



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

THE IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION OF MY CHEMICAL ROMANCE LYRICS ON THE BLACK PARADE

A Thesis

Submitted to the Department of English Education of the Education Faculty

IAIN SYEKH NURJATI Cirebon

In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements

For Islamic Scholar in English Education (S.Pd.I)



By:

ALI AMRULLAH

Reg. Number: 50540438

THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES

(IAIN) SYEKH NURJATI

CIREBON

2012



ABSTRACT

ALI AMRULLAH : THE IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION OF MY CHEMICAL ROMANCE LYRICS ON THE BLACK PARADE

Learning English for Indonesian is learning two languages, English and *Bahasa Indonesia*. It is difficult to understand English without knowing the meaning of the text in *Bahasa Indonesia*. Therefore, translation skills are a basic part of language learning due to the fact that these make it easy to understand both languages. The idiomatic translation is the translation which purposes to communicate the meaning of the source language text into the natural forms of the receptor language. The goal of idiomatic translation is not to translate what the SL author wrote but what he or she meant. One of uncommon translations in the world of education is to translate lyrics of a concept album. This fact made the writer to find out the problem in translating the lyrics idiomatically.

This research was aimed to find out ways in translating song lyrics, a concept album, and the idiomatic translation of My Chemical Romance lyrics on The Black Parade. The use of this research could give reviews related to translation theory and practice and also remind people to translate idiomatically. The research was one of the kinds in analytical research, which used library research methods to find out primary and secondary data.

In translating song lyrics, Music-linked translation (MLT) is the best method to use by some singers and bands, especially when the songs are performed in a stage. On the other hand, the lyrics can be actually translated into narrative stories or into stanzas without using MLT because the important thing in translation is the transference of the meaning from the source language into the target language.

The Black Parade is the third studio album of My Chemical Romance. It is regarded as a concept album. There is no translation of these lyrics in the world. The writer finally translated The Black Parade in the form of stanzas before analyzing its story. The translation of The Black Parade was idiomatically done by using some methods, strategies and techniques though there was a lot of cultural language which was hard to translate into *Bahasa Indonesia*.



PREFACE

Alhamdulillah the writer always gives to God having been giving and will always provide his blessing so that the writer can end up his thesis entitled **THE IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION OF MY CHEMICAL ROMANCE LYRICS ON THE BLACK PARADE.**

This thesis is written to fulfill one of the requirements to gain Islamic Scholar in the department of English education (S.Pd.I) in the Education Faculty of the State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) *Syekh Nurjati Cirebon*.

There are some difficulties the writer should solve in writing this thesis; but due to some guidance of some people the writer can be overcome. In this good occasion, I would like to thank to :

1. Dr. H. Maksum Muchtar, M.A., the head of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dr. Saefudin Zuhri, M.Ag., the dean of Education Faculty
3. Dr. Hj. Huriyah Shaleh, M.Pd, the chairwoman of the Department of English Education.
4. H. Udin Kamiludin, M.Sc as the first supervisor who has handled me to end up this thesis.
5. Sumadi, S.S M.Hum, as the second supervisor who has also guided me to finish this thesis
6. My Chemical Romance songs in The Black Parade



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumunkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

© Hak Cipta Milik Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

7. Some directories in online Translation Media
8. The online Dictionaries and Encyclopedias, Music Magazines, and Newspapers.
9. Blogger.com which has given me many opportunities to learn writing in an online media.
10. All my teachers, lecturers, tutors, all around Indonesia
11. All my friends all over the world, who have taught me how to keep surviving.
12. All supported bloggers of Indonesia, who have made me understand how to beat Google.
13. All my families, who have given me many opportunities not to look back

Cirebon, January 2011

The Writer



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT	i
APPROVAL	ii
RATIFICATION	iii
OFFICIAL NOTE.....	iv
LETTER OF AUTHENTICITY.....	v
AUTOBIOGRAPHY	vi
PREFACE	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of the Problem	1
B. The Identification of the Problem	5
C. The Limitation of the Problem.....	6
D. The Aims of the Research.....	7
E. The Questions of the Research	7
F. The Uses of the Research	8
CHAPTER II : THEORETICAL FOUNDATION.....	9



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

A. The Definition of Translation	9
B. Various Types of Translation.....	13
C. The idiomatic Translation.....	18
D. Translation Purpose.....	20
E. Translation Methods, Procedures, and Strategies	21
 CHAPTER III : METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH.....	 34
A. The Objective of the Research	34
B. The Object and Time of the Research	34
C. The Method of the Research	34
D. The Source of the Data	36
E. The Technique of Data Collection	36
F. The Technique of Data Analyses	37
 CHAPTER IV : THE RESEARCH FINDING	 39
A. The Definition of the Lyrics	39
B. The Translation of the Lyrics.....	41
C. Translating Lyrics on A Concept Album	50
D. Steps in Translating Lyrics	52
E. The Information of the Black Parade	52
F. The Black Parade Lyrics and Their Translation	54
1. The End.....	55



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

2. Dead!.....	58
3. This Is How I Disappear	61
4. The Sharpest Lives	64
5. Welcome to The Black Parade	67
6. I Don't Love You	71
7. House of Wolves	74
8. Cancer	76
9. Mama	78
10. Sleep	82
11. Teenagers	85
12. Disenchanted	87
13. Famous Last Words	90
14. Blood.....	93
CHAPTER VI : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....	95
A. Conclusion	95
B. Suggestion.....	97
BIBLIOGRAPHY	98
APENDICES	



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

Translation is basically regarded as a process and a result of transferring one language into another, which is aimed to reproduce the closest equivalents from the source language into the target language. This argument has been very familiar as Nida, American pioneer in development of theory and practice of Bible translation (Weissbort and Eysteinsson, 2006:346), and Taber (1969:12) defines, “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style.”

Following their translation definition, it should be noted that translation is the activity of replacing the source language message into the closest natural equivalent of the target language. Therefore, the message, all factual information contained in the original text, is the most important thing that translators have to re-express into the target language. Hoed (2007:35) explores the importance of transferring the message in translation by concluding:

It is clear that the point is the message. Therefore, the translator should not ask, “What is the translation?” or “How to translate it?” The question, which the translator should answer is, “How do I express the message of the source texts into the target texts?” (My translation)



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

In addition, Larson, as quoted by Choliludin (2007:30), elaborates that when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Additionally, Landers (2001:55) states, "The goal is not to translate what the SL author wrote but what he or she meant, and thought-by-thought is usually the superior vehicle for accomplishing this."

To do so, literal translation, which it is similar to word-for-word of Newmark' type of translation, is not commonly worth using in translation. Robinson (1998:127) explains that literal translation is ideally the segmentation of the source language text into individual words and target language rendering of those word-segments one at a time. He then continues stating this ideal is literally impossible and, even literally possible, the result is often unreadable.

In accordance with Robinson's view, therefore, translation should not be literal. In other words, it can be simplified that whatever the texts which will be translated, translation must be in the form of an idiomatic translation which transfers the source language meaning into the natural equivalent of the target language.

However, reproducing the source language (SL) message into the closest natural equivalent of the target language (TL) is not so easy task that translators should be aware of analyzing it in order to be idiomatically translated into the target language. There are some processes to do as analyzing the SL, transferring and restructuring it into the TL.



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

For instance, to translate I was *going out in the rain* will be difficult for Indonesian because the phrase can be rendered *saya kehujanan* or *Saya hujan-hujanan* (Baker, 1992:22). Another example is given by Hariyanto (2003) such the phrase as *menggodog teh* can be literally translated into *boiling water for tea*. However, it is not a natural equivalent in English which should be idiomatically translated into *preparing for tea*. Therefore, to translate is not just replacing one language into another without knowing how to express it as naturally as possible into the target language.

In doing the research, I make use of My Chemical Romance's lyrics on The Black Parade as samples to be idiomatically translated. The reason to take the lyrics of their album is that they are one of the rising bands in the world of music nowadays. They are nominated in some awards such as MTV music award, NME award, American Music Award and many more.

Furthermore, The Black Parade is regarded as a concept album, which is not the same as a common album released in the world of music recording. Although their previous album, *I Brought You My Bullets, You Brought Me Your Love and Three Cheers for Sweet Revenge*, is also admitted to be a concept album, The Black Parade story consists of a real world, where there is no other vampires as having been given in the previous albums.

In addition, translating song lyrics or any other texts should be related to a skopos (Vermeer, 2000). Restating Vermeer's, Schaffner (1998:235) affirms that



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

translation is a kind of human actions; therefore it has its own purpose. Following skopos theory, Low (2005:187) states:

“Song-translating is significantly different from interlingual translating (e.g. poetry translation). This is particularly true of the devising of singable translations: here the TT—the verbal message in the new code—is intended specifically to be transmitted simultaneously with the very same non-verbal code that accompanied the ST.”

Low suggests that the singable translation is only used if the purpose of song lyrics’ translation is to be performed in a stage.

In relation to singable translations, Low, cited by Malmkjaer (2005), points out that songs are translated for a number of different purposes, for each of which a different kind of translation is appropriate. For a performer’s crib, a translation has to provide all relevant information about phenomena mentioned in the original so that the singer can understand fully what the song is about, and perform accordingly.

Besides, another term for singable translation is given by Golomb (2005:121-122). He labels it as Music-Linked Translation (MLT). According to Golomb’s view Music-Linked Translaiton (MLT) is not standard translation because the lyrics, words of a song, should be linked or synchronized to the music of the original song. This is truly demanding for the translators due to the fact that they have to sacrifice sound for sense, accuracy for elegance, fidelity to a source language for communication with a target audience.



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Nevertheless, the question which may arise is whether or not MLT or singable translation is proper to translate lyrics in The Black Parade, which is argued to be a concept album. If MLT is appropriate method to translate The Black Parade, the information in the original texts should be clearly and naturally transferred into the target language due to the complex narration between songs in that album. Nonetheless, for some purposes song lyrics can be translated not only into songs but also into any kind of texts. After all Vermeer (2000:232) illustrates :

“An epic is usually defined as a long narrative poem telling of heroic deeds. But Homer’s *Odyssey* has also been translated into a novel: its text variety has thus changed from epic to novel, because of a particular skopos.”

Therefore, whatever the song-translating becomes, with or without MLT, it should provide a natural and idiomatic equivalent of the target language.

B. The Identification of the Problem

To identify this research problem, the writer provide these following identification:

1. The field of the research is Translation and Interpreting
2. The main problem in this research is how to translate lyrics of My Chemical Romance idiomatically.



C. The Limitation of the Problem

In the world of translation, there are many text types which can be translated. According to Salmon and Kovarsky, outlined by Kuhiwczak (2002: 118) there are three types of the texts and their translatability:

1. Highly specific texts

Main characteristics of this text are to contain importance of information, high proportion of specialized lexical items and conventional form and expression.

This text is possible to teach and learn by means of extensive practice.

2. Literary texts

There are two types of literary texts:

- a. Literary texts written in literary language and
- b. Literary texts written in the 'language of literature'.

Main characteristics of the first type are to contain some of information that needs to be conveyed, little or no specialized lexical items, high degree of conventional form and expression (imitation and intertextuality). This type is difficult to be taught and learned but not impossible.

On the other hand, the main characteristics of the second type are to contain complex styles and based on the linguistic invention. This type is impossible to teach because each time a new approach to translation of the text is required.

3. Hybrid texts (combination of A and B)

This text is difficult to teach and learn.



1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber :
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar dari Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.
2. Dilarang mengumunkan atau memperbanyak karya ilmiah ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa seijin Perpustakaan IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

In relation to those text types, My Chemical Romance's lyrics on The Black Parade are chosen. These texts may be categorized in the first type of literary texts that some information should be conveyed.

To translate those lyrics, as having been explored, the idiomatic translation, which transfers the meaning or the message of the SL into the TL, is chosen in order to find the closest natural equivalence which includes all factual information of the SL.

D. The Questions of the Research

In this research I propose these questions:

- a. How to translate lyrics?
- b. What is the idiomatic translation of My Chemical Romance's lyrics on The Black Parade?
- c. What does The Black Parade tell?

E. The Aims of the Research

This research has some aims, which include:

1. To find out some methods in translating lyrics
2. To find out the idiomatic translation of My Chemical Romance's lyrics on The Black Parade
3. To find out the story of The Black Parade.



F. The Uses of the Research

There are many advantages of this research, some of them are:

1. To give some reviews related to translation theory and practice
2. To give some options for learners and even teachers in translating a useful text.
3. To show that there are many types of texts, which can be learned for improving English, including song lyrics.
4. To remind all readers not to translate literally but idiomatically.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amstrong, Nigel. 2005. *Translation, Linguistics, Culture*. Topics in Translation 27. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Baker, Mona (ed) 1998. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Bassnett, Susan. 2002. *Translation Studies* 3rd edition. London and New York: Routledge.
- Bell. T. Roger. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London and New York: Longman.
- Blight. C. Richard. 2005. *Footnotes for Meaningful Translations of the New Testament*. In Journal of Translation, Vol 1, Number 1, 7-14. Siljot.
- Bresler, Liora. 2008. *Music in Qualitative Research*. In Given, Lisa M. The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods. SAGE Publications, Inc. P. 534-537
- Bussman, Hadumod. 1996. *Routledge Dictionary of Language and Linguistics*. Translated by Gregory Trauth and Kerstin Kazzazi. London and New York: Routledge.
- Choliludin. 2007. *The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation*. Jakarta: Visipro.
- Darlington, Yvonne and Scott, Dorothy. 2002. *Qualitative Research in Practice: Story from The Field*. Australia: Allen & Unwin.
- Elicker, Martina. 2001. Concept Album: Song Cycles in Popular Music. In Walter, Bernhart and Wolf, Warner. *Word and Music Studies: Essays on the Song Cycle and on Defining the Field*. Amsterdam and Atalanta. Rodoi B.V.
- George, W. Mary. 2008. *The Elements of Library Research*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press.
- Gile, Daniel. 2004. Translation Research versus Interpreting Research: Kinship, Differences and Prospects for Partnerships. In Christina Schaffner.



Translation Research and Interpreting Research: Traditions, Gaps and Synergies. Multilingual Matters, Ltd.

Golomb, Harrai. 2005. Music-Linked Translation (MLT) and Mozart's Operas: Theoretical, Textual, and Practical Perspectives. In L. Dinda Gorlee. *Song and Significance: Virtues and Vices of Vocal Translation*. Amsterdam: Rodopi B.V.

Hariyanto, Sugeng. 2003. *The Implication of Culture on Translation Theory and Practice*. Retrieved on 17 November 2009 at <http://www.TranslationDirectory.com/articles/article634.htm>

Hoed, H. Benny. 2007. *Transparansi dalam Penerjemahan*. Dalam Yassir, Yasinius. PELBA. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia. Hal 25-36.

Jakobson, Roman. 2000. On Linguistic Aspects of Translation. In Lawrence Venuti (ed). *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.

Kuhiwczak, Piotr. 2002. *The Troubled Identity of Literary Translation* in Anderman, Gunila and Rogers, Margaret (Eds). *Translation Today: Trends and Perspectives*. Multilingual Matters Ltd. p.112-124

Landers, C.E. 2001. *Literary Translation: A Practical Guide*. Multilingual Matters, Ltd.

Lendley, David. (1993). Lyric. In Martin Coyle, et al. *Encyclopedia of Literature and Criticism*. University of Cardiff.

Low, Peter. 2005. The Pentathlon Approach to Translating Songs. In L. Dinda Gorlee. *Song and Significance: Virtues and Vices of Vocal Translation*. Amsterdam: Rodopi B.V.

Malmkjaer, Kirsten. 2005. *Linguistics and the Language of Translation*. Edinburgh University Press, Ltd.

Moylan, William. 2002. *The Art of Recording: Understanding and Crafting the Mix*. Focal Press.

Muin, Abdul Kholiq. (tanpa tahun) *325 Nasihat, Pesan Ulama dan Ahli Hikmah*.

Munday, Jeremy. 2001. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theory and Applications*. London and New York: Routledge.





- Newmark, P. (1981) *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford: Pergamon.
- (1988) *A Textbook of Translation*. New York and London: Prentice Hall.
- (1991) *About Translation*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- (1993) *Paragraph on Translation*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Nida, A. Eugene and Taber, R. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J Brill.
- Nida, A. Eugene. 2000. *Principles of Correspondence*. In Lawrence Venuti. *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Ordudari, Mahmoud. 2007. *Translation Procedures, Strategies and Mehods*. Retrieved November 17, 2011 from <http://www.translationjournal.net/journal/41culture.htm>
- Phelan, Mary. 2001. *The Interpreter's Resource*. Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Phyllis, Zatlin. 2005. *Theatrical Translation and Film Adaptation: A Practitioner's View*. Multilingual Matters, Ltd.
- Robinson, Douglas. 2003. *Becoming A Translator: An Introduction to The Theory and Practice of Translation* 2nd edition. London and New York. Routledge.
- Robinson, Douglas. 2001. Free Translation, in Mona Baker (ed), *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York: Routledge. P. 88
- Prior, Lindsay F. 2008. *Document Analysis*. In Given, Lisa M. *The Sage Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods*. The SAGE Publications, Inc. P. 230-232
- Schaffner, Christina. 1998. *Skopos Theory*. In Mona Baker (ed). *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York. p.221-232

- Schaffner, Christina. 2007, *Politics and Translation*, in Piotr Kuhiwczak and Karin Littau (ed). *A Companion to Translation Studies*, Topics in Translation 34, Multilingual Matters Ltd. P. 147.
- Sofer, Morry. 2006. *The Translation's Handbook*, 6th Edition. U.S.A: Schreiber Publishing.
- Vermeer, J. Hans. 2000. *Skopos and Comission in Translational Action*. In Lawrence Venuti. *The Translation Studies Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Vinay and Delbertnet. 2004. *Methods of Translation*, in Lawrence Venuti (ed). *The Translation Studies Reader*, London and New York: Routledge. P. 85
- Weissbort, D. and Eysteinsson, A. 2006. *Translation – Theory and Practice: A Historical Reader*. Oxford University Press.
- Zhonggang, Sang. 2006. *A Relevance Theory Perspective on Translating the Implicit Information in Literary Texts*. Siljot, Vol. 2.

Sites cited:

- Harris, Chris. 2006. *My Chemical Romance Unveil Black Parade Track List, Album Art*.
http://www.mtv.com/news/articles/1540817/20060913/my_chemical_romance.jhtml
- Montgomery, James. 2008. *My Chemical Romance Get To Work On Non-Concept Album, Sort of*.
http://www.mtv.com/news/articles/1601831/20081223/my_chemical_romance.jhtml
- Norris, John. 2006. "MTV News RAW Presents: A Night At The Opera With My Chemical Romance".2006-03-09.
http://www.mtv.com/bands/m/my_chemical_romance/news_feature_102306/index5.jhtml.
- Norris, John. 2007. *My Chemical Romance Bring The Black Parade To Life: John Norris Report*.
http://www.mtv.com/news/articles/1553131/20070223/my_chemical_romance.jhtml



Dhani, Ahmad and Taylor, C. Holland. (no year). *Warrior of Love*. At <http://www.libforall.org/popculture-republic-of-love.html>

Dewa 19. In www.kapanlagi.com. *Laskar Cinta Part One and Laskar Cinta Part Two*. At http://lirik.kapanlagi.com/artis/dewa_19/laskar_cinta_chapter_two

Horsie890. *Tragic Tale of The Black Parade*. At <http://www.ficwad.com/story/51749>

