ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES OF
'UCHIAGE HANABI' SONG AND   COVERSONG BY ANDI ADINATA

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The aims of this research is to describe the single translation technique and the multiple translation technique applied to the lyrics of the song 'Uchiage Hanabi' covered by Andi Adinata's song into Indonesian. In this research, the data are taken from video of Andi Adinata. The theories of translation technique used is the theory of Molina and Albir . The method used a descriptive qualitative method which consists of three stages, namely, the data collection stage, the data analysis and the presentation of the data analysis results. The data collection methods and techniques used are the listening method and the note-taking technique. Data analysis methods and techniques used are intralingua matching methods and determining element sorting techniques. The method used in presenting the results of data analysis is an informal presentation method. The results of this study indicate that there are 5 types of single translation techniques, namely 1 data literal translation technique, 2 data of modulation translation techniques, word to word is 5 data translation techniques, common equivalent translation techniques 2 data and 2 data amplification translation techniques, and the types of multiple translation techniques, namely amplification translation techniques with 4 data literals, amplification translation techniques with 1 data modulation, modulation translation techniques with 3 literals data and modulation translation techniques with the usual equivalent 2 data.

Keywords: song translation, single translation technique, double translation technique

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool used in society in order to exchange information. The use of language in the communication process is indispensable to every human being. Each language has its own characteristics, including the peculiarities of the language rules in it. Every member of society can understand each other well because they have mutually agreed language rules. However, the problem arises if the language is used outside the group that has different language rules. Therefore, to solve the problem there must be an attempt to transfer the message from one language to another. It's called translation. Translation is a form of transferring meaning from one language text to another or a form of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. In an era of globalization characterized by interdependence between countries, the effort of message transfer or translation must be done to be able to share information and communicate and cooperate with people in other countries. Japanese and Indonesian have different sentence structures. When translating Japanese sentences into Indonesian, in addition to using translating techniques, it is also necessary to keep an eye on japanese sentence rules that are different from Indonesian sentences. Translation techniques are required to translate a text, because by using proper translation

techniques, it will produce good translation work. Translation techniques are a way used to switch messages from the source language to the target language, applied to the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. Translation techniques are divided into two types, namely single translation techniques and double translation techniques. A single translation technique is the application of one translation technique used to translate data (Sutopo, 2012: 86) while a double translation technique is the application of two translation techniques used to translate data. This application is done by the translator to find the right equivalent of meaning in the target language. A song is an arrangement or series of words that are pitched. Song lyrics have a form of message in the form of writing words and sentences that can be used to create a certain atmosphere and picture of imagination to the listener so that it can create diverse meanings. Through song lyrics, a songwriter can communicate with his listeners. When the listener has mastered the language contained in the song, the listener can capture the meaning contained in the song. However, if the listener cannot understand the language in the song, the message contained in the song cannot be conveyed. Therefore, the translation process is very important in the delivery of the message in question. In Indonesia there is a Virtual Tuber (VTuber) Idol who translates Japanese songs into Indonesian, and then sings the translated song. Virtual Idol is an idol that is produced in a digital way and is not a real idol, created through the help of software to play and move it. Andi Adinata is a virtual idol from Indonesia who was formed in 2019. Andi Adinata often covers Japanese songs into Indonesian or performs covers of songs Indonesian into Japanese. A cover is a song performed by a singer or instrumentalist who is not an actual singer or instrumentalist.

This study discusses the translation techniques used by Andi Adinata in translating a Japanese song called Uchiage Hanabi into Indonesian. The song Uchiage Hanabi was released in Japan on August 16, 2017. This song is the theme song of the anime film 'Uchiage Hanabi, Shita kara Miru ka? Yoko kara Miru ka? Fireworks, Should We See It From the Side or the Bottom?'. The song has been downloaded by more than 100,000 music lovers across Japan. Previously, the song has also won the Hot Animation category from Billboard Japan for eleven consecutive weeks. Uchiage Hanabi, Shita kara Miru ka? Yoko kara Miru ka? Fireworks, Should We See It From the Side or the Bottom? It is an anime film based on the old Japanese film by Shunji Iwai. In this film is told about the story of a group of young men who try to see fireworks from the lighthouse. They want to ascertain whether the fireworks look round or flat when viewed from the side. Meanwhile, one of the men, Norimichi gets an invitation from his lover, Nazuna to run away with him.

The authors used descriptive qualitative methods in this study. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 15) qualitative methods are research methods that are solely based on existing facts or phenomena that are empirically alive in their speakers so that they are produced or recorded in the form of data as is. The use of qualitative methods in research can produce a broad study of a phenomenon and see it from various aspects so that it

can understand a problem thoroughly and solve it well.

Descriptive research methods are research methods whose data collection process produces descriptions of the social phenomena studied. Descriptive research methods aim to describe, explain and provide validation of social phenomena that are the object of research. The data source used in this study was derived from the song 'Uchiage Hanabi' which was translated into Indonesian by Andi Adinata and did a cover of the song. The purpose of this writing is to describe what single translation techniques are applied to the lyrics of the song 'Uchiage Hanabi' cover of Andi Adinata's song into

THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

The authors used descriptive qualitative methods in this study. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 15) qualitative methods are research methods that are solely based on existing facts or phenomena that are empirically alive in their speakers so that they are produced or recorded in the form of data as is. The use of qualitative methods in research can produce a broad study of a phenomenon and see it from various aspects so that it can understand a problem thoroughly and solve it well. Descriptive research methods are research methods whose data collection process produces descriptions of the social phenomena studied. Descriptive research methods aim to describe, explain and provide validation of social phenomena that are the object of research. The data that will be examined in this study is 22 song lyrics data in Japanese that are translated into Indonesian contained in the song 'Uchiage Hanabi'

Indonesian and describe what double translation techniques are applied to the lyrics of the song 'Uchiage Hanabi' cover of Andi Adinata's song into Indonesian. The benefits of research consist of two, namely benefits for writers and benefits for readers. The benefit for the author is to add insight into the translation techniques that can be done in song cover research. The benefit of research for readers is that it can add wealth in the field of language, especially regarding the understanding of translation through Japanese songs Uchiage Hanabi into Indonesian. In addition, this research can be used as a reference for further research.

which was translated into Indonesian by Andi Adinata and covered the song. The data source used in the study was derived from the song 'Uchiage Hanabi' which was translated into Indonesian by Andi Adinata and covered the song. At this stage the author collected data related to the study, namely the lyrics of Uchiage Hanabi's song and its translation. The method used to collect data is the simak method. Sudaryanto (2015: 203) said that the simak method is a method used in language research by listening to the use of language on objects to be studied. Named the simak method because of the way used to obtain data is by listening and recording the use of language. The technique used in data collection is the recording technique. The technique of recording is recording data on a tabulation of data with a specific stationery or instrument. Sudaryanto (2015:205-206). With the advancement of technology, researchers record the data that has been obtained by utilizing laptops. The recording technique was used in the study

because the authors only listened to the lyrics of Uchiage Hanabi's song and the translation in Indonesian and recorded data related to the study. After listening and noting, the author obtained data from the cover lyrics of the song Uchiage Hanabi by Andi Adinata. The cover lyrics of Uchiage Hanabi's song and the translation consists of twenty-two (22) pairs of song lyrics, the author makes twenty-two (22) pairs of the song's lyrics into data.

Furthermore, the author conducts the second data classification, namely data with a single translation technique classified into a literal translation technique consisting of one (1) song lyrics, modulation translation technique consisting of two (2) song lyrics, word to word translation technique consists of five (5) song lyrics, the usual equivalent translation technique consists of two (2), amplification translation technique consists of two (2) song lyrics. Double translation techniques are classified into amplification and literal translation techniques consisting of four (4) song lyrics that become data, amplification and modulation translation techniques consist of one (1) song lyrics that become data, modulation translation techniques and literally consists of three (3) song lyrics that become data, modulation translation techniques and common equivalents consist of two (2) song lyrics that become data. The data analysis stage method that the author uses is the padan method. The padan method, often also called the identity method, is a method used to determine the identity of a particular lingual unit by using a determining device outside the language in question (Sudaryanto, 2015: 15). Sudaryanto (2015:

15-18) states that the padan method can be divided into 5 types based on the determining tool, namely:

1. The method of referential with the determining tool is referen or reality designated by language.

2. Articulate phonetic method with the determining device is a speech organ or language sound-forming speech tool.

3. The translational method with its determining tool is another language.

4. The orthographic method with its determining tool is written language.

5. Pragmatic methods with determinants are the interlocutor.

The din method used in this study is a translational method with other language determinants (langue).

The basic technique used is the determining element (PUP) technique. The tools used in accordance with the type of determinant to be separated or separated or divided into various elements (Sudaryanto, 2015: 25). In relation to this study that uses other languages as a determining tool, it is necessary to sort out the elements of language, namely words.

The next stage is the stage of presentation of data analysis results. According to Sudaryanto (2015: 241) the method of presentation of data analysis results consists of two ways, namely, informal methods and formal methods. The method of informal presentation is the formulation with ordinary words, although with terminology of its technical nature, while formal presentation is the formulation with what is commonly known as signs and symbols. Signs in

question include: plus sign (+), less sign (-), asterisk (*), arrow (→) and so on. The method that the author uses is the informal presentation method, which is the formulation with ordinary words.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study discusses the translation techniques used by Andi Adinata in translating a Japanese song called Uchiage Hanabi into Indonesian. The song Uchiage Hanabi was released in Japan on August 16, 2017.

The translation techniques used in this study are divided into two types, namely single translation techniques and double translation techniques. A single translation technique is a translation technique with one basic technique, while a double translation technique is a translation technique of mixing between two basic techniques of a single translation technique.

The study consists entirely of twenty-two (22) data to be analyzed. Before doing data analysis the author does the data encoding. The data encoding consists of.

1. Data with translation techniques is literally encoded into TH

2. Data with modulation translation techniques encoded into TM

3. Data with word to word translation techniques encoded into TWTW

4. Data with common equivalent translation techniques encoded into TPL

5. Data with amplification translation techniques encoded into TA

6. Data with amplification translation techniques and literally encoded into TA + TH

The technique of presenting the results of the analysis of the author's data uses ordinary words to draw conclusions from the data that has been analyzed.

7. Data with amplification and modulation translation techniques encoded into TA + TM

8. Data with modulating translation techniques and literally encoded into TM + TH

9. Data with modulation translation techniques and common equivalents are coded into TM + TPL

Single Translation Techniques

Analysis of TH data using literal translation techniques. Song lyrics that use this literal translation technique are the lyrics of the 1st song.

1. Song lyrics data

あの日見渡した渚を今も思い出すんだ

'The beach I visited at that time was remembered in my mind'

2. Determining Element SortIng Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when translated word for word are as follows あの日 ano hi in Indonesian which means 'that day', 見渡した miwatashita in Indonesian which means 'I see',渚 sho in Indonesian which means 'beach',を wo It is a particle in Japanese,今も imamo in Indonesian which means 'day', and 思い出すんだ omoidasunda in Indonesian which means 'remembered'.

3. Translation Techniques

The song's lyrics data uses literal translation techniques. The technique of literal translation is first done like word-for-word translation, but then translated by adjusting the wording in the sentence of the target language.

4.   Conclusion

In the TH data, there is no shift in meaning or difference in expressions in song lyrics and translations, because the word-for-word arrangement has been in accordance with sentences in the source language and target language. So the researchers concluded that the translation technique used in TH data is a literal translation technique.

4.2   TM Data Analysis 1

TM 1 data analysis uses modulation translation techniques. Song lyrics that use this modulation translation technique are the lyrics of the 3rd song.

1.   Song lyrics data

寄り返す波 が 足元 を よぎり 何かを 攫う

'The roll of waves came to wipe out all my footprints'

2.   Determining Element SortIng Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when translated word for word as follows 寄り返す yorikaesu Which means in Indonesian is 'roll', 波 nami in Indonesian means 'wave', が ga which are particles in Japanese, 足元 ashimoto in Indonesian means 'footprints', を wo which are particles in Japanese, よぎり yogiri Which in

Indonesian means 'to pass', 何か nanika in Indonesian means 'something', を wo which are particles in Japanese,and 攫う sarau Which means 'clean sweep'.

3.   Translation Techniques

This song lyrics data uses modulation translation techniques. Modulation translation technique is a translation technique applied by changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language.

4.   Conclusion

In TM data 1 expressions yogiri which means 'passing' to the translated source language 'coming' to the target language, because translation techniques are applied by changing viewpoints, focus or cognitive categories in relation to the source language.

TWTW Data Analysis 1

TWTW 1 data analysis uses word-to-word translation techniques. Song lyrics that use word to word translation techniques are the lyrics of the 5th song.

1.   Song lyrics data

パッと　　光って　　咲いた　花火を　　見てた

'The sparkling fireworks they're melting in space'

2.   Determining Element SortIng Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when translated word for word as follows パッと patto Which means in Indonesian is 'space', 光って hikatte Which means in Indonesian is 'glittering', 咲いた saita Which means in Indonesian is 'merekah',

花火 hanabi What it means in Indonesian is 'fireworks', を wo which are particles in Japanese,and 見てた miteta What it means in Indonesian is 'seeing'.

3. Translation Techniques

This song lyrics data uses word to word translation techniques. Word to Word technique is a translation method that is still very closely related to word order.

4. Conclusion

In TWTW 1 data there is still a linkage to the word order. Translators only look for the equivalent of the source language in the target language. Judging by word-for-word translation Patto /hikatte/saita /hanabi/ wo/ Miteta which is interpreted word for word in Indonesian is 'the sparkling sky they see fireworks'. When viewed from the word arrangement, the target language is the same as the source language. In contrast to the literal translation technique that is added by arranging the order of the source language into the target language.

Analisis Data TPL 1

Analisis data TPL 1 menggunakan teknik terjemahan padanan lazim. Lirik lagu yang menggunakan teknik terjemahan padanan lazim ini adalah lirik lagu ke 12

1. Song lyrics data
   波間を選びもう一度

'to get my chance again'

2. Determining Element SortIng Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when translated word for word as follows 波間 namina Indonesian there is an 'opportunity',を wo Which are particles in Japanese., 選び playing, in Indonesian means 'get', and もう一度 mouichido, In Indonesian means 'to try'. At 波間を選びもう一度 namina wo erabi mou ichido which means "the opportunity to get a try" before the arrangement is adjusted to the target sentence.

3. Translation Techniques

The song's lyric data uses the usual equivalent translation techniques. A common equivalent translation technique is a translation technique with the use of terms or expressions that are already prevalent both based on dictionary and daily use.

4. Conclusion

In TPL 1 data there is an expression namina wo erabi mouichido Which means 'pick the waves and try once more', translates 'to get my chance again'. In order for the message or its purpose to remain conveyed, this data uses phrases that are common in everyday use.

Data Analysis TA 1

TA 1 Data Analysis uses amplification translation techniques. Song lyrics that use amplification translation techniques are the lyrics of the 17th song.

1. Song lyrics data
   夜に咲いた

'That looks blooming'

2. Determining Element SortIng Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when translated word for word as follows 夜 yoru In Indonesian means 'night'、に ni

Which are particles in Japanese, and 咲い
た saita In Indonesian means 'bloom'.

3.   Translation Techniques

This song lyrics data uses amplification
translation techniques. Amplification is a
translation technique by applying or
paraphrasing information that is implicit
in the source language. In other words,
add information that is not listed in the
source language.

4.   Conclusion

In TA 1 data there is the addition of the
word 'yang' in the target language that is not
found in the source language.

Teknik Penerjemahan Ganda

Data Analysis TA + TH 1

Data Analysis TA + TH 1 uses
amplification translation techniques +
literal translation techniques. Song lyrics
that use mplification translation
techniques + literal translation techniques
this is the 2nd song lyrics

1.   Song lyrics data

砂の上に刻んだ言葉君の後ろ　姿 夜 に咲いた て

'Like carving on the sand, I imagined your
figure.'

2.   Determining Element SortIng
Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when
translated word for word into the
following. 砂 suna in Indonesian means
'sand', の no It is a particle in Japanese. う
え ue in Indonesian has the meaning of
'above', に ni adalah partikel dalam

bahasa Jepang, in Indonesian has the
meaning of 'above' 刻んだ kizanda
meaning 'carving', 言葉 'kotoba' means
'word'. 君'kimi' in Indonesian means 'you',
の 'no' It is a particle in Japanese. 後ろ
'ushiro' in Indonesian means 'back', and
姿 'sugata' means 'figure'.

3.   Translation Techniques 1

This song lyrics data uses translation
techniques that are done by translating
word for word, but then translation adjusts
to the wording in the target language
called literal translation technique. The
translation results in the form of adding
information by adding the phrase 'like' to
the target language that does not appear in
the source language.

4. Translation Techniques 2

The lyrics of this song use amplification
techniques when translated into
Indonesian. Amplification is a translation
technique by applicating or paraphrasing
information implicit in the source
language. In other words, add information
that is not listed in the target language.

5. Conclusion

In TA + TH 1 data first uses the
amplification translation technique that
adds the word 'like' that is not found in
the source language. Next use literal
translation techniques. The translator
adjusts the word in the translation
sentence according to the sentence in the
target language.

TA + TM Data Analysis

TA + TM data analysis using
amplification translation techniques +
modulation translation techniques. Song

lyrics that use amplification translation techniques + modulation translation techniques are the 4th song lyrics.

1.   Song lyrics data

夕凪 の 中 日暮れ だけが 通り過ぎて 行く

'In tranquillity only the twilight atmosphere can pass'

2.   Determining Element SortIng Techniques

The lyrics of the song above when translated word for word into the following. 夕凪 yuunagi in Indonesian means 'calm atmosphere', の no is a particle in Japanese, 中 日 暮 れ nakahigure in Indonesian is 'in twilight', だ けが dakega is a particle in Japanese, 通 り 過 ぎ て otorisugite in Indonesian means 'pass'and 行く iku in Indonesian means 'go'.

3.   Translation Techniques 1

The song's lyric data uses amplification techniques when translated into Indonesian. Amplification is a translation technique by applicating or paraphrasing information implicit in the source language. In other words, add information that is not listed in the target language.

4. Translation Techniques 2

This song lyrics data uses modulation techniques by changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language.

5.   Conclusion

Ta + TM data first uses the amplification translation technique of adding the word 'inside' which is not found in the source language. Next, use modulation techniques. Next uses modulation translation techniques, the phrase iku in the source language means 'go', translated 'pass' in the target language.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data analysis contained in chapter III, the author can conclude the types of translation techniques that the author examined from one video of Andi Adinata on Andi Adinata's youtube virtual channel. The translation technique is

1. A single translation technique consists of five (5) data

2. Dual translation technique consists of four (4) data

Based on the description above the author draws the conclusion that translation techniques are of two types. The translation technique most widely used in 1 video Of Andi Adinata on the youtube virtual channel Andi Adinata is a single type of translation technique with a number of twelve (12) data, while the least used is a double translation technique with a total of ten (10) data.

SUGGESTION

This research is themed on the technique of translating songs in Japanese to Indonesian. The author has not researched the translation of songs from Indonesian to Japanese. From the results of this study is expected to be used as a reference for further research related to the field of linguistics, especially about translation techniques. In addition, research on the comparison of Japanese song translation techniques into

Indonesian and song translation techniques from Indonesian into Japanese is also good to do to add to the treasures of translation linguistic research.

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