

ANNOTATED TRANSLATION OF SEVEN ARTISTS' SONG LYRICS

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ABSTRACT

The aimed of this research is to get a perfect translation so the translated text effortlessly understood through the reader. the object of this research is selected from 7 artists' songs by Pauline Scott, Jocelvn, Billie Eilish, Bruno Major, Bruno Mars, and Role Model. This research focused on two types of figurative language which are idioms and metaphors. This research belongs to the area of analysis of the source text and the translated text, which covers a study on annotated translation using introspective and retrospective methods since the aim of this research is to get a perfect translation so the translated text effortlessly understood through the readers, also this research used translation strategies by Chesterman's (2016) theory and also other support theories which only focused on syntactic and semantic strategies to analysed the translation strategies of figurative language in selected song lyrics. The result of this research found that trope change is the most common semantic strategy used when analysed the data, while the scheme change is the most frequent syntactic strategies used in these song lyrics.

Keywords: Annotated Translation, Figurative Language, Song Lyrics

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation has an important position in every language, it's a core to render the message of the target language. According to Catford (1965) stated that "Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction. 'from' a Source Language 'into' a Target Language." (p.20). "The replacement of textual meaning in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)." (p.20)

As we know, not everything in life can be interpreted literally just like this literary work chosen by the researcher, which is song lyric. These song lyrics are used as a source of data due to their large popularity including their figurative languages inside their song from seven selected artists by the researcher, those are Pauline Scott with the song title "Mermaid", Jocelvn with the song title "Laundry", Billie Eilish with the song titles "Six Feet Under" and "Lovely",

Bruno Major with the song title “Home”, Bruno Mars with the song title “Talking To The Moon”, and Role Model with the song title “Six Speed” in order to widen the researcher’s experience in translation which is in line with this study. Those seven selected artists’ song typically deal with the affection of love in a variety situations, so we need to find out deeper for the true meaning of singer’s thoughts, motives, feelings, processes and mental states inside the lyrics themselves. People who do not use English as their mother language somehow can use a translator machine on the internet or application of the to understand every speech act spoken by the singer, but certain figurative language inside the lyrics will not be translated contextually related to the language and will not show the meaning commensurate with the mother tongue for the listener. Furthermore, some of their songs have reach the greatest hits, and particularly all of these songs are famous among young people in Indonesia. The song lyrics are written in english, where the singers are native speakers.

This research focused to reveal annotated translation from English as a source language into Indonesian as a target language and it was selected due to the familiarity of the language, Indonesian, mostly known by the researcher as her native tongue. In carrying out translations, such as in translating, sometimes a translator finds obstacles to translating text in the source language to the target language, as in the translation of every word or even in a sentence and interpreted its meaning. As a result, translation techniques are required to help translators translate the source language to the target language. The translation technique can assist translators in identifying equivalence from the source language to the target language. The translation technique seeks

to achieve the results of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language in order to make people understand more clearly. The aim of this research is to identify the types of figurative language which focused on Idiom Expressions and metaphor Expressions, ellipsis that are used in this research semantically and syntactically, with the strategies and theories from Chesterman (2016) and following by other support theories that related in this research analysis.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation Technique

This research belongs to the area of analysis of the source text and the translated text, which covers a study on annotated translation, using introspective and retrospective methods or introspective and retrospective studies.

Introspective study is “...the process of observing and reflecting on one’s thoughts, feelings, motives, processes, and mental states with a view to determining the ways in which these processes and states determine our behaviour.” (Nunan, 1992, p.115) During the process of translation, he asked himself:

- a) In which part had the researcher had difficulty?
- b) What was the best translation for this word/phrase/idiom/clause/sentence in line with the context?
- c) Were the difficulties syntactical and semantical features?
- d) Why had the researcher translated as such?

A **retrospective** study is a study investigating the mental processes through the researcher’s original memory immediately after he has translated.”

(Nunan, 1992, p. 124) by considering these following questions:

- a) Which theory of translation had the researcher used during the process of translation?
- b) Which translation strategy was applied during the course of translating?
- c) Which structural rule had the translator used in rendering from English into Indonesian and vice versa?
- d) Was the result of translation in line with the cultural context of the source and the target audience?
- e) Had the result of translation fulfilled the purpose of the client?

2.3 Idiomatic Expressions

Larson (1998) stated that, "Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translations are called idiomatic translations." (p.17). Furthermore, Larson stated that "Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation." (p.18). Newmark (1988) also said that, "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original." (p.41)

2.4 Metaphor Expressions

Newmark (1988) stated that, "The purpose of metaphor is basically twofold: its referential purpose is to describe a mental process or state, a concept, a person, an object, a quality or an action more comprehensively and concisely than is possible in literal or physical language; its pragmatic purpose, which is simultaneous, is to appeal to the senses, to interest, to

clarify 'graphically, to please, to delight, to surprise. The first purpose is cognitive, the second aesthetic.'" (p.104)

2.5 Previous Studies

Previously there are a few researches that have talked about figurative language in a song. For instance, Dianti Dini Rahmani, Sukma Septian Nasution (2022) they are observing the figurative language in a song lyric entitled "Red" by Taylor Swift, this study is finding out kinds of figurative language and analysing the appropriate intent of figurative language from Taylor Swift's song. This study employs qualitative methods in data collection. After collecting the data, it encompasses that simile and hyperbole are dominantly found. It also reveals that figurative language used in that song is to deliver the singer's deepest feeling. So the similarity from each of the research object that is figurative language, the differences are the researcher is using annotated translation and using semantic and syntactic strategies to analyse the meaning and reveals what the singer has delivered while Dianti's not.

For other same research object, Khoirul Nisa (2020) was taken from the research An Analysis of Figurative Language in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics. In this research the researcher found 10 types of figurative language they are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, hyperbole, irony, parallelism, euphemism, litotes, and alliteration. The differences between researcher's and Khoirul Nisa's while researcher's annotated translation and carried out the semantic and syntactic translation strategy.

Also Risma Yulianti, Evert Haryanto Hilman, and Maftuchah Dwi (2022) was taken from a novel Crazy Rich Asian by Kevin Kwan and to figure out how to translate idioms from English into Indonesian. The application of appropriate

methodologies to translate idioms affects the idiom translation. They were translated using the free translation method. The method of this study is a descriptive qualitative method research. They were analysed qualitatively to determine the types of idioms and what semantic strategies were employed. The result shows that paraphrase dominated of all idiom types with 83 data, followed by synonym 73 data, Emphasis change 66 data, abstraction change 62 data and distribution change 41 data. The author conducted research on the relevance of understanding idioms and how to use them more effectively. The similarity is from the research object is figurative language, and the differences is that Risma Yulianti's research is not conclude syntactic strategy while researcher's annotated translation and applied the semantic and syntactic translation strategy.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Approach

In this research, the researcher use a descriptive qualitative method since the processes of the research are collecting the data, analysing the data, and drawing a conclusion. Bogdan and Taylor, (as cited in Moleong's book, 2001), the definition of qualitative research method is "Research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observed behaviour" (p.4). Beside that, Moleong (2001) explained that, there are 10 characteristics of qualitative research method; one of them is "descriptive" which means, "The data collected is in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. Thus, the research report will contain excerpts of data to illustrate the presentation of the report" (p.11). As a result, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative method is used to beautify a knowledge to the researcher in the

direction of the statistics and the result received aren't a numeric.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

The object of the research is the song lyrics from Pauline Scott with the song title "Mermaid", Jocelyn with the song title "Laundry", Billie Eilish with the song titles "Six Feet Under" and "Lovely", Bruno Major with the song title "Home", Bruno Mars with the song title "Talking To The Moon", and Role Model with the song title "Six Speed" in English as the source language and its translation in Indonesian as the target language.

3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

Based on the explanation of qualitative research method theory above, I went through these processes in collecting the data:

1. Reading the song lyrics and its translation.
2. Identifying the data;
3. Collecting the data;
4. Selecting the data that will be analysed;
5. Analysing the data using translation strategies and theories;

3.4 Technique of Analysing Data

This research is structured through several steps, as follows:

1. The data was divided into the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL);
2. The data, compound nouns, found in the Source Language (SL) were compared to the Target Language (TL);
3. The data were identified by using the several dictionaries. The dictionaries are mentioned as follows:
a) English-Indonesian dictionary to search the literal meaning of those in Source Language and compared to the meaning in the Target Language.

- b) *KBBI* to get proper meaning.
- c) Indonesian Thesaurus Dictionary to search synonymous words and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries* to get the complete explanation.
- d) The next step was analysing data by applying semantic, syntactic strategy, and some relevant theories.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the selected song lyrics containing figurative language taken from seven different artists' Pauline Scott, Jocelyn, Billie Eilish, Bruno Major, Bruno Mars, and Role Model, there are 7 data are presented in this discussion. This findings or results are summarised in the following table:

Table 1. Figurative Language

DATA	Lyrics	Figurative language
1	"Caught on your rod"	Idiomatic Expressions
2	"We're washin 'away"	Idiomatic Expressions
3	"Our love is six feet under"	Idiomatic Expressions
4	"Take me home don't spare the horses"	Idiomatic Expressions
5	"Talking to the moon"	Metaphor Expressions
6	"Heart made of glass, my mind of stones"	Metaphor Expressions
7	"Six speeds on my bike"	Metaphor Expressions

Table 2. Translation Strategy

DATA	Semantic Strategies	Syntactic Strategies
1	Trope Change	Scheme Change

2	Trope Change	Scheme Change
3	Trope Change	Scheme Change
4	Trope Change	Scheme Change
5	Synonymy	Scheme Change
6	Trope Change	Scheme Change
7	Trope Change	Unit Shift

4.1 Idiomatic Expressions

4.1.1 Data 1/ Pauline Scott - Mermaid

SL : "Caught on your rod"

TL : "*Nasibku berada ditanganmu*"

Semantically, the idiom "Caught on your rod" in the SL is translated into non-idiom "*Nasibku berada ditanganmu*" in the TL which anaphorically refers to 'I'll be your mermaid' (The singer, Skott, describes herself as a mermaid, saying she is caught on her lover's 'rod' (a fishing rod)) in the previous lyric. The semantic theory used here is **trope change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) he concluded that "ST trope X → TT trope ∅. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether." (p. 103). The supporting theory used here is **Metonymy** since translation of "Caught on your rod" has a figurative meaning and it is translated into non-figurative "*Nasibku berada ditanganmu*" in the TL. Here, 'caught' the present form of 'catch' is translated into and associated with '...*tangan*...', meaning 'hand' while 'rod' is translated in a figurative way into referring to the 'fate' or '...*nasib*...' in Indonesian. 'rod' noun means "long thin pole used with a line and hook for catching fish" **SYN 'fishing rod'** (LDOCE, 2009: 384). The use of words in a figurative sense involving association is called **metonymy**. (Larson, 1998: 121)

Syntactically the SL “**Caught on your rod**” is translated “**Nasibku berada ditanganmu**” in TL, the theory used here is **scheme change (c)** and according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that “ST scheme X → TT scheme ∅. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether.” (p. 98). The supporting theory used here is **idiomatic translation** according to Allan Duff (1989) stated “Although many idioms and metaphors are in fact common to several languages...an idiomatic expression in one language will not necessarily be translated as an idiomatic expression in another.” (p.90). “...an idiom in one language may be translated by a different idiom in another.” (p.90).

4.1.2 Data 2/ Jocelvn - Laundry

SL : “**We’re washin ’away**”

TL : “**Kita berpisah**”

Semantically the SL “**We’re washin ’ away**” is translated to “**Kita berpisah**” in TL. The semantic theory used here is **trope change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) he concluded that “ST trope X → TT trope ∅. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether” (p. 103). Further, Larson stated that “The same translation principles apply for idioms as for other figures of speech. Sometimes it will be necessary to translate with a nonfigurative expression,...” (1998: 126) According to Farlex Dictionary of Idioms (2017) the meaning of **wash away** is **to remove**. A verb with an affix *ber-* in the TL “**Kita berpisah**” means ‘a process or an activity’ and according to TBBBI Anton M. Moeliono (p.147).

Syntactically the SL “**We’re washin ’ away**” is translated to “**Kita berpisah**” in TL, the syntactic theory used here is **scheme change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) he concluded that “ST scheme X → TT scheme ∅. That is, the scheme is dropped

altogether.” (p. 98). Further, Nida and Taber (1982) mentioned that “As in the case of idioms, there are three situations in which figurative expressions are involved in the transfer process: (a) shifts from figurative to nonfigurative usage...” (p.107).

4.1.3 Data 3/ Billie Eilish - Six Feet Under

SL : “Our love is **six feet under**”

TL : “**Cinta kita telah mati dan terkubur**”

Semantically, the **idiom “...six feet under”** in SL is translated to **non-idiom “...mati dan terkubur”** in TL (According to Farlex Dictionary of Idioms (2017) ‘**six feet under**’ means **dead and buried** (p. 836)) The semantic theory used here is **trope change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that “ST trope X → TT trope ∅. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether.” (p. 103). The supporting theory used here is **free translation** according to Newmark (1988) stated that “Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.” (p. 46).

Syntactically, the **idiom “...six feet under”** in the SL is translated to **non-idiom “...mati dan terkubur”** in the TL. Thus, the syntactic theory used here is **scheme change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that “ST scheme X → TT scheme ∅. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether.” (p. 98). The supporting theory used here is **idiomatic translation** according to Allan Duff (1989) stated “Although many idioms and metaphors are in fact common to several language...an idiomatic expression in one language will not necessarily be translated as an idiomatic expression in another.” (p.90). “...an idiom in one language may be translated by a different idiom in another.” (p.90).

4.1.4 Data 4/ Bruno Major - Home

SL : "Take me home **don't spare the horses**"

TL : "*Antarkan aku pulang **segera.***"

Semantically, the **idiomatic expression** "...**don't spare the horses**" in the SL is translated into **non-idiomatic expression** "...*segera.*" in the TL. The semantic theory used here is **trope change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that "ST trope X → TT trope ∅. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether" (p. 103). Additionally, a five-word expression "...**don't spare the horses**" in the SL is translated into one word "...*segera*" in the TL. Therefore, the supporting theory used here is **distribution change** in which according to Chesterman (2016) "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)." (p.100). According to Farlex Dictionary of Idioms (2017) **don't spare the horses** meaning is 'A humorous directive for a driver to take home directly and without delay' (p.1767).

Syntactically the **idiom scheme** in SL "...**don't spare the horses**" is translated to **non-idiom scheme** TL "...*segera*" the syntactic theory used here is **scheme change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that "ST scheme X → TT scheme ∅. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether." (p. 98). There is a change from **clause** in SL to **word** in TL so the supporting theory used here is **unit shift** according to Catford (1965) stated that "By unit-shift we mean changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. "Rank" here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group,

word and morpheme."

4.2 Metaphor Expressions

4.2.1 Data 5/ Bruno Mars – "Talking To The Moon"

SL : "Talking to the moon"

TL : "*Curhat pada rembulan*"

Semantically the **metaphor** SL "Talking to the moon" is translated into **metaphor** "*Curhat pada rembulan*" in TL which anaphorically refers to "**Am I a fool who sits alone...**" in the previous lyrics (Every night, he misses the girl then he sits by himself and talks to the moon.) The semantic theory used here is **Synonymy** according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that "This strategy selects not the "obvious" equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, e.g. to avoid repetition." (p.99) The meaning of 'talk' is having a conversation or to talk informally to another person or people in order to ask questions, exchange ideas, etc. (LDOCE, 2009: 1036) which is a synonymous with '*unek-unek n curahan (hati)*' as stated in Indonesian Thesaurus Dictionary (2008: 544).

Syntactically the **metaphor scheme** SL "Talking to the moon" is translated to **metaphor scheme** "*Curhat pada rembulan*" in TL. The syntactic theory used here is **scheme change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that "ST scheme X → TT scheme ∅. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether." (p. 98). The meaning in TL is loose and close to the SL, the supporting theory used here is **literal translation** according to Chesterman (2016) he concluded that "I define this rather loosely, as meaning "maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical".

4.2.2 Data 6/ Billie Eilish – Lovely

SL : "Heart made of glass, my mind of

stones”

TL : “ *Hati yang rapuh namun pikiranku meronta*”

Semantically the **metaphor** SL “**Heart made of glass, my mind of stones**” is translated to “*Hati yang rapuh namun pikiranku meronta*” in TL. (The singer, Billie Eilish, has spoken on her struggles “The only person that can change the way that I feel is me,...” It symbolised by comparing her fortified state of mind to ‘stone’, which contrasts the ‘glass’ fragility of her emotions.) “**heart made of glass**” (fragile.) “**mind of stone**” (having ideas but still breaking the heart.) The definition of metaphor translation according to Newmark (1988), conclude that “The purpose of metaphor is basically twofold: its referential purpose is to describe a mental process or state...” (p.104). The semantic theory used here is **trope change (a)** and Chesterman (2016) concluded that, “This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions) in the same way as strategy the translation of schemes” (p.101-103); ST trope X => TT trope X For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. (p. 101). The supporting theory used here is **semantic translation** according to Newmark (1988) stated that “Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the SL text, compromising on ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version” (p.46).

Syntactically the **metaphor scheme** SL “**Heart made of glass, my mind of stones**” is translated to **metaphor scheme** “*Hati yang rapuh namun pikiranku meronta*” in

TL, the syntactic theory used here is **scheme change (a)** according to Chesterman (2016) stated ST scheme X => TT scheme X “That is, if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved.” In fact no change. (p. 97).

4.2.3 Data 7/ Role Model - Six Speed

SL : “**Six speeds on my bike**”

TL : “*Aku galau*”

Semantically the **metaphor mood** “**Six speed on my bike**” in SL is translated to **non-metaphor mood** “*Aku galau*” in TL. Based on (KBI, 2008) The meaning of ‘galau’ is “...*berkacau (tidak keruan)*” (p. 434). According to (Indonesian Thesaurus dictionary, 2008) ‘galau’ has the same meaning as ‘*berat otak, bimbang, bingung, cemas, gelisah, hilang akal, kacau, karut...*’ (p.157). (The singer, Role Model, using term **six speed on bike** as a metaphor for manic depression. He said “the six speeds on my bike are like having six different moods that just shift back and forth whenever they please.”) which cataphorically refers to ‘...I’m moving pretty fast’ and ‘**manic depression**’ is a serious mental illness that causes unusual and severe mood changes behaving in a very excited and often anxious way. (LDOCE, 2009: 61). The semantic theory used here is **trope change (c)** according to Chesterman (2016) he concluded that “ST trope X → TT trope ∅. Here the figurative element is dropped altogether.” (p. 103). The five-word expression “**Six speeds on my bike**” in the SL is translated into two words “*Aku galau*” in the TL. Thus, the supporting theory used here is **distribution change** in which according to Chesterman (2016) “This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression).”

(p.100).

Syntactically the SL “**Six speed on my bike**” is translated “**Aku galau**” in TL, the theory used here is **scheme change (c)** and according to Chesterman (2016) concluded that “ST scheme X → TT scheme ∅. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether.” (p. 98). Furthermore, there is a shift in the translation, that is from a **phrase** in the SL to a **clause** in the TL, so the supporting theory used here is **unit shift** according to Catford (1965) stated that “By unit-shift we mean changes of rank—that is departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. “Rank” here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme.” (p.79).

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the selected song lyrics containing figurative language taken from seven different artists’ song by Pauline Scott, Jocelyn, Billie Eilish, Bruno Major, Bruno Mars, and Role Model, there are 7 data are presented in this research. All of the data are translated based on annotated theory translation by David Nunan (1992). This findings are summarised into two types of figurative language, 4 song lyrics are categorised as an idiomatic expression and 3 song lyrics are categorised as a metaphor expressions. For the semantic strategies, trope change found in 6 song lyrics and synonymy only in 1 song lyric. For the syntactic strategies, scheme change found in 6 song lyrics and unit shift only in 1 song lyric. As the result, trope change is the most common semantic strategy used when analysed the data, while the scheme change is the most frequent syntactic strategies used in these song lyrics.

the researcher hopes this study will provide the knowledge in the field of annotated translation of figurative

language such as idiom expressions and metaphor expressions, then be useful for the next other authors who want to take this topic. In order to develop this research, the researcher hopes further author could analyse the process of translation using different data sources. The author also suggests that the reader could learn this topic to improve their knowledge in annotated translation.

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