CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter concludes the results of the analysis that has been done in the previous chapter. The purpose of this research was to identify the types of basic emotions expressed in Taylor Swift's *folklore (deluxe version)* album and to analyze the translation strategies used to transfer those emotions into Indonesian. Based on the analysis, all five basic emotions proposed by Shaver (1987) were found in the data. Among them, the most dominant emotion is sadness, followed by joy, love, anger, and fear. This makes sense because most of the songs in *folklore* often describe feelings of being left behind, disappointment, or remembering something that cannot come back. Since the album is full of reflective and painful stories, it is natural that sadness appeared more often than other emotions. Joy and love are also found quite often, but they usually come as small moments of happiness or warmth in the middle of more serious and emotional narratives. Anger and fear appear the least because they are not the main focus of the album's storytelling.

For translation strategies, several of Baker's (2011) strategies were identified. The most dominant one is paraphrase using unrelated words, followed by translation by a more neutral or less expressive word, paraphrase using related words, translation by a more general word, translation using a loan word and/or with additional explanations, and omission. The dominance of paraphrase using unrelated words happens because many of the lyrics use

unique expressions that are difficult to translate word-for-word into Indonesian. If they were translated literally, the result would sound unnatural or even confusing. By changing the wording into a different but still suitable expression, the meaning and the emotional tone can still be understood clearly. Meanwhile, strategies like neutral words or paraphrase with related words are also used when the original expression is too strong or unusual for Indonesian, so the translation becomes smoother and easier to follow.

In conclusion, the findings show that sadness is the most dominant emotion because it reflects the main theme of the album, and paraphrase using unrelated words is the most dominant strategy because it helps the translation sound natural in Indonesian and still keeps the emotional message of the original lyrics.

5.2 Suggestion

Future studies could explore other albums or literary works with similar poetic styles to see if the same translation strategies and emotional patterns appear. For translators, it is important to focus not just on translating the words accurately, but also on capturing the emotions, so the translated work can carry the same feeling and atmosphere as the original.