Translation Analysis of Semantic Shifts in Rosê *Gone* Song Lyrics

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Abstract. This paper is dedicated to semantic shifts in the language of translation of words in Rose's lyric "Gone". The present study applies the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing how semantic shifts enhance emotional and cultural understanding in translated lyrics. Results indicate that such semantics shift the essence of the original songs and improve emotional and reading impact for a greater audience. Translation of the lyrics that deal with pain, sadness, and loneliness speaks to different audiences; it also underlines the role of translators as cultural mediators. This research nicely shows how semantic shifts in an attempt to clarify metaphors or ideas of artistic idiom can be really transformative and account for very important linguistic and cultural contexts of emotions.

Keywords: Rose's Gone, Semantic Shifts, Songs, Translation.

1 Introduction

In our world, people use different languages depending on where they live. Each language has its system which is influenced by the conditions of that place. Because languages are different, it is difficult for people who know one language to communicate in different languages, both written and spoken. (Kelly, 2018). This difficulty hinders the main purpose of communication. To address this issue, there is a need for a medium called translation, which helps transfer messages from one language to another. Language is a complex communication system that involves the use of symbols, words, and grammar rules to convey meaning and facilitate verbal interaction between individuals or groups in society (Akmajian et al., 2017). Translation is the process or activity of converting a source language into a target language while maintaining the meaning or message to be conveyed. (Hatim & Munday, 2019) define translation as "the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL)". This definition does not explicitly state that the object being transferred has a meaning or message. (Nida & Taber), on the other hand, state that "translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message".

Translation is a tool humans use to share ideas, thoughts, and culture when faced with the challenge of different languages (Abdellah, 2003). It should aim to faithfully represent the source text as clearly and accurately as possible (Minors, 2012). One's command of linguistic elements can influence the quality of a translation. The better someone understands and masters these linguistic aspects, the higher the quality of the resulting translation work (Rachmawati, 2017)). Therefore, since translation conveys messages between languages, it is applied across various texts in different aspects of life, such as religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical content. This enables these texts to reach a broader audience in the world. However, translating is a challenging task because each language has its own rules in terms of pronunciation, structure, and vocabulary. To achieve equivalence, various techniques are necessary (Budiana, Sutopo, & Rukmini, 2017)

Moreover, among different types of texts, translating literary works poses a greater challenge than others. This is because translating novels, short stories, drama scripts, poetry, and similar genres requires translators to incorporate their ideologies (Hatim & Munday, 2019). Literary texts are considered low risk, allowing creative freedom for translators. In this type of text, translators intentionally choose the most equivalent meaning from the source text without risking negative effects on the readers, unlike translating religious texts or scientific content where mistakes can impact perception.

Translating song lyrics, much like translating poetry, requires a specific approach that involves transferring both the form and meaning from the original language to the target language. When working on a song translation, it's crucial for the translator to carefully consider all the elements that contribute to the overall musical piece. These elements encompass the song's lyrics and musical aspects such as melody and rhythm. The creation of song lyrics is intertwined with musical principles like the song's rhythm, melody, and harmony (Suharto & Subroto, 2014)

By the comprehensive explanation provided above, shift or transposition is a translation procedure characterized by a change in grammar from the source language to the target language. Translation shift, as termed by (Vinay & J, 1958) specifically refers to transposition, which involves replacing one-word class with another while maintaining the message's inherent meaning. This assertion leads to the conclusion that employing language in social interactions entails the creation of semantic shifts during translation. Recognizing the significance of this phenomenon, the present study seeks to scrutinize the various types of semantic shifts present in the lyrics of Rose's song "Gone."

Gone is one of the songs that Rosé released on her solo album, "R." Gone might seem like a typical breakup song where the singer is upset because her boyfriend ended things. However, as we delve into the lyrics, it becomes clear that the ex-boyfriend is not a nice person – maybe even a player, using today's lingo. Rosé de-scribes the breakup as harsh, using the metaphor of a "hit and run" to suggest he used her and then left. Adding to the hurt, he changed his phone number and cut her off completely. This behavior has brought a level of sadness to her life that she hasn't felt before. In the end,

she feels like her love for him has disappeared, and she sees him as being "dead and gone".

The semantic shifts that occur during the translation process of these lyrics are important to understand, especially in the context of globally influential pop music, such as Rosé's work. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to analyze the semantic shift and how much it affects the way listeners understand and interpret simple emotional expressions in song lyrics translated into Indonesian. As a result of this study, it can be said that semantic shift occurs very frequently. By developing this research, it is very useful for those, who are interested in language and translation and its effect on their daily life.

2 Review of Literature

Translation, as articulated by Peter Newmark in 1988 (Newmark, 1988), is described as the process of "changing the meaning of a text into another as the writer of the language intended." This definition underscores the essential objective of preserving the author's intended meaning while transposing the text from the source language to the target language (Palupi, 2021). Newmark's emphasis lies on fidelity to the author's original intent, highlighting the responsibility of the translator to convey not just words but the nuanced meaning embedded in the source text.

According to (Bell, 1991), translation is an expression in another language (or target language) and preservation of what is expressed in another source language's semantic and stylistic correspondences. This is a general term that refers to the transmission of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (destination), regardless of whether language is in written or oral form; whether or not the language has a well-established orthography standardization; or whether one or both languages are based on cues such as sign languages for the deaf. The same message can be conveyed differently if the goal is to keep the original message constant.

(Pratama & Hartono, 2018) conducted a study entitled "Semantic Shift in The English -Indonesian Translation of Dessen's " What Happened to Goodbye" that aims to find out the kinds of semantic shift and to assess the quality of English –Indonesian translation of Dessen's What Happened to Goodbye (Husseni & Hartono, 2018). The results show that 108 translations are considered accurate, and 287 are considered less accurate. At the clarity level, 176 translations are clear, meanwhile, 219 are unclear. The naturalness level shows that 246 translations are categorized as very natural, and 149 translations are categorized as sufficiently natural.

Another study conducted in 2022, a study entitled "Changes in Meaning in the Translation of the Lyrics of the Song "In Control" After Translation" conducted by (Johanis & Pendit, 2022) aims to describe the process of translating spiritual songs from English into Indonesian and vice versa. The method used in this study is Newmark's translation method, which emphasizes the target language. The results showed that the hymns

could not be perfectly translated into the target language, especially about the songs' lyrical messages and intangible elements.

This research focuses on analyzing the lyrics of the song "Gone" by Rose Blackpink, by applying the semantic shift method and translation theory. Although there are differences in the choice of songs and translation strategies compared to the previous studies, they have similarities in figuring out the meaning shifts that occur during the translation process. In essence, both studies recognize that translating the lyrical message and the invisible elements of songs can be a complicated matter, which is commonly faced in music translation studies. Therefore, it is hoped that this research can make a valuable contribution by delving into specific aspects of the song "Gone", and explaining how the semantic shift method and translation theory will be applied to detail the changes in meaning in the context of the pop song.

3   Method

The research design of this study adopts a descriptive qualitative approach, aiming to explore and articulate a specific case systematically Rose's song "Gone." As outlined by (Boudah, 2010) qualitative research is geared towards in-depth understanding, and in this case, it involves delving into the semantic shifts within the lyrics of the mentioned song. The data collection method relies on documents, broadly defined by Merriam (Merriam, 2009) as encompassing various visual, written, physical, or digital materials relevant to the research. In this context, the document under scrutiny is comprised of the song lyrics, chosen from a well-known song by Rose. The singularity of focus on Rose's "Gone" allows for a concentrated analysis of semantic nuances within the lyrics, contributing to a more nuanced understanding of the subject matter.

 In the realm of research, data analysis constitutes a multifaceted process encompassing various sequential steps. As outlined by (Helms R. M., 2020), the researcher embarks on a journey through activities during the data collection phase, followed by a cyclic progression that involves alternation between the reduction of data, its visual representation, and the formulation or validation of conclusions. This approach is an important framework for deepening the researcher's understanding of the data set. Within this analytical framework, important decisions are made to identify which data elements are relevant to strengthen the validity of the research report. In addition, an important part of analytics is presenting the data in narrative form, transforming raw data into information that the audience can understand. Finally, the research ends when conclusions are drawn and significant insights are gained from the comprehensive research, thus contributing to the knowledge of the people in the field.

4   Result and Discussion

Shift or transposition according to (Catford, 1965) is a translation process that involves changing the grammar of the source language to the target language according to

(Newmark, 1988). Translation shift, known as substitution according to (Vinay & J, 1958) is the replacement of one type of word with another type of word without changing the meaning of the message. This process is called translation shift, where there is a grammatical change from the source language to the source language to the target language, involving the replacement of one type of word with another type of word other than the meaning to be taken.

Data 1.

Source Language	Literal Translation	Semantic Shift Translation
"I just wanna be the one".	*"Aku hanya ingin menjadi orangnya".*	*"Aku ingin menjadi satu-satunya"*

A semantic shift is easier to understand than a word's literal translation, as it conveys the original meaning more clearly. the expression "I just wanna be the one" In English refers to a person's desire to be independent and alone with another person, especially in the context of a romantic relationship. It shows a strong desire for special attention and love of a loved one, believing that he will be a very special person in a person's life.

If translated *"Aku hanya ingin menjadi orangnya"* this sentence may convey a similar meaning, but it doesn't quite capture the emotional intensity of the original word meaning. This literal Translation seems less strong and less precise. To better convey the desired emotional meaning, a semantic shift in translation can be used. Changing the sentence to this sentence is more suitable for translating the reader's meaning. Making it more readable and emotionally meaningful. This translation enhances the reader's understanding by conveying a deeper and more complex meaning that a literal translation cannot do. An improved translation of the lyrics of a song can enhance the emotional impact it causes. The semantic shift can therefore be used to bring out a message to either the writer or reader, which bridges the original meaning and the cultural context of the target audience. The semantic shift of translation allows it to adapt the emotional condition to suit a new audience better, but without losing the very essence and meaning behind the song. Thus, the semantic shift will maintain artistic integrity and reinforce the emotional bond between the music and the listener.

It is easier to understand a semantic shift rather than a literal translation because the original meaning is better expressed. Where the translation is literal, the semantic shift denotes a stronger yearning for being in solitude. Adding character and meaning to a sentence makes it more readable and emotionally meaningful. It adds to the understanding of the reader with greater depths and complexities in meaning that a literal translation cannot convey. More semantic shift changes can, therefore, be made to enhance the translation to increase the emotional value contained in the song. The translation allows the lyrics to pass a message to the writer or reader, hence creating some sort of

connection between the initial meaning and the target audience cultural context. This semantic shift thus allows the translation to shift the emotive condition to one more appealing to a new audience without sacrificing the original intent of the song. Semantic shifts thereby assure artistic integrity and further the emotional bond between the music and its listener.

Data 2.

Source Language	Literal Translation	Semantic Shift Translation
"Tell me why'd you have to hit and run me".	*"Katakan padaku kenapa kau harus menabrak dan lari dariku".*	*"Kenapa kamu membuatku terluka lalu meninggalkanku begitu saja"*

The semantic shift is easier to understand than a literal translation does, since it expresses the emotional effect of what is happening. While the translation suggests a hit-and-run, the semantic shift in the sentence communicates danger and abandonment. Instead of just focusing on the physical aspect, it speaks to the emotional side and shows the pain and abandonment. In the lyrics of this song, the word "hit and run" is used as a metaphor to describe the act of someone suddenly hurting someone and then leaving without leaving a trace or taking responsibility for their actions. This expression may sound strange and different in Indonesian. This makes the text more comprehensible and accessible to the readers as it goes beyond words and evokes the emotions associated with the experience. To increase the emotional value of the song, the translation of the lyrics can be improved. By using semantic variation shift, the lyrics convey more of the message of the author, singer, or reader as the connection between the original meaning and the meaning becomes stronger with the cultural background and context of the audience. This semantic shift allows the translator to change the emotional state to make it more appealing to a new audience without losing the original meaning of the song. In this way, the change in sound helps maintain artistic integrity and strengthens the emotional connection between the song and the listener.

Data 3.

Source Language	Literal Translation	Semantic Shift Translation
"You had to be the one to let me down, to color me blue".	*"Kau menjadi orang yang mengecewakanku untuk mewarnaiku dengan warna biru".*	*"kamu menjadi orang yang membuatku kecewa, membuatku merasa sedih"*

This sentence means "It makes me sad" or "makes me disappointed". In English cultural and linguistic contexts, the color blue is often associated with sadness, gloom, or

sorrow. Therefore, this phrase is not about the exact color but rather indicates the feeling of someone's heart being very sad. If this phrase is translated into Indonesian as there is a high probability that the meaning will be misunderstood by Indonesian speakers, especially if they do not speak English. In Indonesian, the color blue is not as associated with sadness as it is in English. Therefore, this interpretation may seem strange, imprecise, or ambiguous, but the semantic shift in the words directly conveys the emotional experience of despair. This makes the sentences easier and more comprehensible for readers because it directly conveys the feeling of sadness without relying on images that are more difficult to interpret. After all, the meaning of the physical act of painting someone blue is certainly not the true meaning of the story.

To capture the original meaning of the sentence "To color me blue" in Indonesian translation, we need to consider the emotional and linguistic aspects of the sentence. For example, this sentence can be translated into "it makes me sad" or "makes me disappointed", which is better in the original meaning and more understandable in the Indonesian context. This semantic shift allows the translator to change the emotional state to suit a new audience without losing the original meaning of the song. Therefore, semantic shifts help maintain artistic integrity and enhance the emotional connection between the music and the listener.

Data 4.

Source Language	Literal Translation	Semantic Shift Translation
"Now I'm all alone, cryin' ugly".	*"Sekarang aku sendirian, menangis jelek".*	*"Sekarang aku kesepian, menangis dengan tersedu-sedu"*

The phrase "Now I'm all alone, cryin' ugly" in English describes someone who is very lonely and crying deeply. The term "sobbing" is an informal term used to describe intense crying, when a person no longer cares about their appearance and physical condition, tears flow, and may be accompanied by facial expressions that are considered "bad". However, the point of this phrase is not physical appearance, but rather the strength and feeling of the depth of human emotions. This makes it more comprehensible and appropriate for the reader, as it emphasizes the loneliness and sadness in the deepest feelings, and clarifies what the speaker is trying to convey.

If the literal translation *"sekarang aku sendirian, menangis jelek"* sounds different and doesn't describe the feeling in the original language. To get the full meaning of the expression, the word should be changed in the translation. For example, this sentence could be translated. This translation not only removes the focus on physical appearance but also emphasizes the feeling of loneliness and the intensity of the crying. This translation directly expresses a deep emotion, where one is overwhelmed with sadness.

To enhance the emotional value of the song, the translation of the lyrics can be improved. By using semantic shifts, lyrics can carry more meaning than what is expressed by the author or reader because the connection between the original meaning and the cultural context of the target audience is stronger. This semantic shift allows the translator to alter the emotional state to make it more appealing to a new audience without losing the original meaning of the song. Thus, lyrical changes help maintain the artistic quality while strengthening the emotional connection between the song and its listener

Data 5.

Source Language	Literal Translation	Semantic Shift Translation
"Too much darkness for a rainbow, I feel so used".	*"Terlalu banyak kegelapan untuk Pelangi, aku merasa sangat terbiasa".*	*"Terlalu banyak kegelapan untuk menciptakan kebahagiaan, aku merasa begitu dimanfaatkan"*

The literal translation talks about the rainbow being too dark and the voice being too accustomed as the words are changed to make the story clearer. Interprets the meaning of those who are struggling to achieve happiness. This word signifies that there are many problems or sorrows in one's life to achieve happiness. This semantic shift replaces the abstract idea of a rainbow with happiness, making it easier to read. Also, changing "accustomed" to "used" increases the feeling of being taken or abused, thus increasing the emotional impact. This semantic shift makes it easier to understand and connect with the reader on a deeper level by conveying the emotional impact of sadness and the emotions it brings. By using semantic shifts, lyrics can better convey the author's or singer's message, as it makes a stronger connection between the original meaning and the cultural context of the intended audience. This shift in tone allows the translator to change the emotional state to make it more appealing to a new audience without losing the original meaning of the song. Thus, the semantic shift helps maintain artistic integrity while strengthening the emotional connection between the song and the listener.

Data 6.

Source Language	Literal Translation	Semantic Shift Translation
"It's hard for me to blame you when you were already lost".	*"sulit bagi saya untuk menyalahkan Anda Ketika Anda sudah kalah".*	*"Sulit bagiku menyalahkan kamu letika kamu kehilangan arah"*

The semantic shift translation is more fitting because it captures the emotional aspect of the lyrics in a way that the literal translation, might not fully convey. The term in the semantic shift translation resonates better with the context of the song, expressing a sense of emotional confusion or losing one's way in a relationship. This makes the story more relatable and understandable and helps the reader relate to the reader's problems

and blame the other person when they seem lost. By using semantic shift, lyric can convey more than the writer's or the reader's message, because the connection between the original meaning and the cultural context of the lyric is stronger for the target audience.

The data presented shows how semantic shifts, compared to literal translation, across language domains. The change in tone in each case preserved the main message of the music and increased the emotional impact on the audience. Such changes have to be made to establish some relationship between the translated text and its readers, which requires an understanding of human emotions that is quite complex. These observations demonstrate how interpretation involves linguistic, cultural, and emotional contexts. This view also puts into perspective the role of translators as cultural mediators and the art of conveying emotions and feelings into the original language.

What is more, the analysis of the translated text lets us see how semantic changes can simplify metaphors and idioms in order to keep the text readable for a bigger audience. One can easily observe the differences in speech towards changing the correctness of words. Consequently, the decision to underline pain, sadness, and loneliness-all of which cannot be understood as literal speech- is an example of the management technique in question. While exploring the emotions in the text, the Semantic Shift will convey emotions. More importantly, it provides more understanding for an audience that does not share the same language and culture as the original audience.

5   Conclusion

Changes in the tone of Rose's lyric "Gone" while being translated explain the significance of these changes with respect to the effective conveyance of any feeling. Research data shows that such changes preserve the character of the source text as well as advance the emotional and reading effect on the audience. The results highlight the necessity of considering linguistic, cultural, and emotional factors for translation.

Through this, the research shows how semantic shift can help bring simplicity to metaphors and meanings. A text can set an emotional level on the basis of literal accuracy, which can be interpreted easily by various audiences. Decisions on emotions to be emphasized in this movie, such as pain, sadness, and loneliness, can serve as an appropriate interpretive strategy. Language adaptations to make the text easy for people who have different languages and dialects from the target audience are an appropriate translation strategy.

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