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The Metaphorical Translation's Analysis in Soundtrack Lyrics "The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie"

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Abstract : *This study discusses The Analysis of Metaphors Translation in Soundtracks Lyrics "The Disney Aladdin (2019) Movie". This study aims to discover the types of metaphors, the strategies that translators used in translating metaphors from source language to the target language. The metaphors found are classified based on Newmark theory and the strategies used when translating metaphors from source language to target languages are classified based on Larson theory. The data is collected by finding the metaphors in the lyrics of the soundtrack from English to Indonesian. This study uses qualitative descriptive methods in order to generate detailed explanations. Based on the results of this study analysis, the most common types of metaphors are Standard metaphors. The most widely used strategy in translating the metaphor by the translators is the metaphor that can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language.*

Keywords : *Translation, Metaphor, Strategies of Metaphorical Translation*

Abstrak : *Penelitian ini membahas tentang Analisis Terjemahan Metafora Dalam Lirik Lagu "The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie" dan berfokus pada lirik dari lagu-lagu tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe metaphor dan strategi-strategi yang digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan metafora. Metafora-metafora yang ditemukan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan teori Newmark dan strategi yang digunakan saat menerjemahkan metafora dari Bahasa sumber ke Bahasa target diklasifikasikan menggunakan teori Larson. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan metafora-metafora yang terdapat dalam lirik soundtrack dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif agar menghasilkan penjelasan yang detail. Hasil penelitian ini adalah metafora yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah metafora standar dan juga strategi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah strategi the metaphor can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language.*

Kata kunci : *Terjemahan, Metafora, Strategi Terjemahan Metafora*

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A. Background of The Study

Translation has become something that is important in this time. Although technology is increasingly modern, translation is still needed, and it is growing phenomenally in this globalization era. The translation is a communication bridge in the form of written text between one language to another language. Translation can be found in a movie; in the form of subtitles, songs, literary works, such as novel, poet, short story, and others. In a translation, there are phenomena of language found, and it is a common thing. One of the language phenomena commonly found is figurative language.

Saeed described that figurative language is non-literal uses of language, and it is described by a host of rhetorical terms, including metaphor, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, and litotes¹. Based on the statement above, figurative language refers to words that

have non-literal meaning and also mentioned that metaphor is part of figurative language. According to Newmark, metaphor is a figurative expression that uses a collocation of words to describe one thing in the term of another².

Most literary works are using metaphors in order to create great work with good diction. Besides literary works, in a song is also metaphors found, including the songs that are the soundtracks of "The Disney Aladdin (2019) Movie". This movie is released on May 8th that is starred by Will Smith, Mena Massoud, and Naomi Scott. The director of this movie is Guy Ritchie. After released, this movie gained popularity in many countries; even its soundtracks were popular. The titles of the soundtrack are *Arabian Night*, *One Jump Ahead*, *Friend Like Me*, *Prince Ali*, *A Whole New World*, *Speechless* part one and two.

¹ John Ibrahim Saeed. *Semantics* (Chichester: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2016). p. 14.

² Peter Newmark. *A Textbook of Translation* (New York: Prentice Hall, 1988), p. 104.

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This study discusses the metaphorical translation in soundtrack lyrics "The Disney Aladdin (2019) Movie. This study uses Larson's theory of the translation of metaphor strategies and Newmark's theory of kinds of metaphors.

According to Newmark, there are six types of metaphors, that are dead metaphor, cliché metaphor, standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor, and original metaphor. The first is dead metaphor which is a metaphor that has lost its metaphorical expression because it is deadened by overuse and usually, it relates to the universal terms of space and time, ecological features, and the main part of the body. The second is cliché metaphor which is a metaphor that is used as a clear substitute in a sentence in order to make the sentence more expressive and usually, a cliché metaphor is an analogy. The third is standard metaphor which is a metaphor that is used to describe a concrete or an abstract idea or concept. The fourth is adapted

metaphor which is still part of standard metaphor that is adapted into a new context and an adapted metaphor should be translated with a similar metaphor. The fifth is recent metaphor which is a metaphor that designates a new object or process with particular reference to make the referent and the level of language simple. The last is original metaphor which is a metaphor that should be translated literally in order to not lose its metaphorical expression³.

In translating a metaphor, a translator needs strategy in order to generate a great translation and simplifies the processes. According to Larson, there are five ways or strategies that metaphor may be translated, that are firstly, the metaphor can be kept if the receptor language permits. It is possible to keep the metaphorical image in the target language if the metaphorical image is still can be understood. Secondly, there is a strategy the metaphor can be translated as simile. A translator can use this strategy when the

³ Ibid., p. 106.

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metaphor is not easy to be understood in target language, so that it could be change into a simile in order to make it clear. Thirdly, there is a strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another that belongs to the target language. This strategy can be used to make the metaphor expression better and easy to understand in target language. Fourthly, there is a strategy the metaphor can be kept and explain the meaning. the translator can use this strategy when he/she wants to keep the metaphorical image of source language, but it will necessary to include the meaning. Fifthly, there is a strategy the metaphor can be converted into a non-metaphor word. This strategy can be used if the translator wants to simplify the translation, so that the metaphorical expression will be ignored in the source language.⁴

The reasons for choosing this study are to understand the lyrics of the soundtracks of the movie deeply and to

know the processes in making a good translation, especially the translation of metaphor. The original version of the soundtracks is in English (SL), and the translated version is in Indonesian (TL). The Indonesian version is taking from the subscription video on-demand streaming services, *Disney + Hotstar* that is operated by *The Walt Disney Company*.

In translating metaphors, there are several factors that require the translators to be careful due to the differences of culture, social life, and others that can cause misunderstanding. This is one of the challenges faced by translators. This study will analyze the types of metaphor in the soundtrack lyrics “The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie” and also the strategies used in translating the metaphors found.

The study is purposed to identify the types of metaphors and the strategies used in translating metaphors on the soundtrack lyrics “The Disney Aladdin

⁴ Mildred L. Larson. *Meaning-Based Translation* (University Press of America, 1998), p. 279.

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(2019) Movie”. In analyzing this study, the methodology used is descriptive qualitative method. This method aims to generate a detailed description of the data. It is because the data will be analyzed more deeply, and the form of the data are words rather than numbers.

This study will be focused on the lyrics which had the metaphor expressions. The metaphor found in the lyrics will be compared with the translation version, which is Indonesian. In this study, there are several steps in collecting the data, that are listening to the soundtracks, reading the lyrics taken from the internet, taking notes on the translation version of the lyrics, and choosing the lyrics which had metaphorical expressions. There are several steps in analyzing data of this study, that are comparing the data between the source language and the target language, classifying the data based on its type of metaphor, reducing the unneeded data, drawing conclusion.

B. Types of Metaphor

Newmark explained that metaphor presented a similarity between two or more less similar thing; object and image.⁵

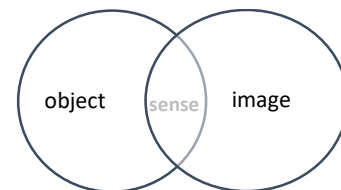


Figure 1. The translation of Metaphor by Newmark

The object is the concept explained by the metaphor and the image is the concept used to describe the object. The similarity between the object and the image is called sense. Below are the data and the analysis of the types of metaphor found in soundtrack lyrics “The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie”.

Data 1

SL: He’s become **a one man rise in crime**

TL: *Dia menjadi buronan.*

In this scene, Aladdin accidentally walked into a girl class and he was attacked by the teacher for interrupting

⁵ Peter Newmark, op. cit. p. 105.

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her class. The metaphor above is part of *One Jump Ahead's* lyrics and the metaphor a one man rise in crime is classified into dead metaphor because the word "rise" is deadened by overuse in daily life and also it is usually used for the word "sun" which relates to universal term of space and time. The meaning of word "rise" in this metaphor is that increase in amount or number, so that the meaning of metaphor about is, a man whose criminal record is increasing.

Data 2

SL: Through **an endless diamond sky**.

TL: *Di langit tak berujung.*

In this part, Aladdin and Princess Jasmine enjoyed flying with the magic carpet at night. The metaphor above is part of *A Whole New World's* lyrics and it is classified into cliché metaphor because it still using words, such as "endless" and "diamond," to describe the word "sky". The word "diamond" means very hard clear colourless precious stone, but in the metaphor above, it is used to describe the condition of sky is clear. Those words

were used to enrich the metaphorical expression of the sentence. Although the words above were deleted, the fact that the sky is limitless has become a piece of common knowledge. The metaphor an endless diamond sky was translated as *langit tak berujung* in Indonesia.

Data 3

SL: **There's a road that may lead you to good or to greed.**

TL: *Ada jalan yang mengarahkanmu pada kebaikan atau ketamakan.*

This part showed the scene when the Jafar's parrot flew away after monitoring the situation in the palace. The data above is part of *Arabian Night's* song and it is classified into standard metaphor. The sentence there's a road that may lead you to good or to greed was translated into *ada jalan yang mengarahkanmu pada kebaikan atau ketamakan*. The reason is that the metaphor is not deadened by overuse, and it describes an abstract concept of the word "road." According to *Oxford learner's pocket dictionary*, the word "road" means a hard surface built for

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vehicles to travel on. The phrase “the road” or “*jalan*” in Indonesian on the sentence above does not mean a way or a street. If it were interpreted literally, the word “a road” has not to correspond with the sentence above. The word “a road” in the sentence above is connotative so that it means that it has another meaning

Data 4

SL: But when I’m way up here, it’s **crystal clear**.

TL: *Dari atas sini, **semua jelas**.*

In this scene, Princess Jasmine was amazed by the beauty of nature that she saw on the magic carpet with Aladdin. She looked happy and excited to see the view under the magic carpet. The data above is a part of *A Whole New World*’s lyrics and the phrase crystal clear in the sentence above is classified into recent metaphor because the phrase crystal clear is used to replace the phrase “very obvious” or “very clear”. The word “crystal” means regular shape taken naturally by certain substances, but in this metaphor, the word “crystal” refers to the condition of something which is clear like a crystal.

Data 5

SL: Oh, the music that plays as you move through a maze **in the haze of your pure delight**.

TL: *Music dimainkan disaat kau lewat **dalam kabut kebahagiaan**.*

This part showed the scene when Aladdin and Abu the monkey walked at the bazaar and stole stuffs. The data above is a part of *Arabian Night*’s lyrics and the words in the haze of your pure delight were translated literally by the translator into *dalam kabut kebahagiaan* in Indonesian. The word “haze” literally means a thin mist, but in the metaphor above, it refers to a euphoria that is a feeling of intense excitements and happiness. The bold words above are classified into the original metaphor and an original metaphor must be translated literally because it may enrich the target language which in this case it can keep the metaphorical expression of the text above. If the metaphor above were not translated literally, the readers may have difficulty



interpreting the meaning in target language.

Data 6

SL: Let the darkness unfold or find fortunes untold.

TL: *Ungkap kegelapan, temukan hartanya.*

This part showed the scene when the Jafar's parrot came back to Jafar in a mystical dune that still tried to take the magic lamp. The data above is a part of *Arabian Night's* lyrics and it is classified into standard metaphor because it describes abstract ideas or concepts of darkness unfold and fortunes untold. The word "darkness" means something with very little light, but in the metaphor above, it refers to an untouched side.

Data 7

SL: A fool off his guard could fall and fall hard.

TL: *Yang bodoh, lengah bisa jatuh.*

This part showed the scene when Jafar left the mystical dunes after he failed to

take the magic lamp. The sentence above is a part of *Arabian Night's* lyrics and the metaphor in the sentence above is classified into standard metaphor because it is about an abstract concept that implied in the metaphor above. The Indonesian version of the metaphor above is *yang bodoh, lengah bisa jatuh*, which was translated differently from the source language. The meaning of word "his guard" in the sentence above is his vigilance and the meaning of phrase "fall hard" refers to a woe or a harm, so that the meaning of sentence above is someone who lower his vigilance will be harmed.

Data 8

SL: One skip ahead of my doom.

TL: *Walau dekat ajalku.*

This part was sung by Aladdin after he escaped from annoyance of a teacher because Aladdin disrupted her class and he almost caught by a guard, but he managed to escape despite falling from above. The sentence above is part of the *One Jump Ahead's* lyrics and it is classified into dead metaphor it is because the word

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"ahead" before the phrase "of my doom" is used graphically for the concept of the word "my doom," and also it is deadened by overuse in daily life so that this metaphor has lost its metaphorical expression. It means the word "ahead" is used to clarify the concept of the word "my doom". The phrase "the doom" in this context refers to the events that is explained above in the first paragraph which almost cost Aladdin.

Data 9

SL: **A tide that is taking me under.**

TL: ***Arusnya kuat menghanyutkan.***

In this scene, Princess Jasmine entered her room and did not discouraged even though she could not speak her opinion. The data above is a part of the lyrics of *Speechless part 1* and the metaphor above is classified into standard metaphor because the sentence does not mean that there is someone drowned, but it is a figurative sentence. This metaphor is related with the previous data "here comes a wave meant to wash me away" which means someone that has a

complicated issue, so that the metaphor a tide that is taking me **under** means that the issue faced can make the one is down.

Data 10

SL: **My voice drowned out in the thunder.**

TL: ***Dan suara ku tenggelam tak bersuara.***

This part showed the same scene as the previous data when Princess Jasmine felt sad and kept trying to be able to express her opinion or her rights. The data above is a part of the lyrics of *Speechless part 1* and the metaphor in that data is classified into standard metaphor because it describes an abstract concept through the metaphor above. According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, the word "drowned" means die in the water because you cannot breathe, but the metaphor my voice drowned out in the thunder does not mean one's voice literally drowning out in a thunder but it has the figurative meaning. It means that the person referred to in the sentence above cannot



express the thoughts because he/she has been silenced.

Data 11

SL: Cause I, I cannot start to **crumble**.

TL: *Karena aku tak boleh **menyerah**.*

In this scene, Princess Jasmine tried not to dissolve in her sadness and will fight for her rights. The data is a part of the lyrics of *Speechless part 1* and the metaphor that sentence is classified into standard metaphor because the word *crumble* is an abstract concept of the situation of "I" in the sentence. The word *crumble* refers to the something that easily broken, such as a glass, ceramic, and others, but in this context, it refers to the mental of a human.

C. The Strategies of Metaphorical Translation

The data are analyzed by using Larson theory of strategies in translating metaphor. Below are the data and the analysis of strategies in translating metaphor in soundtrack lyrics "The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie".

Data 1

In translating the metaphor above, the translator used the term "*buronan*" in target language to change the phrase "a one man rise" in crime. The metaphor a one man rise in crime means a person who criminal record is increasing, so that the translator used the term "*buronan*" to replace it. The term "*buronan*" has the same meaning as the phrase "a one man rise in crime". In translating the metaphor above, the translator used strategy the metaphor can be converted into non-metaphor word because the translator wanted to simplify the meaning in target language, so that the reader in target language can easily understand the meaning.

Data 2

In translating the metaphor above, the translator used the strategy the metaphor can be kept if the receptor language permits. This is because the meaning of the metaphor in source language is still can be understood in the target language. In translating the metaphor "an endless diamond sky", the translator deleted two

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words, that are "an" and "diamond" in the target language so that it was translated into "*langit tak berujung*".

Data 3

In translating the metaphor "there's a road that may lead you to good or to greed", the translator used the strategy the metaphor can be kept if the receptor or target language permits in translating this metaphor. The translator kept the metaphor expression in the target language in order to keep the message delivered through the song in source language can be conveyed well in the target language.

Data 4

In Indonesian, the metaphor crystal clear was translated into "*semua jelas*". In translating this metaphor, the translator used strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language. It is because crystal clear means "*sangat jelas*" in Indonesian but the translator replaced "*sangat*" into "*semua*". The word "*semua*" in target language refers to the view under

the magic carpet that she was rode together with Aladdin.

Data 5

In translating the metaphor expression above, the translator used the strategy the metaphor can be kept if the receptor or target language permits. Using this strategy to translate an original metaphor is the best choice for the translator. This strategy corresponds with the original metaphor which must be translated literally in target language.

Data 6

In translating the metaphor above, the translator used the strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language. The metaphor let the darkness unfold or find fortunes untold was translated into *ungkap kegelapan dan temukan hartanya*. Even though some words translated are changed in the Indonesian version, the metaphor still has the same meaning.

Data 7

The metaphor above can be translated into *orang bodoh yang lengah dapat jatuh dengan sangat keras* but the first

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Indonesian version is easier to understand than the second version. Although different, both Indonesian versions have the same meaning. Based on the explanation above, the translator used the strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language in translating the metaphor above.

Data 8

The metaphor the metaphor ahead of my doom was translated into *dekat ajalku* in the target language by the translator. In translating the metaphor above, the translator used the strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another that belongs to the target language. It is because the translator simplified the translation in the target language in order to make it easier for the reader to understand.

Data 9

The metaphor above was translated into *arusnya kuat menghanyutkan* in Indonesian by the translator. In translating the metaphor above, the translator used strategy the metaphor can

be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language. It is because a tide that is taking me under means *sebuah arus yang membawaku ke bawah*, but the translator replaced it into "*arusnya kuat menghanyutkan*" in Indonesian. Although using the different image, the meaning is still the same.

Data 10

In translating the metaphor above, the translator used strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language. It is because the translator replaced "in the thunder", which means "*di dalam petir*" into "*tak bersuara*" in the target language. Even though using the different object, both have the same meaning. Based on the explanation above, there is a transformation of meaning. The meaning of words "in the thunder" was changing into "*tak bersuara*" in target language.

Data 11

The word crumble which means *hancur*, replaced into *menyerah* in the

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target language. In translating the metaphor above, the translator simplified the metaphor by translated it directly. Based on the explanation above, the translator used strategy the metaphor can be converted into non-metaphor word.

In translating the metaphor above, the translator used the word *menyerah* in target language to replace the word *crumble* in source language. According to the *Oxford learner's pocket dictionary*, the word *crumble* means begin to fail or come to an end. When begin to fail, someone tend to give up easily because feeling hopeless so that it can be used to replace the word *hancur* in target language because the two are related.

C. Conclusion

Based on the formulation of the problem of this research, the purpose of this study was to identify the types of metaphors and strategies used in translating the metaphors found in the soundtrack lyrics "The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie". The results of this study can be summarized as follow:

1. In analyzing the data above, there were 5 of 6 types of metaphor found in the lyrics of "The Disney Aladdin 2019 Movie", that were dead metaphor, cliché metaphor, standard metaphor, recent metaphor, and original metaphor. The most common type found is standard metaphor.
2. The most strategies used in translating 11 data above was the strategy the metaphor can be replaced by another metaphor that belongs to the target language which was used three times. It is because the metaphorical images that used in source language were different in target language, but the metaphorical expression between both language are same and also only 4 of 5 strategies were used by the translator in translating 11 data above.

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