Componential Analysis of Meaning in Song Translation in Maher Zain's Album

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini tentang analisa komponen makna dan kesepadanan penerjemahan yang berfokus pada lirik lagu di Album Maher Zain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dampak dari perubahan komponen makna di kesepadanan penerjemahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dan menggunakan teknik total sampling. Data penelitian ini adalah lirik lagu Album Maher Zain versi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Data penelitian ini diperoleh dengan menggunakan analisis komponen teori makna yang dikemukakan oleh E. Nida dan tingkat kesepadanan yang dikemukakan oleh T. Bell. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua komponen dalam terjemahan lagu, pertama komponen umum ditemukan 1097 komponen; kedua, komponen diagnostik ditemukan 513 komponen. Selain itu, hasil penelitian ini juga menunjukkan tingkat kesepadanan penerjemahan dalam Album Maher Zain, yaitu: 1) kesepadanan total (89 data), 2) kesepadanan parsial (77), dan tidak ada kesepadanan (46 data). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, variasi komponen semantik mempengaruhi kesepadanan penerjemahan pada tataran leksikal. Karena lagu tersebut bertujuan untuk dinyanyikan kembali artinya lagu tersebut diterjemahkan sepadan, tetapi pada tataran leksikal lagu tersebut memiliki kesepadanan yang berbeda berdasarkan komponen semantik yang menunjukkan arti makna.

Kata kunci: analisis komponen, kesepadanan penerjemahan, komponen diagnostik, komponen umum, terjemahan lagu

ABSTRACT

It was a research of componential analysis of meaning and equivalence in song translation which focused on song lyrics in Maher Zain's album. This research aimed to find out the components of meaning in Maher Zain Album and to know the impact of the changing components of meaning in translation equivalence. This research applied the qualitative research method and used the total sampling technique. The data of this research was the song lyrics of Maher Zain's album in both English and Indonesian version. The data of this research was obtained by using the componential analysis of meaning theory proposed by E. Nida and the degree of equivalence proposed by T. Bell. This research showed the results that found two components in song translation, firstly common components were found in a total of 1097 components; secondly, diagnostic components were found in a total of 513 components. Besides, the result also showed the degree of equivalence in Maher Zain's album, they were: 1) total/full equivalence (89 data), 2) partial equivalence (77), and 3) no equivalence (46 data). Based on the results, the various semantic components affected the equivalence at the lexical level. Since the songs aimed to be sung again means the songs were translated equally, but at the lexical level, the songs had different equivalence based on the semantic components which showed in the sense of meaning.

Keywords: componential analysis, the equivalence of translation, diagnostic component, common component, song translation

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, music becomes popular. People listen to music wherever, whenever

they are. Music can bring happiness. Happiness comes from dopamine in the human body where the impulse brings pleasurable and positive emotion to the brain (Burgdorf & Panksepp, 2006). These pleasurable feelings can be caused by music (Blood & Zatorre, 2001a, b). There are many music genres like RnB, Blues, Jazz, Rock, Classical Music, and Religious Music. Losev (1995: 191) stated that religious music which brings divine energies or divine names-God. The divine energies can be good feelings like peacefulness.

Time by time, religious music is improved much. The music not only has one language but also provides some languages like Maher Zain's song. Some of Maher Zain's songs have already been translated into some languages like Turkish, Indonesian, Arabic, and Malay. The translated song lyrics are not similar to the translated texts. The translated song lyrics are aimed to be sung again. The translator translated the song lyrics to be synchronized and harmonized with the musical devices as the aims above. According to Waluyo (1995:2), the song lyric is one of modern poetry, where poetry has an ambiguity to grasp the readers' interest in the text that consists of words, phrases, or clauses (Setyaningsih & Kurniawan, n.d.). The song lyric is harmonized well between poetry and music. Thus, the translated song lyrics also use different translation techniques. Therefore, the translated song lyrics have different similar meanings because there is a semantic change between the original song lyric (SL) and translated song lyric (TL). The song lyrics will sound similar to SL and TL songs, but it is different semantically.

Following Nida (1975), translating a text is aimed at transferring meaning from one language to another language which is similar to translating a song. When the translator translated the song lyrics, the translator has two purposes, firstly only to translate the meaning or poetic words (literal translation), and secondly to know how to make the song lyrics fit with the music (the song translated to be sung again). Both purposes are different, but both purposes generally aimed the translator to translate the text to be more fit to the original music (SL).

Thus, in translating the text as followed by Nida (1974), in translating text SL to TL there are changes in the meaning between SL to TL that do not have the same equivalent. This changing meaning will analyze by using Nida's (1975) theory about Componential Analysis of Meaning studies that will explain more about the semantic changing in song translation. In the component analysis of meaning, determining a word needs both structures to find the exact meaning. Related to the translation, this component analysis of meaning will help the translator transfer the meaning not only by the context but also the message which can have the same sense between SL to TL to the closest natural meaning.

Following Nida (1975) in the componential analysis of meaning, there are three components that build into determining a meaning they are: common component which belongs to the meaning of the words that are designed to simplify the fundamental analysis in a certain aspect; diagnostic component which belongs to components distinguish the related meaning based on certain factors of the words like the relation of the words, the order of the word; and supplementary component which belongs to components that establish the figurative extensions of meaning particularly in the psychology awareness and diagnostic validity.

In previous studies by Krisna Bayu Aji from the University of Yogyakarta entitled "Disney Movie's Song and Their Bahasa Indonesia Translation", he explained the song translation is part of translation studies that is majorly studied about poems since the lyric of the song is similar with sonnets and blank verse. He aimed to describe musical devices employed from Source Language to Target Language. Then, he also explained to describe the strategies and the translation equivalence in Disney's song translation from the source language to the target language. The researcher finds that the musical devices from the original (source language) are different from the target language. It also showed that the translator is mostly using the translation strategies for Blank Verse Translation and Rhymed Translation by comparing the data.

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Secondly, the journal by Ward H. Goodenough about Componential Analysis and the Study of Meaning using Eugene A. Nida and Lehrer. He combined both theory and using kinship terms in the procedure text. His findings described the analysis by comparing Nida and Lehrer's theory. His research focused on the phonemes and morphemes level. His research used the technique of analysis by classifying the data into some groups, then analyzing the data using Nida and Lehrer's theory and collaborating with kinship terms. The kinship terms aimed to find the patterns in the analysis, thus the researcher classified into some categories based on some categories that related to the research.

Thirdly, the previous studies about Componential Analysis by Mohammad Al-Zoubi, his research entitled "The Validity of Componential Analysis in Translation Metaphor" by finding metaphors in translation between English and Arabic. His research used Nida theory as the basic, and Leech and Cohen's as the analysis theory. He compared Leech and Cohen's theory to find the accuracy of the metaphor in translation. His findings explained that Component Analysis (CA) of words and component features are tackled for different purposes and it suits differently based on the purposes. He stated that the validity of CA to metaphor translation is quite valid. He described that it makes sense to use CA in the metaphor analysis because this CA interprets and translates equivalently from SL to TL. This CA also shows the empirical features and non-criterial (inferential) features that are quite in contrast in both languages.

Furthermore, the findings from the studies reviewed above helped the researcher to find out the result of componential analysis in song translation in Maher Zain's album. The correlation between this research and previous studies is the basic theory and how the researcher analyses the cases. This research focuses on the componential analysis of meaning in song translation.

This research will compare the original song (SL) and translated song (TL) to show the transferring meaning from English (SL) to Bahasa Indonesia (TL) which has different languages and cultures. Those differences affect the translation product (TL) as Nida's mentioned about the componential analysis of meaning. Following translation studies about meaning, this research will only use two components that are related which are common and diagnostic components to find the related and unrelated meaning in both SL and TL. Thus, the researcher will compare the song by using a table that shows the common component (Nida, 1975) between SL and TL marked (+) means that both languages have similar components, and unmarked (–) means that both languages have different components.

Moreover, the common and diagnostic components can help the researcher to find the degree equivalence of translation. The degree of equivalence of translation proposed by Roger T. Bell (1991) mentioned that in translation, it is not only transferring the text from SL to TL but also represents the equivalence to the TL. The equivalence from SL to TL affects the quality of a translation. Every language is different in form, each language has its rules and codes in grammatical and forms. The equivalence matters between SL to TL are important to transfer the message equivalent. The equivalent in translation conducts into some level those based on the problem of equivalence that translating the text in different degrees can use these degrees of equivalence, those are: total/full equivalence, partial equivalence, and no equivalence.

This research will observe the componential analysis of meaning in song translation which will focus on semantic components and the effects of semantic components in the equivalence of song translation. The researcher will use Eugene A. Nida (1975) and Roger T. Bell (1991) to find the result. Thus, this research will determine: (1) what are the semantic components found in Maher Zain's album?; (2) how do the semantic components affect the equivalence in song translation?

METHOD

This research applied qualitative research methods in analyzing the

componential analysis of song translation in Maher Zain's album. This research is using analytical analysis which is identical to qualitative research. As Maxwell (2015) stated, qualitative analysis focuses on how and why things can happen. The research identifies the componential analysis of meaning in song translation that relates to the comparison of SL and the TL in song translation. This research employed the grounded theory in the comparative analysis between the SL component and TL component. Following Julia Walker (2007), in qualitative research, there is also grounded theory which focuses on systematic and analytical analysis. The methods provided the theoretical framework for the analysis that will take the conceptual findings. The researcher was going to explain and identify between the theory and the data, then following the research question, the data analyzed by the theory that has been framed at the beginning. Related to this research, the theory will help the researcher to compare TL and SL in the analysis. This grounded theory aims to get the findings by comparing the data. In short, this research firstly determined the data, and then identified and analyzed the data. Then, the researcher was comparing the findings to get the results of the data.

The data used in this research was the songs in Maher Zain's album that have Indonesian versions. The data was found from Official Maher Zain's YouTube and Music. It found six songs in Maher Zain Album, those are: Peace be Upon You (Salam Kemuliaan Bagimu), For the Rest of My Life (Sepanjang Hidup), Ramadhan, Inshaa Allah, Guide Me All The Way (Tuntunku PadaMu), I Love You So (Ku MilikMu). Thus, this research used the whole song lyrics as the population, and also used total sampling which the whole data used to be analyzed to find the findings. The data were compared using a comparative table which showed the components of the meaning of SL and TL.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research applied qualitative research methods in analyzing. The purpose of this research was to determine the components of meaning in Maher Zain's album and to analyze the changing in components of meaning that affected the equivalence of translation. The researcher found six songs that have Indonesian versions. The findings consist of componential meaning following Nida's theory, particularly in semantic components which are common and diagnostic components. There are found 212 data that were categorized based on word classes: Verb (V), Noun (N), Adjective (Adj), Adverb (Adv), Pronoun (Pron), and Preposition (Prep). Below is the table to show the data:

Table 3.1 Common and Diagnostic Components in Componential Meaning of Maher Zain Album

No	Form of Data	Number	(%)	Semantic Components	
				Common	Diagnostic
1.	Verb (V)	81	38.2	495	228
2.	Noun (N)	62	29.2	291	150
3.	Adjective (Adj)	21	9.9	107	40
4.	Adverb (Adv)	17	8	62	28
5.	Pronoun (Pron)	17	8	76	29
6.	Preposition (Prep)	14	6.7	66	38
	Total	212	100%	1097	513

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The data taken from the song lyrics are classified based on word classes. The word classes that are mostly used in the lyrics are Verb and Noun. The highest data are found in verb word classes with a total of 81 data (38.2%) and noun word classes with a total of 62 data (29.2%). There are also other findings data in others categorized in word classes: adjective 21 data (9.9%), adverb 17 data (8%), pronoun 17 data (8%), and preposition 14 data (6.7%).

The table shows the total data of common and diagnostic components. It is found the common component in total of 1097 components of 212 data, and diagnostic component is found in total of 513 components of 212 data. Following the research, these semantic components are determined into 6-word class categories, those are: Verb (V), Noun (N), Adjective (Adj), Adverb (Adv), Pronoun (Pron), and Preposition (Prep). In each word class categories, the common component is found various components, those are: verb with 495 components, noun with 291 components, adjective with 107 components, adverb with 62 components, pronoun with 76 components, and preposition with 66 components.

Similar to the diagnostic component, this diagnostic component also has various components in each word class category. It is mentioned: verb with 228 components, noun with 150 components, adjective with 40 components, adverb with 28 components, pronoun with 29 components, and preposition with 38 components. These various components in both semantic components show the related sense of meaning in both SL and TL. Also, the various components show the equivalent of both words that are translated equally or not.

The various common and diagnostic components affect the related sense of meaning. According to Nida, these semantic components are used to know about the meaning transferred equally or not, but also to know the related sense of meaning (semantic features) in both SL and TL, (Nida, 1975). The different totals in both common and diagnostic components show the findings in this word class category are translated equally at the lexical level. Since the songs are aimed to be sung again, the findings of the whole data are mostly translated equivalently with some changes in the sense of meaning in both SL and TL.

Furthermore, the semantic components are aimed to show the transferring meaning between SL and TL. The semantic components also show the sense of meaning in both SL and TL. These semantic components, common and diagnostic components show whether the text is translated equally or not in TL. It is related to this research, the various findings and semantic components show the equivalent of the translation whether between SL and TL have changed in the sense of meaning (semantic features) or not.

Following the findings, the researcher is also categorized the data to find the degrees of equivalence by using T. Bell's theory (1991) about degrees of equivalences; Total/Fully Equivalence which the equivalent of both SL = TL (equal), Partial Equivalence which consists some component is equal from SL to TL (half to half SL & TL) and No Equivalence which is the component and literal meaning are totally different. The data are displayed in the table below:

Table 4.2 Total/Fully Equivalence, Partial Equivalence, and No Equivalence in Componential Meaning of Maher Zain Album's

No	Degree Equivalence	Number						Total	%
		V	N	Adj	Adv	Pron	Prep		
1.	Total/Fully	28	27	12	9	10	3	89	42

2.	Partial	34	26	4	3	4	6	77	36.3
3.	No Equivalence	19	9	5	5	3	5	46	21.7
	Total	81	62	21	17	17	14	212	100

The table shows that there are 89 of 212 data belong to the total/fully equivalence category (42%). As many as 77 of 212 data, it belong to the partial equivalence category (36.3%). The rest, 46 out of 212 data belong to the no equivalence category (46%). Following the data above, each word classes categories have different equivalences. Total/full equivalence and partial equivalence mostly dominate with Verb and Noun word class categories, with the findings data higher than other categories. Also, other categories mostly belong to partial and no equivalence which is seen in the total data of each category.

Moreover, in degree equivalence are found the relation between the components and the equivalence. According to T. Bell (1991), equivalence is related to the meaning of SL. This relation of meaning can be seen in the components, common component which is the meaning component based on literal meaning (dictionaries SL and TL), also a diagnostic component which the related meaning in semantics that usually relates to the word function ether SL and TL. In short, total/full equivalence was found based on the components that mostly has marked (+) component in both SL and TL. In partial component was found based on both marked (+) and unmarked (–) components which describe the relation between SL and TL that have no total similar meaning but still relates. In contrast, no equivalence can be shown based on the unmarked (–) components which show that either SL or TL have no related meaning literally or semantically.

CONCLUSION

The findings found a total of 212 data from six songs in Maher Zain Albums. The researcher has categorized the data into some categories based on the word class categories, those are: noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, and preposition. Following the first research questions about semantics components, the whole data are variously found the findings in each word class category as mentioned: noun (62 findings), verb (81 findings), adjective (21 findings), adverb (17 findings), pronoun (17 Findings), and preposition (14 findings).

The findings also showed various semantics components in each word class. There are found three types of semantics components as Nida mentioned, those are: both SL and TL have similar semantics components (common component), and both SL and TL contrast but still have related components (diagnostic component). According to the semantics perspective, there are also found findings that both SL and TL have no similar semantic components and do not have a related sense of meaning (related meaning from a semantic perspective). The various data in each word class category show the related sense of the meaning of both SL and TL. Following the aims of Maher Zain's songs which are to be sung again, the findings are translated equally at the lexical level even though there are changes in some findings. For, related to the aims of the translated song to be sung again, mostly the findings of the research have equal meaning.

The various findings in semantic components are affected by the equivalence. Roger T. Bell (1991) in *Translation and Equivalence* mentioned that the different degrees of equivalence are divided into three equivalences, those are total/full equivalence, partial equivalence, and no equivalence. As follows Nida's theory about the degree of meaning (semantic components), the different degrees of equivalence can be found by following the various semantic components in the findings. It found the total data of the translation equivalence are: total/full equivalence found in 89 findings,

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partial equivalence found in 77 found, and no equivalence found in 46 findings.

Following the findings, total/full equivalence mostly dominates in some word class categories which are: Nouns, Adverbs, Adjectives, and Pronouns which have related meanings either in common or diagnostic components. Meanwhile, partial equivalence mostly dominates with two-word classes which are Noun and Verb. Both word classes have various equivalences. Generally, both word classes do not have meaning totally equivalent but the meaning is still related. Implicitly, the findings have similar equivalents from SL and TL since the total findings in total/full equivalence and partial equivalence have differences of only 12 findings which both SL and TL have related semantic components. Even the SL and TL contrast, both SL and TL still have a related sense of meaning, (Nida, 1975). Thus, the findings also have no equivalence findings. No equivalence categories are found in total only 46 data which mostly the data dominates in Verb and Preposition categories. In Verb, there are found some various data that have no equivalence, but in Preposition almost half of the data have no equivalence.

In short, the various components in common and diagnostic components affect the equivalence translation. Since the songs aimed to be sung again, the songs are translated equivalently. Contrary to the lexical level, this research found there are some words that are not translated equivalently. It is showed in the diagnostic components which show the related sense of meaning in both SL and TL. Following the degree of equivalence of translation proposed by T. Bell (1991), this research found various equivalence at the lexical level particularly based on word class category. Hence, the findings have various semantic components and each datum has a related and no related sense of meaning.

Furthermore, the findings have similar equivalences from SL to TL. There are also some findings that have a bit different equivalence to SL. Following the translation studies, particularly in song translation, those six songs of Maher Zain's album are translated equivalently from SL to TL hence there are some words in SL and TL that are in contrast but the equivalence in total is still acceptable. For, the aims of the song translation to be sung again, the translator translated the song lyrics considered by the music components such as rhythm, melody, and also linguistics components such as dictions and poetic words so the song lyrics are in a good proportion as they should be.

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