



**METHOD AND STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING
A WHOLE NEW WORLD INTO DUNIA BARU**

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Arief Nugroho', with a stylized flourish at the end.

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Method and Strategies of Translating A Whole New World into Dunia Baru.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *Method and Strategies of Translating A Whole New World into Dunia Baru*. This study aims the strategies of translation by J. Åkerström's framework (2009), the translation method by Peter Newmark (1988), and the figurative language by Perrine (1982) which analyze and compare about the translating song lyric. This research used descriptive qualitative method to find the process of translation and comparing the lyrics.

The researcher used 7 of 10 features of the translation strategies in J. Åkerström's to find the process of translation. They are : word count, syllables vs. words, additions of words, omission of words, use of rhymes, reorganization of words and lines of text, use of paraphrases. And there are also theory comes from Newmark (1988) and Perrine (1982) which found to compare and analyzing the data.

A comparison of used the figurative language by Perrine (1982) and Larson, it was found that there are 6 figuratives language. They are : 5 hyperbole (29.41 %), 4 assonance (23.53 %), 3 metaphor (17.64 %), 2 personification and simile (11.76 %), and 1 alliteration (5.9 %). Then the translation method used to translate the lyric by using Newmark (1988) that found in the analysis. There are Literal Translation 20 (52.64 %) is the most method of translation that found in the lyric, Communicative Translation 14 (26.32 %), Free Translation 4 (10.52 %).

Based from the analysis, translating song lyric requires a translator who are good at musical, have knowledge about cultural words. The number of words, the changing of the figurative language and the method of translation that used since the words choice, number of syllable, and the idea are still similiar with the original it would not matter. As long as it is accepted by the listeners it would be fine.

Keywords: *Song translation, Translation method, Translation Strategies, Figurative Language, A Whole New World, Dunia Baru.*

INTRODUCTION

According to Nugroho, et al (2016:103) state Globalization has made a direct impact on the development of translation studies. As the world experiences faster communication and accelerated mobility, translation studies takes part as a bridge to avoid a communication gap. Newmark (1988) states that the act of translation as transferring the meaning the source language to the target language and taking care mainly of the functional meaning which is

relevant. For translator, it is not only transferring the meaning of a text but also using their creativity to achieve the understanding about the idea of the source language to the target language. Moreover when the translator has to introducing the new element of words in other language. The language of every nation also affected by the culture which has been developing for a long time. Nida (1982) says translation is an important phenomenon that has a massive effect on daily life. English as a major second language which is using by people around the world to comunicate to other nation. The role of the translators is important because they are the connectors between the two of different languages. Bell (1991 : 22) states the purpose of translation theory is to reach an understanding of the processes undertaken in the act of translation and not as is so commonly misunderstood to provide a set of norms for effecting the perfect translation.

There are many media that has collerated with the translators' work such as magazines, newspapers, novels, movies subtitle, poetry, etc. The translation activity is taking apart in this because most of texts are not in language that some people understand. The international language what we have known is English, has become the role of the translation. Every literature has been translated into English. Indonesia as a country that does not use English as the main language is still need a good understanding about the translation between source language to target language. The role of the translators are required because the idea of transfering the source language into target language is required by people who are learning English.

Song is one of the media which relates to a translation process and song as a part of literature work has the unique pattern same as the poetry. Basically the song is a lyric that added by the elements of music in each verse may even word by word in each stanza lyrics. The lyric is a part of literature and perhaps also the one of the oldest existing literature in the world. The lyric can also be regarded as an adaptation of a poem in which the lyrics are a creation of imagination or feelings of the heart that is being felt by the writer. A lyric is a imaginative visualisation of writer who is written into an article, and accompanied by musical instruments by adding rhythm in the lyrics. A lyric can also affect the listeners because the lyric of the song also has a moral message to the listeners. The song is just like a representation of human feelings or it can be a story that tell a something happen in everyday life.

Same as poetry, the word choice is needed while writing lyric in order to add the aesthetic thing and dramatic story. The figurative languages are using for the represent meaning of the text which is not translate by literal meaning. Based (grammar.yourdictionary.com) states that Figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. According Perrine (in Sahaduta, 2013:2) the effectiveness of figurative language in four main reasons. First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity

to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information.

Translating song lyric is the one of difficult task to do because the matter of the differentiation culture. Beside of the culture, translation of song lyrics is complicated because it requires the translator to make choices of words that match with the number of notes, the rhythm, the music, and to be aware of the length of the song phrases (George, 2004).

The Walt Disney Company was an international production company since 1923, has produced many fantastic animated films and the remarkable soundtracks which composed for the films. In these films, songs are the central ideas and the popularity of the films has resulted in the popularity and success of the songs themselves (Hischak & Robinson, 2009). These songs play significant roles in the storytelling as they help audiences to understand the characters' emotions and feelings (Edmondson, 2013).

Based on the phenomenon, The Walt Disney Company Southeast Asia and Universal Music Indonesia reproduced Disney's song in Bahasa Indonesia version. The 'We Love Disney' is a the first Disney complication album in Asia.

The Album consists of 12 iconic songs of Disney in their films which sung by Raisa, Anggun, The Finest Tree and many more. RCTI as the well-known television broadcaster in Indonesia held 'We Love Disney' concert to Disney lovers in Indonesia and the concert was held on December 23rd, 2015.

The original version sung by Peabo Bryson and Regina Belle in 1992 and became a big hit at the moment. The song also sung by Brad Kane and Lea Salonga during the Aladdin movie. In December 2015, Husein and Nowella are the two of the singer in We Love Disney album where they sang "Dunia Baru" in duet. The researcher is interested to make up the song A Whole New World and its Indonesian version Dunia Baru to be analyzed in this research.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

The research is using a qualitative research because the purpose of the study is to describe the analysis of the data. According to Moleong (1995:6) Qualitative research is descriptive; it means that the analyzed data and its findings are in the forms of descriptions, instead of numbers.

Through this qualitative descriptive research, the researcher tries to figure the the strategies of translation while translating the song lyric, method of the translation used, to describe the figurative language and by using the J. Åkerström's (2009) framework, Newmark's (1988) and Perrine's (1982) theory.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of the study is to analysis the strategies of translating song lyric, the figurative language, and the translation method in the Disney's song entitled "A Whole New World" and it translates onto Indonesia as "Dunia Baru".

Source of Data

The source of the data is taken from lyric of song *A Whole New World* sung by Peabo Bryson and Regina Belle and *Dunia Baru* sung by Husein Alatas and Nowella. The researcher collects the data by copying the lyrics from the website below :

1. Lyrics of "A Whole New World" sing by Peabo Bryson and Regina Belle were retrived from :
<http://www.azlyrics.com/lyrics/peabobryson/awholenewworld.html>
2. Lyrics of "Dunia Baru" sing by Husein and Nowela. The lyrics were transcpited from :
<https://www.liriklaguindonesia.net/husein-alatas-nowela-dunia-baru-a-whole-new-world.htm/amp>

Technique Data Collection

In this analysis, the researcher collects the data by downloading the songs and copying the lyrics from the internet. Then, listening to the songs and makes a table per line.

Technique of Data Analysis

1. The researcher analyzes the translation strategies of the translating song lyric by J. Åkerström's framework (2009).
2. Finding the figurative language used between the English original and indonesian transllation in the song lyric according the Perrine's theory (1982).
3. Determining and Finding out the method of translation by Newmark's theory (1988) that is used in the song lyrics.
4. After done analyzing the data, the researcher draws the conclusion of the study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

This research consists the finding of the analysis of the data by using the J. Akerstrom's framework and Perrine's Theory about the figurative language and also used the translation method theory from Newmark. The below is the finding of the analysis that found by the researcher in the analysis :

1. The Straregies of Song Lyric Translation

J. Akerstom's framework (2009) about the strategies of the translation is used to analyze the song lyric in *A Whole New World* into *Dunia Baru*. There are 7 features, they are :

1.1 Word Count

Table 1.1
The Comparison The Word Count

No.	Words	Number
1.	A Whole New World	271
2.	Dunia Baru	170

The table above shows the comparison of the number of words from the source language and target language. The source language (A Whole New World) there are 271 words which has less words than the target language (Dunia Baru) are 170 words. The difference among the SL and TL words are 101 words. There are significant differences in the translations of song due to words of the lyric because the words were omitted by the translator to match with number of the syllables also the timing in the Indonesian translation. While the Indonesian translation song is sung, it will be sound as the same and did not sound bad or awkward.

Excerpt 1

English Original : I'm like a shooting star (5 words)

Indonesian Translation : Begini bintang jatuh (3 words)

It can be seen from the excerpt above the English original text contains more words than the Indonesian translation. The result of the analysis which makes the difference of the English original and the Indonesian translation are the linking verbs. The notes in musical of the song affected the words in the translated text so that the Indonesian translation lyric was omitted to make the words fit and match with the rhythmic strain in the English original.

1.2 Syllables vs. Words

Table 1.2
The Comparison The Numbers of The Syllables vs. Words in The Source Language and The Target Language.

No.	Words	Number
1.	A Whole New World	268
2.	Dunia Baru	282

The table above shows the syllables in the Indonesian translation is 282 and the English original is 266 which is the Indonesian translation is more than the English original. However the words of Indonesian translation have been

omitted in the process of translation. While the lyrics are divided into lines, the number of syllables in a line is almost similar in order to fit or match with the melody and timing in the English original song.

Excerpt 2

English Original :

I can show you the world (6 words)
 I/ can/ show/ you/ the/ world (6 syllables)
 Shinning, Shimering, Splendid (3 words)
 Shin-ning/ shi-me-ring/ splen-did (7 syllables)
 Tell me princess, now when did you (7 words)
 Tell/ me/ prin-cess/ now/ when/ did/ you (8 syllables)
 Last let your heart decide (5 words)
 Last/ let/ your/ heart/ de-cide (6 syllables)
 (The syllables 27 vs. the words 21)

Indonesian Translation :

Kan ku perhatikan (3 words)
 Kan/ ku/ per-li-hat-kan (6 syllables)
 Dunia yang gemerlap (3 words)
 Du-nia/ yang/ ge-mer-lap (7 syllables)
 Katakan putri kapan hatimu (4 words)
 Ka-ta-kan/ pu-tri/ ka-pan/ ha-ti-mu (10 syllables)
 Bebas memutuskan (2 words)
 Be-bas/ me-mu-tus-kan (6 syllables)
 (The syllables 29 vs. the words 12)

It can be seen from excerpts above that the amount of word and syllables almost similar. The word choice is important to determine the word that fit and match while translating the song lyric.

From the analysis, the researcher realized that it is possible to increase and decrease the number of the words or the number of syllables in order to fit in and match with the tones while it sung by the singer and listened by the audience. While the song is sung, the tone of song is almost similar.

1.3 Additions and Omissions of Words

1.3.1 Additions of words

Table 1.3.1
The Number of The Additions of Words Indonesian Translation Text

Additions of words	4
Indonesian Translation	170

The additions of words in the translated text, the researcher found 4 words (4% words of the data) that have been added in the translated text from source language to target language.

Excerpt 3

English Original : -
Indonesian Translation : Bersamamu di dunia baru

The excerpt above is additions of the word in the translated text or the additions of line. The researcher indicates that the Indonesian translation does not relate with the song translation process.

1.3.2 Omissions of words

Table 1.3.2
The Number of The Omissions of Words from English Original Text

Omissions of words	52
English Original	271

The table above shows the difference data as the additions. There are 52 words (19% words of the data) that had been omitted from the source language to the target language.

Excerpt 4

English Original : *A Whole New World*
Indonesian Translation : *Dunia Baru*

The excerpt above it shows the apparent of the omissions to the translated text. In the excerpt above however the translated text is not translated literally. The meaning of text gets the aim, the *A Whole* words it omitted deliberately, if it was not omitted the syllables of the translated text would become dissimilar. If the English original is translated literally, it would become *Seluruh dunia baru* or *Sebuah dunia baru*. The dissimilar syllables could make a major difference while the song is sung by the singer or listened by the audience. Although the meaning is too far from the source language, the translated text is still having the same meaning.

Additions and Omissions should be done while translating the song lyric. The song lyric translation is not about just translating the lyric. The translator should pay attention on the sheet of notes in source language. If there is any words that are not suitable with the source language, it has to be added or omitted to make a singable song.

1.4 Use of Rhymes

Table 1.4
The Number of Rhymes in Indonesian Translation Text

Number of Rhymes	10
Indonesian Translation	45

The table shows number of rhymes which appeared in the Indonesian translation. There are 10 lines which contains rhymes. The researcher counts the rhymes based in the line where the rhymes appears. Rhymes could be appeared in the every lines, two lines, or four lines. Actually, rhymes is a problematic features while translating song lyric. The translator should have an ability in musical. To make a rhyme in the translated song, the translator should have a good comprehension about word choice and the notes of the song. The translator should combine the words and the notes in order to make a good flow while the song is sung.

Excerpt 5

English Original	: <i>A whole new world</i> <i>A new fantastic point of view</i>
Indonesian Translation	: <i>Dunia baru</i> <i>Sungguh indah bersamamu</i>

The Indonesian translation is interesting because the translator creates rhymes sound. Coenraats (2007:33) states that rhyme is very present and helps the song to be sung fluently. Rhymes are a repetition of a similiar sound which comes in syllables of song. It is the element of sing that makes the song becoming more pleasant to hear.

In the excerpt above, the rhymes of vowel sounds appears in the end of line. Assonance is used of the line which there is a repetition of words *a* and *u* in end of line.

Creating rhymes in the translation is not an easy thing to do. The translator should creates the translation that preserves to the original text but it will also accepted by the audience/ listeners.

1.5 Use of Paraphrases

Table 1.5
Number of Paraphrases in Indonesian Translation Text

Number of paraphrases	15
Indonesian Translation	45

There are 15 lines that has paraphrased in Indonesian translation text in the table above. In song lyric translation changes the structures or the words is needed because paraphrasing text has been done by the translator in order to make the syllables in the Indonesian language singable and performable.

Excerpt 6

English Original : *Soaring, tumblings, freewheeling*
Indonesian Translation : *Naik, turun, menari*

Basically paraphrase recreates a new statement without changing the idea. The translator might deliberate while translating this song lyric into a total different form. It can be seen the excerpt above by reading the phrase, the structure completely different in order to make a syllables in the target language which can be sung by the singer. The point of view in the line is same, however, the structure changed.

1.6 Reorganization of The Text

Table 1.6
The Reorganization of The Text in Indonesian Translation Text

Reorganization of The Text	6
Indonesian Translation	45

There are 6 lines in the table above that had been reorganized in the translated text. The reorganization of the text is needed because it could help the reader to understand the meaning of the text. Meanwhile, the song lyric translation reorganized words, lines, or stanza could be done by the translator. Sometimes there are words or even stanza that does not match with the notes, timing, and melody so that the translator should replace the words.

Excerpt 7

English Original :
I can open your eyes Line 1
Take you wonder by wonder Line 2
Over, sideways and under Line 3
On a magic carpet ride Line 4
Indonesian Translation :
Betapa indahnya Line 1
Permadani ajaib Line 2
Bawa kita melayang Line 3
Terbang tinggi di awan Line 4

As we can see in the excerpt above the structure of the lyric has changed. In the English original, the line 2 moved to the line 3 in Indonesian translation.

However, the Indonesian translation text is not translated literally, the interpretation of the stanza above is actually similar.

The reason that the translator moves the line is because of the syllables of the lyric. While the process of song translation happens, it might be a misconception in translating.

2. The Figurative Language

In this phase, the researcher is identifying the figurative language that found in the lyric in both languages. Perrine's theory is used to find the figurative language.

Table 2
The Table of The Comparison The Using of Figurative Language in The Lyric

No.	Type of Figurative Language in SL	Amount	Percent
1.	Hyperbole	5	29.41 %
2.	Assonance	4	23.53 %
3.	Metaphor	3	17.64 %
4.	Simile	2	11.76 %
5.	Personification	2	11.76 %
6.	Alliteration	1	5.9 %
Total		17	100 %

The result of the analysis shows that there are 6 figurative languages found in the comparison of English original and the Indonesian translation. They are: 5 hyperbole (29.41%), 4 assonance (23.53%), 3 metaphor (17.64%), 2 personification and simile (11.76%), and 1 alliteration (5.9%). Hyperbole is the most of figurative language that had been found in both of the languages. The figurative languages could make the lyric in the song colorful, and alive for the example the hyperbole that the most figurative language had been found in the lyric. Hyperbole is a statement that exaggerates the reality and never tells a truth about something. The hyperbole makes an impact in the imaginative sense of the listeners about the interpretation in the song lyric. The second is an assonance. Basically assonance is like a rhyme which is a repetition of pattern to make a pleasant sound in hearing sense. The present of figurative language forces the listeners to imagine what the author means with the expression and the statement.

Excerpt 8

English Original

: *Shinning, Shimering, Splendid.*

Indonesian Translation

: *Dunia yang gemerlap.*

The line above is a figurative language. It is a **alliteration** because the beginning of the word is repeated by a consonant which is mention in each word in the line. If the line refers to previous before, the meaning of line above can be concluded as a magnificent world where is full of light reflection of the stars or the moon or the city light. The world with beautiful places is to be living without anxiousness because the world shows us the wonderful place to be living. The other interpretation is a statement or reaction about an impressive world that the person has seen or being felt.

In the Indonesian version of the song, the line is translated as *Dunia yang gemerlap* which means a whole world with full of shimmering light which could make the person temporarily blinded by the glare. The Indonesian text is categorized as a **metaphor**.

In the translated text, the figurative language has changed but the meaning of the text is still similiar although the translated text is literally different.

3. Translation Method

The researcher implemented the Newmark's theory to analyze the method of translation that had found in A Whole New World into Dunia Baru.

Table 3
The Table of Translation Method

No.	Method of Translation	Amount	Percent
1.	Word-for-word Translation	0	0 %
2.	Literal Translation	20	52.64 %
3.	Faithful Translation	0	0 %
4.	Semantic Translation	0	0 %
5.	Adaptation Translation	0	0 %
6.	Free Translation	4	10.52 %
7.	Idiomatic Translation	0	0 %
8.	Communicative Translation	14	36.84 %
Total		38	100 %

The table above shows the number of translation method that had been found by the researcher in the lyric. They are : Literal Translation 20 (52. 64%) is

the most method of translation that found in the lyric, Communicative Translation 14 (36.84%), and Free Translation 4 (10.52%). The literal translation has the highest frequency that appears in the translation method. Most of the song lyric in Indonesian language is translated singly by adjusting the words with the sheet of notes and the number of the syllables from the English original. Even though, it has to omit the words but it is belonged to a literal translation.

The second is a communicative translation. The translator makes the Indonesian translation clearer, more direct and pay attention to a listener in case there are no difficulties and unclearly words. Free translation is the least frequency that appears the translating song lyric because the translator wants to make a different idea or structure about the lyrics.

Excerpt 9

English Original	: <i>A whole new world</i>
Indonesian Translation	: <i>Dunia baru</i>

Line above is just rendering the English original words to the Indonesian translation by convey the original whole. However, the words had been omitted to the Indonesian translation, meaning of original gets the aim and does not affect the meaning of Indonesian translation.

The reason of omitting the words is about the syllables of the song must be equivalence. If the English original was translated a whole without omit the words, it would be unperformable and sounds awkward.

CONCLUSION

According the analysis that the researcher has done. The conclusion of the data is based on the data analysis of the chapter IV. The data of the analysis has taken from the lyric of *A Whole New World* into *Dunia Baru* that have been analyzed based on process of translation belonging to J. Åkerström (2008), Perrine (1982), and Newmark (1988). The conclusions of the analysis can be seen as follow :

The researcher is using the Åkerström's framework (2008) to analyze the data. The features of the study are : word count, syllables vs. words, additions of words, omission of words, use of rhymes, reorganization of words and lines of text, use of paraphrases. But the researcher uses the 7 from 10 of the features.

When analyzing the word count in the lyric, the researcher found that the English original lyric (271 words) contains more words than the Indonesian translation lyric (170 words). The reason of the Indonesian translation contains fewer words because the omissions of words in the Indonesian translation. Meanwhile, the syllables vs. words shows the different number, the English original lyric (266 syllables) contains fewer words than the Indonesian translation (282 syllables) which is opposite from the word count. Furthermore, The omissions of the words in the English text has done, there are 52 omitted words from the English original lyric opposite of the additions of words which 4 added words in the target language.

As the use of rhymes, it showed that the number of the rhymes pattern in the translated were variety. It appeared mostly in the end of every line, and every two lines. The analysis of the text, it pointed out that the result of Indonesian translation text were reorganized by the line until by the stanza. About the paraphrase, it is concluded that there are several of using paraphrase in the translated text.

A comparison of used the figurative language by Perrine (1982) and Larson, it was found that there are 6 figuratives language. They are : 5 hyperbole (29.41%), 4 assonance (23.53%), 3 metaphor (17.64%), 2 personification and simile (11.76%), and 1 alliteration (5.9%). Then the translation method used to translate the lyric by using Newmark (1988) that found in the analysis. There are Literal Translation 20 (52.64%) is the most method of translation that found in the lyric, Communicative Translation 10 (26.32%), Semantic Translation and Free Translation 4 (10.52 %).

A song translation does not just translate the words by focusing the meaning in the translated language. The translator should have a knowledge about words and how to combine them into a good flow. It can be seen in findings that there are less words in the Indonesian translation than the English original lyric. But the number of syllables shows difference numbers which is opposite from the number of words. While facing the song lyric translation words count does not matter, the number of syllables is the main reason of song lyric translation. If the words had been translated without seeing the syllables of the words, it would be unsingable. There are words that had been added and omitted in order to make similar flows, melodies, and notes in the translated text. While translating song lyric is also required a comprehension about words choice that relates to figurative language. Basically, the using of figurative language makes the song more colorful with the varies of expression and helps the listeners to imagine the interpretation of the song. Beside the syllables have to similar with the English original lyric, the translated text should be equivalence in the meaning. The translators should good not only in the musical scheme but also the translating words.

Suggestion

After completing analyze this study of *A Translating Song Lyric A Whole New World* into *Dunia Baru*. The researcher gives some suggestion to :

1. The readers who are interested in study about translating song lyric.
2. The translator to use as a reference while study in song lyric translation.
3. The English Department in Dian Nuswantoro University to use this as a reference and will give some images about translating song lyric.
4. The next researchers who are interested and willing to analyze and develop this research as the reference in doing the translation work.

The researcher wishes this study will be a helpful for the others researcher who willing to analyze about translating song lyric and make an improvment about this study. The researcher realized that this study is far from

the perfection so that there will be more analysis about song lyric translation in future.

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