

**SONG LYRICS TRANSLATION OF EXPRESSIVE ACT IN  
CAPALDI'S SONG**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements**

**for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora***



**Written by:**

**Novia Qusnul Khotimah**

**SRN. 183211100**

**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF CULTURES AND LANGUAGES  
UIN RADEN MAS SAID SURAKARTA**

**2023**

## ADVISOR SHEET

Subject: Thesis of Novia Qusnul Khotimah

SRN : 183211100

To:

The Dean of

Faculty of Cultures and Languages

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

in Surakarta

*Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh*

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advices, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of:

Name : Novia Qusnul Kotimah

SRN : 183211100

Title : *Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song*

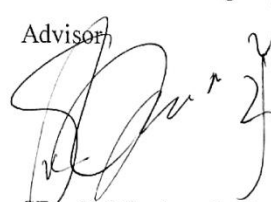
has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqasyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

*Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wa barakatuh*

Surakarta, February 13<sup>th</sup> 2023

Advisor



SE. Lukfianka Sanjaya Purnama,  
M.Hum.

NIP. 19840317 201503 1 003

## RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis entitled *Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song* by Novia Qusnul Khotimah has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Chairman/1<sup>st</sup> examiner : Yustin Sartika, S.S., M.A.

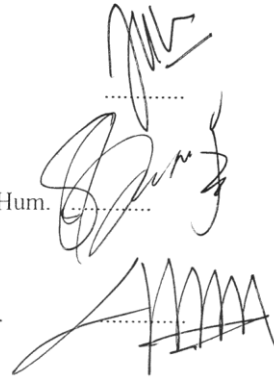
NIP. 19851024 201903 2 009

Secretary/2<sup>nd</sup> examiner : SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya Purnama, M. Hum.

NIP. 19840317 201503 1 003

Main examiner : Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 19871011 201503 1 006



Surakarta, February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2023

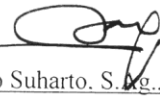
Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages



Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag.

NIP. 19710403 199803 1 005



## **DEDICATION**

The thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved mother and father, who sincerely supported and prayed for me
2. My sister, Shinta Nurlita Rohmandani
3. My Best friends; Ginsa, Eva, Winda, Qusnul, Sapa, Rina, Jihan, Shafa  
Haniyah and Wahyu
4. My classmates, Catalyst 2018
5. English Letter 2018
6. Almamater of UIN Raden Mas Said

## **MOTTO**

**“...Then when you have taken a decision, put trust in Allah, certainly, Allah loves those who put their trust (in him).”**

- Al-Imran : 159

**“You have succeeded in life when all you really want is only what you really need.”**

- Vernon Howard

**“The best way to predict the future is to create it.”**

-Abraham Lincoln

## PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Novia Qusnul Khotimah  
SRN : 183211100  
Study Program : English Letters  
Faculty : Cultures and Languages Faculty

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person expect where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta,

Stated by,



Novia Qusnul Khotimah

SRN. 183211100



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises to be Allah SWT for all the blessings, guidance and health thus the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled *Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song*. Peace be upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW as the last messenger of Allah SWT, who has guided and saved the human life from destruction. The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without helps, supports, suggestions from several sides. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her depress thanks to all who had helped, supported, and suggested her durig the process of writing this thesis. This goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudofir, S. Ag., M.Pd. as the Rector of the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag. as the Dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages.
3. Dr. Nur Aisyah, S.S, M.A. as the Head of Letters Department.
4. Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, M.Hum. as Coordinator Study Program.
5. SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya Purnama, M. Hum. as the researcher's thesis advisor for the guidences, precious advices and suggestions.
6. M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd. as the validator.
7. Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum., M.Li. as the rater.
8. All the lecturers of English Letters Department.
9. For the researcher's parents and sister who always support the researcher.
10. For the researcher's best friend, Ginsa, Winda, Deva, Shafa, Rina, Susil, Jihan, Shafa Haniyah, and Wahyu who always support in everything.

11. For the researcher's classmates English Letters 2018 who always support all the things, especially anything about college.

The researcher understands that this is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis beneficial for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2023

The Researcher

Novia Qusnul Khotimah

SRN. 183211100



## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>TITLE .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ADVISOR SHEET .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>RATIFICATION.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>MOTTO .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>PRONOUNCEMENT .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT.....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE .....</b>	<b>xii</b>
<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....</b>	<b>xiii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>xv</b>
<b>CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Limitation of the Study .....	6
C. Formulation of the Problem.....	7
D. Objectives of the Study .....	7
E. Benefits of the Study.....	7
F. Definitions of the Key Terms.....	8
<b>CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>A. Theoretical Background .....</b>	<b>10</b>
1. Expressive Act.....	10
2. Song Lyrics Translation Strategies.....	15

3. Song Lyrics Translation Quality .....	21
4. The description of the song and the singer .....	25
<b>B. Previous Study .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>30</b>
A. Research Design .....	30
B. Data and Data Sources .....	31
C. Research Instruments .....	31
D. Data Collection Techniques .....	32
E. Data Validation Techniques .....	33
F. Data Analysis Techniques .....	34
<b>CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>A. Findings .....</b>	<b>37</b>
1. The Expressive Acts Found in Capaldi’s Song Lyrics .....	37
2. The Translation Strategies in the Lyrics of Lewis Capaldi’s Songs .....	45
3. The Quality of the Translation in the Lyrics of Lewis Capaldi’s songs .....	55
<b>B. Discussion .....</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS, AND SUGGESTIONS .....</b>	<b>67</b>
A. Conclusions .....	67
B. Implications .....	68
C. Suggestions .....	68
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>75</b>

## ABSTRACT

Novia Qusnul Khotimah. 2023. *Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song*. Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor: SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya, S.S., M.A.

Keyword: Expressive Speech Act, Lewis Capaldi, Song Lyrics Translation, Translation Strategies, Translation Quality.

Song lyrics are related to someone's expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. Singers try to convey the expression of their feelings in each of their song lyrics. Therefore, expressive acts can be found in the song. There are so many translators who used to do translating a song lyrics with their own character in translating. Therefore, many of research were talking about the translation strategy and the quality of the translation. This research is about song lyrics translation of expressive act in a song. This research aims to discuss the types of expressive acts, the translation strategy, and the translation quality of the Capaldi's song lyrics.

The data of this research are analyzed by using the theory of the types of expressive acts proposed by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to find out the types of expressive acts in Capaldi's song lyrics. Then, the theory of the translation strategies proposed by Akerstrom (2009) to discuss the translation strategies that used in Capaldi's song lyrics. Besides that, the data are analyzed using the theory of the translation quality proposed by Larson (1998) as a tool for assessing the translation quality of the song lyrics.

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method since the data are the lyrics which contain expressive speech act. It means that the researcher collected the data in the form of clauses and sentences which containing expressive speech act. The source data of the expressive acts is from the original lyrics by Capaldi's songs. In addition, the researcher used a validator to validate the data and used a rater to analyze the quality of the translation.

Based on the result, the researcher found 76 data of the expressive acts. There are 19 datum of complain, 1 datum of praise, 14 datum of deplore, 1 datum of condole, and 41 datum of lament. The dominant data of the expressive acts used in Capaldi's song lyrics is expressive of lament. The most dominant data of the translation strategies is word for word translation strategy. Then, the translated lyrics tend to have accurate, clear and natural meanings. In short, the most dominant data is the lyrics which are categorized as expressive of lament that use word for word translation strategy. There are 23 data expressive of lament that use word for word strategy and tend to have accurate meaning with 23 data, clear meaning with 23 data, and naturalness meaning with 22 data.

## LIST OF TABLE

<b>LIST</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Table 1.1 Example Data of Expressive Acts	4
Table 1.2 Example Data of Translation Strategy	5
Table 1.3 Example of Data of Translation Quality	5
Table 3.1 Types of Expressive Acts	34
Table 3.2 Translation Strategies	35
Table 3.3 Translation Quality	35
Table 3.4 Componential Analysis	35
Table 4.1 Table of Expressive Acts	37
Table 4.2 Table of the Translation Strategies	45
Table 4.3 Table of Translation Qualities	56
Table 4.4 Componential Table	63

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. AP : Apologize
2. AW : Addition of Word
3. BO : Boast
4. CE : Condole
5. CN : Congratulate
6. CO : Complain
7. CT : Compliment
8. DE : Deplore
9. GR : Greet
10. LT : Lament
11. OW : Omission of Word
12. PE : Praise
13. PR : Protest
14. RW : Reorganization of Word
15. SC : Syllable Count
16. SL : Source Language
17. TH : Thank
18. TL : Target Language
19. UEW : Use of English Word in the translation
20. UM : Use of Metaphor
21. UP : Use of Paraphrase
22. UR : Use of Rhyme
23. WC : Word Count

24. WE : Welcome

25. WWT : Word for Word Translation

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendices 1. Validation Sheet

Appendices 2. Rater Sheet

Appendices 3. Data Validation Sheet

Appendices 4. Data Rater Sheet

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the Study**

Globalization has a major impact on the development of music in the world. In fact, a song from one country can spread quickly to another via the internet. A song can be said a collection of several words that have tones, rhythms, and melody while the lyrics of song can be said to be a form of expression that a someone sees, hears, and feels. According to Hornby (1995:1133), song is a piece of music with words that is sung. Therefore, a song is a piece of musical composition of words, verse, or poem that are sung or spoken with modulation voices that express thoughts and feelings.

The song itself is a literary work that has the same unique pattern as poetry. In the process of translating songs, translators must choose the appropriate words for the translated text, thus the translation results can be more understandable. According to Warachananan & Roongrattanakool (2015:76), a song lyrics is written in a similar way to that of poetry and the principles relating to poetry and its translation can be regarded as a useful reference for the translation of songs. However, instead of concentrating on the source text, translators should focus on the readers of the target text and their needs because the readers of song translations are usually music-lovers, not poetry enthusiasts, and thus would need a more understandable than the ones that are usually made of poems.



Song lyrics are someone's expression of something that has been seen, heard, or experienced. Therefore, expressive acts can be found in the song. Every single lyrics that show the speaker's feelings such as sorrow, anger, or disappointment are performing expressive acts. One of example of expressive acts is sorrow. Yule (1996:53) states that expressive can be a statement of pain, dislike, like, pleasure, joy, or sorrow. Expressive act is expressing a psychological manner or inner for stating of affairs. Because the function of the expressive acts is expressing, this relates to the speaker's feeling for making the listener understand what the psychology of the speaker such as condole, deplore, and lament.

There are many talented solo singers in the music industry. One of them is Lewis Capaldi, who has many popular songs. Totally, Lewis has 18 songs and it is divided into three album. The first album is Bloom Ep (2017) which consists into 4 songs namely Fade, Bruises, Mercy, and Lost on you. The second album is Breach (2018) which consists into 4 songs namely Tough, Grace, Someone You Loved, Something borrowed (Demo). The third album is Divinely Uninspired To A Hellish Extent (2019) which consist into 15 songs namely Bruises, Lost on you, Fade, Grace, Someone you loved, Hold me while you wait, Before you go, Maybe, One, Forever, One, Don't get me wrong, Hollywood, Head space, Leaving my love behind, and Let it roll. In May 2019, Lewis Capaldi was released the album through Vertigo Records in Europe and Capitol Records in the United States, and distributed globally by Universal Music and it includes the top 10 singles.

Lewis Capaldi is one of the famous singer and songwriter known for his sad songs. His songs are in English language and some of his songs are sad story. So, there are many expressions of feelings that Lewis tries to convey through his songs. Everyone who loves music in every country will enjoy that foreign song but they need a translated lyric to understand the song. That is why song translation is important and there are many translators are trying to translate the song. So, people can enjoy the song and the message of the song can be conveyed to them from the translated lyrics.

A song relates to the expressions or feelings of the singer or from the experiences of others that the singer may have seen, felt, or heard. So, there are many types of illocutionary act especially expressive acts that used by the singer on the song in every single lyrics. Safitri (2021) had been doing a research to describe the types of illocutionary speech acts are contained on song lyrics Doo – Woops & Hooligans Album and to find out the functions of the illocutionary act found in the song lyrics. The research about describing the illocutionary act also found in the Novyanti (2019), this also found in the song lyrics, Ed Sheeran's Divide Album. Expressive act is not just found in a song but also can be in the movie or film. Royanti (2019) also analyzes the types of expressive speech acts as found on La La Land movie and also analyzes about the social functions of expressive speech acts as found on the movie. In case talking about songs, there are so many of popular foreign songs. Therefore, song translation is necessary for local people to understand the song. Khodijah (2019) had been doing a research about an analysis of the translation techniques and translation quality of song lyrics by Maher Zain. Triyanto (2009) analyzes about the

techniques used by translator in process of translating song lyrics in animation movie entitle “Happy Feet” from original version into Indonesian language.

The researcher’s research is about analyzing expressive speech acts in song lyrics. Therefore, what makes them different from the researcher’s research is located in the object. The object of the researcher is song lyrics, not the movie or film. In addition, the researcher discusses a more specific topic, expressive acts by analyzing the strategies and the qualities of the song lyrics and its translation. In the below, the researcher represents the example of the song lyric and its translation by the Kapanlagi website. The researcher explains it descriptively about how the lyric is called as expressive acts, the translation strategy and the quality.

**Table 1.1 Example Data of Expressive Acts**

No	Source Language	Target Language	Strategy
1.	Now the day bleeds, into nightfall	<i>Sekarang hari yang menyakitkan sampai malam hari</i>	Complain

The utterance shows that it includes into expressive act of complain, because he complains that it is a very painful day for him because someone he loves left him. He feels so miserable with that situation. When someone complains to something, it contains a discontent. The situation that expressed discontent is a bad thing. The listener no need to have a responsible for those complains.

**Table 1.2 Example Data of Translation Strategy**

No	Source Language	Target Language	Strategy
1.	Our every moment, I start to replay	<i>Setiap momen kita, aku mulai menggantinya</i>	Word for word translation

This line used word for word translation strategy because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words and makes the meaning is delivered well and clear.

**Table 1.3 Example of Data of Translation Quality**

No	Source Language	Target Language	Aspects	Quality
1.	We can't go back again	<i>Kita tidak bisa kembali lagi</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Good Accurate,</li><li>• Good Clarity,</li><li>• Good Naturalness</li></ul>	Good Quality

The source language in this line is translated completely into the target language without any distortion. Therefore, the translation of the target language has a accurate translation because the meaning from the source language is translated accurately in the target language. Besides that, the target language is understandable by common people of the target language. So, it has a clear translation. In addition, the target language does not sound foreign for

the people of the target language. Therefore, this line is considered to be naturally good in the target language because it has a natural translation.

The researcher interested in this topic because by analyzing this research, the researcher can find that every singer has many expressions of the feelings that they are trying to convey in each of their song lyrics, so the researcher analyzes about the expressive acts. Besides that, the researcher also can find the strategies used in translating the song translated and how the lyrics can be said to have good quality in its translation. That is why the title of the researcher's research is *Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song*.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

To limit the problem, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the expressive speech act in the lyrics of Lewis Capaldi. This research analyzes expressive speech act using Searle and Vanderveken's theory (1985) about expressive speech act. This research is also focus on analyzing the translation strategies and the qualities of the translation. To analyze the translation strategies and the qualities of the translation, this research uses translation strategies by Akerstrom's theory (2009) and to assess the quality of song lyric translation by Larson's theory (1998). The source data are taken from an official YouTube channel "Lewis Capaldi" and KapanLagi's website. The form of the data is sentences and clauses which are categorized as expressive acts in the lyrics. The researcher only focuses on the lyrics of the song without involving the MV and the researcher takes songs that the lyric contains a lot of expressive speech acts, they are: *Someone You Loved*, *Before You Go*, *Forever*,

*Lost on You, Let It Roll, Hold Me While You Wait, Bruises, Tough, and Leaving My Love Behind.*

### **C. Formulation of the Problem**

From the background of the study, the researcher has problem statements below:

1. What are the expressive acts found in Capaldi's song lyrics?
2. What are the translation strategies used in translating expressive acts in Capaldi's song lyrics?
3. How is the translation quality of the expressive acts found in Capaldi's song lyrics?

### **D. Objectives of the Study**

There are three objectives in this research. It can be described as follows:

1. To describe the expressive acts found in Capaldi's song lyrics.
2. To describe the translation strategies used in Capaldi's song lyrics.
3. To describe the translation quality of the Capaldi's song lyrics.

### **E. Benefits of the Study**

This research tries to give some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretically Benefit

The researcher expects this research will conduce the knowledge about the study in translation field, especially in translating song lyrics. Hopefully

this research will be beneficial for the other research for the similar research type.

## 2. Practical Benefits

The researcher expects this research will be useful for the other researchers to do the other researches about translation analysis.

## **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

### 1. Expressive act

Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It is used to express the psychological state in sincerity condition about a state of affair in specified in the propositional content. Categories included in expressive acts are praising, blaming, welcoming, etc. (Searle, 1976:5)

### 2. Translation

Translation is not always about translating word by word, but it is about the process of transferring message from the source language into the target language. According to Newmark (1988:5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

### 3. Song lyrics

The characteristics of song has almost the same with poetry. That is because song and poetry are expressed through beautiful words related to rhymes, rhythm, and language styles. (Ishafani, 2011) It means that song lyrics

are an expression of someone about something that has been heard, seen, or experienced.

#### 4. Lament

Lament is a kind of expressive speech act which is used to express the speaker's feelings. Lamenting is about mourning or grieving where those things have closer connections with losing of something or death. (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985)

#### 5. Word for word translation

Word for word translation is a strategy in the process of translating from the source language into the target language using literal translation words. Translators use translation strategies to help them create a good translation product. Akerstrom (2009:3) states there are 10 translation strategies, as follows: syllables count, word count, word for word translation, addition of words, omission of words, use of metaphors, use of rhymes, reorganization of words and line of text, use of paraphrases, and use of English words in the translation.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Background**

##### **1. Expressive Act**

###### **a. Definition of Expressive Acts**

Speech act is something expressed by doing an action. The actions included in the speech act category such as compliment, request, complain, apology, promise, or invitation. There are three related acts, namely locutionary act, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Speech acts performed five types of general functions, they are declarations, representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives. (Searle, 1976, p.5)

Expressive act is expressing a psychological manner or inner for stating of affairs. They are speech acts that indicate speaker's psychological state of thought or manner to action or stating of affairs. (Yule, 1996 p.53) states that expressive can be a statement of pain, dislike, like, pleasure, joy, or sorrow. In addition, several psychological states can be categorized as an expressive acts such as welcoming, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, or wishing. So, expressive act is about speaker's feeling for making the listener understand what the psychology of the speaker.

###### **b. Type of Expressive Acts**

There are 13 kind of expressive acts which be found in this research, they are : apologizing, complain, thanking, congratulating, lament, condole, welcome, compliment, boast, praise, greet, and deplore. (p.211) It is analyzed based on the theory of Searle, J.R., & Vanderveken, D. (1985).

1) Apologize

The main point of apologizing is for expressing sorrow or regretting state of affairs where this situation requires the responsibility of the speaker for the thing that the sorow was expressed. Besides that, the state of affairs of the content is bad for the listener become the second ssituation. (p.211)

Example: *I'm sorry to disturb you so early.*

(Virginia, 2021)

2) Complain

The main point of complaining is to express a discontent. When someone complains to something, it usually contains a dissatisfaction. This situation does not require the responsibility of the listener over the complaint. In addition, it related to bad thing. (p.213)

Example: *You can't care for her by doing what she wants.*

(Virginia, 2021)

3) Thank

The main point of thanking is for expressing gratitude. This situation requires the responsibility of the listener because this situation is good for the speaker. (p.212)

Example: *Thanks, Sam.*

(Virginia, 2021)

#### 4) Congratulate

Congratulating is the one expresses greatness or pleasure in the condition that beneficial or positif to the listener. This type is the opposite of condole which can be used to express pleasure for other's fortune and it does not involve an act or anything the listener is responsible for. (p.212)

Example: *Congrats on the win!*

(Virginia, 2021)

#### 5) Compliment

Compliment is used to express the listener's approval of something and it should be a good thing, though it is not necessarily good for the listener. For example, someone gets a compliment because his/her heroic and self-sacrificing behaviour. (p.215)

Example: *She is rich, independent, literate. That lady right there, she's my fucking hero.*

(Virginia, 2021)

#### 6) Condole

Expressive of condole is used to express sympathy for the listener. The situation that appears in this type is bad for the listener and it becomes a misfortune for the listener. (p.212)

Example: *Alan died. This morning. Sorry.*

(Virginia, 2021)

#### 7) Welcome

Expressive of welcome and expressive of greeting are almost the same because both of them are hearer-directed. This type is used to welcome someone in pleasant way and it also can be described as welcoming someone because of their presence in a light-hearted. (p.215-216)

Example: *Welcome home. Come on in.*

(Virginia, 2021)

#### 8) Greet

When someone greets the other one, for example for saying *Hello*, the expressive of greeting is used. So, greeting can be described as a recognition. (p.215-216)

Example: *Good morning, Mrs. Peterson.*

(Virginia, 2021)

#### 9) Boast

Expressive of boast is used for expressing pride to the listener that the thing to be proud of is good for the speaker. Boast can be used by saying the other did something good or something good happened. (p.215)

Example: *I've lost forty two point five pounds!*

#### 10) Protest

Protesting is a formal expression of disapproval where the hearer may not be directly responsible for the bad state of affairs, he/she must be able to change it and be responsible for it at least in the sense that he/she could change it. For example is about political or economy, one protest to higher authorities about the habits of the subordinates. (p.213-214)

Example: *No, no, no, no! You can't wear that to meet Nick's Ah Ma.*

(Rahmawati, 2021)

#### 11) Praise

Praising is used to express an approval and the thing that praised for should be a good thing. Actually, praising and complementing are almost the same but what makes the difference is a complementing contains of behaviour of something heroic and self-sacrificing. (p.215)

Example: *I just loved John Travolta. Isn't he a great guy?*

#### 12) Deplore

Deplore is used to show a strong expression of sorrow or discontent like weeping or mourning. For the example, if I mourn someone's death, I'm only expressing my feelings about him or her. Deplore is just the same like lament but the difference is a lamenting contains an implication of someone

who responsible to the thing deplored. Meanwhile, the expressive of deplore can used to express feelings of dislike, anger at something. (p.214)

Example: *If you'd worn a Bottega gown like I told you to, we'd be in the American Vogue.*

(Rahmawati, 2021)

### 13) Lament

Lamenting, protesting, and complaining are almost the same where the prepositional context that represented is bad. However, lamenting is not the same as complaining because the listener has no responsibility for the one who lamented the thing. Lamenting is about mourning or grieving where those things have closer connections with losing of something or death. (p.213)

Example: *Michael is having an affair.*

(Rahmawati, 2021)

## 2. Song Lyrics Translation Strategies

In translating song lyrics, strategies are necessary to produce a good translation. (Vermeer, 1978) states that the methods and strategies used to produce a translation are determined by the intended purpose of the target text. As a translator, they have to able to create a good translation product. In translating a song, translation product can match

with the source text, or translation can be very close or different from source text.

(Newmark, 1988) states that rendering the meaning of a text into another languages in the way the author of the text intended is called translation. (p. 28) It means that the meaning of a text must be the same as the author's purpose when it is translated. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the strategies of song lyrics translation by Akerstrom's theory. There are ten strategies by Akerstrom (2009), namely syllables count, word count, word for word translation, addition of words, omission of words, use of metaphors, use of rhymes, reorganization of words and line of text, use of paraphrases, and use of English words in the translation. From these ten strategies, he divides into 2 categories, namely Non-Strategic and Strategic.

Non-Strategic translation strategies are used to general analysis of the original song lyrics and the results of the translation. They are syllables count, and word count. It aims to describe the nonspecific differences between the original song lyrics and the results of the translation. Therefore, the researcher compares the total number of words and total syllables between source language and target language.

Meanwhile, strategic translation strategies are used to specifically analyze source language into the target language. They are word for word translation, addition of words, omission of words, use of metaphors, use of rhymes, reorganization of words and line of text, use of paraphrases, and

use of English words in the translation. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the strategies of song lyrics translation by Akerstrom's theory. There are ten strategies by Akerstrom (2009) can be describe below:

a. Syllables Count

Syllable count is a strategy that used by counting the number of syllables in each lyric. Then, the source lyric and the target lyric are compared.

For instance:

SL: Now my hearts breaking and I don't know what to do

TL: *Hatiku hancur dan ku tak tau lagi*

As can be seen that the source language has 12 syllable and the target language also has 12 syllables. So, this line is considered as a syllable count strategy.

b. Word Count

The total number of words in song lyrics is called word count. In this strategy, the researcher counts the number of words in the song lyrics.

For instance:

SL: I don't wanna know

TL: *Ku tak mau tau*



From this line, both of these lyrics have 4 words. So, this line is considered into word count strategy.

c. Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation strategy is the process of translating into other languages that use the literal translation words. Using the word as a basis of comparison, the source lyrics are compared with the results of the translation. (Akerstrom, 2009, p.16)

For instance:

SL: Baby every place I go reminds me of you

TL: *Sayang, setiap tempat yang aku kunjungi mengingatkan ku padamu*

As can be seen that the source language is translated word for word into the target language.

d. Addition of word

Addition of word is a strategy that used by adding significant or insignificant words of the source language to the target language.

For instance:

SL: Love you from 2002

TL: *Aku cinta kamu sejak 2002*

From this line, the translator adds insignificant detail of meaning into the target language, the word “aku”.

e. Omission of Word

Omission of word is a strategy that used by deleting one or more words from the original lyrics.

For instance:

SL: Please come back now

TL: *Kumohon kembalilah*

Translator does not translate the word “now” in the target language. So, this line is considered as the omission of word strategy.

f. Use of Metaphor

This strategy is defined as something that is expressed in a image format. It means an expression that describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to person or object which tried to describe.

For instance:

SL: You are my guardian angel

TL: *Kamulah malaikat pelindungku*

As can be seen in this line, the guardian angel that the author meant was someone who always tries to help him and alyways be there whenever he needs her.

g. Use of Rhyme

Rhyme means that the words have similar sound or similar speech sounds are repeated in a line a poem or song.

For instance:

SL: There goes my mind racing

TL: *Pikiranku berpacu*

#### h. Reorganization of Words

The words in the song lyrics are structurally altered or may have been moved to another line or another position on one line called reorganization of words and lines of text.

For instance:

SL: I'm hopeless now

TL: *Kini aku putus asa*

As can be seen that the words in the source language are structurally moved. It should be "Aku putus asa sekarang" thus this line is considered as reorganization of words strategy.

#### i. Use of Paraphrase

This strategy is used for repeating something that is written or spoken using different words, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.

For instance:

SL: So don't let it go, we can make some more, we can live together

TL: *Jangan lepaskan, tetap berjuang, dan hidup selamanya*

This line is translated with paraphrasing strategy because some words are missing but it replaced with other words that have the same meaning with the original language.

j. Use of English word in the Translation

This strategy is about the translator chooses to retain English phrases or it can say “borrowing”.

For instance:

SL: Singing to “Tiny Dancer”

TL: *Bernyanyi untuk “Tini Dancer”*

As can be seen that “Tini Dancer” is not translated to the target language.

(Ari Pradana, 2021)

### 3. Song Lyrics Translation Quality

A good translation product can be seen in the quality of the translation. There are three main reasons for assesing the translation of the quality that the translator wants to be sure his translation, accurate, clear, and natural. (Larson, 1998, p.529) The researcher uses the theory by Larson (1998) to determine the quality in a translation result. There are three aspects that he proposes, namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. From those aspects, it divided into accurate and inaccurate, clear and unclear, natural and unnatural.

An important thing to do as translators when they translate a song is they have to make the target text can be understood by the reader.

Therefore, Larson (1998) states that there are three aspects for testing the quality of the translation, as follows:

a. Accuracy

A translation is said to be accurate when the message or the meaning of the source language is conveyed in the target language correctly. There is no addition or deletion of information. (Larson, 1998, p.530) However, a translation is said to be inaccurate, when the message or the meaning of the source language is not conveyed in the target language correctly. There are some addition, deletion, changes or errors meaning delivered from the source language into the target language. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

**Example of accurate translation**

63/HMWYW/CO/WWT

SL: I wish you cared a little more

TL: *Ku harap kau sedikit lebih peduli*

This line is categorized as accurate, because translator translates the meaning of the source language into the target language correctly without adding or deleting of information in the target language. Thus, it makes the translated lyric accurate and the meaning of the source language is delivered well.

**Example of inaccurate translation**

28/BYG/DE/OW

SL: If I'd have let my walls come down

TL: Jika aku merelakan semuanya

This line is categorized as inaccurate, because the meaning of the source language is not conveyed in the target language correctly.

b. Clarity

A translation is said to be clear when the message or the meaning is easily understood by the target people. In other words, the form of language used should make the message of the source text as easy to understand as the source text itself is easy to understand. However, a translation is said to be unclear, when the target language uses some complicated words and it needs some efforts to understand. Thus it makes the target language sounds unclear and strange. There is a way to check for clarity, by testing it with persons who are not familiar with the source text. Then, it can be seen whether the person understand or not. (Larson, 1998, p.531) The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

**Example of clear translation**

9/SYL/LT/WC,UP

SL: and you're not here, to get me through it all

TL: *Dan kau tak di sini untuk menemaniku lalui itu semua*

This line is categorized as clear in the translation, because translator makes the message of the source language is easily understood by the target language. However, the translated lyric

is not said to be accurate. That is because the translator translates “**to get me**” which means is “*untuk membuatku*” but it is translated into “**untuk menemaniku**”. Therefore, the meaning of the source language can be more easily understood by the target people.

### **Example of unclear translation**

38/FOR/LT/WWT

SL: Hope you know I wish you all the love you’re looking for

TL: *Semoga anda tahu saya berharap anda semua cinta yang anda cari*

This line is categorized as unclear in the translation, because the target language is difficult to understand and it needs some efforts to understand. Translator makes the target language sound unclear and strange.

#### c. Naturalness

A translation is said to be natural when using forms that are familiar in the target language. It means that the forms must be in accordance with the grammatical rules in the target language. In other words, the style is idiomatic and the translation does not sound strange. However, a translation is said to be unnatural, when the meaning of the source language is delivered unnaturally and strange. (Larson, 1998, p.531-532) The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

### **Example of natural translation**

7/SYL/LT/OW,UP

SL: I guess I kinda liked the way you numbed all the pain

TL: *Kurasa aku agak suka caramu menghilangkan rasa sakit*

This line is categorized as natural in the translation, because translator translates “**numbed**” which means is “**mematikan**” into “**menghilangkan**”, thus it makes the target language sounds natural to the target people and the message is delivered well.

### **Example of unnatural translation**

60/HMWYW/LT/WC,WWT

SL: Resigned to fate, fadin’ away

TL: *Mengundurkan diri pada nasib, menghilang*

This line is categorized as unnatural in the translation, because the meaning of the the source language is delivered unnaturally and strange.

## **4. The description of the song and the singer**

Lewis Capaldi is a great Scottish singer who has many achievements through his songs. He has been nominated many times and received awards for his hard work. Besides that, he is also a songwriter. Almost all of his songs are liked by everyone. Lewis Marc Capaldi or Lewis Capaldi is born on October 7, 1996 in Glasgow, Scotland. Lewis likes music when he is two years old with playing his drums and guitar, then he starts to sing when he is 9 in pubs. After that, at 17, he commits to a career in music.



Now, he has 3 albums including Bloom EP which releases in October 2017 (Fade, Bruises, Mercy, Lost On You), Breach which releases in November 2018 (Tough, Grace, Someone You Loved, Something Borrowed), and Divinely Uninspired To A Hellish Extent which releases in May 2019 (Bruises, Lost On You, Fade, Grace, Someone You Loved, Hold Me While You Wait, Before You Go).

Some of his songs is created based on his life. First, Someone you love is one of the favorite songs by Lewis Capaldi who becomes trending during 2019-2020. Someone You Loved is nominated for Song of the Year at the BRITs 2020. It is released in February 2019. Someone you loved is a song from the album entitled "Divinely Uninspired To A Hellish Extent (2019)". This song tells the story of a sad story where he loses someone he loves, his grandmother. A lot of people think that this song is about his ex. However, he says that this song is actually about his grandmother who passed away several years ago. Second, Before you go is also a popular song during 2019-2020. This song reaches number one on the UK Singles Chart in January 2020. It is released in November 2019. It is also from the album entitled "Divinely Uninspired To A Hellish Extent (2019)". This song tells about his aunt who commits suicide when he is about five or six. The third song is Hold Me While You Wait. It is released in May 2019 and becomes a part of Capaldi's album "Divinely Uninspired To A Hellish Extent (2019)". This song tells the story of a sad love. In 2019, this song gets first position on the Scottish Singles Chart.

## **B. Previous Study**

The researcher finds some previous studies from the other researchers to support the research. The previous studies help the researcher to do the research and the researcher can be more understand to do the research. There are some relevant thesis and research have been collected to supply relevant information to the topic, they are:

Rahmawati (2021) An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts Used in Crazy Rich Asian Movie. This research aims to describe the expressive acts found in Crazy Rich Asian Movie based on the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The result of this research shows that there are 57 data of expressive speech acts, there are: 8 data for apologize, 16 data for thanking, 2 data for complain, 1 data for lamenting, 1 data for congratulate, 1 data for protest, 13 data for compliment, 3 data for deplore, 4 data for greeting, and 3 data for welcoming.

Virginia (2021) Expressive Acts Realization in “I Care a Lot” Movie. This research aims to examine the types of expressive acts and how the expressive acts were realized in the movie based on the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). The result of this research shows that there are 36 data of expressive acts, they are: 7 data of apologizing, 1 data of congratulating, 1 data of condoling, 1 data of welcoming, 7 data of thinking, 1 data of greeting, 5 data of complaining, 1 data of deploring, and 12 data of complimenting.

Andika (2022) An Analysis Strategies of Translating Song “Lead the Way” into Indonesian Version “Kita Bisa”. This research aims to analyze translation strategies utilized in the translation of song “Lead the Way” into

Indonesian version “Kita Bisa” based on theory by Akerstrom (2009) and Chesterman (2016). The result of this research shows that it found eight strategies out of thirteen strategies have been used, they are word count, syllables vs words, addition of words, omission of words, metaphor, rhymes, paraphrases, and borrowing strategies.

Pradana (2021) Strategies and Qualities of Song Lyrics Translation on Raguel Lewi Music Youtube Channel. This research aims to describe what translation strategies are used in translating song lyrics as found from Raguel Lewi Music based on the theory by Akerstrom (2009) and to assess the quality of the song lyrics translation in translating song lyrics based on theory by Peter Low (2005). The result of this research shows that there are 79 data of translation strategies, they are: 65 data uses syllable count, 4 data uses word count, 3 data uses addition of word, 64 data uses omission of word, 9 data uses use of rhyme, 1 data uses reorganization of word, and 11 data uses use of paraphrase strategy. The result of quality of song lyrics translation shows that there are 79 data, they are: 61 data have enough quality, 9 data have good quality, and 9 data have low quality.

Leni & Pattiwael (2019) Analyzing Translation Strategies Utilized in the Translation of Song “Do You Want to Build a Snowman?”. This research aims to reveal translation strategies used in the translation of song “Do You Want to Build a Snowman?” in terms of strategic and non-strategic translation strategies based on the theory by Akerstrom (2009) and Lafevere 1975). The result of this research shows that the translator tends to translate lines of the lyrics by using strategic translation strategies. It is found five strategies out of

nine strategies have been used, they are paraphrases, rhymes, interpretation, omission of words, and addition of words strategies.

The similar from the first study and the second study are to find the expressive speech act and using the same theory like the researcher use. The similar from the third study to the fifth study are to explain the translation strategies of song lyrics and using the same theory like the researcher use. The similar from the third study to the fifth study are to discuss the same topic about song lyrics translation. The differences of the previous studies with the researcher's research is the researcher analyzes about a specific topic, expressive speech acts in song lyrics, not movie or film. In addition, the researcher also discusses about the strategies and the qualities of the song lyrics and its translation, not just one of them.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research uses qualitative method and the data will be analyzed descriptively, since the data is the lyrics which contain expressive acts in Lewis' songs. Saldanha and O'Brien (2013:21-22) declare that the qualitative approach is generally associated with the interpretivist position and it will generate semi or unstructured data. It means that qualitative method is to collect data and draw a conclusion, thus the researcher collects the data in the form of clauses and sentences. Moleong (2019:11) states that descriptive is one of the characteristic of a qualitative approach. The collecting data is a form of clauses and sentences, and not in a form of number. (p. 11)

This research orientation is categorized as a combination between product and participant, it is because this research involves a quality checking. Saldanha and O'Brien (2013:98) define that product-oriented models are not exclusively error-oriented; the translations are compared to the source text and errors in meaning, transfer terminology are identified, categorized and assigned penalty scores. (p. 98) The researcher uses a validator and rater who are expert in translation of song lyrics and expert in knowing the speech act theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and translation strategy by Akerstrom (2009) because the data has correlation with translation of song lyrics and expressive acts. The researcher believes that it is effective way to determine the data are valid or not and for assessing the quality of the translation.

## **B. Data and Data Sources**

In a study, data is an accumulation of information or a collection of facts obtained through an observation. Venderstoep & Johnson (2009) state that data is collection of variables from sample make up. The data of this research are the lyrics of expressive speech act that found in an original lyrics by Lewis and its translation, namely *Someone You Loved*, *Before You Go*, *Forever*, *Lost on You*, *Let It Roll*, *Hold Me While You Wait*, *Bruises*, *Tough*, and *Leaving My Love Behind*. Meanwhile, the form of the data in this research are clauses and sentences.

The subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of research is called the source of data (Arikunto, 2010, p.129). The data are taken from Capaldi's songs and then the researcher analyzes by finding the expressive acts that used by the speaker based on the lyrics. The source data of the expressive acts is from the original lyrics by Capaldi's songs. The data source of this research is downloaded from an original youtube channel "Lewis Capaldi" and the target is taken from Kapan Lagi website.

## **C. Research Instruments**

The main instrument in this research is the researcher herself for getting qualitative data about the translation strategies and quality of the translation in Lewis Capaldi song. Spradley (1980:28) declares that the researcher is as a participant observer and an independent raters. It means that the researcher does this research on her own from listening to the song and writing the lyrics on the note to collect data, analyze each lyric for its strategies and qualities, and report

the results of the data. In addition, the researcher analyzes the data objectively and the hypothesis is supported by the data.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**

One of the important parts of the research is collecting data. To make a relevant data, the researcher can collect the data by using several ways in the research. Yin (2014:163) states that relevant data can be collected through documents, archival records, interviews, direct observation, participant-observation, and physical artifacts. In this case, the researcher uses a documentation technique to collect the data by analyzing the lyrics of expressive acts in the english form and the indonesian text by KapanLagi.com. In this research, the data are collected by the following steps:

1. Gathering the data which is downloaded from an official youtube channel “Lewis Capaldi”. For the target language is taken from KapanLagi.com website.
2. Understanding song lyrics of the source language and song lyrics of the target language by listening to every single lyric.
3. Collecting the data from the source data in the form of unit lyrics that consists of the expressive speech act.
4. Encoding the data,

For example:

12/SYL/LT/WC/ACC,CLA,NAT

Notes:

12: Number of datum

SYL: Title song “Someone You Loved”

LT: Expressive acts of lament

WC: Word Count - The translation strategy

ACC: Accuracy - The quality of translation

CLA: Clarity - The quality of translation

NAT: Naturalness - The quality of translation

#### **E. Data Validation Techniques**

A method used for checking the quality and the accuracy of the data is called validation data. After collecting and analyzing data, the important thing to do by the researcher is to validate the data by checking the quality and the accuracy of the data and to make sure the data is right. (Moleong, 2001) states that a technique to check validation of data by using something outside the data to verify the data or to compare them is called triangulation. The types of triangulation are divided into 4: by source, by method, by expert, and by theory. Based on the four triangulation types, the researcher uses the expert triangulation because the researcher’s research needs an expert to check the validity of the data.

The researcher needs rater and validator to validate the data. The validator is an expert in translation of song lyrics and expert in knowing the speech act theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and translation strategy by



Akerstrom (2009) because the data has correlation with translation of song lyrics and expressive acts. Meanwhile, the researcher also needs a rating process thus the researcher needs raters to analyze the quality of the translation by using (Larson, 1998) as the references for rating the data.

## F. Data Analysis Techniques

The next step to do after collecting the data is analyzing data. This research uses Spradley (1980) to analyze the data. Spradley (1980) divides the types into four, namely:

a. Domain Analysis, is applied to analyze and separate whether they are data or not. In this research, the data are the source language and the target language of the song lyrics by Lewis Capaldi.

b. Taxonomic analysis, is used to classify the data based on the theory that the researcher use. In this research, the researcher classifies the expressive acts based on theory (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). All data in this research are analyzed and classified based on theory by Akerstrom (2009) to know the translation strategies and the quality of the translation that found in song lyrics of Lewis Capaldi based on Larson (1998).

**Table 3.1 Types of Expressive Acts**

Data	SPEECH ACTS (EXPRESSIVE ACT)												
	AP	CO	TH	CN	CT	CE	WE	GR	BO	PR	PR	DE	LT

**Table 3.2 Translation Strategies**

Data	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES								
	SC	WC	WWT	AW	OW	UR	RW	UP	UEW

**Table 3.3 Translation Quality**

Data	TRANSLATION QUALITY					
	Accuracy		Clarity		Naturalness	
	Accurate	Inaccurate	Clear	Unclear	Natural	Unnatural

c. Componential analysis, is the third type which used to link category in domain and taxonomy. Therefore, componential analysis is required to sum up the result. The researcher displayed all the data into the table.

**Table 3.4 Componential Analysis**

Expressive Act	Translation Strategies	Translation Quality					
		Accuracy		Clarity		Naturalness	
		Accurate	Inaccurate	Clear	Unclear	Natural	Unnatural
CO/CE/PE /DE/LT	SC						
	WC						
	WWT						
	AW						
	OW						
	UM						
	UR						
	RW						
	UP						
	UEW						

*Notes :*

➤ Expressive speech act

CO : Comand

CE : Condole

PE : Praise

DE : Deplore

LT : Lament

➤ Translation Strategies

SC : Syllable Count

AW : Addition of Word

WC : Word Count

OW : Omission of Word

WWT : Word for Word Translation

UM : Use of Metaphor

UR : Use of Rhyme

UP : Use of Paraphrase

RW : Reorganization of Word

UEW : Use of English Word in translation

➤ Translation Quality

ACC : Accuracy

CLA : Clarity

NAT : Naturalness

d. Theme analysis, is the fourth type which involves a search for the relationships among cultural domains. It means that the researcher draws the conclusion of the data findings.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

**A. Findings**

**1. The Expressive Acts Found in Capaldi's Song Lyrics**

The first problem of this research is to find out the expressive acts that found in Capaldi's song lyrics. In order to achieve the objective, the original lyrics of Lewis Capaldi is classified based on the expressive acts by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). In order to get the valid data of the expressive acts and the translation strategy, the researcher validates the data to the validator. The researcher takes the data from the lyrics which contain the expressive speech act in an original lyrics by Lewis , namely *Someone You Loved, Before You Go, Forever, Lost on You, Let It Roll, Hold Me While You Wait, Bruises, Tough, and Leaving My Love Behind.*

**Table 4.1 Table of Expressive Acts**

<b>No</b>	<b>Expressive Acts</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Complain	19
2	Praise	1
3	Deplore	14
4	Condole	1
5	Lament	41
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>

In the table above, there are 76 datum of expressive acts that found in the Capaldi's song lyrics. There are 19 datum of complain, 1 datum of praise, 14 datum of deplore, 1 datum of condole, 41 datum of lament. The expressive acts that mostly used in Capaldi's song lyrics is expressive of lament. There are 41 datum have found in this research. For more explanation about the expressive acts found in the Capaldi's song lyrics, the researcher takes some examples and explanations of the data as follows:

a. Complain

The main point of complaining is to express a discontent. When someone complains to something, it usually contains a dissatisfaction. There are two kind of complaints: direct and indirect. This study focuses on indirect complaint because an indirect complaint is defined as a long or repeated expression of discontent not necessarily intended to change or improve the unsatisfactory situation. (Clyne, 1994) It means that the listener does not require the responsibility of the speaker over the complaint. In this research, there are 19 datum of complain. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

**Example 1**

8/SYL/CO/UP

ST: Now the day bleeds, into nightfall

TT: *Sekarang hari yang menyakitkan sampai malam hari*

From the data number 8, the lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because Lewis complains to someone who has left him. He feels so miserable with the situation. When someone complains to something, it contains a discontent. The situation that expressed discontent is a bad thing. The listener no need to have a responsible for those complains.

### **Example 2**

43/LOY/CO/WC/WWT

SL: And you're wasting away every night

TL: *Dan kau membuang-buang waktu setiap malam*

This line is categorized as expressive of complain, because he complains that he can no longer understand the woman he loves. Lewis thinks that she has changed and does not care anymore about their relationship. Therefore, it was such a waste of time. He actually still cares about her but there is something that he finally decided not to be with her anymore.

### **Example 3**

52/LIR/CO/AW

SL: Tried to reach you, tried to call

TL: *Mencoba menjangkaumu, mencoba menghubungimu*

This line is categorized as expressive of complain, because he complains that he had no idea where she was and tried to reach her but could not.

### **Example 4**

53/LIR/CO/AWE/OW

SL: I bang my head against your door

TL: *Kubenturkan kepala ke pintu rumahmu*

This line is categorized as expressive of complain, because he complains that when he comes to her house, but no one opened the door. He bangs his head against her door but atill no one answered. The other example can be seen in the datum: 2, 10, 13, 16, 22, 24, 40, 41, 42, 50, 51, 54, 63, 64, 75.

b. Praise

Praising is used to express an approval and the thing that praised for should be a good thing. Actually, praising and complementing are almost the same but what makes the difference is a complementing contains of behaviour of something heroic and self-sacrifing. In this research, there are 1 datum of praise. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

40/LOY/PE/WWT,UR

ST: You know that I adore you

TT: *Kau tahu aku memujamu*

From the data number 40, this lyrics contain expressive act of praise, because it expresses an approval and the thing that praised for should be a good thing.

c. Deplore

Deplore is used to show a strong expression of sorrow or discontent like weeping or mourning. For the example, if I mourn

someone's death, I'm only expressing my feelings about him or her. Deplore is just the same like lament but the difference is a lamenting contains an implication of someone who responsible to the thing deplored. Meanwhile, the expressive of deplore can used to express feelings of dislike, anger at something. In this research, there are 14 datum of deplore. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

### **Example 1**

23/BYG/DE/WC,UP

ST: If only I'd have known you had a storm to weather

TT: *Jika saja aku tahu kalau kamu punya masalah yang harus dihadapi*

From the data number 23, this lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because the lyric describes a strong expression of sorrow, regretting. Lewis feels so sad because he can not help his aunt when she gets a problem and it makes she decides to end her life.

### **Example 2**

25/BYG/DE/WC,UP

SL: Was never the right time whenever you called

TL: *Kau tidak pernah memanggilku di saat yang tepat*

This line is categorized as expressive act of deplore, because the lyric describes a strong expression of sorrow, regretting. This song tells about his aunt who committed suicide because she could not face



all the pressures in her life. She always tried to tell about her problems but Lewis was so busy. Therefore, he did not have time to help her.

### **Example 3**

26/BYG/DE/OW

SL: Went little by little by little until there was nothing at all

TL: Sedikit demi sedikit sampai tidak tersisa apapun

This line is categorized as expressive act of deplore, because the lyric describes a strong expression of sorrow, regretting. His aunt always called him but Lewis did not have time to answer because he was busy. Until finally his aunt never called him and Lewis got the news that his aunt had died. The other example can be seen in the datum: 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 45, 49, 63.

#### **d. Condole**

Expressive of condole is used to express sympathy for the listener. The situation that appears in this type is bad for the listener and it becomes a misfortune for the listener. In this research, there are 1 datum of condole. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

21/BYG/CE/WC,WWT

ST: When you hurt under the surface

TT: *Ketika kau terluka di bawah permukaan*

From the data number 21, this lyrics contain expressive act of condole, because Lewis as the speaker expresses his sympathy for someone who gets a problem in her life. The situation that appears in

this lyric is bad for the listener and it becomes a misfortune for the listener.

e. Lament

Lamenting, protesting, and complaining are almost the same where the prepositional context that represented is bad. However, lamenting is not the same as complaining because the listener has no responsibility for the one who lamented the thing. Lamenting is about mourning or grieving where those things have closer connections with losing of something or death. In this research, there are 41 datum of lament. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

**Example 1**

1/SYL/LT/UP

ST: I'm going under and this time I fear there's no one to save me

TT: *Aku akan merana dan kali ini aku khawatir tak ada yang menyelamatkan*

From the data number 1, this lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone. Lamenting is about mourning or grieving where those things have closer connections with losing of something or death.

**Example 2**

3/SYL/LT/WC,WWT

SL: I need somebody to heal

TL: Aku butuh seseorang untuk memulihkan

This line is categorized as expressive act of lament, because this line describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing someone. Lewis lost someone who he loved and he felt so sad about that.

### **Example 3**

11/SYL/LT/WWT

SL: I was getting kinda used to being someone you loved

TL: *Aku mulai terbiasa menjadi seseorang yang pernah kau cintai*

This line is categorized as expressive act of lament, because this line describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing someone. Lewis lost someone who he loved. He felt so lost because he was getting used to being someone she loved.

### **Example 4**

12/SYL/LT/WC,UP

SL: I'm going under and this time I fear there's no one to turn to

TL: *Aku akan merana dan kali ini aku khawatir taka da orang  
yang bisa kutuju*

This line is categorized as expressive act of lament, because this line describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing someone. Lewis lost someone who he loved.

### **Example 5**

20/BYG/LT/OW

SL: Cos now that they're gone all I hear are the words that I needed  
to say

TL: *Karena semuanya sudah hilang dan yang aku dengar hanya kata-kata yang ingin aku katakan*

This line is categorized as expressive act of lament, because this line describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing someone. Lewis lost someone who he loved. He lost everything including the memory of both of them and all that was left were the words he wanted to say. The other example can be seen in the datum: 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 27, 29, 30, 32, 38, 46, 47, 48, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76.

## 2. The Translation Strategies in the Lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's Songs

The second problem of this reseach is to discuss the translation strategies that used in Capaldi's song lyrics. In order to archieve the objective, the lyrics of the expressive acts in Capaldi's songs is classified based on the translation strategies by Akerstrom (2009). In order to get the valid data of the translation strategy, the resseacher uses a validator to validate the data. The researcher takes the data from the lyrics which contain the expressive speech act in an original lyrics by Lewis and its translation from Kapan Lagi website.

**Table 4.2 Table of the Translation Strategies**

No	Translation Strategies	Total
1	Word Count	22
2	Word for Word Translation	42
3	Addition of Word	7

4	Omission of Word	15
5	Use of Rhyme	9
6	Use of Metaphor	2
7	Use of Paraphrase	18
8	Reorganization of words	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>

In the table above, the researcher found 22 datum for word count, 42 datum of word for word translation, 7 datum of addition of word, 15 datum of omission of word, 9 datum of use of rhyme, 2 datum of use of metaphor, 18 datum of use of paraphrase, and 1 datum of reorganization of words. The most dominant data of the translation strategies in the Capaldi's song lyrics is word for word translation strategy. Kapan Lagi website has 42 datum of word for word translation. For more explanation about the translation strategies used in the Capaldi's song lyrics, the researcher takes some examples and explanations of the data as follows:

a. Word Count

The total number of words in song lyrics is called word count. In this strategy, the researcher counts the number of words in the song lyrics. In this research, there are 22 datum that use word count strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

**Example 1**

5/SYL/LT/WC,WWT

ST: Somebody to have (3 words)

TT: *Seseorang untuk dimiliki* (3 words)

From the data number 5, this lyrics is categorized using word count strategy, because translator translates the lyrics “**somebody to have**” to “**seseorang untuk dimiliki**”. It means that the number of words in the source language and the target language have the same number of words.

### **Example 2**

6/SYL/LT/WC/WWT

SL: Somebody to hold (3 words)

TL: Seseorang untuk didekap (3 words)

This line is categorized using word count strategy, because translator translates the lyrics “**somebody to hold**” to “**seseorang untuk didekap**”. It means that the number of words in the source language and the target language have the same number of words.

### **Example 3**

50/LIR/CO/WC,UP

SL: I've been so low since you left (7 words)

TL: Aku telah begitu tersesat semenjak kau pergi (7 words)

This line is categorized using word count strategy, because translator translates the lyrics by retaining the number of words in the source language and the target language. It means that the source language and the target language have the same number of words. The other example can be seen in the datum: 3, 4, 9, 12, 21, 23, 25, 30, 32, 41, 43, 49, 55, 58, 60, 66, 70, 72, 75.

b. Word for Word Translation

Word for word translation strategy is the process of translating into other languages that use the literal translation words. Using the word as a basis of comparison, the source lyrics are compared with the results of the translation. (Akerstrom, 2009, p.16) In this research, there are 42 datum that use word for word strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

**Example 1**

58/HMWYW/LT/WC,WWT

ST: I'm waitin' up, savin' all my precious time

TT: *Ku menunggu, menyimpan semua waktu ku yang berharga*

This line is categorized using word for word translation, because as can be seen that the source language is translated word for word into the target language.

**Example 2**

66/BRU/LT/WC/WWT

SL: That you'll come back when you can find some peace

TL: *Kalau kau akan kembali disaat kau bisa menemukan beberapa kedamaian*

This line is categorized using word for word translation, because translator translates the source language into the target language using literal translation words.

**Example 3**

72/TOU/LT/WC,WWT,UR

SL: I feel like the only one who's ever been the lonely one

TL: *Aku merasa seperti satu-satunya yang pernah menjadi orang yang kesepian*

This line is categorized using word for word translation, because translator translates the source language into the target language using literal translation words.

#### **Example 4**

73/TOU/LT/WWT

SL: Trying to mend a heart that keeps breaking

TL: *Mencoba untuk memperbaiki hati yang terus hancur*

This line is categorized using word for word translation, because translator translates the source language into the target language using literal translation words.

#### **Example 5**

76/TOU/LT/WWT

SL: And I feel like the lonely one, the only one

TL: *Dan aku merasa seperti yang kesepian, satu-satunya*

This line is categorized using word for word translation, because translator translates the source language into the target language using literal translation words. The other example can be seen in the datum:

3, 4, 5, 6, 1, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 46, 49, 51, 54, 55, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68.

c. Addition of word



Addition of word is a strategy that used by adding significant or insignificant words of the source language to the target language. In this research, there are 7 datum that use addition of word strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

#### **Example 1**

48/LOY/LT/AW,OW

SL: But I lost my grip, let you go

TL: *Tapi aku kehilangan pegangan, aku melepaskanmu*

From the data number 48, this lyrics is categorized using addition of word strategy, because translator adds the word “**aku**” in the target language while in the source language did not have it.

#### **Example 2**

62/HMWYW/DE/AW

SL: If only I could wake you up

TL: *Andai saja aku bisa membangkitkan cintamu*

This line is categorized using addition of word strategy, because translator adds the word “**cinta**” in the target language while in the source language did not have it. The other example can be seen in the datum: 52, 53, 56, 70, 74.

#### **d. Omission of Word**

Omission of word is a strategy that used by deleting one or more words from the original lyrics. In this research, there are 15 datum that

use omission of word strategy in the process of translating the lyrics.

The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

### **Example 1**

74/TOU/LT/AW,OW,UR

SL: And I fell for you, but hit the ground

TL: *Dan aku jatuh cinta padamu, tapi terjatuh*

This line is categorized using omission of word strategy, because translator deletes the word “**the ground**” in the target language.

### **Example 2**

27/BYG/LT/OW,UP

SL: Our every moment I start to replay but all I can think about is seeing that look on your face

TL: *Setiap momen kita, aku mengulanginya tapi yang bisa ku pikirkan hanyalah raut wajahmu*

This line is categorized using omission of word strategy, because translator deletes the words “**start**” and “**all**” in the target language.

The other example can be seen in the datum: 7, 20, 22, 26, 28, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48, 53, 57, 71.

#### e. Use of Rhyme

Rhyme means that the words have similar sound or similar speech sounds are repeated in a line a poem or song. In this research, there are 9 datum that considered as use of rhyme strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

### Example 1

61/HMWYW/LT/UR,UP

SL: I need someone to tear me down

TL: *Aku butuh seseorang untuk menghancurkanku*

This line is categorized using use of rhyme strategy, because the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line.

### Example 2

14/SYL/LT/WWT,UR

SL: I guess I kinda liked the way you helped me escape

TL: *Kurasq aku agak suka caramu membantuku melarikan diri*

This line is categorized using use of rhyme strategy, because the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line. The other example can be seen in the datum: 15, 40, 44, 56, 69, 72, 74.

#### f. Use of Metaphor

This strategy is defined as something that is expressed in a image format. It means an expression that describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to person or object which tried to describe. In this research, there are 2 datum that use this strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples :

### Example 1

67/BRU/LT/WWT,UM

SL: Since you left feels like an hollow street

TL: *Sejak kau pergi terasa seperti jalanan kosong*

From the data number 67, this lyrics is categorized using use of metaphor strategy, because this line describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to person or object which tried to describe. The singer describes that his beloved left him, his life feels like an hollow street, empty.

### **Example 2**

59/HMWYW/LT/UM,UP

SL: Losin' light, I'm missin' my same old us

TL: *Kehilangan cahaya, kurindukan kita yang dulu*

This line is categorized using use of metaphor strategy, because this line describes a person or object in a literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to person or object which tried to describe. The singer describes that his beloved left him, his life seems to have lost his light, dark.

### **g. Use of Paraphrase**

This strategy is used for repeating something that is written or spoken using different words, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer. In this research, there are 18 datum that considered as use of paraphrase strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

### **Example 1**

8/SYL/CO/UP

SL: Now the day bleeds, into nightfall

TL: *Sekarang hari yang menyakitkan sampai malam hari*

From the data number 8, this lyrics is categorized using use of paraphrase strategy, because translator translates “**now the day bleeds**” to “**sekarang hari yang menyakitkan**”. Translator makes the target language is easy to understand by repeating the word “**bleeding**” using different word. The meaning of “**bleeding**” is “**berdarah**” but translator repeats the word becomes “**menyakitkan**” thus it makes the original meaning clearer.

### Example 2

10/SYL/CO/UP

SL: I let my guard down and then you pulled the rug

TL: *Aku lengah da kemudian kau tiba-tiba menghilang*

This line is categorized using use of paraphrase strategy, because translator translates “**you pulled the rug**” into “**kau tiba-tiba menghilang**”. Translator makes the target language is easy to understand by repeating it using different word thus it makes the original meaning clearer.

### Example 3

56/LIR/LT/AW/UR/UP

SL: Let me hold your rolling heart of stone

TL: *Biarkan aku mendekap dan mengubah hatimu yang sekeras batu*

This line is categorized using use of paraphrase strategy, because translator translates “**your rolling heart of stone**” into “**mengubah hatimu yang sekeras batu**”. Translator makes the target language is easy to understand by repeating it using different word thus it makes the original meaning clearer. The other example can be seen in the datum: 1, 2, 7, 9, 12, 23, 24, 25, 27, 50, 59, 61, 69, 70, 75.

#### h. Reorganization of Words

The words in the song lyrics are structurally altered or may have been moved to another line or another position on one line called reorganization of words and lines of text. In this research, there are 1 datum that considered as reorganization of word strategy in the process of translating the lyrics. The explanation will be explained in the following examples:

41/LOY/CO/WC,OW,RW

SL: You got me doing things I never thought I'd do

TL: *Kau membuatku melakukan hal-hal yang tak pernah terpikir akan kulakukan*

From the data number 41, this lyrics is categorized using reorganization of words strategy because some words are structurally altered.

### 3. The Quality of the Translation in the Lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's songs

The last problem of this research is how the quality of the translation in the translated lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's songs. The quality of the translation is analyzed with Larson theory (1998). This research needs rater to assest the quality of the translation. The rater assesses the

translation quality of each data with three criteria according to the theory, namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

**Table 4.3 Table of Translation Qualities**

<b>No</b>	<b>Translation Quality</b>	<b>Data Total</b>
1.	Accuracy	85
2.	Clarity	112
3.	Naturalness	110
<b>Total</b>		<b>76</b>

It can be seen from the table above, accuracy has 85 data, clarity has 112 data, and naturalness has 110 data. The analysis will be discussed in the following sentence:

a. Accuracy

A translation is said to be accurate when the message or the meaning of the source language is conveyed in the target language correctly. There is no addition or deletion of information. (Larson, 1998, p.530) However, a translation is said to be inaccurate, when the message or the meaning of the source language is not conveyed in the target language correctly. There are some addition, deletion, changes or errors meaning delivered from the source language into the target language. The example of accurate meaning will be explained in the following examples:

**Example of accurate translation**

### **Example 1**

64/HMWYW/CO/WWT

SL: I wish you'd told me this before

TL: *Ku harap kau mengatakan padaku tentang ini sebelumnya*

This line is categorized as accurate, because translator translates the meaning of the source language into the target language correctly without adding or deleting of information in the target language. Thus, it makes the translated lyric accurate and the meaning of the source language is delivered well.

### **Example 2**

67/BRU/LT/WWT/UM

SL: Since you left feels like an hollow street

TL: *Sejak kau pergi terasa seperti jalanan kosong*

This line is categorized as accurate, because translator translates the meaning of the source language into the target language correctly without adding or deleting of information in the target language. Thus, it makes the translated lyric accurate and the meaning of the source language is delivered well.

### **Example of inaccurate translation**

#### **Example 1**

24/BYG/CO/UP

SL: It kills me how your mind can make you feel so worthless

TL: *Itu menyiksaku bagaimana kau berpikir jika kau tidak berharga*



This line is categorized as inaccurate, because the meaning of the source language is not conveyed in the target language correctly. There are some changes or errors meaning delivered from the source language into the target language.

**Example 2**

20/BYG/LT/OW

SL: Cos now that they're gone all I hear are the words that I needed to say

TL: *Karena semuanya sudah hilang dan yang aku dengar hanya kata-kata yang ingin aku katakan*

This line is categorized as inaccurate, because the meaning of the source language is not conveyed in the target language correctly. There are some addition and deletion from the source language into the target language.

b. Clarity

A translation is said to be clear when the message or the meaning is easily understood by the target people. In other words, the form of language used should make the message of the source text as easy to understand as the source text itself is easy to understand. However, a translation is said to be unclear, when the target language uses some complicated words and it needs some efforts to understand. Thus it makes the target language sounds unclear and strange. There is a way to check for clarity, by testing it with persons who are not familiar with the source text. Then, it can be seen whether the person understand or

not. (Larson, 1998, p.531) The explanation from the example of a clear translation will be explained in the following examples:

### **Example of clear translation**

#### **Example 1**

15/SYL/LT/UR

SL: And I tend to close my eyes when it hurts sometimes

TL: Dan aku cenderung memejamkan mata saat terkadang terasa sakit

This line is categorized as clear in the translation, because translator makes the message of the source language is easily understood by the target language. However, the translated lyric is not said to be accurate. That is because there is deletion in the translated lyric, “it” in the source language is not translated into the target language. However, the message is delivered well and clear.

#### **Example 2**

19/BYG/LT/WWT

SL: Our every moment I start to replace

TL: Setiap momen kita, aku mulai menggantinya

This line is categorized as clear in the translation, because translator makes the message of the source language is easily understood by the target language and the message is delivered well and clear.

### **Example of unclear translation**

#### **Example 1**

38/FOR/LT/WWT

SL: Hope you know I wish you all the love you're looking for

TL: Semoga anda tahu saya berharap anda semua cinta yang anda cari

This line is categorized as unclear in the translation, because the target language is difficult to understand and it needs some efforts to understand. Translator makes the target language sounds unclear and strange.

### **Example 2**

28/BYG/DE/OW

SL: If I'd have let my walls come down

TL: *Jika aku merelakan semuanya*

This line is categorized as unclear in the translation, because the target language is difficult to understand and it needs some efforts to understand. Translator makes the target language sounds unclear and strange.

#### **c. Naturalness**

A translation is said to be natural when using forms that are familiar in the target language. It means that the forms must be in accordance with the grammatical rules in the target language. In other words, the style is idiomatic and the translation does not sound strange. However, a translation is said to be unnatural, when the meaning of the the source language is delivered unnaturally and strange. (Larson, 1998, p.531-532) The explanation from the example of a a natural translation will be explained in the following examples:

## **Example of natural translation**

### **Example 1**

75/TOU/CO/WC/UP

SL: Now you ain't here I'm sleeping rough

TL: Kini kau tidak disini aku susah tidur

This line is categorized as natural in the translation, because translator translates "I'm sleeping rough" into "aku susah tidur". "Rough" is "kasar/buruk", and it can be unnatural if the translator with that word. Translator tries to make the translation is natural by translating it into "susah tidur" thus it makes the target language sounds natural to the target people.

### **Example 2**

37/FOR/DE/WWT

SL: Nobody said that it would last forever

TL: Tidak ada yang mengatakan bahwa itu akan bertahan selamanya

This line is categorized as natural in the translation, because translator translates the source language into the target language correctly and sounds natural to the target people thus the message is delivered well.

## **Example of unnatural translation**

31/FOR/DE/WWT

SL: I really wish that I dressed up a little better

TL: *Saya benar-benar berharap saya berdandan sedikit lebih baik*

This line is categorized as unnatural in the translation, because the meaning of the the source language is delivered unnaturally and strange.

## **B. Discussion**

In this chapter, the data analysis that has been analyzed in the previous subchapters are arranged in order to answer the problem from the type of expressive speech act, the translation strategies, and the qualities of its translation that present on the table below:

**Table 4.4 Componential Table**

Expressive Act	Translation Strategies	Translation Quality					
		Accuracy		Clarity		Naturalness	
		Accurate	Inaccurate	Clear	Unclear	Natural	Unnatural
CO	SC						
	WC	3	1	4		4	
	WWT	9		9		9	
	AW	1	1	2		2	
	OW	1	2	3		3	
	UM						
	UR	1		1		1	
	RW	1		1		1	
	UP	2	4	6		6	
UEW							
CE	SC						
	WC	1		1		1	
	WWT	1		1		1	
	AW						
	OW						
	UM						
	UR						
	RW						
	UP						
UEW							
PE	SC						
	WC						
	WWT						
	AW						
	OW	1		1		1	
	UM						
	UR	1		1		1	
	RW						
	UP						
UEW							
DE	SC						
	WC	3		3		3	
	WWT	8		8		6	2
	AW		1		1		1
	OW	2	1	2	1	3	
	UM						
	UR						
	RW						
	UP	2		2		2	
UEW							
LT	SC						
	WC	11	4	15		14	1
	WWT	23		23		22	1
	AW	1	3	4		4	
	OW	1	5	6	1	7	
	UM	2		2		2	
	UR	5	2	7		7	
	RW						
	UP	5	5	10		10	
UEW							

## Data Coding Explanation

### **Expressive speech act**

(Searle and Vanderveken, 1985)

CO : Comand

CE : Condole

PE : Praise

DE : Deplore

LT : Lament

### **Translation Quality**

(Larson, 1998)

ACC : Accuracy

CLA : Clarity

NAT : Naturalness

### **Translation Strategies**

(Akerstrom, 2009)

SC : Syllable Count

WC : Word Count

WWT : Word for Word Translation

AW : Addition of Word

UM : Use of Metaphor

UEW : Use of English Word in the translation

UR : Use of Rhyme

RW : Reorganization of Word

UP : Use of Paraphrase

OW : Omission of Word

The researcher analyzes about the expressive act in song lyrics translation. The researcher found 76 expressive acts in the Capaldi's song lyrics based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985). From the thirteen kind of expressive speech act that he proposed, this research only found five kind of expressive speech act in 9 of Capaldi's songs, namely complain, praise, condole, deplore, and lament. However, the most dominant data of the expressive acts in Capaldi's song lyrics is expressive of lament. There are 41 datum expressive of

lament in 9 of Capaldi's songs. Besides that, the researcher analyzes the translation strategies in translating the expressive acts by Kapan Lagi website based on Akerstrom strategies (2009). From ten strategies that he proposed, the researcher only found eight strategies, namely word count, word for word translation, addition of word, omission of word, use of rhyme, use of metaphor, use of paraphrase, and reorganization of words. However, the researcher concludes that the most dominant data of the translation strategies in the Capaldi's song lyrics is word for word translation strategy. There are 42 datum of word for word translation strategy in 9 of Capaldi's songs.

In addition, the researcher explains about the translation quality in the translated lyrics of Lewis Capaldi's songs. There are three aspects to assess the translation quality based on Larson (1998), namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. From those aspects, it divided into accurate and inaccurate, clear and unclear, natural and unnatural. However, the researcher concludes that the translation quality in the translated lyrics of Capaldi's songs by Kapan Lagi website is accurate, clear, and natural. It can be seen in the table above that the lyrics which are categorized as expressive of lament tend to use word for word translation strategy. It tends to have accurate meaning with 23 data, clear meaning with 23 data, and naturalness meaning with 22 data because translator translates the meaning of the source language into the target language using the literal translation words and translator chooses appropriate word in process of translating the lyrics. Therefore, it makes the message of the song to be conveyed accurate, clear, correct without error meaning, and sounds natural to the target people.



Overall, the results of this study indicate that the translation of expressive song lyrics by Capaldi's songs is accurate, clear, and natural. The most dominant data of this research is the lyrics which are categorized as expressive of lament that use word for word translation strategy. It tends to have an accurate meaning with 23 data, a clear meaning with 23 data, and a natural meaning with 22 data in the translation because translator uses word for word translation strategy to make the translation delivers the meaning as accurate as possible to the ST, thus the message can convey clearly and accurately to the reader. Besides that, translator chooses appropriate words in process of translating the lyrics thus the translated lyrics can more sound natural and more understandable to the target people.

In addition, expressive lyrics included in the sentence forms that use word for word translation strategy tend to have accurate, clear, and natural meaning because it makes the message of the song clearer and can be understood by the target people. In the other hand, expressive lyrics included in the clause forms that use word for word translation strategy tend to have accurate and sounds natural meaning. Although the lyrics are translated literally thus it will be accurate and translator chooses appropriate words in process of translating, the clause form does not convey the complete meaning. Thus, the meaning is not clear.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

The researcher represents the conclusions of the result of the analysis of this research. The conclusion of this research are:

The researcher found 76 expressive acts in the Capaldi's song lyrics. To analyze the expressive act, the researcher used the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985). In this research, the researcher found 19 data expressive of complain, 1 data expressive of praise, 14 data expressive of deplore, 1 data expressive of condole, and 41 data expressive of lament. However, the most dominant data of the expressive acts in Capaldi's song lyrics is expressive of lament.

To analyze the translation strategies, the researcher used the theory of Akestrom (2009). In this research, the researcher found 22 datum for word count, 42 datum of word for word translation, 7 datum of addition of word, 15 datum of omission of word, 9 datum of use of rhyme, 2 datum of use of metaphor, 18 datum of use of paraphrase, and 1 datum of reorganization of words. However, the most dominant data of the translation strategies in the Capaldi's song lyrics is word for word translation strategy. In this research, Kapan Lagi website has 42 datum of word for word translation and it used in the lyrics which are categorized as expressive of lament, deplore, condole, and complain. However, word for word translation strategy most used in the lyrics which are categorized as expressive of lament.

For analyzing the translation quality in Capaldi's song lyrics by Kapan Lagi website, the researcher used the theory of Larson (1998). The researcher found the most dominant data of the translation quality in the translated lyrics of Capaldi's songs by Kapan Lagi website is accurate, clear, and natural. It can be seen in the lyrics which are categorized as expressive of lament that use word for word translation strategy.

## **B. Implications**

Based on the conclusions of the study above can be implications are follows:

- 1) This study can increase knowledge about each type of expressive speech act for the reader. By understanding the types of expressive speech acts according to the context or by paying attention to the context of the situation, messages from the speaker can be conveyed clearly to the reader.
- 2) This study implies that a strategy is needed by translators in translating song lyrics. Translators use translation strategies to help them create a good translation product. Besides the translators must be understand about the song, they also have to produce a translation product who can match with the source text and would be an accurate, reasonable, and an understandable to the reader. Therefore, it means that the translation has a good quality of the translation and the message of the song can be conveyed clearly to the reader.

## **C. Suggestions**

After drawing some conclusions of expressive speech acts in Capaldi's song lyrics, the researcher gives suggestion for the readers and to the next researcher as follows:

1) For the readers, the researcher expects readers should be able to see the song from various elements, one of which is the speech act. Readers do not just like an English song because the music is good to hear, but they have to understand the meaning of the song thus they can feel the emotions or feelings that the singer tries to explain.

2) For the next researcher, the researcher expects this research about expressive act translation can be reference for other researcher to do some related researchers for further study. This study employs expressive speech act in Capaldi's lyrics with a limited sample and needs to be enriched because the researcher does not cover all of the aspect of expressive speech acts. Researchers can explore more deeply by adding other objects, for example comparing two album songs, or researchers can examine it in a lyric video related to audio visual translation. Researchers also can use other theories that are considered more complete when researching. In addition, researchers can explore expressive speech acts in various media like in film, speech, novel, etc.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Åkerström, J. (2009). *Translating Song Lyrics: A Study of the Translation of the Three Musicals by Benny Andersson and Björn Ulvaeus*. Sweden: Södertörn University.
- Andika, T. (2022). *An Analysis Strategies of Translating Song "Lead the Way" into Indonesian Version Kita Bisa*. IJELAL (International Journal of English Learning and Applied Linguistics).
- Arikunto, S. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford Univ. Press.
- Clyne, M. (1994). *Intercultural communication at work: Cultural values in discourse*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gorlée, D. L. (Ed.). (2005). *Song and Significance: Virtues and Vices of Vocal Translation*. Rodopi.
- Hollweck, T. (2015). Robert K. Yin.(2014). *Case study research design and methods*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. 282 pages. Canadian Journal of Program Evaluation, 30(1).
- Hornby, A. S. (1995). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (J. Crowther, Ed.; 5th ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Isisag, K. U. (2017). *A Comparative Analysis of Translation Strategies in the Turkish Translation of Songs in Walt Disney's Animated Musical Movies: "Hercules" and "Frozen"*. *Online Submission*, 5(1), 132-148.

Khodijah, S. W. (2019). *An analysis of song lyrics translation techniques and quality assessment in four maher zain" s english songs*. Skripsi. Surakarta: IAIN Surakarta.

Larson, M. L. (1998). *Meaning Based Translation. A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*. Second Edition. New York: University Press of America.

Leni, C & Pattiwael, S. A. (2019). *Analyzing Translation Strategies Utilized in the Translation of Song "Do You Want to Build a Snowman?"*. Journal of Language and Literature, 55-64.

*Lirik Lagu Before You Go dan Terjemahan - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com*.

(n.d.). Lirik Lagu. Retrieved July 29, 2022, from <https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/lewis-capaldi/before-you-go-dan-terjemahan/>

*Lirik Lagu Forever dan Terjemahan - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com*. (n.d.). Lirik

Lagu. Retrieved July 29, 2022, from <https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/lewis-capaldi/forever-dan-terjemahan/>

*Lirik Lagu Leaving My Love Behind dan Terjemahan - Lewis Capaldi*

*KapanLagi.com*. (n.d.). Lirik Lagu. Retrieved August 5, 2022, from <https://m.kapanlagi.com/lirik/artis/lewis-capaldi/leaving-my-love-behind-dan-terjemahan/>

*Lirik Lagu Let It Roll (Terjemahan) - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com*. (n.d.). Lirik

Lagu. Retrieved July 29, 2022, from <https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/lewis-capaldi/let-it-roll-terjemahan/>

*Lirik Lagu Someone You Loved (Terjemahan) - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com*.

(n.d.). Lirik Lagu. Retrieved July 29, 2022, from <https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/lewis-capaldi/someone-you-loved-terjemahan/>

*Lirik Lagu Terjemah Bruises - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com.* (n.d.). Lirik Lagu. Retrieved August 5, 2022, from <https://m.kapanlagi.com/lirik/artis/lewis-capaldi/terjemah-bruises/>

*Lirik Lagu Terjemahan Lost On You - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com.* (n.d.). Lirik Lagu. Retrieved July 29, 2022, from <https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/lewis-capaldi/terjemahan-lost-on-you/>

*Lirik Lagu Terjemahan Tough - Lewis Capaldi - KapanLagi.com.* (n.d.). lirik lagu populer. Retrieved August 5, 2022, from <https://m.kapanlagi.com/lirik/artis/lewis-capaldi/terjemahan-tough/>

Moleong, L. J. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya.

Nababan, M., Nuraeni, A., & Sumardiono. 2012. *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. Journal. Volume 24, Number 1. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.

(n.d.). Cambridge Dictionary | English Dictionary, Translations & Thesaurus. Retrieved July 29, 2022, from <https://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/lewis-capaldi/hold-me-while-you-wait-terjemahan/>

Novyanti, N. (2019). *Illocutionary Act in Song Lyrics of Ed Sheeran's Divide Album*.

- O'Brien, S., & Saldanha, G. (2013). *Research Methodologies in Translation Studies*. St. Jerome Publishing.
- Pradana, A Z. M. (2021). *Strategies and Qualities of Song Lyrics Translation on Raguell Lewi Music Youtube Channel*.
- Rahmawati, R. D. (2021). *An analysis of Expressive Speech Acts used in Crazy Rich Asian movie*. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 9(1), 83-94.
- Royanti, R. (2019). *Expressive Speech Act as Found on La La Land Movie*. *INOVISH JOURNAL*, 4(2), 131-140.
- Safitri, M. S. (2021). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act on Song Lyrics Of Bruno Mars's Doo-Woops & Hooligans Album* (Doctoral dissertation).
- Searle, J. (1976). *A classification of illocutionary acts*. *Language in Society*, 5(1), 1-23. doi:10.1017/S0047404500006837
- Spradley, J. P. (1980). *Doing participant observation*. JP Spradley, Participant observation, 53, 84.
- Triyanto, E. (2009). *An analysis of techniques and quality of the song lyrics translation in animation movie entitled "happy feet"*.
- VanderStoep, S. W., & Johnson, D. D. (2009). *Research Methods for Everyday Life: Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Wiley.
- Vanderveken, D., Searle, S. J. R., Searle, J. R., & Searle, W. S. a. M. S. P. o. P. J. R. (1985). *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*. Cambridge University Press.
- Virginia, F., & Mubarak, Z. H. (2021). *Expressive Acts Realization in "I Care a Lot" Movie*. *Humanitatis: Journal of Language and Literature*, 8(1), 75-88.
- Warachananan, P., & Roongrattanakool, D. (2015). *A study of translation strategies in the translation of songs in Walt Disney's animated feature films into*



*Thai versions.* In National and International Conference Interdisciplinary  
Research for Local Development Sustainability (pp. 75-84).

Yule, G., & Widdowson, H. G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. OUP Oxford.

## APPENDICES

### Appendices 1 (Validator Sheet)

#### Validation

The data of the thesis entitled “*Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi's Song*” have been checked and validated by M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd. on:

Day : Thursday

Date : October 20<sup>th</sup> 2022

Surakarta, November 5<sup>th</sup> 2022

Validator,



M. Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

## Appendices 2 (Rater Sheet)

### Assessment of Quality

The data of the thesis entitled “*Song Lyrics Translation of Expressive Act in Capaldi’s Song*” have been checked and ratered by Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum.,

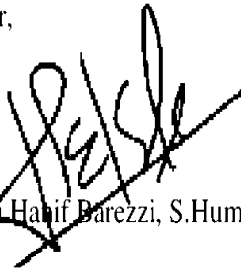
M.Li. on:

Day : Monday

Date : December 12<sup>th</sup> 2022

Surakarta, December 15<sup>th</sup> 2022

Rater,



Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum., M.Li.

### **Appendices 3 (Data Validation Sheet)**

Data Coding Explanation

#### **Type of Expressive Acts:**

AP : Apologize

GR : Greet

CO : Complain

BO : Boast

TH : Thank

PR : Protest

CN : Congratulate

PE : Praise

CT : Compliment

DE : Deplore

CE : Condole

LT :Lament

WE : Welcome

#### **Translation Strategies:**

SC : Syllable Count

UM Use of Metaphor

WC : Word Count

UR : Use of Rhyme

WWT : Word for Word Translation

RW : Reorganization of Word

AW : Addition of Word

UP : Use of Paraphrase

OW :Omission of Word

UEW : Use of English Word in the  
Translation

**Table Data of Expressive Acts and Translation Strategies:**

NO	SL	TL	Types of Expressive	Translation Strategies	Explanation	Validation	Comment
1	<b>I'm going under</b> and this time I fear there's no one to save me	<b>Aku akan merana</b> dan kali ini aku khawatir tak ada yang menyelamatkanku	Lament	UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.  The target language is categorized as use of paraphrase strategy because the lyric "I'm going under" is written using different words, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.	✓	
2	This all or nothing really <b>got a way of driving me crazy</b>	Ini semua atau tak sama sekali benar-benar <b>membuat ku gila</b>	Complain	UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he is facing a situation that makes him crazy.  The target language is categorized as use of paraphrase strategy because translator translates the source language by	✓	

					repeating “ <i>really got a way of driving me crazy</i> ” using different words become “ <i>benar-benar membuat ku gila</i> ”. That is because translator wants to make the target lyrics simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.		
3	I need somebody to heal	Aku butuh seseorang untuk memulihkan	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as word count strategy and word for word translation strategy, because the number of words in the source language and the target language have the same number of words, 5 words. Besides that, translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
4	somebody to know	Seseorang untuk mengerti	Lament	WC, WWT	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood,	✓	

					<p>sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as word count strategy and word for word translation strategy, because the number of words in the source language and the target language have the same number of words, 3 words. Besides that, translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>		
5	somebody to have	Seseorang untuk dimiliki	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as word count strategy and word for word translation strategy, because the number of words in the source language and the target language have the same number of words, 3 words. Besides that, translator translates the source language</p>	✓	

					into the target language using the literal translation words.		
6	somebody to hold	Seseorang untuk didekap	Lament	WC, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as word count strategy and use of paraphrase strategy, because the number of words in the source language and the target language have the same number of words, 3 words. Besides that, translator translates the lyric by repeating it with different words. Thus, it makes the meaning clearer.</p>		It is also categorized as WWT strategy. However, this line is not as UP strategy.
7	I guess I kinda liked the way you <b>numbed all</b> the pain	Kurasa aku agak suka caramu <b>menghilangkan</b> rasa sakit	Lament	OW, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as omission of word strategy and use of paraphrase strategy, because translator translates the source language</p>	✓	



					into the target language by deleting the word “all” in the target language and repeating the word “numbed” with different word become “menghilangkan”. That is because translator wants to make the target language simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.		
8	<b>Now the day bleeds,</b> into nightfall	<b>Sekarang hari yang</b> <b>menyakitkan</b> sampai malam hari	Complain	UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains that it was a bad day and painful day since she left him.  The target language is categorized as use of paraphrase strategy because the lyric “Now the day bleeds” is written using different words, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.	✓	
9	and you’re not here, <b>to get me</b> through it all	Dan kau tak di sini <b>untuk menemaniku</b> lalui itu semua	Lament	WC, UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood,	✓	

					<p>sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count strategy and use of paraphrase strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of word, 10 words. Besides that, translator translates the source language into the target language by repeating words “to get me “ into “menemaniku”, to make it simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.</p>		
10	<p>I let my guard down and then you pulled <b>the rug</b></p>	<p>Aku lengah dan kemudian kau tiba- tiba <b>menghilang</b></p>	Complain	UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains about when he need her, but she disappeared.</p> <p>This lyrics use strategy of use of paraphrase, because translator translates the source language into the target language by repeating this line using different word, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the</p>	✓	

					original meaning clearer.		
11	I was getting kinda used to being someone you loved	Aku mulai terbiasa menjadi seseorang yang pernah kau cintai	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
12	<b>I'm going under</b> and this time I fear there's no one to turn to	<b>Aku akan merana</b> dan kali ini aku khawatir tak ada orang yang bisa kutuju	Lament	WC, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The lyrics use word count and use of paraphrase strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator repeats the words "I'm going under" with different words become "aku akan merana". Thus, it make the original meaning clearer.</p>	✓	

13	This all or nothing way of loving got me sleeping without you	Ini semua atau tak sama sekali cara cinta membuatku tidur tanpamu	Complain	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains that he can't sleep because he always think about her.</p> <p>The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
14	I guess I kinda liked the way you helped me escape	Kurasa aku agak suka caramu membantuku melarikan diri	Lament	WWT, UR	<p>This lyrics contains expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood.</p> <p>The lyrics use strategy of use of rhyme and word for word translation strategy, because the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
15	And I tend to close my eyes when it	Dan aku cenderung memejamkan mata saat terkadang terasa	Lament	UR, UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood,		It is not categorized as UP strategy.

	hurts sometimes	sakit			sorrow.  This line use use of paraphrase and use of rhyme strategy, because translator translates the lyric by repeating it with different words. Thus, it makes the meaning clearer. Besides that, the source and target language have similar sound are repeated in this line.		
16	I'll be safe in your sound 'till I come back around	Aku akan aman dengan suaramu sampai aku kembali	Complain	WWT	This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains that he always feel safe with her and she's not there beside him.  The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	✓	
17	I fell by the wayside like everyone else	Aku terjatuh di pinggir jalan, seperti orang yang lain	Lament	WWT	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood.	✓	

					The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
18	I hate you, I hate you, I hate you but I was just kidding myself	Aku membencimu, aku membencimu, aku membencimu tapi aku hanya membohongi diriku sendiri	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood.</p> <p>The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
19	Our every moment I start to replace	Setiap momen kita, aku mulai menggantinya	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone</p> <p>The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	

20	Cos <b>now</b> that <b>they're</b> gone all I hear are the words that I needed to say	Karena semuanya sudah hilang dan yang aku dengar hanya kata-kata yang ingin aku katakan	Lament	OW	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as omission of word strategy, because the word "now" and "they're" in the source lyric are removed in the target language.</p>	✓	
21	When you hurt under the surface	Ketika kau terluka di bawah permukaan	Condole	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of condole, because this strategy used to express sympathy for the listener.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as word count and word for word translation strategy, because both of these lyrics have 6 words. So, this line is considered into word count strategy. Besides that, the lyric is translated using literal translation word.</p>	✓	
22	<b>Well</b> time can heal but this won't	Waktu bisa menyembuhkan tapi ini tidak	Complain	OW	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains that he really wants</p>	✓	

					<p>to be able to go back with her, but time can't bring them back.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as omission of word strategy, because the word "well" in the source lyrics is not translated in the target lyric.</p>		
23	<p>If only I'd have known <b>you had a storm to weather</b></p>	<p>Jika saja aku tahu kalau <b>kamu punya masalah yang harus dihadapi</b></p>	<p>Deplore</p>	<p>WC, UP</p>	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because he really regretted that it could happen to his aunt until his aunt decided to end her life.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as word count and use of paraphrase strategy, because both of these lyrics have 11 words. So, this line is considered into word count. Besides that, this line is categorized as use of paraphrase strategy because the lyric is written using different words, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.</p>	✓	



24	It kills me <b>how your mind</b> can make you <b>feel</b> so worthless	Itu menyiksaku <b>bagaimana kau berpikir</b> jika kau tidak berharga	Complain	UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains to his aunt who committed suicide that she is precious and Lewis was annoyed when his aunt thought she felt so worthless.</p> <p>The target language is categorized as use of paraphrase strategy because the lyric “how your mind” is written using different words become “bagaimana kau berfikir”, might be in a simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.</p>	✓	
25	Was never the right time whenever you called	Kau tidak pernah memanggilku di saat yang tepat	Deplore	WC, UP	<p>The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore.</p> <p>The lyrics use word count and use of paraphrase strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator make the translated lyric clearer.</p>	✓	
26	Went little by little	Sedikit demi sedikit	Deplore	OW	The lyrics contain expressive act	✓	

	<b>by little</b> until there was nothing at all	sampai tidak tersisa apapun			of deplore.  The lyrics use omission of word, because translator removes “by little” in the target language.		
27	Our every moment I <b>start</b> to replay but <b>all</b> i can think about is seeing that look on your face	Setiap momen kita, aku mengulanginya tapi yang bisa ku pikirkan hanyalah raut wajahmu	Lament	OW, UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.  The lyrics use omission of word and use of paraphrase strategy, because translator removes “start”and repeats the words “seeing that look on your face” with diferrent words become “hanyalah raut wahamu”. Translator makes the translated lyric simpler or shorter.	✓	
28	If I’d have let <b>my walls come down</b>	Jika aku merelakan semuanya	Deplore	OW	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore.  The lyrics use omission of word, because translator removes some words and does not translate some word in the target language clearer.	✓	

29	Caught me off guard, I wish that I'd been sober	Membuatku lengah, aku berharap aku sadar	Lament	UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This line use use of paraphrase strategy, because translator translates the lyric by repeating it with different words. Thus, it makes the meaning clearer.</p>		It is not categorized as UP, but it should be WWT strategy.
30	Just like old times all over	Sama seperti masa lalu di mana-mana	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>The lyrics use word count and word for word translation strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
31	I really wish that I	Saya benar-benar berharap saya	Deplore	WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because he feels so	✓	

	dressed up a little better	berdandan sedikit lebih baik			sad to know their relationship is over.  The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
32	We can't go back again	Kita tidak bisa kembali lagi	Lament	WC, WWT	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.  The lyrics use word count and word for word translation strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	✓	
33	Darling, nobody said that it would last	Sayang, tidak ada yang mengatakan bahwa itu akan	Deplore	WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because he feels so sad to know their relationship is	✓	

	forever	bertahan selamanya			over. The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
34	That doesn't mean we didn't try to get there	Itu tidak berarti kami tidak mencoba untuk sampai ke sana	Deplore	WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore. The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	✓	
35	I never said that we would die together	Aku tidak pernah mengatakan bahwa kita akan mati bersama	Deplore	WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore. The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	✓	
36	That doesn't mean it	Itu tidak berarti itu	Deplore	WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act	✓	

	was a lie, remember	bohong, ingat			of deplore.  The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
37	Nobody said that it would last forever	Tidak ada yang mengatakan bahwa itu akan bertahan selamanya	Deplore	WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because he feels so sad to know their relationship is over.  The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	✓	
38	Hope you know I wish you all the love you're looking for	Semoga Anda tahu saya berharap Anda semua cinta yang Anda cari	Lament	WWT	This lyric contains expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood.  The lyrics use word for word translation, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	✓	

39	Two burning hearts are dared to break, remember	Dua hati yang terbakar berani dipatahkan, ingat	Deplore	WWT	<p>The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore.</p> <p>The lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
40	Lately I'm getting lost on you	Akhir-akhir ini aku tersesat padamu	Complain	WWT, UR	<p>The lyrics contain expressive act of complain, he complains that he is always thinking about her.</p> <p>The lyrics use strategy of use of rhyme and word for word translation, because the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
41	You got me doing things I never thought I'd do	Kau membuatku melakukan hal-hal yang tak pernah terpikir akan kulakukan	Complain	WC, OW, RW	<p>The lyrics contain expressive act of complain.</p> <p>The lyrics use word count, omission of word, and</p>	✓	

					reorganization of word strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator deletes "I" in the target language. Besides that, some words are structurally altered.		
42	Everyday I'm a slave to the heartache	Setiap hari aku adalah budak dari sakit hati	Complain	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he always feels hurt every day.</p> <p>This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
43	And you're wasting away every night	Dan kau membuang-buang waktu setiap malam	Complain	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count and word for word translation strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator translates the</p>	✓	



					source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
44	You know <b>that</b> I adore you	Kau tahu aku memujamu	Praise	OW, UR	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act o praise, because this strategy used to express an approval and the thing that praised for should be a good thing.</p> <p>This lyrics use strateg of use of rhyme and omission of word, because the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line and there is omission word in the source language, “that”.</p>	✓	
45	Hope you'll be safe in the arms of another	Semoga kau aman dipelukkan orang lain	Deplore	OW	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because the lyrics describe a strong expression of sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use omission of word translation strategy, because there is omission in the source language, “will”.</p>	✓	
46	'Cause I can't take the weight of your love	Karena aku tak bisa menahan beban cintamu	Lament	UP	This lyric contains expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood,		It is not categorized as UP, but it should be WWT strategy.

					sorrow.  This line use use of paraphrase strategy, because translator translates the lyric by repeating it with different words. Thus, it makes the meaning clearer.		
47	I've given up on a life <b>lived after</b>	Aku telah menyerah pada kehidupan	Lament	OW	This lyric contains expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.  This lyrics use omission of word strategy, because translator does not translate the words "lived after" in the target language.	✓	
48	But I lost <b>my</b> grip, let you go	Tapi aku kehilangan pegangan, <b>aku</b> melepaskanmu	Lament	AW, OW	This lyric contains expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.  This lyrics use addition of word and omission of word strategy, because translator adds "aku" in target language and deletes "my" in the target language.	✓	
49	I should've carried us both	Aku seharusnya membawa kita berdua	Deplore	WC, WWT	The lyrics contain expressive act of deplore.	✓	

					The lyrics use word count and word for word translation strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.	
50	<b>I've been so low</b> since you left	<b>Aku telah begitu</b> <b>tersesat</b> semenjak kau pergi	Complain	WC, UP	The lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he got lost when she left.  The lyrics use word count and use of paraphrase, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator repeats the words "I've been so low" with different words become "aku telah begitu tersesat".	✓
51	Wish you kept leading me on	Seandainya saja kau terus membimbingku	Complain	UP	This line contain expressive act of complain.  This line uses use of paraphrase strategy, because translator	It is not categorized as UP, it should be WWT strategy.

					translates the lyric by repeating it with different words, thus it makes the meaning clearer.		
52	Tried to reach you, tried to call	Mencoba menjangkaumu, mencoba menghubungimu	Complain	AW	The lyrics contain expressive of complain, because he can not reach you but he still tries to call her.  The lyrics use addition of word strategy, because translator adds “mu” in the translated lyric.	✓	
53	I bang <b>my</b> head against your door	Kubenturkan kepala ke pintu <b>rumahmu</b>	Complain	AW, OW	The lyrics contain expressive act of complain.  The lyrics use addition of word and omission of word strategy, because translator deletes “my” and “against” in the translated lyric. Besides that, translator adds “rumah” in the target language.	✓	
54	But there ain't nobody home	Namun tak ada seorang pun di rumah	Complain	WWT	This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because when he comes to her home but nobody is at home.  This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because	✓	

					translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
55	So, I'm holding out for something more	Jadi, aku bertahan untuk sesuatu yang lebih	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count and word for word translation stratgey, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
56	Let me hold <b>your rolling heart of stone</b>	Biarkan aku mendekap <b>dan mengubah hatimu yang sekeras batu</b>	Lament	AW, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This line uses addition of word and use of paraphrase strategy, because there is addition “dan” in the translated lyric and</p>		It is also categorized as UR (Use of Rhyme) strategy.

					translator repeats the words “rolling heart of stone” with different words. Thus it makes the meaning clearer.		
57	I'm holding on to make you whole, don't let go, <b>don't let go</b>	Aku bertahan untuk membuatmu utuh, jangan lepaskan	Lament	OW	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use omission of word, because translator does not translate “don't let go” in the translated lyric.</p>	✓	
58	I'm waitin' up, savin' all my precious time	Ku menunggu, menyimpan semua waktu ku yang berharga	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count and word for word translation strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	

59	Losin' light, I'm missin' <b>my same old us</b>	Kehilangan cahaya, kurindukan <b>kita yang dulu</b>	Lament	UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This line uses use of paraphrase strategy, because Translator repeats the words “my same old us” with different word, thus it makes the meaning clearer.</p>		It is also categorized as UM (Use of Metaphor) strategy.
60	Resigned to fate, fadin' away	Mengundurkan diri pada nasib, menghilang	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count and word for word translation strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
61	I need someone to tear me down	<u>Aku</u> <u>butuh</u> seseorang <u>untuk</u> menghancurkank <u>u</u>	Lament	UR, UP	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood,	✓	

					<p>sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>This lyrics use strategy of use of rhyme and use of paraphrase, because the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line and translator repeats the words “to tear me down” with different words become “menghancurkanku”. That is because translator wants to make the translated lyric simpler or shorter form thus it makes the original meaning clearer.</p>		
62	If only I could wake you up	Andai saja aku bisa membangkitkan <b>cintamu</b>	Deplore	AW	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of deplore, because he fels so sad and regrets what happened to their relationship which ended just like that.</p> <p>This lyrics use addition of word strategy, because there is addition of word in the translated lyric “cinta”.</p>	✓	
63	I wish you cared a little more	Ku harap kau sedikit lebih peduli	Complain	WWT	This lyrics contain expressive of complain, because she does not care about everything.	✓	



					This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
64	I wish you'd told me this before	Ku harap kau mengatakan padaku tentang ini sebelumnya	Complain	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive of complain, because she does not tell anything to him.</p> <p>This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
65	I've been holding on to hope	Aku telah bertahan pada harapan	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	

66	That you'll come back when you can find some peace	Kalau kau akan kembali disaat kau bisa menemukan beberapa kedamaian	Lament	WC, WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count and word for word strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words and translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
67	Since you left feels like an hollow street	Sejak kau pergi terasa seperti jalanan kosong	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This line uses use of word for word translation strategy because translator translates the lyric by using literal translation words. Thus, there is no addition or deletion.</p>		It is also categorized as UM (Use of metaphor) strategy.
68	Oh my lord, oh my lord, I need you by my side	Oh Tuhan ku, Oh Tuhan ku, aku membutuhkanmu	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p>	✓	

		disisiku			This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
69	Love don't come easy to us	Cinta <u>tak</u> berjalan dengan <u>mudah</u> bagi kita	Lament	UR, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use strategy of use of rhyme and use of paraphrase, because translator repeats the words “don’t come” with different words become “tak berjalan” and the translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line.</p>	✓	
70	And <b>it's killing me to hang on</b> and hope it's enough	Dan <b>membuatku mati-matian untuk bertahan</b> dan <u>aku</u> harap itu sudah cukup	Lament	WC, AW, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use word count, addition of word, and use of paraphrase strategy, because the</p>	✓	

					source language and the target language have the same number of words. Besides that, translator repeats the words “it’s killing me to hang on” with different word become “membuatku mati-matian”, thus it makes the original meaning clearer. There is addition of word in the target language”aku”.		
71	We used to <b>wait up</b> and talk for hours on end	Dulu kita sanggup mengobrol berjam-jam	Lament	OW	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.  This lyrics use omission of word strategy, because translator does not translate “to wait up” in the target language.	✓	
72	I feel like the only one who's ever been the lonely one	Aku merasa seperti satu-satunya yang pernah menjadi orang yang kesepian	Lament	WC, WWT, UR	This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.  This lyrics use word count, word for word translation, and use of rhyme strategy, because the	✓	

					source language and the target language have the same number of words and the target lyric has similar sound is repeted in a line. Besides that, translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
73	Trying to mend a heart that keeps breaking	Mencoba untuk memperbaiki hati yang terus hancur	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source language into the target language using the literal translation words.</p>	✓	
74	And I fell for you, but hit <b>the ground</b>	Dan aku jatuh cinta padamu, tapi terjatuh	Lament	AW, OW, UR	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow.</p> <p>This lyrics use strategy of use of rhyme, addition of word and omission of word, because the</p>	✓	

					translated lyric has similar sound is repeated in a line. Besides that, there are addition and omission in the translated lyric, “cinta” and “ground”.		
75	Now you ain't here I'm <b>sleeping rough</b>	Kini kau tidak disini aku <b>susah tidur</b>	Complain	WC, UP	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of complain, because he complains that he can not sleep if she is not beside him</p> <p>This lyrics use word count strategy and use of paraphrase strategy, because the source language and the target language have the same number of words, 7 words. Besides that, translator repeats the word “ rough” into “susah”, thus it makes the original meaning clearer.</p>	✓	
76	And I feel like the lonely one, the only one	Dan aku merasa seperti yang kesepian, satu-satunya	Lament	WWT	<p>This lyrics contain expressive act of lament, because the lyric describes a miserable mood, sorrow by losing of someone.</p> <p>This lyrics use word for word translation strategy, because translator translates the source</p>	✓	

					language into the target language using the literal translation words.		
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

#### Appendices 4 (Data Rater Sheet)

#### Ratering the Lyrics of Expressive Acts by the Rater:

No	Source Language	Target Language	Accuracy		Clarity		Naturalness	
			Accurate	Inaccurate	Clear	Unclear	Natural	Unnatural
1.	I'm going under and this time I fear there's no one to save me	<i>Aku akan merana dan kali ini aku khawatir tak ada yang menyelamatkanku</i>		✓	✓		✓	
2.	This all or nothing really got a way of driving me crazy	<i>Ini semua atau tak sama sekali benar-benar membuat ku gila</i>	✓		✓		✓	
3.	I need somebody to heal	<i>Aku butuh seseorang untuk memulihkan</i>	✓		✓		✓	
4.	somebody to know	<i>Seseorang untuk mengerti</i>	✓		✓		✓	
5.	somebody to have	<i>Seseorang untuk dimiliki</i>	✓		✓		✓	
6.	somebody to hold	<i>Seseorang untuk didekap</i>		✓	✓		✓	
7.	I guess I kinda liked the way you numbed all the pain	<i>Kurasa aku agak suka caramu menghilangkan rasa sakit</i>	✓		✓		✓	
8.	Now the day bleeds, into nightfall	<i>Sekarang hari yang menyakitkan sampai malam hari</i>		✓	✓		✓	
9.	and you're not here, to get me through it all	<i>Dan kau tak di sini untuk menemaniku lalui itu semua</i>		✓	✓		✓	



10.	I let my guard down and then you pulled the rug	<i>Aku lengah dan kemudian kau tiba-tiba menghilang</i>		✓	✓		✓	
11.	I was getting kinda used to being someone you loved	<i>Aku mulai terbiasa menjadi seseorang yang pernah kau cintai</i>	✓		✓		✓	
12.	I'm going under and this time I fear there's no one to turn to	<i>Aku akan merana dan kali ini aku khawatir tak ada orang yang bisa kutuju</i>		✓	✓		✓	
13.	This all or nothing way of loving got me sleeping without you	<i>Ini semua atau tak sama sekali cara cinta membuatku tidur tanpamu</i>	✓		✓		✓	
14.	I guess I kinda liked the way you helped me escape	<i>Kurasa aku agak suka caramu membantuku melarikan diri</i>	✓		✓		✓	
15.	And I tend to close my eyes when it hurts sometimes	<i>Dan aku cenderung memejamkan mata saat terkadang terasa sakit</i>	✓		✓		✓	
16.	I'll be safe in your sound 'till I come back around	<i>Aku akan aman dengan suaramu sampai aku kembali</i>	✓		✓		✓	
17.	I fell by the wayside like everyone else	<i>Aku terjatuh di pinggir jalan, seperti orang yang lain</i>	✓		✓		✓	
18.	I hate you, I hate you, I hate you but I was just kidding myself	<i>Aku membencimu, aku membencimu, aku membencimu tapi aku hanya membohongi diriku sendiri</i>	✓		✓		✓	

19.	Our every moment I start to replace	<i>Setiap momen kita, aku mulai menggantinya</i>	✓		✓		✓	
20.	Cos now that they're gone all I hear are the words that I needed to say	<i>Karena semuanya sudah hilang dan yang aku dengar hanya kata-kata yang ingin aku katakan</i>		✓	✓		✓	
21.	When you hurt under the surface	<i>Ketika kau terluka di bawah permukaan</i>	✓		✓		✓	
22.	Well time can heal but this won't	<i>Waktu bisa menyembuhkan tapi ini tidak</i>		✓	✓		✓	
23.	If only I'd have known you had a storm to weather	<i>Jika saja aku tahu kalau kamu punya masalah yang harus dihadapi</i>	✓		✓		✓	
24.	It kills me how your mind can make you feel so worthless	<i>Itu menyiksaku bagaimana kau berpikir jika kau tidak berharga</i>		✓	✓		✓	
25.	Was never the right time whenever you called	<i>Kau tidak pernah memanggilku di saat yang tepat</i>	✓		✓		✓	
26.	Went little by little by little until there was nothing at all	<i>Sedikit demi sedikit sampai tidak tersisa apapun</i>	✓		✓		✓	
27.	Our every moment I start to replay but all i can think about is seeing that look on your face	<i>Setiap momen kita, aku mengulanginya tapi yang bisa ku pikirkan hanyalah raut wajahmu</i>		✓	✓		✓	

28.	If I'd have let my walls come down	<i>Jika aku merelakan semuanya</i>		✓		✓	✓	
29.	Caught me off guard, I wish that I'd been sober	<i>Membuatku lengah, aku berharap aku sadar</i>	✓		✓		✓	
30.	Just like old times all over	<i>Sama seperti masa lalu di mana-mana</i>	✓		✓		✓	
31.	I really wish that I dressed up a little better	<i>Saya benar-benar berharap saya berdandan sedikit lebih baik</i>	✓		✓			✓
32.	We can't go back again	<i>Kita tidak bisa kembali lagi</i>	✓		✓		✓	
33.	Darling, nobody said that it would last forever	<i>Sayang, tidak ada yang mengatakan bahwa itu akan bertahan selamanya</i>	✓		✓		✓	
34.	That doesn't mean we didn't try to get there	<i>Itu tidak berarti kami tidak mencoba untuk sampai ke sana</i>	✓		✓			✓
35.	I never said that we would die together	<i>Aku tidak pernah mengatakan bahwa kita akan mati bersama</i>	✓		✓		✓	
36.	That doesn't mean it was a lie, remember	<i>Itu tidak berarti itu bohong, ingat</i>	✓		✓		✓	
37.	Nobody said that it would last forever	<i>Tidak ada yang mengatakan bahwa itu akan bertahan selamanya</i>	✓		✓		✓	
38.	Hope you know I wish you all the love you're looking for	<i>Semoga Anda tahu saya berharap Anda semua cinta yang Anda cari</i>	✓			✓		✓
39.	Two burning hearts are dared to break, remember	<i>Dua hati yang terbakar berani dipatahkan, ingat</i>	✓		✓		✓	

40.	Lately I'm getting lost on you	<i>Akhir-akhir ini aku tersesat padamu</i>	✓		✓		✓	
41.	You got me doing things I never thought I'd do	<i>Kau membuatku melakukan hal-hal yang tak pernah terpikir akan kulakukan</i>	✓		✓		✓	
42.	Everyday I'm a slave to the heartache	<i>Setiap hari aku adalah budak dari sakit hati</i>	✓		✓		✓	
43.	And you're wasting away every night	<i>Dan kau membuang-buang waktu setiap malam</i>	✓		✓		✓	
44.	You know that I adore you	<i>Kau tahu aku memujamu</i>	✓		✓		✓	
45.	Hope you'll be safe in the arms of another	<i>Semoga kau aman dipelukkan orang lain</i>	✓		✓		✓	
46.	'Cause I can't take the weight of your love	<i>Karena aku tak bisa menahan beban cintamu</i>	✓		✓		✓	
47.	I've given up on a life lived after	<i>Aku telah menyerah pada kehidupan</i>		✓		✓	✓	
48.	But I lost my grip, let you go	<i>Tapi aku kehilangan pegangan, aku melepaskanmu</i>		✓	✓		✓	
49.	I should've carried us both	<i>Aku seharusnya membawa kita berdua</i>	✓		✓		✓	
50.	I've been so low since you left	<i>Aku telah begitu tersesat semenjak kau pergi</i>		✓	✓		✓	

51.	Wish you kept leading me on	<i>Seandainya saja kau terus membimbingku</i>	✓		✓		✓	
52.	Tried to reach you, tried to call	<i>Mencoba menjangkaumu, mencoba menghubungimu</i>	✓		✓		✓	
53.	I bang my head against your door	<i>Kubenturkan kepala ke pintu rumahmu</i>		✓	✓		✓	
54.	But there ain't nobody home	<i>Namun tak ada seorang pun di rumah</i>	✓		✓		✓	
55.	So, I'm holding out for something more	<i>Jadi, aku bertahan untuk sesuatu yang lebih</i>	✓		✓		✓	
56.	Let me hold your rolling heart of stone	<i>Biarkan aku mendekap dan mengubah hatimu yang sekeras batu</i>		✓	✓		✓	
57.	I'm holding on to make you whole, don't let go, don't let go	<i>Aku bertahan untuk membuatmu utuh, jangan lepaskan</i>		✓	✓		✓	
58.	I'm waitin' up, savin' all my precious time	<i>Ku menunggu, menyimpan semua waktu ku yang berharga</i>	✓		✓		✓	
59.	Losin' light, I'm missin' my same old us	<i>Kehilangan cahaya, kurindukan kita yang dulu</i>	✓		✓		✓	
60.	Resigned to fate, fadin' away	<i>Mengundurkan diri pada nasib, menghilang</i>	✓		✓			✓
61.	I need someone to tear me down	<i>Aku butuh seseorang untuk menghancurkanku</i>	✓		✓		✓	

62.	If only I could wake you up	<i>Andai saja aku bisa membangkitkan cintamu</i>		✓		✓		✓
63.	I wish you cared a little more	<i>Ku harap kau sedikit lebih peduli</i>	✓		✓		✓	
64.	I wish you'd told me this before	<i>Ku harap kau mengatakan padaku tentang ini sebelumnya</i>	✓		✓		✓	
65.	I've been holding on to hope	<i>Aku telah bertahan pada harapan</i>	✓		✓		✓	
66.	That you'll come back when you can find some peace	<i>Kalau kau akan kembali disaat kau bisa menemukan beberapa kedamaian</i>	✓		✓		✓	
67.	Since you left feels like an hollow street	<i>Sejak kau pergi terasa seperti jalanan kosong</i>	✓		✓		✓	
68.	Oh my lord, oh my lord, I need you by my side	<i>Oh Tuhan ku, Oh Tuhan ku, aku membutuhkanmu disisiku</i>	✓		✓		✓	
69.	Love don't come easy to us	<i>Cinta tak berjalan dengan mudah bagi kita</i>	✓		✓		✓	
70.	And it's killing me to hang on and hope it's enough	<i>Dan membuatku mati-matian untuk bertahan dan aku harap itu sudah cukup</i>	✓		✓		✓	
71.	We used to wait up and talk for hours on end	<i>Dulu kita sanggup mengobrol berjam-jam</i>		✓	✓		✓	

72.	I feel like the only one who's ever been the lonely one	<i>Aku merasa seperti satu-satunya yang pernah menjadi orang yang kesepian</i>	✓		✓		✓	
73.	Trying to mend a heart that keeps breaking	<i>Mencoba untuk memperbaiki hati yang terus hancur</i>	✓		✓		✓	
74.	And I fell for you, but hit the ground	<i>Dan aku jatuh cinta padamu, tapi terjatuh</i>		✓	✓		✓	
75.	Now you ain't here I'm sleeping rough	<i>Kini kau tidak disini aku susah tidur</i>	✓		✓		✓	
76.	And I feel like the lonely one, the only one	<i>Dan aku merasa seperti yang kesepian, satu-satunya</i>	✓		✓		✓	