

Comparing And Analyzing the Translation of the Cover Song *Angels Like You* by Luna Casano with the Translation by ChatGPT

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Abstract: This study aims to analyze the translation strategies employed by Luna Casano in translating the song “Angels Like You” into Indonesian and to compare the resulting translation with those generated by ChatGPT using three different prompts. Utilizing Peter Newmark’s (1988) framework of translation strategies, the research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach. The findings reveal that Luna Casano predominantly uses Literal Translation and Free Translation (each accounting for 30% of the total), followed by Communicative Translation (25%), Faithful Translation (10%), and Idiomatic Translation (5%). Notably, Word-for-word, Semantic, and Adaptation strategies are absent from her translation. In contrast, the quality of ChatGPT’s translations is significantly influenced by the specificity of the prompts provided. Among the three prompts tested, Prompt 3—which instructs the AI to produce a poetic and singable version—yields the most comparable output to Luna Casano’s translation. This study concludes that while AI-based tools such as ChatGPT can generate accurate and stylistically appropriate translations when guided effectively, human involvement remains crucial in preserving the emotional depth, musicality, and aesthetic value inherent in song lyrics. It is recommended that future studies explore the application of similar translation strategies in other forms of artistic texts, such as poetry or drama, to further examine the evolving role of AI in literary and creative translation.

Keywords: ChatGPT, cover song, Peter Newmark, song lyrics, translation strategy.

INTRODUCTION

A song is a piece of music that consists of elements such as lyrics, harmony, and melody. Songs are more than just tones and melodies singers often intend to convey various things or messages that are rarely realized by others through their song lyrics. Songs have different definitions, according to musicologist Blacking, as cited in Rspatriaikkt (2023), who is an ethnomusicologist, songs are referred to as a medium for conveying expressions or emotional messages through music. Meanwhile, a language observer, Alisjahbana, stated that a song is defined as a song that contains a rhythm with certain messages. For a musician, songs are a means to express themselves, songs can express both positive and negative human emotions. Through songs, one can communicate, share stories, and express their feelings or emotions, be it feelings of joy, sadness, or excitement. In addition, through songs, one can also convey their ideas and experiences (Cahya et al., 2021).

Today, the need for translating one language into another is growing among people worldwide. This applies not only to technical or

literary texts but also to song lyrics, which often carry deep emotional and cultural meanings that need to be conveyed accurately to the target audience (Ramadhan et al., 2021). Songs are written in different languages, so they need to be translated from the creator’s language to other languages to make the content easier to understand. (Sanjaya et al., 2024) Stated that translation plays a vital role in communication between different languages and cultures, and it has been a fundamental aspect of human life for thousands of years. Translation involves three key aspects: product, procedure, and concept. According to Baharuddin et al. (2024), Translation is the process of transferring communication from one language to another while attempting to accurately convey the source message in the target language (cited in Zahara et al., 2024). Today, many translators and researchers recognize this broader concept of translation, which not only requires an accurate rendering of words but also conveys an emotional message. Translators must strive to create deep meaning in the target language to preserve the integrity of the original work. In recent decades, technological advancements have changed many

aspects of human life, including the world of translation. Song translation, in particular, has been significantly impacted. In the past, it relied entirely on human skills to understand and transfer meaning from the source language to the target language. However, with the advent of automatic translation technologies like ChatGPT and other artificial intelligence software, the approach to song translation has begun to evolve. These technologies offer much greater speed and efficiency compared to human translators, producing translations in seconds and enabling more people to access song lyrics from different languages. Despite this, artificial intelligence still faces challenges in translating the artistic and cultural elements embedded in song lyrics, though it continues to improve in understanding linguistic nuances (Baharuddin et al., 2022).

According to Hutchins, as cited in Tomassello (2019), using artificial intelligence in translation has brought tremendous progress, especially in presenting informative and technical texts. However, he also emphasizes that translating art, such as songs, requires more than linguistic accuracy. “AI is not yet able to fully capture the emotion and aesthetics that songwriters are trying to convey,” he said. Kelly and Zetzsche, as cited in Horvath (2021), also stated that while AI-based translation technology offers many benefits in terms of speed, human translators still have the advantage of understanding cultural and emotional context, which is very important in translating works of art. They added that song translators often involve creative adjustments to maintain the beauty and rhythm of the lyrics in the target language, something that technology still struggles to achieve.

One example that shows translation done by humans is Luna Casano. She changed the original lyrics into a new language without changing the core message or melody. This is what the singer Luna Casano has done. Luna Casano has covered several English songs and translated them into Indonesian, including a song from singer Madison Beer entitled *Reckless*, then a song from singer Miley Cyrus entitled *Angels Like You*, and the last song from singer Ruth B entitled *Dandelions*. In explaining Luna Casano’s song covers, researchers see it as two perspectives from Luna and ChatGPT perspective. Researchers in this case will more specifically analyse one of Luna Casano’s song covers, entitled *Angels Like You*. Based on two

perspectives between Luna and ChatGPT, researchers will compare how similar the translations are between Luna Casano and ChatGPT and then analyse it.

By understanding the differences in these translation results sparks a very interesting discussion, especially when applied in the field of art, which is so rich in nuance, such as music. Translating songs is not just about transferring meaning word for word from one language to another it must also encompass the artistic and emotional aspects contained in the lyrics. Therefore, it is crucial to understand how technology, particularly artificial intelligence, influences song translation styles and the impact it has on the listening experience of people from various language backgrounds. The presence and role of the human touch in the song translation process remain essential. This human touch is important to ensure that the authenticity, creativity, and emotional depth contained in the song are preserved and can be felt well in the target language. Therefore, the researcher is interested in analysing how similar the translation of the song “*Angels Like You*” covered by Luna Casano is to the translation produced by ChatGPT. In addition, this study also wants to see how the various instructions given to ChatGPT affect the quality and level of similarity of the translation results to Luna Casano’s version.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. As stated by Sugiyono (2016:9), qualitative research is a method designed to investigate natural phenomena in which the researcher serves as the primary instrument. The focus is not on manipulating variables but on comprehending complex realities within their natural settings. This approach enables a detailed interpretation of events, behaviors, or texts by analyzing non-numeric data, such as words or visual content. According to Sugiyono, descriptive qualitative research is particularly appropriate for gaining in-depth understanding of a phenomenon by describing it thoroughly without altering its context. The data for this study were collected through document analysis, primarily examining the English song “*Angels Like You*” by Miley Cyrus, its Indonesian cover version sung by Luna Casano, and the translated versions generated by ChatGPT. The purpose of this analysis was to

explore the meaning, context, and translation strategies utilized by both the human translator and the AI model, thereby offering insight into how different translation approaches can shape the listener's experience and interpretation.

To support this qualitative analysis, both primary and secondary sources were used. As noted by Ary et al. (2010), research data can be categorized into primary and secondary sources. Primary sources in this study included the original English lyrics of "Angels Like You" by Miley Cyrus, the Indonesian cover version performed by Luna Casano, and three translated outputs of the song lyrics produced by ChatGPT under different prompt conditions. These prompt instructions included: (1) a direct translation request; (2) a translation request with added context and explanation; and (3) a poetic translation designed to be singable. The secondary sources were drawn from scholarly references including books, academic articles, and reputable websites, particularly those discussing translation strategies in accordance with Peter Newmark's (1988) framework. These references were used to reinforce the theoretical foundation of the study and guide the analysis process.

The procedure for data collection involved several stages: assembling the source texts (original, human translation, and AI-generated versions), identifying and organizing the data, and then systematically reducing and classifying them for analysis. Specifically, the researcher gathered the original lyrics and prepared the translations produced by Luna Casano and ChatGPT. The ChatGPT translations were generated using three distinct prompts: the first being a simple request for translation, the second including contextual information and translation objectives, and the third instructing the AI to translate the lyrics into poetic Indonesian suitable for singing.

As is standard in qualitative research, the primary research instrument was the researcher. All processes of data gathering, reduction, interpretation, and drawing conclusions were carried out directly by the researcher. For the analysis phase, structured instruments in the form of comparison tables were prepared. These tables outlined the number of lyrical lines, the versions of translation (Luna Casano and ChatGPT under various prompt conditions), and the respective translation strategies based on Newmark's (1988) model. To enhance the validity and reliability of

the findings, the study employed triangulation as a method of data validation. This involved cross-verifying the translation strategies identified by the researcher with interpretations provided by an independent expert in translation studies. This process ensured greater objectivity, minimized researcher bias, and strengthened the credibility of the qualitative analysis. The first instrument identified and categorized the strategies used in Luna Casano's Indonesian version. Subsequent instruments were designed to compare Casano's translation strategies with those found in the ChatGPT outputs for each prompt condition:

- Table documented Casano's translation strategies line-by-line.
- Table compared Casano's version to ChatGPT's direct prompt translation.
- Table compared Casano's version to ChatGPT's context-aware prompt translation.
- Table compared Casano's version to ChatGPT's poetic prompt translation.

After collecting and organizing the data, analysis proceeded through several steps. The researcher first presented the original English lyrics, followed by Casano's and ChatGPT's Indonesian translations. The next step involved comparative analysis between the human and AI-generated translations using Newmark's (1988) theoretical lens. Finally, the analysis concluded with interpretive insights into how each translation approach conveyed meaning, emotion, and cultural resonance. This methodology enabled a comprehensive examination of both human and machine translation performance in the context of lyrical and poetic content.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data Description

In this section, the researcher presents the results of data analysis taken from English song lyrics SL (source language) and their translation into Indonesian TL (target language) by Luna Casano on the cover of the song Angels Like You. The data consists of 20 lines of lyrics analysed using Newmark's (1988) translation strategy framework. Each line is categorized based on the most appropriate translation strategy, and the results are presented in a table containing the frequency and percentage of use of each strategy. Further explanation of these findings will be discussed in the next subsection.

Data Analysis

What Translation Strategies from Newmark's (1988) Framework Are Used in Luna Casano's Translation of the "Angels Like You" Song Lyrics?

This section presents a summary of the results of the analysis of translation strategies used by Luna Casano in translating the lyrics of the song Angels Like You based on Newmark's (1988) theory. The following table presents the number of uses of each strategy found in Luna Casano's translation results:

Table 1. Translation strategy and percentage of the type used by Luna Casano based on Newmark (1988)

No.	Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Word-for-Word Translation	0	0%
2	Literal Translation	6	30%
3	Faithful Translation	2	10%
4	Semantic Translation	0	0%
5	Adaptation	0	0%
6	Free Translation	6	30%
7	Idiomatic Translation	1	5%
8	Communicative Translation	5	25%
Total		20	100%

From Table 1, it can be observed that not all translating strategies used by Newmark (1988) apply to Luna Casano's cover song. Based on the total 20 lines of lyrics analysed, the most frequently strategy were found in this strategy with a percentage at (30%) Literal Translation and Free Translation. The second largest percentage at (25%) Communicative Translation, and third with the percentage at (10%). Faithful Translation. The last strategy with the percentage at (5%) Idiomatic Translation. Meanwhile, the Idiomatic and Faithful Translation strategies were used to a limited extent, and no use of Word-for-word, Semantic, or Adaptation strategies was found.

• Literal Translation

Literal Translation is a strategy of translating word-for-word from the source language into the target language, but still adjusted to the correct grammar in the target language. Thus, although the translation structure follows the original form, the translation results can still be understood grammatically and in accordance with applicable language rules.

SL: "Everyone says I look happy"

TL: "Mereka bilang ku bahagia"

Based on the table above were categorized into Literal Translation. The translation is

considered literal because it only changes slightly from the original structure. "Everyone says" becomes "Mereka bilang," and "I look happy" becomes "ku bahagia," without significantly changing the original meaning. This shows that Luna maintains the authenticity of the message when the lyrics allow for a direct translation. The word order changes in this translation, but the main meaning the same, that there is someone waiting with flowers.

• Faithful Translation

Faithful Translation is a translation strategy that attempts to preserve the original meaning and intent of the author in its entirety. This translation follows the sentence structure and words of the original text, including cultural terms, even though the result may sound a bit stiff or unnatural in the target language.

SL: "And it's not your fault I can't be what you need"

TL: "Dan ku tak bisa jadi yang kau mau"

Based on the table above were categorized into Faithful Translation. The translation is considered faithful because in this sentence, Luna tries to maintain the sentence structure and emotional meaning in the original language. Although there are slight changes, such as the use of the word "mau" instead of "need", the meaning of the singer's inability to fulfil her partner's wishes is still felt strongly.

• Free Translation

Free Translation is a translation strategy that does not translate word for word, but rather focuses on conveying the same meaning in a way that is appropriate and natural in the target language. The original sentence structure does not have to be maintained, as long as the main meaning is still conveyed well.

SL: "Flowers in hand, waiting for me"

TL: "Menungguku, bawakan bunga"

Based on the table above were categorized into Free Translation. The translation is considered free because instead of translating the phrase literally as "Bunga di tangan, menungguku," Luna opts for a more natural structure in Indonesian. By using "Menungguku, bawakan bunga," she conveys the nuance of emotion and context in a way that is more easily understood by local listeners, even though the wording is changed.

- **Idiomatic Translation**

Idiomatic translation is a translation strategy to translate figurative expressions or phrases in the source language. The translator does not translate word for word, but replaces it with an expression that is commonly used in everyday life in the target language. Although the form of the words changes, the original meaning is maintained and adjusted to the context.

SL: *"I brought you down to your knees"*

TL: *"Ku buatmu menyerah"*

Based on the table above were categorized into Idiomatic Translation. The translation is considered idiomatic because the phrase "brought you down to your knees" is an English idiom that carries a deep emotional meaning. Luna translates it as *"Ku buatmu menyerah,"* which manages to convey the emotional message concisely and in keeping with the Indonesian idiom.

- **Communicative Translation**

Communicative translation is a translation strategy that aims to convey meaning clearly, naturally, and easily understood by readers or listeners of the target language. The translation results are made to feel like the original language, not a translation, and are adjusted to the purpose and social context of the original text.

SL: *"I'm everything they said I would be"*

TL: *"Ku memanglah seperti ini"*

Based on the table above were categorized into Communicative Translation. The translation is considered communicative because the lyrics have been simplified in structure to make them more communicative and appropriate to the Indonesian context. Although the translation does not include every word in the source language, the overall meaning is maintained. The listener can immediately grasp the message that the singer is aware that he is indeed in line with other people's expectations. Based on the findings of the data analysis, it was found that of the eight translation strategies according to Newmark (1988), there were three strategies that were not used by Luna Casano in translating the song *Angels Like You*, namely word-for-word translation, semantic translation, and adaptation.

- **Word-for-Word**

According to Newmark (1988), word-for-word translation is a translation strategy that conveys messages from the source language to the target language directly, without changing the meaning or grammatical structure. The words in the target language are usually placed directly below the words in the source language. Word-for-word translation is not used because this strategy is too rigid and only translates word by word in the original order without paying attention to the context or overall meaning. This strategy is not suitable for song lyrics that require processing of meaning in order to remain beautiful and singable in the target language. If applied, the translation will feel awkward and unnatural.

- **Semantic Translation**

According to Newmark (1988), semantic translation is a more flexible translation strategy than faithful translation. This strategy maintains the original meaning of the source language, but also considers the comfort and understanding of the reader in the target language. This translation pays attention to the cultural elements and beauty of the original language, but can still adjust if there are parts that are difficult to understand. Semantic translation was not used because this strategy provides less freedom in adapting song lyrics into the target language musically and emotionally. The choice of a freer strategy proved to be more suitable in the context of song translation, where the beauty of sound, rhythmic harmony, and expressive power are the main elements that must be maintained.

- **Adaptation**

According to Newmark (1988), adaptation is the most flexible and creative type of translation. This translation gives the translator complete freedom to adjust the culture, text type, even the core message to fit the new context in the target language. This strategy is often used in translating poetry, drama, or songs. Adaptation is not used because this strategy shows that Luna tries to maintain the original meaning of Miley Cyrus' song without changing it significantly to suit the local culture or context. In other words, Luna does not create a new version of the song based on the Indonesian context, but rather maintains the original message and emotion of the source song.

How Similar is the Translation of “Angels Like You” Song Lyrics by Luna Casano Compared with the Translation Using Different Prompts by ChatGPT?

In this section, the researcher presents the results of how similar the translation of “Angels Like You” song lyrics by Luna Casano is compared with the translation using different prompts by ChatGPT. In analysing the influence of different instructions (prompts) on the quality and style of the translation produced, researchers used three types of prompts:

Prompt 1: Direct translation without context.

Prompt 2: Translation with the background that this song is a cover and needs to consider the beauty and nuances of emotion.

Prompt 3: Translation in the form of poetry that is poetic and easy to sing, such as the Indonesian version of the song.

The analysis was carried out by comparing the meaning, style, and translation strategies based on Newmark’s (1988) theory, and observing how close the ChatGPT translation results were to Luna Casano’s version.

• Prompt 1: Please translate the lyrics of the song *Angels Like You* by Miley Cyrus into Indonesian.

Table 2. Types and Percentages of Translation Strategies Used in Prompt 1 (ChatGPT Version) According to Newmark’s (1988) Framework

No.	Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Word-for-word translation	0	0%
2	Literal translation	11	55%
3	Faithful translation	2	10%
4	Semantic translation	6	30%
5	Adaptation	0	0%
6	Free translation	1	5%
7	Idiomatic translation	0	0%
8	Communicative translation	0	0%
Total		20	100%

From Table 2, it can be observed the translation results of ChatGPT on the first prompt are dominated by Literal Translation, Semantic Translation, and Faithful Translation strategies. This shows that the AI system translates directly word for word or based on lexical meaning without considering the cultural context,

language aesthetics, or emotional nuances of the song lyrics.

SL: “*Flowers in hand, waiting for me*”

Luna Casano: “*Menungguku, bawaan bunga*” → *Free Translation*

ChatGPT: “*Bunga di tangan, menungguku*” → *Literal Translation*

Based on the analysis of the translation results of the lyrics of the song “Angels Like You” using Prompt 1, it can be concluded that the translation strategies used by ChatGPT are quite diverse. However, there are four strategies from Newmark’s (1988) theory that were not found, namely Word-for-Word Translation, Communicative Translation, Adaptation, and Idiomatic Translation.

• Word-for-Word

The Word-for-Word strategy was not used because the ChatGPT translation results in Prompt 1 showed that this model tends to prioritize the accuracy of meaning and logical sentence structure, rather than simply translating word for word. The word-for-word strategy is only suitable for technical or informative texts, not texts that have emotional and poetic elements such as song lyrics. In the context of songs, word-for-word translation can produce stiff, unnatural, and even confusing sentences.

• Communicative Translation

The Communicative Translation strategy was not found in the translation results of Prompt 1 because ChatGPT tends to maintain the original structure and meaning of the source text without making adjustments aimed at conveying the message more easily understood by readers in the target language. Communicative strategies are usually used to adjust the message to be more effectively received by the target reader, even if it means deviating from the original structure of the source text. In this case, ChatGPT’s translation remains focused on being faithful to the original text and does not try to simplify the meaning, change expressions, or adjust the style of language to feel more communicative or natural in the context of Indonesian culture. This shows that without explicit instructions, ChatGPT prefers a faithful and literal approach rather than a communicative one.

• *Adaptation*

The Adaptation strategy was also not used in the translation of Prompt 1 because there were no foreign cultural elements that explicitly needed to be adapted to Indonesian culture. Adaptation is usually used when the source text contains cultural elements, customs, or social realities that are unfamiliar to the target culture, so they need to be replaced with equivalents that are more familiar to the local audience. However, the lyrics of the song “Angels Like You” are emotional and universal, without mentioning specific cultural elements that require cultural adaptation. Therefore, ChatGPT chose to maintain the original meaning without the need to replace or adapt certain parts to the Indonesian cultural context.

• *Idiomatic Translation*

Idiomatic strategy is not used because ChatGPT’s translation in Prompt 1 tends to remain formal and neutral. It does not use many typical expressions or idioms in Indonesian. This can happen because ChatGPT in Prompt 1 has not been explicitly directed to produce a flexible and distinctive translation such as everyday speaking style or local poetry. Therefore, the translation results sound flatter or more literal, although they are still understandable. A human translator would likely include idioms if they wanted to make the lyrics livelier and more natural in the target language, but ChatGPT will only do so if specifically requested. Here, Luna’s version emphasizes flexibility and a suitable rhythm for singing, while ChatGPT’s version feels more rigid and musically flat. This is because there is no processing of emotional context by the AI when only given a direct translation command. In addition, some translations by ChatGPT actually lengthen the number of syllables, which causes a mismatch with the rhythm of the song. The strategy applied pays less attention to the function of lyrics as part of the music, so that the poetic and emotional impression in the original lyrics tends to be lost. Therefore, Prompt 1 produces a translation that has minimal similarity to Luna Casano’s version both in terms of style and emotion.

- **Prompt 2: This song is a song by Miley Cyrus entitled “Angels Like You”. This song was covered by an Indonesian singer named Luna Casano into an Indonesian version. Translate the lyrics of the original**

song “Angels Like You” by Miley Cyrus into Indonesian by adjusting the beauty and emotional nuances, as if it were a cover version of the song.

Table 3. Types and Percentages of Translation Strategies Used in Prompt 2 (ChatGPT Version) According to Newmark’s (1988) Framework

No.	Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Word-for-word translation	0	0%
2	Literal translation	3	15%
3	Faithful translation	2	10%
4	Semantic translation	7	35%
5	Adaptation	0	0%
6	Free translation	4	20%
7	Idiomatic translation	1	5%
8	Communicative translation	3	15%
Total		20	100%

From Table 3, based on the second prompt, when given the context that the song is a cover version that must maintain the emotional and aesthetic elements, ChatGPT’s translation results begin to show significant improvements. In many lines, the AI is able to produce sentence structures that are softer, more poetic, and in line with the emotional meaning of the song. The translation strategies that emerge are also more varied, including Communicative Translation, Semantic, and several Free Translations.

SL: “I’m everything they said I would be”

Luna Casano: “Ku memanglah seperti seperti ini” → Communicative Translation

ChatGPT: “Aku jadi seperti yang mereka bilang sejak dulu” → Free Translation

In the translation results of the lyrics of the song, “Angels Like You” using Prompt 2, it was found that ChatGPT did not apply two strategies from Newmark’s (1988) theory, namely Word-for-Word Translation and Adaptation.

• *Word-for-Word*

Word-for-Word Translation is not used because this strategy translates each word directly without adjusting the structure or meaning of the sentence context. In the context of song lyrics, the use of this strategy can actually cause the translation results to feel stiff and unnatural, and not in accordance with the rhythm and musicality of the song. ChatGPT in Prompt 2 seems to have been designed to capture the meaning of the entire sentence or verse, thus

avoiding strategies that are too literal and uncommunicative.

- **Adaptation**

Adaptation strategy was also not found; this strategy is usually used to change cultural elements or contexts to suit the target culture. However, in the translation results of Prompt 2, ChatGPT maintains the cultural nuances and emotions of the source text without replacing certain parts with Indonesian cultural elements. This reflects ChatGPT's tendency to maintain fidelity to the original text, although in the process it still produces a relatively flowing and easy-to-read translation. The translation shows ChatGPT's efforts to preserve the meaning in a more natural and expressive way. This shows that the AI's understanding of context can help it choose a less rigid strategy. However, there are still some lines that feel long and not musical enough to be implemented in song form. Overall, Prompt 2 produces a medium to high similarity compared to Luna Casano's version. The AI is starting to take into account important elements in the song lyrics, but is not yet completely consistent in preserving musicality and syllable count.

- **Prompt 3: Translate the lyrics of the song "Angels Like You" by Miley Cyrus into Indonesian using the song lyrics translation style. Focus on maintaining the feeling, beauty, and flow of the song. Translate into poetry form, choose simple, poetic, and easy-to-sing words so that the translation sounds like natural Indonesian song lyrics.**

Table 4. Types and Percentages of Translation Strategies Used in Prompt 3 (ChatGPT Version) According to Newmark's (1988) Framework

No.	Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Word-for-word translation	0	0%
2	Literal translation	3	15%
3	Faithful translation	3	15%
4	Semantic translation	5	25%
5	Adaptation	0	0%
6	Free translation	4	20%
7	Idiomatic translation	1	5%
8	Communicative translation	4	20%
Total		20	100%

From Table 4, based on the third prompt, the third prompt produces the best translation among the three. The resulting translation is not only more poetic, but also feels very natural and

easy to sing in Indonesian. ChatGPT consistently uses Communicative, Free, and Idiomatic Translation strategies to convey meaning in a way that is in line with the tradition of Indonesian song lyrics.

SL: "Before you let go, just one more time"

Luna Casano: "Ku mohon kau sekali ini"

ChatGPT: "Sebelum kau pergi, pelukku sekali lagi"

In "Angels Like You" using Prompt 3, it was found that ChatGPT did not apply two strategies from Newmark's (1988) theory, namely Word-for-Word Translation and Adaptation.

- **Word-for-Word**

Word-for-Word strategy is not used in the translation results of Prompt 3 because ChatGPT is aimed at producing poetic translations, so this model prioritizes fluency and beauty of language rather than translating word for word directly. The word-for-word strategy is not suitable in this context because it produces sentences that tend to be stiff and do not consider the rhythm or musical flow of the song. In addition, translating each word literally will greatly limit flexibility in maintaining meaning, rhyme, and balanced number of syllables in the target language. Therefore, ChatGPT avoids this strategy so that the translation results sound natural, blend with the melody of the song, and still maintain a strong emotional meaning.

- **Adaptation**

The Adaptation strategy is also not used in Prompt 3 because the lyrics of the song "Angels Like You" do not contain cultural elements or local references that require adjustment to Indonesian culture. The translation of Prompt 3 focuses more on maintaining the rhyme and number of syllables, rather than replacing cultural elements. In this case, ChatGPT adjusts the sentence structure and diction to be suitable for singing in Indonesian, but still maintains the original meaning without changing the cultural context. Adaptation is usually used when it is necessary to replace names, locations, customs, or cultural elements that are not known in the target culture, but this is not found in this song. Therefore, there is no incentive for ChatGPT to use this strategy. Although structurally different,

ChatGPT's translation reflects the emotion, rhythm, and beauty of the words that match the song. ChatGPT manages to simplify the language without sacrificing meaning and even adds appropriate emotional nuances. The number of syllables in each line also tends to be close to Luna Casano's version, showing attention to the rhythm of the music. With a flexible and poetic translation strategy, Prompt 3 produces a very high level of similarity with Luna Casano's translation, both in terms of meaning, emotional nuances, and the beauty of the language.

Discussion

This section discusses the research findings covering two main focuses: first, the translation strategies used by Luna Casano in translating the lyrics of the song "Angels Like You" into Indonesian based on Newmark's (1988) theory; and second, the level of similarity between Luna Casano's translation results and the translation results from ChatGPT based on three different types of prompts. Based on the analysis of 20 lines of song lyrics in Luna Casano's version, it was found that the most dominant translation strategies were Literal Translation and Free Translation, each used (30%). The next most significant strategy was Communicative Translation (25%), followed by Faithful Translation (10%), and Idiomatic Translation (5%). No use of Word-for-word, Semantic, or Adaptation Translation strategies was found. The dominance of literal and free strategies shows that Luna Casano tries to maintain a balance between fidelity to the original meaning and the naturalness of the target language structure. The literal strategy is used when the original form can still be maintained without disturbing understanding, while the free strategy is used when the meaning is better conveyed with a structure that is more in accordance with Indonesian norms and aesthetics. Literal strategy is widely used when the structure and meaning of the source language can still be maintained intact in the target language. Meanwhile, the Free strategy is used for parts of the lyrics whose meaning will be more effective if delivered in a more natural style and structure in Indonesian.

In addition, the use of the Communicative Translation strategy shows that Luna not only considers the accuracy of the meaning, but also pays attention to how the lyrics can be accepted emotionally and aesthetically by Indonesian

listeners. This strengthens Newmark's (1988) view that translation is not only about transferring words, but also conveying messages communicatively according to social and cultural purposes in the target language. Faithful and Idiomatic strategies are used more limitedly, but are still important in maintaining the original nuances of some parts of the lyrics that are metaphorical or expressive. Communicative strategy shows that the translator tries to convey the message of the song communicatively to touch the listener's emotions more. Meanwhile, Faithful and Idiomatic strategies, although few in number, are used to maintain the original meaning and expressive language style in certain lyrics that contain metaphors or idioms. The analysis results of ChatGPT translations show significant variations based on the type of prompt given. In the first prompt, which only asks for direct translation without context, the most dominant strategy is Literal Translation (55%), followed by Semantic Translation (30%) and Faithful Translation (10%). The translation results tend to be rigid and do not touch on emotional or musical aspects, so that the similarity to Luna Casano's version is relatively low. The results of ChatGPT translation on the first prompt show that without clear context, the model tends to translate literally and does not consider the emotional and aesthetic nuances of the song. This causes limitations in the musicality and feelings that the song lyrics should convey.

The second prompt provides context that the song is a cover version that must consider elements of beauty and emotion. In these results, the dominant strategies are Semantic Translation (35%), Free Translation (20%), and Communicative Translation (15%), which produce more flexible and poetic translations although they are not yet completely consistent in maintaining musicality and number of syllables. With the additional context provided in the second prompt, it can be seen that the translation results become more poetic and natural. However, ChatGPT is still inconsistent in maintaining the number of syllables and the rhythm of the song, so the resulting lyrics are not yet fully sung fluently. Meanwhile, the third prompt that explicitly requested a translation in poetic form and considered beauty and sing ability, produced the closest translation to Luna Casano's version. The most commonly used strategies were Communicative Translation (20%), Free Translation (20%), and Semantic

Translation (25%), and Idiomatic and Faithful Translation also appeared at 5% and 15% respectively. These results show that when given the right and contextual instructions, ChatGPT can produce poetic, emotional, and musical translations of lyrics, similar to human translation. The third most complete prompt provided guidance on beauty, musicality, and sing ability, resulting in the closest translation to a human version. This shows that the quality of the prompt greatly influences the translation outcome, especially in the context of literary works such as song lyrics. Based on Luna and ChatGPT strategies, there are two strategies that are consistently absent from the translation strategy, namely word for word and adaptation. In general, the Word-for-word and Adaptation strategies do not appear in all of Luna Casano's translation results or the three ChatGPT prompts because both are considered inappropriate in the context of translating song lyrics. Word-for-word produces a rigid translation that does not conform to the structure of the Indonesian language and ignores emotional elements, while Adaptation is not needed because the lyrics of this song do not contain cultural content that needs to be completely replaced.

The findings of this study align with previous research that highlights the strengths and limitations of both human and machine translation in artistic contexts. As noted by Handayani (2021), human translators possess a deeper understanding of cultural and emotional nuances, which is crucial when translating expressive texts such as song lyrics. This is evident in Luna Casano's translation, where she not only conveys the semantic meaning but also ensures that the lyrics remain emotionally resonant and musically compatible with the original melody. In contrast, ChatGPT, while capable of producing grammatically accurate translations, often lacks the sensitivity to preserve these subtleties unless explicitly guided through detailed prompts. This observation supports the findings of Mohsan (2024), who argues that AI-based translation tools are more effective in informative or technical domains than in literary or poetic texts. In Prompt 1, where no contextual instruction was provided, ChatGPT predominantly used Literal Translation, resulting in rigid and less expressive output. However, with Prompt 3—where the model was instructed to produce a poetic and singable version—the quality of translation improved significantly. This

suggests that AI can mimic human-like creativity when given appropriate guidance, although it still falls short in fully grasping the intrinsic emotional depth of artistic works.

Moreover, Awadh and Shafiull (2020) emphasize that idiomatic expressions and culturally embedded metaphors pose significant challenges for machine translation systems. In this study, several lines containing figurative language were better interpreted by Luna Casano, who employed Idiomatic and Communicative Translation strategies to maintain the lyrical beauty and intended emotion. ChatGPT, on the other hand, either translated these expressions too literally or failed to capture their full meaning, especially in the absence of contextual instructions. These results further suggest that while AI tools like ChatGPT can be valuable aids in the translation process—especially for generating initial drafts or offering alternative phrasings—they cannot yet replace the nuanced understanding and creative judgment of human translators in the domain of song lyric translation. The integration of both approaches, however, may offer a promising path forward, allowing AI to handle repetitive or time-consuming tasks while humans focus on refining emotional and aesthetic elements.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the translation strategies employed by Luna Casano in translating the song “Angels Like You” into Indonesian and compared them with translations generated by ChatGPT using three different prompts. Based on Newmark's (1988) framework, it was found that Luna Casano primarily used Literal Translation and Free Translation (each at 30%), followed by Communicative Translation (25%). These strategies reflect her effort to maintain both the original meaning and the naturalness of the target language, particularly for musical and emotional coherence. In contrast, Word-for-word, Semantic, and Adaptation strategies were not present in her translation, as they are generally unsuitable for poetic and expressive texts such as song lyrics. ChatGPT's translation results were significantly influenced by the quality and specificity of the prompts provided. When given only a direct translation request (Prompt 1), ChatGPT relied heavily on Literal Translation (55%) and Semantic Translation (30%), producing rigid and

emotionally flat outputs. However, when contextual instructions were added—particularly those emphasizing poetic form and sing ability (Prompt 3)—ChatGPT demonstrated improved performance, utilizing more Communicative and Free Translation strategies to produce lyrical outputs closer to Luna Casano’s version. Despite these improvements, ChatGPT still lacks the nuanced understanding of cultural and emotional context that human translators possess. While AI can assist in generating initial drafts or offering alternative phrasings, it remains limited in fully capturing the aesthetic and emotional depth required in artistic translation. Therefore, this study reaffirms the importance of human involvement in translating creative works, especially where emotional resonance, rhythm, and cultural sensitivity are crucial. These findings suggest that while AI tools like ChatGPT have great potential in supporting translation processes, their use should be complemented by human oversight to ensure the preservation of artistic and emotional integrity in translated song lyrics. Future research could explore the application of similar translation strategies in other forms of literary and artistic texts, such as poetry or drama, to further understand the evolving role of AI in translation studies.

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