

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the results of the research data search previously mentioned. The first part presents the translator context, and the second part answers the problem formulation previously mentioned. Finally, the idiom dictionary context.

From the results of the problem formulation previously mentioned, it can be concluded that the idioms found were 9 idioms such as Rain on, Get in, Hit my phone up, Moving on, Something I don't wanna hold back, Caught up in my job, Holdin on, I feel in love now I fear nothing at all, Break down my walls. For the types of idioms themselves, which are often used are prepositional verbs and partial idioms. There are only 2 techniques that are often used, namely Literal Translation and Modulation. Finally, there is language equivalence, where each idiom in one song has different equivalence, there are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, even from the results of the analysis there are some participants in translating that do not have language equivalence

A. Translator context

This translator context can show how participants translate Love Yourself Song. Participants translate songs with their abilities. The results of participant translation will be analyzed by researchers in order to answer the types of idioms that are often used, idiom techniques and language equivalence. The results of the translation can be seen at the end of this thesis (Appendix 1).

B. Researcher context

This section shows how the researchers analyzed the results of participant translation. The participant's translation analysis is in order to answer the problem formulation previously mentioned. From the results of the analysis resulted in 3 main points. The first is the type of idiom, the second is the technique used and the third is the equivalence of language in the love Yourself song.

1. Idiom types

In Love Yourself song, researcher can find 9 idioms like Rain on, Get in, Hit my phone up, Moving on, Something I don't wanna hold back, Caught up in my job, Holdin on, I feel in love now I fear nothing at all, Break down my walls. The following is the result of translating the participant's idiom, where the participant answers with their actual condition, their ability and honestly. And based on the participant' answers to the translation of idioms, the authors found the following results:

Table 4.1 Idiom types

No	Idiom word	Idiom type	Correct Translation	Incorrect Translation
1	Rain on	Prepositional verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 5 • Participant 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 4 • Participant 6 • Participant 7 • Participant 8 • Participant 9
2	Get in	Prepositional verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 4 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 7

3	Hit my phone up	Partial Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 2 • Participant 4 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 3 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10
4	Moving on	Prepositional verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 4 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10
5	Something I don't wanna hold back	Partial Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 7 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 4 • Participant 10
6	Caught up in my job	Partial Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 6 • Participant 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 4 • Participant 5 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10
7	Holdin on	Prepositional verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 4 • Participant 7 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10
8	I feel in love now I fear nothing at all	Partial Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 3 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 2 • Participant 4 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 7 • Participant 10
9	Break down my walls	Partial Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 2 • Participant 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 4 • Participant 5 • Participant 6 • Participant 7 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10

a. Prepositional verb

The prepositional verb in the “Love Yourself” song are; rain on, get in, moving on, and holdin on. The data 1, the lyric that contain prepositional verb “rain on” means are *mengganggu, merusak, mengecewakan, menyia-nyiakkan, etc.*

Data 1.1

Participant 2 : *Sepanjang waktu kau merusak kesenanganku*

Participant 3 : *Sepanjang waktu kamu ngerusak kesenanganku*

Participant 5 : *Kamu terus saja menggangguku setiap waktu*

Participant 10 : *Setiap waktu kau merusak kebahagiaanku*

From the data 1.1, the participant or translators have known the meaning of the idiom, thus they can translate it properly into Indonesian. Another participant who are incorrect translate just using literal translation and didn't get the point of idiom means in target language.

The data 1.2 are the the lyric that contain prepositional verb “get in” mean are *mengikuti, memasuki, kunjungi etc.*

Data 1.2

Participant 1 : *kau masuki ...*

Participant 2 : *yang kau masuki ...*

Participant 3 : *yang kamu ikuti...*

Participant 4 : *kau masuki ...*

Participant 5 : *kamu masuk ke ...*

Participant 6 : *kamu masuki ...*

Participant 8 : *kau kunjungi ...*

Participant 9 : *kau masuki ...*

Participant 10 : *yang kau masuki ...*

From data 1.2, participant or translators already know the meaning of "get in", so they can translate the idiom well and according to what is meant in the song Love Yourself.

The data 1.3 are the the lyric that contain prepositional verb “moving on” mean are *tidak peduli, tidak mengharapkan, merelakan* etc.

Data 1.3

Participant 2 : ... *sudah tidak peduli* ...

Participant 3 : ... *melupakanmu*

Participant 5 : ... *melupakanmu*

Participant 6 : ... *berpaling*

Participant 7 : ... *akan ke lain hati*

From data 1.3, the participant or translator already knows the meaning of "moving on", where the idiom has the same meaning, namely "will not care anymore". In addition participant 7 using idiom - to idiom translation.

The data 1.4 are the the lyric that contain prepositional verb “holding on” mean are *tidak merelakan, tidak sanggup kulepas, tidak rela* etc.

Data 1.4

Participant 4 : *belum bisa merelakan*

Participant 7 : *aku masih menahanmu*

From data 1.4, participant or translators already know the meaning of "holding on", they mean that the essence of the meaning of the idiom is "still not willing to let go".

b. Partial idiom

The data 2.1, the lyric that contain partial idiom “hit my phone up” means *menginginkanku, menghubungiku, mengharapkanku*.

Data 2.1

Participant 1 : *masih menghubungiku*
Participant 2 : *masih menghubungiku*
Participant 4 : *masih terus menghubungiku*
Participant 5 : *masih saja menghubungiku*
Participant 6 : *masih menghubungiku*
Participant 7 : *masih menghubungiku*

From data 2.1, participant or translators already know the meaning of "hit my phone up", so they can correctly and appropriately translate "hit my phone up" as implied in the song Love Yourself.

The data 2.2, the lyric that contain partial idiom “something I don’t wanna hold back” means *perlu kupertahankan, tidak rela kulepas, etc.*

Data 2.2

Participant 2 : *bukan sesuatu yang perlu kupertahankan*
Participant 3 : *nggak bakal kutahan*
Participant 5 : *sesuatu yang tidak ingin saya tahan*
Participant 6 : *membuatku menyesal*
Participant 7 : *membuatku menyesalinya*
Participant 8 : *tidak ingin kupertahankan*
Participant 9 : *sesuatu yang tidak ingin ku kenang*

From the data 2.2, the participant or translators have known the meaning of the idiom, this is because in this idiom is a word that is familiar to hear. So that not a few participant or translators can translate it well into the target language.

The data 2.3, the lyric that contain partial idiom “caught up in my job” means *terlanjur, terpaksa bertanggung jawab, etc.*

Data 2.3

Participant 6 : *terjebak dengan pilihanku*

Participant 3 : *terpaksa mempertanggung jawabkan apa yang aku kerjakan*

From the data 2.3, the participant or translators have known the meaning of the idiom, thus they can translate “caught up in my job” well into the target language, namely Indonesian.

The data 2.4, the lyric that contain partial idiom “I feel in love now I fear nothing at all” means *Aku pernah mencintaimu (sangat) tapi aku sudah rela.*

Data 2.4

Participant 3 : *aku pernah mencintaimu tapi aku sudah melepaskanmu*

Participant 8 : *aku jatuh, sekarang aku tidak merasakan apapun*

Participant 9 : *aku pernah mencintaimu sekarang tak merasakan apapun*

From data 2.4, participant or translators already know the meaning of the idiom, so they can translate it well from the source language into the target language.

The data 2.5, the lyric that contain partial idiom “break down my walls” means *menghancurkan pendirianku, keteguhanku, , etc.*

Data 2.5

Participant 2 : *menghancurkan pilihanku*

Participant 3 : *menghancurkan pendirianku*

From data 2.5, participant or translators already know the meaning of "break down my walls", where the idiom essentially means "to break down persistence or stance".

It can be concluded from the data above where the translation of this idiom uses the Further theory theory, Palmer FR (1976) states that there are 3 types of idioms, namely phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, and partial idioms, that found two types of idioms namely prepositional verbs and partial idioms. Prepositional verbs such as Rain on, Get in, Moving on, and Holdin on. And for Partial idioms like Hit my phone up, Something I don't wanna hold back, Caught up in my job, I feel in love now I fear nothing at all, Break down my walls.

2. Translation techniques

From the results of the respondent's translation, it can be concluded that there are two techniques derived from the theory of Molina and Albir (2002: 501), which are often used in translating idioms, namely Literal Translation and Modulation. This is because the two techniques are easier to understand so that it can make it easier to translate idioms. The results of observations of the use of idiom techniques can be seen in the following table :

Table 4.2 Translation technique

No	Aspect	Item	Respondent who using this technique
1.	Translation Techniques	Adaptation	
		Addition (Amplification)	
		Borrowing	
		Kalke (Calque)	
		Compensation	
		Description	
		Discursive Creation	
		Established Equivalent	
		Generalization	
		Linguistic Amplification	
		Linguistic Compression	
		Literal Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 1 • Participant 4

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 5 • Participant 8 • Participant 9 • Participant 10
		Modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participant 2 • Participant 3 • Participant 6 • Participant 7
		Particularization	
		Reduction	
		Substitution	
		Transposition	
		Variation	

Based on table 4.2, the common translation technique used by respondents are literal translation. They used it in almost of their trsanslation. This technique is translating the word by word, thus they can't translating the source language meaning into target language perfectly.

The data 3.1 are the the lyric that contain prepositional verb “clubs you get in” mean are *mengikuti, memasuki, kunjungi* etc.

Data 3.1

- Participant 1 : *diskotik yang kau masuki ...*
- Participant 2 : *diskotik yang kau masuki ...*
- Participant 3 : *diskotik yang kamu ikuti...*
- Participant 4 : *tempat dugem kau masuki ...*
- Participant 5 : *diskotik kamu masuk ke ...*
- Participant 6 : *diskotik yang kamu masuki ...*
- Participant 8 : *diskotik kau kunjungi ...*
- Participant 9 : *kau masuki diskotik ...*
- Participant 10 : *klub malam yang kau masuki ...*

From the data above, almost the translator using literal meaning that translate clubs into *klub malam* or *diskotik*, but clubs is plural object that means they should translate in into *klub-klub malam* or *diskotik-diskotik* same as participant no 7 do. Participant no 7 translate it into *tempat-tempat dugem yang kau masuki*.

Another translation used is modulation that used by participant 2, 3, 6, and 7. They used it and focus on the source meaning and choice the target languages' (Indonesian) sentences that have same meaning. They are not focused in word by word, but focused in coherence between word in each sentence.

The data 3.2, the lyric that contain partial idiom “but you still hit my phone up” means *menginginkanku, menghubungi, mengharapkanku*.

Data 2.1

Participant 2 : *tetapi engkau masih menghubungi*

Participant 3 : *tapi dirimu masih terus menghubungi*

Participant 6 : *tapi kamu masih menghubungi*

Participant 7 : *tetapi kamu masih menghubungi*

From the data above, the participant 2, 3, 6, and 7 focus on source meaning and choice the Indonesian sentences that have same meaning with “but you still hit my phone up”. Another participant only focus on the word by word translation.

Participant 7 also using idiom to idiom translation. She choose the correct idiom in Indonesian to express the idiom from English instead of the normal word.

The data 3.3, the lyric that contain partial idiom “and baby I be moving on” means *saying, aku akan merelakanmu, melupakanmu, mengikhlasakanmu, or etc.*

Data 3.3

Participant 7 : *dan, sayang aku akan ke lain hati.*

The Participant 7 using the Indonesian idiom to idiom translation. Not same as another participant, despite using normal sentence like a

merelakan, melupakan, or mengikhlaskan, she choice Indonesian idiom that match with “moving on” meaning

By using the theory of Molina and Albir (2002: 501) there are 18 techniques in translating idioms. However, when translating the idiom in the song Love Yourself, it can be seen from the data above that some participants chose to use Literal Translation and Modulation techniques. Where Literal Translation translates by translating word or phrase word for word. Whereas Modulation, changing the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language text, it can be at the lexical level or the structural level.

3. Idiom equivalence

According to the previous theory, namely Nida and Taber (1982) which stated that idiom equivalence is divided into two namely Dynamic Equivalence and Formal Equivalence, the following are the results of participant in translating idioms:

Table 4.3.1 Translation Equivalence of rain on

All the times that you rain on my parade

Respondent	Traslation Result	Idiom Equivalence
Participant 1	Sepanjang waktu yang kau isi dihariku	-
Participant 2	Sepanjang waktu kau merusak kesenanganku	Dynamic
Participant 3	Sepanjang waktu kamu ngerusak kesenanganku	Dynamic
Participant 4	Untuk semua waktu yang kamu hancurkan untukku	Formal
Participant 5	Kamu terus saja menggangguku setiap waktu	Dynamic

Participant 6	Setiap kali kamu mengeluh saat bersamaku	Dynamic
Participant 7	Setiap waktu bahwa kamu mengeluh ketika mengisi hariku	Dynamic
Participant 8	Semua waktu yang kau hancurkan pada saat menghiasi hariku	
Participant 9	Setiap waktu kau selalu basahi pertunjukanku	-
Participant 10	Setiap waktu kau mengeluh pada saat menghiasi hariku	Dynamic

From the table 4.3.1 above, the participant 4 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 using dynamic equivalence. Their translation result only have same content or meaning with the source language. All of them was targeting *diriku, kesenanganku* as object instead of *waktu yang telah disia-siakan* or *waktu yang telah dihancurkan*.

Table 4.3.2 Translation Equivalence of *get in*

And all the clubs you get in using my name

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Dan semua club kau masuki dengan namaku	Formal
Participant 2	Dan semua klub yang kau masuki menggunakan namaku	Formal
Participant 3	Dan semua klub yang kamu ikuti menggunakan namaku	Dynamic
Participant 4	Dan semua kelab yang kau masuki dengan namaku	Dynamic
Participant 5	Kamu masuk ke club malam dengan menggunakan namaku	Dynamic

Participant 6	Dan semua klub yang kamu masuki melibatkan namaku	Formal
Participant 7	Dan semua diskotik yang akan kamu masuki menggunakan namaku	Formal
Participant 8	Dan setiap bar yang kau kunjungi menggunakan namaku	Dynamic
Participant 9	Dan semua klub yang kau masuki menggunakan namaku	Formal
Participant 10	Dan semua klub yang kau masuki menggunakan namaku	Formal

From the table 4.3.2 above, the participant 1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 3, 4, 5, 8 using dynamic equivalence. Their formal translation result of this lyrics should contains conjunction “*dan*” in first sentence word, *semua klub malam* or *semua diskotik* as subject, *masuki* or *kunjungi* as verb, and *menggunakan* or *dengan namaku* as circumstance. The participant 3 is dynamic because using *ikuti* as verb. This word is refer to “follow” instead of “get in”. Participant 4 and 5 have a typo in writing the subject that are *kelab* and *club*. The last, participant 8 using *bar* as subject instead of *diskotik*, or *klub malam*. However they are wrong in some aspect, but all of them have same content with the source language, thus their translation result are dynamic equivalence.

Table 4.3.3 Translation Equivalence of hit my phone up

But you still hit my phone up

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Tapi, kamu masih menghubungiku	Formal
Participant 2	Tapi kau masih menghubungiku	Formal
Participant 3	Tapi kamu masih meneleponku terus	-
Participant 4	Tapi, kau masih terus menghubungiku	Formal
Participant t 5	Tapi, kamu masih saja menghubungiku	Formal
Participant t 6	Tapi kamu masih menghubungiku	Formal
Participant 7	Tetapi kamu masih menghubungiku	Formal
Participant 8	Tapi, kamu selalu menelfonku	-
Participant t 9	Tapi, kamu masih angkat telfon ku	-
Participant 10	Tapi, kau masih menghubungi ponselku	Dynamic

From the table 4.3.3 above, the participant 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 10 using dynamic equivalence. Their dynamic equivalence of translation result of respondent 10 directly mention that *menghubungi ponselku* instead of *menghubungi ku*.

Table 4.3.4 Translation Equivalence of movin on

And baby I be moving on

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Dan sayang aku akan move on	-
Participant 2	Dan aku sudah tidak peduli sayang	Formal

Participant 3	Padahal aku sudah melupakanmu	Formal
Participant 4	Dan kasih, kan kulanjutkan hidupku	Formal
Participant 5	Dan sayangnya, aku akan melupakanmu	Dynamic
Participant 6	Dan aku sudah berpaling	Dynamic
Participant 7	Dan, sayang aku akan ke lain hati	Formal
Participant 8	Dan sayang aku akan bangkit	Dynamic
Participant 9	Dan sayang aku akan beranjak pergi	Dynamic
Participant 10	Dan sayang aku akan melangkah	Dynamic

From the table 4.3.4 above, the participant 2, 3, 4, 7 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 using dynamic equivalence. The most of dynamic equivalence are translated movin on inti *beranjak pergi, melangkah kembali, bangkit, berpaling*, instead of *tidak peduli, melupakanmu, akan ke lain hati*. In here participant 7 using a idiom to idiom translation, she using a similar idiom, same content or meaning, and same form with source language.

Table 4.3.5 Translation Equivalence of something I don't wanna hold back

Something I don't wanna hold back

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Dan aku pikir kamu seharusnya menjadi sesuatu yg aku gak ingin kembali	-
Participant 2	Kupikir kau harusnya bukan sesuatu yang perlu kupertahankan	Formal

Participant 3	Aku pikir kamu harus sesuatu yang aku nggak bakal kutahan	Dynamic
Participant 4	Dan kupikir itu pastilah sesuatu yang tak ingin kupertahankan	Formal
Participant 5	Dan saya pikir Anda harus menjadi sesuatu yang tidak ingin saya tahan	Formal
Participant 6	Aku pikir kamu harus menjadi sesuatu yang membuatku tidak ingin kembali	Formal
Participant 7	Dan aku pikir kamu seharusnya tidak membuatku kembali	Dynamic
Participant 8	Dan aku berfikir kamu adalah sesuatu yang tidak ingin ku pertahankan	Formal
Participant 9	Dan aku pikir kamu akan menjadi sesuatu yang tak ingin ku kenang	Dynamic
Participant 10	Dan kupikir kau harus menjadi sesuatu yang dapat membuatku tak ingin terus kembali	Formal

From the table 4.3.5 above, the participant 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 3, 7, 9 using dynamic equivalence. Their dynamic equivalence of translation using a informal language that make the translation result have a different form with source language, while the content are same.

Table 4.3.6 Translation Equivalence of caught up in my job

Caught up in my job

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Dan aku telah menemukan pekerjaan ku	

Participant 2	aku terlalu sibuk dengan pekerjaanku	
Participant 3	Aku selalu sibuk dengan pekerjaanku	
Participant 4	Dan aku tlah terperangkap di dalam pekerjaanku, hingga tak melihat apa yang terjadi	
Participant 5	Dan aku begitu terjebak dalam pekerjaanku	
Participant 6	Dan aku terjebak dengan apa yang kulakukan	Formal
Participant 7	Dan aku sudah terjebak apa yang sudah aku kerjakan	Formal
Participant 8	Dan saya terperangkap pada pekerjaanku	
Participant 9	Aku terlalu sibuk dengan pekerjaanku	
Participant 10	Dan aku sudah terjebak di dalam pekerjaanku	

From the table 4.3.6 above, the participant 6 and 7 translate the lyrics with a formal equivalence. Both of them are same content and form. The idiom was translated correctly into *terjebak dengan perbuatan ku* or *dengan apa yang telah aku lakukan*. All of translation result except participant 6 and 7 was wrong to translate the idiom meaning.

Table 4.3.7 Translation Equivalence of holdin on

Holdin on

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Dan jika aku pikir bahwa aku masih memegang sesuatu	-
Participant 2	Dan jika kamu berpikir bahwa aku masih mempertahankan sesuatu	Dynamic
Participant 3	Dan kalau kamu berpikir aku masih bertahan pada sesuatu	Dynamic

Participant 4	Dan jika kau pikir aku masih belum bisa merelakan	Formal
Participant 5	Dan jika Anda berpikir bahwa saya masih berpegang pada sesuatu	Dynamic
Participant 6	Dan jika kamu berpikir aku masih bertahan pada sesuatu	Dynamic
Participant 7	Dan jika kamu fikir bahwa aku masih menahanmu untuk sesuatu	Formal
Participant 8	Dan jika kamu berfikir bahwa aku masih mempertahankan sesuatu	Dynamic
Participant 9	Dan jika kamu berpikir bahwa aku masih berpegang pada sesuatu	Dynamic
Participant 10	Dan jika kau pikir kalau aku masih bertahan pada sesuatu	Dynamic

From the table 4.3.7 above, the participant 4 and 7 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 using dynamic equivalence because they was using a different form with source language.

Table 4.3.8 Translation Equivalence of I feel in love now I fear nothing at all

I feel in love now I fear nothing at all

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Aku jatuh cinta sekarang aku tidak takut segalaanya	-
Participant 2	Aku jatuh cinta sekarang aku tak takut apapun	-
Participant 3	Aku (dulu) jatuh cinta tapi sekarang aku nggak takut sama apapun	Formal

Participant 4	Aku jatuh cinta, kini aku tak takut apapun	Dynamic
Participant 5	Aku jatuh cinta sekarang aku tidak takut sama sekali	Dynamic
Participant 6	Aku jatuh cinta sekarang aku tidak takut apa-apa	Dynamic
Participant 7	Aku jatuh cinta sekarang aku tidak takut sama sekali	Dynamic
Participant 8	Aku jatuh cinta, sekarang aku tidak merasakan apapun	Dynamic
Participant 9	Aku jatuh cinta sekarang tak merasakan apapun	Dynamic
Participant 10	Aku jatuh cinta, kini aku tak takut apapun sama sekali	Dynamic

From the table 4.3.8 above, the participant 3 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 , 10 using dynamic equivalence. Only participant 3 translate it with formal equivalence because she was using (*dulu*) to mention the past tense.

Table 4.3.9 Translation Equivalence of break down my walls

Break down my walls

Respondent	Traslation Result	
Participant 1	Bodohkah aku membiarkan mu meruntuhkan dindingku?	-
Participant 2	Bukankah aku seorang yang bodoh membiarkanmu menghancurkanku?	-
Participant 3	Apakah aku dulu bodoh karena dulu membiarkanmu menghancurkan pendirianku?	Formal

Participant 4	Bodohkah aku tlah membiarkanmu runtuhkan dinding-dindingku?	-
Participant t 5	Apakah aku bodoh membiarkanmu merobohkan tembokku?	-
Participant 6	Apakah aku bodoh telah membiarkanmu meruntuhkan dindingku?	-
Participant 7	Apakah aku bodoh membiarkanmu merobohkan tembokku?	-
Participant 8	Apakah aku bodoh membiarkanmu menghancurkanku dindingku?	-
Participant 9	Apakah aku bodoh membiarkan mu menghancurkan pertahananku	Dynamic
Participant 10	Bodohkah untuk biarkan kau runtuhkan dindingku?	-

From the table 4.3.9 above, the participant 3 translate the idiom with formal equivalence. The target language (Indonesian) have same content and form with source language. While the participant 9 using dynamic equivalence. The content of my walls should be *pendirianku* or *keteguhankku*. Only participant 3 translate it correctly with a same form, while the participant 9 translate it correctly but with a different form.

From the theory of Nida and Taber (1982) where Equivalence is divided into two, namely Dynamic Equivalence and Formal Equivalence, it can be concluded that every idiom in the Love Yourself song has different equivalences. The equivalence of source language to target language in the idiom in the song Love Yourself uses all the equivalences that exist in Nida

and Taber's (1982) theory, namely Dynamic Equivalence and Formal Equivalence.

C. Idiom dictionary context

In this section, the researcher ensures that the results analyzed are correct or not, by using a dictionary idiom. The following are the results of translating idioms using an idiom dictionary.

Table 4.4 Result of the translation of the dictionary idiom

No	Idiom	Meaning
1	Rain on	To ruin one's plans or dampen one's excitement (Untuk merusak rencana seseorang, merusak kebahagiaan, atau meredam kegembiraan seseorang)
2	Get in	To acces or enter some place (Untuk mengakses atau memasuki suatu tempat)
3	Hit my phone up	Keep in touch, trying to be in a relationship and still expecting something (Terus menghubungi, berusaha menjalin hubungan dan masih menghrapkan sesuatu)
4	Moving on	To stop focusing on someone or forget or something in order to progress with other tasks or other life (Berhenti memusatkan perhatian pada seseorang atau melupakan atau sesuatu untuk maju dengan tugas-tugas lain atau kehidupan lain)
5	Something I don't wanna hold back	Something that cannot be released and must be maintained (Sesuatu yang tidak bisa dilepas dan harus dipertahankan)

6	Caught up in my job	Trapped, responsible for a choice or something (Terjerat, bertanggung jawab akan suatu pilihan atau suatu hal)
7	Holding on	Can't let go of something or can't let go (Tidak dapat merelakan sesuatu atau tidak dapat melepaskan)
8	I feel in love now I fear nothing at all	I'm in love with you but I have to let you go or let you go (Aku jatuh cinta kepadamu tapi aku harus melepasmu atau merelakanmu)
9	Break down my walls	Demolish someone's stance or belief in something or someone (Meruntuhkan pendirian atau keyakinan seseorang terhadap sesuatu)