CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer means to go into the conclusion and suggestion on the variative semantic shift forms occurred as well as the translation procedures. After analyzing the semantic shifts and the translation procedures in the original lyrics and its Indonesian translation from the *'rosie'* album by Rosé, the writer finds that some of the lyrics are not conveying the meaning as it's written. With the aim of expressing emotion, especially in song lyrics which contain poetic, symbolic and reflective language style, in *'rosie'* case, the lyrics are delivering messages about Rosé's personal feelings in many aesthetic forms.

5.1. Conclusion

After identifying and analyzing the data, the writer concludes:

Firstly, all 5 categories of semantic shift based on Mujiyanto's theory appears in the song lyrics of Rosé's album *'rosie'*. They are Substitution, Specification, Generalization, Reversal and Deviation. Due to the use of terms in the SL that are still acceptable in the TL because of the relevance of certain topics such a matter, the use of terms that do not mean exactly the same can still be understood even though they do not have exactly the same meaning. However, they still deliver the same and corresponding messages. Therefore, the most dominant semantic shift category found in the song lyrics is Substitution. Meanwhile, Specification is the least semantic shift category found in the song lyrics which appears in the lyrics of *'3am'* and *'toxic till the end'*.

Secondly, the writer concluded that there are 4 out of 7 translation procedures based on Vinay and Darbelnet's classification that appeared in the song lyrics of Rosé album *'rosie'*. They are Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence and Adaptation. Due to the many terms in the SL are translated into many variations of the original text in the TL, the most frequently translation procedure category used in the song lyrics is Equivalence. This mostly is because of the difference in the style of expressing certain topics, especially this lyric. Meanwhile, due to the use of terms in SL that refer to unfamiliar things in TL are rarely used, Adaptation is the least translation procedure category found in the song lyrics which appeared in the lyrics of *'two years'*, *'toxic till the end'*, *'drinks or coffee'* and *'gameboy'*.

Thirdly, the writer concluded that 3 out of 5 semantic shift categories, that are Substitution, Generalization and Deviation attend to pair with Equivalence. This mostly because, many terms in SL changed into many variations when they are translated into the TL. Otherwise, Reversal mostly pairs with Modulation, because the changes in SL that are reversed when translated into TL are related to changes in perspective and focus in the text. In addition, Specification which is found only in *'3am'* and *'toxic till the end'* pairs with Modulation and Equivalence.

The semantic shifts are intendedly conveyed through artistic language in the interest of reflecting Rosé's deeper emotions, feelings and personal expressions. The translation procedures are replacing words not only to convert the SL lyrics to TL, yet also reimagining feelings, tone, nuance and culture. In addition, semantic shift and translation procedures that appear in the lyrics help

audiences to understand the intended meaning that the original language tries to deliver through the corresponding messages in the target language. However, the lyrics are translated with different meanings from the SL to the TL, equivalent messages are still conveyed in the way the TL would use to convey related matters.

5.2. Suggestion

After completing this research, since the topic has not been found in the Nasional University Repository, the writer would like to see more research on semantic shift that examines works like *'rosie'*. Seeing how meaning shifts influence the interpretation and potential translation, analyzing lyrics would be valuable to investigate how translators convert the original lyrics to the TL by considering the TL's culture, nuances and style, especially in emotionally layered works. Besides, listening to songs in a different language can be a way to learn the language, yet it can probably lead to misunderstandings. However, using and comparing modern lyrics as learning material to discuss real-world applications of translation and language styles is an interesting way to bridge creative writing and academic analysis. In addition, students are able to explore more the translation field both from the semantic spectacles and from other various angles more than they have ever known.