from the song lyrics. Dictionaries, scientific articles, literary works, reports, books, and other reliable documents provide the data for annotation. We analyzed the data using a translation approach that prioritizes the target text and annotations. The researchers discovered that the annotated literal translation strategy could provide a precise, good, accurate, comparable, and clear reference to the translation of the text or lyrics of Putri Ariani's Loneliness and Perfect Liar. The translation can also serve as a reference for the correct translation of the songs, as it is based on a reliable foundation. It concluded that annotated translation is more contextually accurate and not misleading. Readers of the translated song lyrics need to clarify and think critically to avoid taking them for granted.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technology has led many texts to be freely translated by anyone or anything, including machine translation, without paying attention to context and linguistic rules, resulting in misleadingly translated texts (Jiménez-Crespo, 2021). Technological advances that allow everyone to have free access to anything have made it easy for anyone to obtain texts. On the one hand, this is a positive thing. On the other hand, it may have a negative impact. With the widespread availability of digital access, individuals can effortlessly disseminate their written works, including their wildly translated texts. There is nothing wrong with personally translating a text. The issue arises when the individual translating the text lacks an understanding of the translation method and code of ethics

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(Costa & Lourenço da Silva, 2023). Therefore, the translated text is only subject to subjective interpretation and perception.

In fact, to translate a text, there must be a foundation or reference that becomes the reference for the text to be translated in such a way. The text may contain many cultural or scientific terms (Waliński, 2018). With a foundation or text reference, misunderstandings among the readers of the translated text can be avoided. Netizens often spontaneously translate news or song texts on social media. Due to the lack of foundation or references, their translations often produce misleading results. In fact, some translated texts deviate significantly from the original meaning. It can be verified by examining the original text. Inevitably, the advancement of the digital world also brings translation problems (Ameri, 2022; Beeby, 2023).

One of the detrimental implications of misleading translations on society is misleading beginner English language learners. Beginner English learners tend to utilize English songs as a medium to learn various expressions in English by reading and understanding the translation. The misleadingly translated text is ubiquitous on the internet, making it easy for beginner English learners to find it. Consequently, their potential to find misleading texts is very high (Costa & Lourenço da Silva, 2023). Even worse, these beginner English learners desire instant and fun learning behaviors, so they immediately believe and adopt vocabulary and expressions based on these misleadingly translated texts by ignoring double-checking or validating them with the correct English knowledge guidelines. The situation would be distressing if it continued without any effort to make them aware of the appropriate translation rules (Beeby, 2023).

The study of translation is crucial (Rivera-Trigueros, 2022). This study not only enriches the scholarship of translation but also provides guidance on how to respond to, verify, and avoid translations that are incorrect, misleading, or defective in terms of translation ethics. Another reason is that people can have a basic concept and understanding of what kind of translated texts they can trust and use. For instance, when sensitive news in a foreign language shapes public opinion, individuals who are not fluent in that language will seek translations. People with a basic understanding of annotated translation can easily and accurately sort out and verify a translated text during the search process. After going through this stage, people can draw a conclusion about whether the text is reliable or not. This minimizes errors in text comprehension. Thus, the study of annotated translations is crucial (Costa & Lourenço da Silva, 2023). Therefore, enriching and developing the study of annotated translation should always be the priority. It not only advances knowledge in concepts and theory but also saves people from misunderstandings and other misconceptions.

The process of translating a text from its original language into an equivalent target language and communicating a similar message is known as translation (Turhan & Bernard, 2022). Oxford defines translation as the process of conveying meaning from one language to another using equivalent texts (Yaacob, 2022). Translation only emerged after the existence of writing (literature), although it existed before writing. The translation of the Gilgamesh legend from Sumerian into West Asian languages around 2000 BC is one of the oldest translations found.

Many studies have investigated annotated and translated texts. Such as research by Cynthia Beatrice Costa and Igor Antônio Lourenço da Silva, which found that annotating translations can be an effective practice in translation training, promoting metacognition and improving students' ability to choose the best translation option (Costa & Lourenço da Silva, 2023). Carmelia Avelyne Nancy Lay and L. S. Limanta's research found that annotated

translation helped identify difficulties and solutions in translating Canvas by Beni Wego using strategies such as paraphrasing using related words and free translation (Nancy Lay & Limanta, 2022). Ariza's research revealed that the annotated translation of Nicholas Sparks' *See Me* did not incorporate all thirty translation strategies and six translation principles (Marsha Huwaidaa, 2022). E. K. Stoletova and A. A. Kuznetsov's research found that developing an effective task system for foreign undergraduate students in Translation and Interpretation Studies significantly improves their skills and ability to annotate foreign-language scientific texts (Stoletova & Kuznetsov, 2023). Andrea Galassi, K. Drazewski, Marco Lippi, and Paolo Torrioni's research found that a combination of word embedding and dynamic time bending performed best for cross-language annotation projections in legal texts, specifically detecting unfair clauses in privacy policies and terms of service (Galassi et al., 2020). N. Rosso's research suggested an XML-TEI annotation that is unique to ancient translations. This annotation would group the main translation strategies and allow researchers to view hypotexts and hypertexts in Greek and Latin texts across lines (Rosso, 2020).

Research by Henning Schäfer, Ahmad Idrissi-Yaghir, Peter Horn, and C. Friedrich found that combining neural machine translation and cross-language range alignment can effectively transfer high-quality annotations from English models to low-resource languages, thereby improving natural language processing in clinical texts (Schäfer et al., 2022). Alison E. Martin's research found that translators and annotations in 19th-century travel writing contributed to knowledge creation by highlighting the tension between transnational scientific knowledge creation and national, regional, and individual agendas (Martin, 2019). Jana Pešková's research found that Analec and Sketch Engine are effective tools for visualizing and annotating core referencing elements in translated texts, which helps learner translators understand and interpret the relationships between elements (Pešková, 2022). The studies related to the translation of the songs above have not addressed the objects of study in Putri Ariani's songs, *Loneliness* and *Perfect Liar*. In fact, the figure of Putri Ariani, who is an international singer with international achievements and is also a person with a disability, has become an inspiration and idol for people and young people around the world, especially in Indonesia, so the songs she sings have a great influence, and her works are worth studying.

According to previous research, no study has been found that discusses or examines the translations of Putri Ariani's songs "*Loneliness*" and "*Perfect Liar*." Even though this song is extremely popular both nationally and internationally, its translated texts are scattered freely and wildly in the virtual world. After conducting a thorough search, we can confirm that all the translated texts are freely available but contain significant errors. It is not wise to let this happen. Previous research has focused only on narrative literary works, legal documents, and ancient manuscripts. Therefore, we observe that the current research on annotated translation is insufficient and requires further enrichment; we can assert that no one has contributed to this field yet. This shows that there is still a knowledge gap for future research. We can specifically classify this research as having a high level of novelty and contribution. This research has the potential to bridge the knowledge gap left by earlier studies. This research aims to correct the tendency of the translations of the songs *Loneliness* and *Perfect Liar* by Putri Ariani to be misleading with annotated translations. Research question: What are the accurate, non-misleading translations of Putri Ariani's songs *Loneliness* and *Perfect Liar*, along with an annotated version? What should it be?

2. METHOD

To overcome translation challenges, the researcher used Newmark's translation technique (Martin, 2019). Translation techniques and protocols are part of the translation strategy. Translation techniques can solve macro (textual) translation problems. According to Newmark, eight translation techniques are divided into two categories: source language-oriented translation techniques and target language-oriented translation techniques. This study employs a target-language-oriented translation method to address translation problems. There are four specific techniques: communicative translation, idiomatic translation, adaptation, and free translation. In this study, we employ the free translation approach to translate the lyrics of the previously mentioned songs. The researcher chose this translation approach to ensure that the translation wording aligns with the target language.

The translation and annotation of the translated texts in this study are based on Catford's translation theory and Williams and Chesterman's concept of annotated translation (Xie, 2023). According to Catford, the translation process is unidirectional, meaning it proceeds in one direction: from the source language to the target language. In other words, translation is the process of replacing the target language text with the source language text (Xie, 2023). Annotated translation, also known as translation with commentary, is one of the four components of translation studies. Researchers characterize it as retrospective and introspective research that involves the translation and discussion of the translation process. The commentary discusses the translation, i.e., it examines some aspects found in the source text and holds the translators accountable for the methods they chose to address various translation issues.

This study implements the concept of qualitative research. This is because qualitative-based research can provide an in-depth investigation of the translation process. It also elucidates the process of selecting and determining the translation wording (Turhan & Bernard, 2022). In the process, the qualitative research design can also illustrate the basis used to provide meaning and language redaction for the translated text, suitable for the target language (Turhan & Bernard, 2022). Data were obtained from the lyrics of the songs "Loneliness" and "Perfect Liar" by Putri Ariani. Furthermore, for annotation, data based on reliable references such as dictionaries, scientific articles, government reports, and the opinions of scientists in the field of translation and linguistics is used.

This research involved two types of activities: annotation and translation. Before beginning the translation process, the researcher thoroughly read the original material, conducted a search for relevant documents, and used various translation tools to convey the meaning and message accurately. This includes Oxford Learner's Dictionaries and Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, as well as scholarly publications such as journals, cultural documents, literary works, books, reports, and other reliable sources for comparison, as well as sources used for annotated references. Next, the researcher began to translate the text into the target language (*Bahasa Indonesia*) from the source language (English). At this stage, the researcher employed the free translation approach to translate the lyrics. We conducted a functional-based translation, aiming to comprehend the meaning and intention present in the original text, ensuring that the translation outcomes are clear and concise. The researcher seeks the closest equivalent that suits the intended audience: Indonesian. The researcher then determines the message's equivalence by comparing the source and target texts. A supervisor assisted in the final check until the translation achieved a high-quality level. The analysis stage consists of nine steps, which include (1) reading the

source text, (2) identifying the genre of the text and its function, (3) identifying the needs of the target readers, and determining the translation method. Step (4) involves carefully rereading the source text and then translating it. (5) Translate the text using appropriate translation strategies that align with the translation method used in each case. (6) Identify some specific problems in translating the text, such as grammar or style. (7) Determine appropriate translation strategies to address these specific issues. (8) Provide a logical and well-referenced explanation of the solution. (9) Formulate conclusions based on the analysis and findings.

Maintaining objectivity is crucial when conducting qualitative research. Researchers often bring their own subjectivity into their work, which can compromise data validity. To ensure objectivity, researchers must be accurate and control their position throughout the research process. One way to achieve this is to cross-check the data obtained from analysis and translation against established methods and references. The researchers acknowledged that personal feelings can sometimes distort analysis, but they addressed this by adhering to procedural guidelines and analysis stages, thereby avoiding emotional influence. In addition, the researchers reflected on the fact that the first author is a linguistics researcher with expertise in text translation. This led them to develop a study on annotated translation. Recognizing that maintaining continuity is essential for enhancing the credibility of qualitative research, researchers should constantly reassess their own perspectives and passion at each step of the research process. In general, the research steps follow the flow or framework shown in Figure 1.

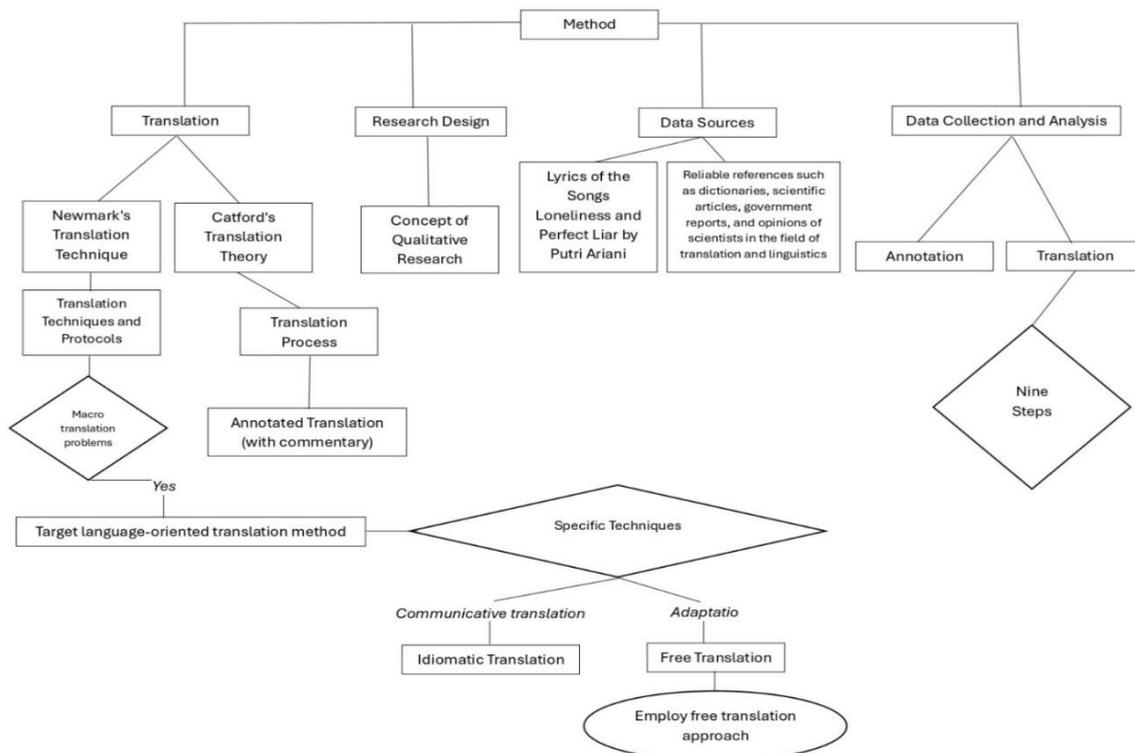


Figure 1. Flow of the research method

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the data analysis, we found that translation using the source-language-oriented translation technique and the target-language-oriented translation technique, namely free translation with integrated annotations in the translated text, can correct misleading translations, making them more accurate and reliable. This is because the free translation technique allows translators to choose the wording that accurately reflects the meaning of the source text. Additionally, translators can accurately project the cultures and emotions from the source text onto the target text. Furthermore, adding annotations that provide a basis or reference for interpreting the source text makes it more reliable. Therefore, we can minimize or avoid misinterpretation. Readers of the translation can understand the rationale behind the text's redaction. As a result, readers of the translated song lyrics must clarify and think critically to avoid taking them for granted. The lyrics of Putri Ariani's songs Loneliness and Perfect Liar present the following data analysis:

Table 1

Translated and annotated song lyrics

Loneliness by Putri Ariani		
Source Text	Target Text	Reason for Translation
I remember when we still one	<i>Aku ingat saat kita masih bersama</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text. 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate the memory of living together. 3. The source text represents it with the word "one". Although the word literally means one, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, and the habits of native speakers, the word "one" is also used to describe the situation or condition of being together with others (Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024; Schwartz, 2009).
Make me so down in a loneliness	<i>Membuatku terpuruk dalam kesepian</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen with the intent of the source text in mind. 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate a state of feeling very miserable or mentally distressed. 3. The source text represents it with the word "down." Although the word literally means one, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, and native speakers' habits, the word "down" is also often used to express a terrible mental state or feeling (Boers, 1996; Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024).
You left me when I deep	<i>Kau meninggalkanku di saat diriku teramat mencintaimu</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text. 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate the state of feeling deeply in love. 3. The source text represents it with the word "deep". Although the word literally means deep, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, and the habits of native speakers, the word "deep" is also often used to express a state of deep feeling for something. Moreover, in the context of this text being a romance, the word "deep" refers to the meaning of profound love (Emanatian, 1995; Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024).

(continue on the next page)

Table 1 (Continue)

Source Text	Target Text	Reason for Translation
Baby, you change a pink into the blue	<i>Sayang, kamu merubah kebahagiaan menjadi kesedihan</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text. 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate a state of feeling that changes from happy to sad. 3. The source text represents it with the words “pink” and “blue.” The word “pink” literally means the pink color, and the word “blue” means the blue color. Nevertheless, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, and native speakers’ habits, the word “pink” is often used to express happy feelings, while the word “blue” is often used to express sad feelings (Chen et al., 2016; Jonauskaite et al., 2021; Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024; Tham et al., 2020).
Being my prince	<i>Menjadi pelindungku</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text; 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate her lover as a figure who protects her. 3. The source text represents it with the word “prince”. Although the word “prince” literally means prince, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, native speakers’ habits, and the context of the text, the word “prince” refers to the meaning of protector (Mayzlish, 2022; Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024; Neill, 2001; Roldan-Riejos, 2013).
I do I fall in you	<i>Aku sungguh jatuh cinta pada kepada mu</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text; 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate that he has fallen in love with her; 3. The source text represents this with the redaction “fall in you”. Although it literally means falling to the addressed person, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, native speakers’ habits, and the context of the text, the redaction “fall in you” refers to the meaning of falling in love (Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024; Vinogradova et al., 2020).
Perfect definition of sadly flower	<i>Lengkap sudah arti dari kesedihan</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text. 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate that the sadness and suffering she experienced are so complex. 3. The source text represents this with the redaction “Perfect definition of sadly flower”. Although it literally means the perfect definition of a sad flower, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, and native speakers’ habits, and the context of the text, the redaction refers to the meaning of expressing deep feelings of sadness for her suffering (Carle, 1997; Castaño & Verdaguer Clavera, 2018; Yardandgarden, 2024).
Perfect Liar by Putri Ariani		
I thought my life was done	<i>Kupikir hidupku telah berakhir</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intention conveyed in the source text. 2. The source sentence intends to illustrate a condition where there is nothing he can do anymore, and everything is over. 3. The source text represents this with the wording “my life was done”. The literal meaning of the phrase is that the person’s life is over.

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Table 1 (Continue)

Source Text	Target Text	Reason for Translation
Connected to my pain	<i>Merasakan perasaan sakit</i>	<p>4. However, in the context of sociolinguistics, British culture, native speakers' habits, and the context of the text, the redaction refers to the meaning of the expression of sadness that there is nothing he can do anymore; everything is already ruined (Davies, 2003; Cambridge Dictionary, 2024; Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024; Terry, 2010; Vesić Pavlović, 2018).</p>
		<p>1. The redaction of this translation was chosen by considering the intent conveyed in the source text;</p> <p>2. The source sentence intends to illustrate a state of feeling so tormented and emotionally painful.</p> <p>3. The source text represents this by linking the word "Connected" with "pain". The word "Connected" literally means connected, and the word "pain" means pain. Nevertheless, in the context of sociolinguistics, English culture, native speaker habits, and the context of the text, the redaction refers to the meaning of an expression of emotional pain, sadness, or heartbreak (Borelli et al., 2018; Csillag, 2023; Cambridge Dictionary, 2024; Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024).</p>

3.1 Loneliness

In the lyrics "I remember when we were still one", translation is often constrained by the literal meaning of a word. In this case, the word "one" is correct. Although the word "one" technically means "one", the word choice in the source text has a deeper meaning related to British culture and sociolinguistic notions. On closer inspection, the original text tries to capture the happy experience they had together. The word "one" is often used in English to denote unity, cohesiveness, and connectedness among people. This is consistent with the British culture's emphasis on unity and family values. The choice of the word "one" is more than just a literal translation; it also represents the customs of native speakers. When referring to a team, community, or group, they often use the phrase "one". For example, "We are one team," "We are one family," or "We are one community". This usage highlights the strong sense of solidarity and camaraderie of the group members. Through awareness of the sociolinguistic meaning of "one", translators can accurately express a more appropriate meaning for the source culture. The term "one" highlights the relationships and familiarity formed during time spent together, in addition to describing shared experiences. It is essential to realize that translating documents involves not only word-for-word translation but also cultural and semantic translation. We can translate sentences into a deeper and more meaningful context if we understand how the term "one" is used in this way (Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024; Schwartz, 2009).

In "Make me so down in a loneliness" lyrics, the word "down" in English has a more complex meaning than simply "down" or "down". In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, it is often used to express a terrible mental state or feeling, such as sadness, depression, anxiety, or inner distress. The source text chooses the word "down" to describe this state of mental suffering carefully. Although "down" literally means "one", its sociolinguistic meaning is more appropriate to convey the author's intention. In British culture, "down" is often associated with feeling depressed, down, and demoralized. This is in line with the context of the sentence, which wants to describe a mental situation of

suffering. The habits of native English speakers also support the use of “down” in this context. They often use phrases like “feeling down”, “down in the dumps”, or “down on one’s luck” to express feelings of unhappiness or depression. These usages show that “down” has become embedded in English as a way to convey a negative mental state. Understanding the sociolinguistic meaning of “down” is crucial for translators to produce accurate, meaningful translations. The translator should be able to capture the essence of the mental suffering the author wants to convey, not just translate the words literally. By understanding the cultural context and customs of native speakers, the translator can choose the right words to convey the meaning of the source text more effectively. In short, the choice of the word “down” in the source text is not just a coincidence. It is carefully chosen to reflect the mental state of suffering that the author wants to portray. By understanding the sociolinguistic meaning and English culture behind the word “down”, the translator can produce a richer and more meaningful translation, which can convey the author’s message to the reader accurately (Boers, 1996; Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024).

The word “deep” in English has a deeper meaning than just “deep” or “profound”, especially in the “You left me when I was deep” lyrics. In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, it is often used to express strong and intense feelings, including love. The source text chooses the word “deep” to describe a deep sense of love appropriately. Although “deep” literally means “deep”, its sociolinguistic meaning is more appropriate to convey the meaning of the lyrics. In British culture, “deep” is often associated with strong, meaningful, and unwavering feelings of love. This is in accordance with the context of the sentence, which wants to describe a profound sense of love. The habits of native English speakers also support the use of “deep” in romantic contexts. They often use phrases like “deep love”, “deeply in love”, or “deep affection” to express strong feelings of love. These usages show that “deep” has become embedded in the English language as a way to communicate intense and meaningful love. Understanding the sociolinguistic meaning of “deep” is crucial for translators to produce accurate, meaningful translations. The translator should be able to capture the essence of deep love that the lyrics want to convey, not just translate the words literally. By understanding the cultural context and customs of native speakers, the translator can choose the right words to convey the meaning of the source text more effectively. In short, the choice of the word “deep” in the source text is not just a coincidence. It was carefully chosen to reflect the deep love that the lyrics are trying to portray (Emanatian, 1995; Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024).

The words “pink” and “blue” in English have deeper meanings than just colors. This can be observed in the song lyrics: “Baby, you change a pink into the blue”. In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, these words are often used to express feelings. In the source text, both words are used to describe the change of feeling from happy to sad. The use of the word “pink” to describe a happy feeling is common in British culture. The color pink is often associated with happiness, cheerfulness, and optimism. This can be seen in phrases such as “feeling pink” or “everything is rosy”. Whereas the word “blue” is often used to express feelings of sadness, depression, or gloom. This can be seen in phrases such as “feeling blue” (feeling sad) or “having the blues” (feeling sad). This use of the word “blue” to describe sadness has been embedded in the English language for a long time. In the source text, the consecutive use of the words “pink” and “blue” indicates a change of feeling from happy to sad. This can be interpreted as describing how one’s feelings can change quickly and easily. Simply put, the choice of the words “pink” and “blue” in the source text is not a mere coincidence. These words are carefully chosen to reflect the change of feeling from

happy to sad that the lyrics want to portray (Chen et al., 2016; Jonauskaite et al., 2021; Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024; Tham et al., 2020).

Within the context of "Being my prince" lyrics, the word "prince" in English has a deeper meaning than just "prince". In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, it is often used to express love, admiration, and security towards someone. In the source text, the word "prince" is used to describe someone who protects and provides security. This is because the lyrics are directed at the songwriter's grandfather. The use of the word "prince" to describe a beloved figure is not new in British culture. It can be seen in romantic literature, songs, and movies. The figure of "prince" is often associated with the nature of a knight who is brave, loving, and always protects his loved ones. In the context of the source text, the use of the word "prince" shows the songwriter's love and admiration for his loved one, his grandfather. His grandfather is described as a figure who is always there for him, providing security and protection. This can be interpreted as describing an ideal relationship full of affection and mutual trust. The choice of the word "prince" in the source text is not a coincidence. It was carefully chosen to reflect the sense of love and security that the songwriter wanted to convey to his grandfather (Mayzlish, 2022; Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024; Neill, 2001; Roldan-Riejos, 2013).

In the "I do I fall in you" lyrics, the phrase "fall in you" in the source text has a deeper meaning than simply "fall in you". In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, this phrase is often used to express deep and unexpected feelings of love. The phrase "fall in you" is common in English to describe spontaneous and intense feelings of love. This can be seen in phrases like "I fell in love with you at first sight" or "I never thought I would fall in love again". The phrase "fell in you" in the source text shows that she has experienced a deep feeling of love. This can be interpreted as a description of the power of love that can change one's life. The choice of the phrase "fall in you" in the source text is not just a coincidence. It was carefully chosen to reflect the deep feelings of love that the songwriter wanted to convey (Merriam-Webster: America's Dictionary, 2024; Vinogradova et al., 2020).

The phrase "Perfect definition of sadly flower" in the lyrics, which is also the source text, has a deeper meaning than just "the perfect definition of a sadly flower". In the context of British sociolinguistics and culture, this phrase is often used to express deep and complex feelings of sadness. The use of the phrase "perfect definition" is common in English to describe something that represents something else. This can be seen in phrases like "This is the perfect definition of love" or "This is a perfect example of what I mean". The phrase "sadly flower" in the source text shows that the lyricist wants to express an intense and complex feeling of sadness. Flowers are often associated with beauty, joy, and love. However, the word "sadly" in front of the word "flower" shows that the flower symbolizes sadness and suffering. This can be interpreted as a description of how someone can feel sad and depressed, even in situations that are usually considered beautiful. The selection of the phrase "Perfect definition of sadly flower" in the source text is not just a coincidence. This phrase was carefully chosen to reflect the deep, complex feelings of sadness the lyrics aim to convey (Jiménez-Crespo, 2021; Carle, 1997; Castaño & Verdaguer Clavera, 2018; Yardandgarden, 2024).

3.2 Perfect Liar

Lyrics, the phrase "my life was done" in the source text, the lyric "I thought my life was done", has a deeper meaning than simply "my life was done". In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, this phrase often expresses feelings of loss, despair, and a sense that

something has happened too late. The use of the phrase “was done” in English often indicates that something is finished and irreversible. This can be seen in phrases like “The project was done on time” or “The damage was done”. The phrase “my life was done” in the source text suggests that his life is over and that there is nothing he can do to fix it. This can be interpreted as describing how a person can feel hopeless and lose hope in the face of a difficult, uncontrollable situation. The choice of the phrase “my life was done” in the source text is not just a coincidence. The wording in the song lyrics was carefully chosen to try to convey a reflection of the feelings of loss, hopelessness, and a sense that something had happened too late (Davies, 2003; Cambridge Dictionary, 2024; Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024; Terry, 2010; Vesić Pavlović, 2018).

Within the lyrics “Connected to my pain” as in the source text, this phrase has a deeper meaning than simply “connected to the pain”. In British sociolinguistic and cultural contexts, this phrase is often used to express deep emotional feelings of pain, sadness, or heartbreak. The use of the word “connected” in English often indicates a close and deep relationship between two things. This can be seen in phrases like “I feel connected to this music” or “We are all connected to each other”. The phrase “Connected to pain” in the source text indicates emotionally profound pain and suffering. This can be interpreted as a description of how a person can feel trapped in a cycle of sadness and unable to break free. The choice of the phrase “Connected to pain” in the source text is no mere coincidence. It was carefully chosen to reflect the emotionally deep feelings of pain, sadness, and heartbreak that the songwriter wanted to convey (Ameri, 2022; Borelli et al., 2018; Csillag, 2023; Cambridge Dictionary, 2024; Merriam-Webster: America’s Dictionary, 2024).

3.3 Implications of The Research for Public

The analysis of the lyrics from Putri Ariani's songs, Loneliness and Perfect Liar, clearly explains and corrects the misleading translations found online. Therefore, we can rectify and steer clear of misleading translations like “Baby, you change a pink into a blue,” which translates to “baby, you change a pink color into a blue color,” instead of “Baby, you change happiness into sadness.” Besides that, it is also obvious that there are misleading translations that meet the action that provides the correct translation (Jiménez-Crespo, 2021; Beeby, 2023). This research provides correct translations for two song lyrics that refer to linguistic foundations and rules amidst the rapid advancement of digital technology (Jiménez-Crespo, 2021; Ameri, 2022; Beeby, 2023). One of the positive public implications of the translations in this study is to provide appropriate materials to beginner English language learners. Novice English learners should be aware of the importance of double-checking and validating their translations against the guidelines of correct English knowledge, and it would be beneficial if efforts were continued to educate them about the appropriate translation rules (Beeby, 2023; Jiménez-Crespo, 2021).

This research not only serves the practical purpose of rectifying mistranslations but also enhances the conceptual comprehension of meaning negotiation in digitally mediated contexts. The predominance of erroneous renderings, exemplified by the misreading of metaphorical terms (“pink into blue”), indicates a broader issue within the global digital translation ecosystem, where the rapid circulation of content is frequently valued over semantic accuracy. This study illustrates that metaphorical, cultural, and affective subtleties can be systematically lost in user-generated translations, thereby reinforcing a crucial theoretical assertion: translation in the digital age is not solely a linguistic endeavor but a socio-technological practice influenced by algorithms, online communities, and platform-

based dissemination (Jiménez-Crespo, 2021; Ameri, 2022). The revised translations of Putri Ariani's songs do more than just "fix errors." They show how fragile meaning-making is in a world full of technology and stress how important it is to learn how to translate digitally.

The necessity for translators to undertake profound interpretive analysis rooted in cognitive linguistics and cross-cultural pragmatics when confronted with the creative English expressions employed by young global artists, including metaphorical color symbolism. The results show that unskilled learners and casual internet translators typically take lyrics literally since they don't know about conceptual metaphor theory, idiomatic transfer, or contextual inference. This can lead to big changes in meaning. This research elucidates the necessity for pedagogical interventions that instruct novice translators in identifying figurative language, assessing contextual cues, and employing interpretive strategies that transcend mere dictionary-level equivalence by situating the corrected translations within the broader context of translation competence (Beeby, 2023). The study not only enhances the translation of two songs but also illustrates the necessity for translation pedagogy to adapt to the cognitive challenges posed by modern, metaphor-laden materials.

The study pushes for a change in how people think about translation's function in building public language awareness. When song lyrics are mistranslated, especially those that are frequently shared on sites like TikTok, YouTube, and fan-translation sites, the mistakes become part of the language that everyone knows. This research helps stop the fossilization of wrong meanings by delivering precise, principled translations. It also helps create a better linguistically knowledgeable digital public. More crucially, it puts translators and translation scholars in the role of mediators who protect semantic authenticity in a time where digital replication speeds up the dissemination of mistakes. In this regard, the research contributes to the broader debate on language responsibility, demonstrating that high-quality translation transcends a mere technical task and is a vital cultural act that shapes worldwide audiences' interpretation of artistic expression.

4. CONCLUSION

The results show that translation errors can be corrected, such as the lyrics "Baby, you change a pink into a blue," translated as "baby, you change a pink color into a blue color," which should be "*Sayang, kamu merubah kebahagiaan menjadi kesedihan*" in Indonesian that has a similar meaning to "Baby, you change happiness into sadness". The annotated literal translation strategy can produce a translation that is more precise, good, accurate, and commensurate with the source text. It also provides a clear, reliable reference for understanding the song's meaning and context. An annotated literal translation can be a solution to overcome translation errors that often occur in creative texts. This strategy allows translators to produce more accurate and meaningful translations, effectively conveying the song's message and beauty to a wider audience. Therefore, we can conclude that the annotated translation is more contextually correct and not misleading.

Translators need to raise awareness of the importance of accuracy in translating creative texts, especially songs. We need to promote and teach annotated literal translation strategies to young translators. Further research is necessary to develop more effective and accurate methods of translating creative texts. We need a reliable online platform or resource to make accurate song translations easily accessible to the public. We can ensure that a global audience can enjoy and understand Indonesian songs, and vice versa, in an appropriate and meaningful way by implementing appropriate translation strategies and increasing awareness of the importance of accuracy.

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Authors' Contribution

Yeni Artanti did the work on the project and the major ideas and then authored the article. Azhari did practically all of the data. Muhammad Zikrullah collected the data and made it easier to understand. Dinda Lestari reviewed and proofread the work.

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