

Contrastive Analysis Of Idiom Translation: Literal vs. DeepL in Adele's Song "Someone Like You" Into Indonesian

Yuni Maria Manullang¹, Masta Artani Damanik², Diane Sarima Lestari Simbolon³, Sarah Nasrani Gea⁴, Poster Sagala⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universits HKBP Nommensen, Medan, Indonesia
yuni.marianullang@student.uhn.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the challenges and strategies involved in translating English idioms into Indonesian, with a particular focus on Adele's song "Someone Like You." The research employs a qualitative descriptive approach and utilizes contrastive analysis, with a focus on three quality indicators: accuracy, naturalness, and acceptability. The findings indicate that literal translation can result in statements that are either uncomfortable or incomprehensible in the target language, thereby leading to a loss of the intended meaning of the idiom. In contrast, the neural machine translation of DeepL demonstrated a significantly higher success rate, achieving an accuracy of 93.33% across the analyzed idioms. In comparison, the literal translation exhibited a substantially lower accuracy of 42.22%. This exemplifies the idiomatic fluency and contextual awareness of DeepL; nevertheless, human interaction remains imperative to preserve the emotional depth and cultural subtlety of literary texts. This research underscores the potential for a symbiotic relationship between technology and human aptitude, particularly in artistic domains such as music, where the translation of idioms can be particularly salient. Subsequent research endeavors may involve a more extensive investigation of idiom translation across genres and languages, with the objective of promoting the development of emotionally intelligent machine translation tools.

Keywords: *Literal translation, DeepL, Idiom translation, Machine translation, Song lyrics*

1. Introduction

Language functions not only as a tool of communication but also as a vessel of culture, identity, and emotional expression. Idioms represent a particularly challenging aspect of linguistic translation, given their fixed nature and the fact that their meaning cannot be ascertained simply by examining the individual words that comprise them. Idioms are a sophisticated and culture-bound feature of language. As defined by (Oktadea Herda, 2018), idioms possess meanings that are deeply embedded in the context and culture of the source language. This renders them especially resistant to literal translation due to the substantial disparities in linguistic structure and cultural context between the source and target languages. Consequently, word-for-word translation frequently falls short in capturing the intended meaning, potentially resulting in misunderstandings or the loss of emotional connotation.

Within the domain of artistic and sentimental material, such as song lyrics, idioms are known to possess a profound and nuanced significance. According to (Shojaei, 2012), idioms in song lyrics function as linguistic units and channels for emotion, metaphor, and cultural resonance. Given the inherent emotional nature of lyrics, the employment of metaphorical language is a common practice to augment the emotional effect. This predicament presents a significant challenge to translators, who are tasked with adapting the original work to a novel linguistic and cultural milieu while preserving its emotional and semantic essence.

The utilization of machine translation (MT) programs such as Google Translate, Microsoft Translator, and DeepL has experienced a notable increase within the translation industry in recent years. The advent of advanced neural machine translation (NMT) models, which are predicated on the Transformer architecture, has engendered significant advancements in these technologies, particularly as exemplified by DeepL. In contrast to earlier rule-based or statistical machine translation (MT) systems, neural machine translation (NMT) systems are capable of processing complete sentences and comprehending contextual relationships. The utilization of deep learning

algorithms and extensive datasets by DeepL has led to the assertion that it can generate translations that are both more accurate and fluent. (Kamaluddin, Rasyid, Abqoriyyah, & Saehu, 2024) posit that in comparison to more conventional platforms such as Google Translate, DeepL demonstrates superior accuracy and fluency in translating intricate structures and colloquial language.

DeepL's forte lies in its capacity to discern context at the sentence level, thereby facilitating the generation of natural-sounding output. This capacity corresponds with (Nida, 2021), dynamic equivalency thesis, which posits that translation should endeavor to elicit a comparable response in the target reader as the source reader. Furthermore, DeepL aligns with the communicative translation theory of (Newmark, 1988), which underscores the importance of producing translations that are natural and comprehensible to the intended audience. For instance, the following passage from Adele's song "Someone Like You" exemplifies the data :

SL : I hate to turn up out of the blue, uninvited

Literal translation : Aku benci untuk muncul keluar dari biru, tidak diundang

DeepL translation : Aku benci muncul tiba-tiba, tanpa diundang

The phrase "out of the blue" is rendered meaningless and devoid of context when translated literally into Indonesian. However, DeepL translates it as "tiba-tiba," a rendition that preserves both the semantic content and the emotional nuance of the original. This example illustrates how idiomatic translation, particularly in artistic texts, necessitates contextual sensitivity, a quality that is often absent in literal translation. Nonetheless, it should be noted that machine translation is not flawless. Research conducted by (Sahmiral & Raja Guk Guk, 2025) and (Desry Noviany et al., 2024), indicates that while DeepL demonstrates a contextual advantage over other machine translation (MT) tools, it exhibits challenges in processing idioms that are profoundly influenced by cultural context or emotional nuance. Common errors include mistranslation, omission of idiomatic meaning, or literal rendering that distorts the intended message. According to (Fitria, 2023) findings, DeepL demonstrates proficiency in maintaining coherence and structural integrity, yet frequently exhibits deficiencies in replicating the nuances of idiomatic and literary expression. (Gao, Lin, Zhao, & Cai, 2024), further substantiate this assertion by demonstrating that even cutting-edge NMT systems often yield rigid or emotionally unresponsive translations when processing figurative language.

In order to develop a systematic understanding of the translation of idioms, this study draws upon key translation theories. (Baker, 2018) proposes a set of four strategies for the translation of idioms: (1) idioms with similar form and meaning, (2) idioms with similar but different form and meaning, (3) paraphrasing, and (4) omission. These strategies were used in several studies. According (Ahmadi, 2017) study on English-Persian novels further highlights the dominance of paraphrasing strategies in idiom translation. In contrast, (Riecher, 2019) argues that literal translation is not very effective for conveying idiomatic statements relevant to modern society, especially in highly contextualized advertising texts. This highlights the necessity of idiomatic and communicative writing in texts that evoke strong emotions, such as lyrics.

In a local context (Amir, 2025), conducted a study of idioms in Adele's 21 album observing that paraphrasing emerged as the predominant strategy. The findings indicate that numerous idioms in Adele's lyrics lack direct equivalents in Indonesian, thereby underscoring the ineffectiveness of literal translation. Instead, creative and culturally sensitive adaptations are required to retain the song's emotional intensity. From a theoretical standpoint, this research also incorporates the framework from (Peter & Larson, 2024), who categorize translation techniques into three types: literal, idiomatic, and paraphrased translations. Furthermore, they introduce a range of practical tools, including omission, substitution, and equivalent form strategies. The evaluation model employed in this study draws from the framework developed by (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012), who assessed translation quality based on three key dimensions: accuracy, naturalness, and acceptability. (Koponen, 2010) approach to the classification of translation problems aligns with this perspective, categorizing issues into three distinct types: untranslated, omitted, and mistranslated. This classification system is particularly pertinent when assessing machine-generated outputs.

Despite the advanced technological capabilities of NMT systems, human intervention remains indispensable. Research by (Agung, Gede Budiarta, & Wayan Suryani, 2024) has demonstrated that even DeepL and Google Translate encounter significant challenges in comprehending idioms and culturally specific terminology found in literary genres. The challenges

that AI based systems must overcome include audience expectations, emotional purpose, and cultural context. In order to achieve precise and successful translation, human judgment and linguistic sensitivity are imperative, particularly in genres characterized by strong emotional impact, such as music. The present study focuses on the idioms found in Adele's "Someone Like You," a song that is rich with figurative expressions and emotional content. The objective of the present study is to compare translations produced through literal methods and those generated by DeepL. This will allow for an examination of how well each approach captures the meaning, tone, and cultural resonance of the original idioms. The comparison is framed within a qualitative descriptive method, using the Nababan model to evaluate translation quality across dimensions of accuracy, naturalness, and acceptability. Consequently, the research makes a substantial contribution to the field of translation studies. This study provides insights into the limitations and strengths of current NMT tools. It also underscores the pivotal function of idiom translation in safeguarding the expressive and emotional profundity of artistic compositions.

2. Method

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method to compare the translation of idiomatic expressions in Adele's song "*Someone Like You*" using two approaches: literal translation and DeepL machine translation. The lyrics of the song "Someone Like You" were chosen as the object of study because they contain various idiomatic expressions that are rich in emotional and contextual meaning. The idiom analyzed in this study were selected using purposive sampling, focuses on expressions that are idiomatic, emotionally significant, and linguistically challenging in translation. This ensures that the data reflect the core issues addressed in the study. The primary data in this study are the song lyrics in English, while the secondary data include two versions of the translation: the first, a literal translation of the idiom by the researcher based on the dictionary and lexical structure (Herdiyanti, 2020), the second, a translation produced by DeepL, a Neural Machine Translation (NMT)-based machine translation designed to pay attention to context and provide a more natural translation (Komalasari, 2024).

According to (Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono, 2012) the three main model aspects of quality are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy refers to the extent to which idioms or messages from the source can be accurately translated into the target. Acceptability indicates how the research results are clear, sweet, and in accordance with the linguistic rules and cultural norms practiced in the target language. On the other hand, readability indicates how easily the text can be read and understood by the readers. The assessment is done using a scale of 1 to 3, with the following details: score 3 is given if the translation is very good, i.e. the meaning of the idiom is conveyed precisely, the language feels natural, and fits the cultural context; score 2 is given if the translation is quite good, i.e. the meaning of the idiom is conveyed but still feels a little stiff or less natural; and score 1 is given if the translation is not good, the meaning is not precise, rigid, or does not fit the cultural context. The percentage of translation accuracy was calculated by adding up the total score obtained for all idioms, dividing it by the maximum possible score, and multiplying by 100 percent.

The maximum score for each idiom is nine points, and the total score for each idiom is calculated by adding the scores of the three aspects. To gauge quality, the overall score should be compared to the maximum score that may be achieved, which is 100%. By using this model, the research is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the advantages and limitations of the DeepL application in translating idioms, while emphasizing the important role of human translators in maintaining the nuances of meaning and cultural context in literary texts and song lyrics.

$$\text{quality percentage} = \frac{\text{number of scores obtained}}{\text{maximum score}} \times 100\%$$

In this study, 5 idiomatic phrases found in Adele's song "Someone Like You" were analyzed. Two translation approaches were utilized: literal translation (word for word) and machine translation using DeepL. Each idiomatic phrase was translated using both approaches. The translation quality model developed by (Nababan et al., 2012) was utilized for the evaluation process, with a focus on acceptability, accuracy, and naturalness. The accuracy of the findings was ensured by two qualified

evaluators who independently assessed each translation. To ensure consistency, standard guidelines were provided to them. The resolution of these discrepancies was achieved through discussions and agreements. The translation quality percentage was determined by summing the results for each criterion, which were rated on a scale of 1 to 3. The use of this model is expected to provide an example that covers all aspects of the effectiveness of idiomatic translation by machine translation (DeepL) and highlights the importance of human translators, especially in the context of textual or lyrical writing, which contains emotional, cultural and idiomatic language that cannot always be translated automatically by machines.

3. Results and Discussion

The analysis of idioms present in the lyrics of Adele's song "Someone Like You" reveals significant discrepancies between the conventional literal translation approach and the DeepL translation method. The idioms analyzed in this study demonstrate that they possess not only lexical meanings but also substantial emotional and contextual nuances. Therefore, the translation process cannot simply be a direct replication of the meaning of each word. In many cases, literal translation results in a rigid or less accurate meaning. This is due to the fact that terms like "out of the blue" or "never mind" have no direct analogies in Indonesian when translated lexically. Translations that are literal in nature often result in a lack of fluidity and coherence when rendered to Indonesian readers, particularly in instances where the context and linguistic nuances inherent in the source text are not fully comprehended.

In contrast, DeepL has demonstrated proficiency in the contextual translation of idioms. The Neural Machine Translation (NMT) technology employed by DeepL enables it to comprehend sentences in their entirety, as opposed to merely individual words. Consequently, DeepL's translations have been found to produce a more authentic and faithful rendition of the artist's original meaning. The capacity of DeepL to comprehend emotions and the implicit meanings of idioms is demonstrated by translations such as "suddenly" for "out of the blue" and "never mind." However, it is imperative to acknowledge the inherent limitations of DeepL. It is important to note that certain translations may not align with the nuances of the Indonesian cultural context, particularly in the context of literary works and song lyrics that are characterized by their emotional depth and interpretive breadth. Consequently, human intervention remains indispensable for enhancing the translation outcomes, particularly in works characterized by extreme expressiveness and emotional depth, such as songs. The following text is intended to provide a comprehensive overview of the subject matter.

Table 1. Data Display of Analysis

No	Source Text	Literal translation	DeepL translation
1.	I heard that you're settled down	Aku dengar kamu menetap dibawah	Kudengar kau sudah mapan
2.	That you found a girl and you're married now	Kamu menemukan seorang perempuan dan kamu menikah sekarang	Bahwa kau menemukan seorang gadis dan kau sudah menikah sekarang
3.	I heard that your dreams came true	Aku dengar mimpi mu menjadi nyata	Kudengar mimpimu menjadi kenyataan
4.	Guess she gave you things, I didn't give to you	Dugaan dia memberi kamu hal, aku tidak memberi kepadamu	Kukira dia memberimu banyak hal, aku tidak memberimu
5.	Old friend, why are you so shy?	teman lama, mengapa kamu sangat malu?	Teman lama, mengapa kau begitu pemalu?
6.	Ain't like you to hold back or hide from the light	Bukan seperti kamu memegang kembali atau menyimpan dari cahaya.	Tidakkah kau suka menahan diri atau bersembunyi dari Cahaya
7.	I hate to turn up out of the blue, uninvited	Aku benci untuk berbalik keluar dari biru, tidak mengundang.	Aku benci muncul tiba-tiba, tanpa diundang
8.	But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it	Tetapi aku tidak bisa tetap, aku tidak bisa melawan itu	Tapi aku tak bisa menghindar, aku tak bisa melawannya
9.	I had hoped you'd see my face	Aku berharap kamu akan melihat wajahku	Aku berharap kau akan melihat wajahku
10.	And that you'd be reminded that for me, it isn't over	Dan bahwa kamu akan menjadi mengingatkan itu untuk ku, ini tidaklah berakhir.	Dan kau akan diingatkan bahwa bagiku, ini belum berakhir
11.	Never mind, I'll find someone like you.	Tidak pernah terpikir. Aku akan menemukan seseorang seperti kamu	Sudahlah, aku akan menemukan seseorang sepertimu
12.	I wish nothing but the best for you, too	Aku berharap tidak ada tetapi yang terbaik untuk mu, juga.	Aku juga berharap yang terbaik untukmu

13.	"Don't forget me, " I beg	"Jangan lupakan aku," Aku mohon	"Jangan lupakan aku," aku mohon
14.	I remember you said	Aku mengingat kamu berkata.	Aku ingat kau pernah berkata
15.	Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"	"Kadang kadang itu terakhir dalam cinta, tetapi kadang kadang itu menyakitkan malah"	"Kadang-kadang cinta itu abadi, tetapi kadang-kadang menyakitkan"
16.	Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"	"Kadang kadang itu terakhir dalam cinta, tetapi kadang kadang itu menyakitkan malah"	"Kadang-kadang cinta itu abadi, tetapi kadang-kadang menyakitkan"
17.	You know how the time flies	Kamu tahu bagaimana waktu terbang	Kau tahu bagaimana waktu berlalu
18.	Only yesterday was the time of our lives	Hanya kemarin waktu itu pada hidup kita.	Baru kemarin adalah saat-saat dalam hidup kita
19.	We were born and raised in a summer haze	Kita terlahir dan terangkat dimusim panas asap kabut	Kita dilahirkan dan dibesarkan dalam kabut musim panas
20.	Bound by the surprise of our glory days	Melompat oleh kejutan pada kita kejayaan hari	Terikat oleh kejutan hari-hari kejayaan kita
21.	I hate to turn up out of the blue, uninvited	Aku benci untuk berbalik keluar dari biru, tidak diundang	Aku benci muncul tiba-tiba, tanpa diundang
22.	But I couldn't stay away, I couldn't fight it	Tetapi aku tidak bisa tetap, aku tidak bisa melawan itu.	Tapi aku tak bisa menghindar, aku tak bisa melawannya
23.	I had hoped you'd see my face	Aku berharap kamu akan melihat wajahku	Aku berharap kau akan melihat wajahku
24.	And that you'd be reminded that for me, it isn't over	Dan bahwa kamu akan menjadi mengingatkan itu untuk ku, ini tidaklah berakhir.	Dan kau akan diingatkan bahwa bagiku, ini belum berakhir
25.	Never mind, I'll find someone like you	Tidak pernah terpikir. Aku akan menemukan seseorang seperti kamu.	Sudahlah, aku akan menemukan seseorang sepertimu
26.	I wish nothing but the best for you, too	Aku berharap tidak ada tetapi yang terbaik untuk mu, juga.	Aku berharap yang terbaik untukmu juga
27.	"Don't forget me, " I begged	"Jangan lupakan aku," Aku mohon	"Jangan lupakan aku, " aku memohon
28.	I remember you said	Aku mengingat kamu berkata.	Aku ingat kau pernah berkata
29.	"Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"	"Kadang kadang itu terakhir dalam cinta, tetapi kadang kadang itu menyakitkan malah"	"Kadang-kadang cinta itu abadi, tetapi kadang-kadang menyakitkan"
30.	"Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"	"Kadang kadang itu terakhir dalam cinta, tetapi kadang kadang itu menyakitkan malah"	"Kadang-kadang cinta itu abadi, tetapi kadang-kadang menyakitkan"
31.	Nothing compares, no worries or cares	Tidak ada membandingkan, tidak kuatir atau peduli.	Tidak ada yang sebanding, tidak ada kekhawatiran atau kepedulian
32.	Regrets and mistakes, they're memories made	Menyesali dan kesalahan, mereka kenangan membuat.	Penyesalan dan kesalahan, itu adalah kenangan yang dibuat
33.	Who would have known how bittersweet this would taste?	Siapa yang akan mempunyai mengetahui bagaimana pahit manis ini akan rasa?	Siapa yang tahu betapa pahitnya rasa ini?
34.	Never mind, I'll find someone like you	Tidak pernah terpikir. Aku akan menemukan seseorang seperti kamu.	Sudahlah, aku akan menemukan seseorang sepertimu
35.	I wish nothing but the best for you, too	Aku berharap tidak ada tetapi yang terbaik untuk mu, juga.	Aku berharap yang terbaik untukmu juga
36.	Don't forget me, " I begged	"Jangan lupakan aku," Aku mohon	"Jangan lupakan aku, " pintaku
37.	I remember you said	Aku mengingat kamu berkata.	Aku ingat kau pernah berkat
38.	"Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"	"Kadang kadang itu terakhir dalam cinta, tetapi kadang kadang itu menyakitkan malah"	"Kadang-kadang cinta itu abadi, tetapi kadang-kadang menyakitkan"
39.	"Sometimes it lasts in love, but sometimes it hurts instead"	"Kadang kadang itu terakhir dalam cinta, tetapi kadang kadang itu menyakitkan malah"	"Kadang-kadang cinta itu abadi, tetapi kadang-kadang menyakitkan"

The findings of this analysis indicate that the translation of idioms, particularly within the context of music and popular culture, necessitates an approach that incorporates cultural and emotional intelligence in conjunction with a technical understanding of language. While technology such as DeepL can be a useful tool, the role of human translators remains irreplaceable in maintaining the depth of meaning and beauty of language.

Table 2. Data classification

N	Source text	Literal Translation	Accuracy (1-3)	Naturalness (1-3)	Acceptability (1-3)	Total score	DeepL Translation	Accuracy (1-3)	Naturalness (1-3)	Acceptability (1-3)	Total score	
1	Settled down	menetap dibawah	1	1	1	3	sudah mapan	3	3	3	9	
2	Out of the blue	keluar dari biru	1	1	1	3	tiba-tiba	3	3	3	9	
3	Time flies	waktu terbang	1	1	2	4	waktu berlalu	3	3	3	9	
4	Never mind	Tidak pernah terpikir	1	1	1	3	Sudahlah	3	3	3	9	
5	bittersweet	pahit manis	2	2	2	6	pahitnya rasa	2	2	2	6	
Total						19						42
Percentage :						42,2						93,33
						2%						%

The results from the table 2 found the quality analysis of some idioms in Adele's song "Someone Like You". The analysis was conducted by comparing two translation methods, namely literal (word-by-word) and using DeepL, a translation tool based on neural machine translation (NMT). The assessment was conducted by focusing on three quality aspects listed in (Nababan et al., 2012) model, namely acceptance in the target culture and grammar, naturalness (reasonableness of language use), and correctness (accuracy of meaning). Each aspect was given a score ranging from 1 to 3, with a maximum score of 9 for each idiom.

The findings indicate that literal translation exhibits notable deficiencies in its capacity to convey the idiomatic meaning and contextual appropriateness of the source text. Of the five idioms analyzed, the total score for literal translation is 19 out of a possible 45 points, equivalent to 42.22%. The word-for-word translation of "settled down" as "menetap di bawah" and "out of the blue" as "keluar dari biru" results in phrases that are devoid of meaning or that are linguistically awkward in the Indonesian language. The idiom "never mind" was translated literally as "tidak pernah terpikir," which does not accurately reflect its emotional function in context.

In contrast, DeepL's translations exhibited a noteworthy degree of proficiency, attaining a total score of 42 out of 45 points, which corresponds to a percentage of 93.33%. DeepL has been demonstrated to effectively capture the contextual meaning of idioms and to render them in a natural and acceptable form in the target language. For instance, the phrase "out of the blue" is rendered as "tiba-tiba," and "never mind" is translated as "sudahlah." These translations closely align with the intended emotional tone of the song. However, the idiom "bittersweet" remains inadequately translated by both methods, with each method yielding a score of 6 points. This suggests that while the fundamental concept is communicated, the emotional intricacies are not fully articulated.

A comprehensive analysis of the data presented in Table 2 reveals that idiomatic statements, characterized by their intricate cultural and emotional subtleties, are often challenging to translate with precision. However, for idioms that possess culturally embedded nuances or meanings, DeepL, a context-aware machine translation technology, still requires human interaction but produces more accurate and natural results. Therefore, the optimal approach for translating idioms, particularly in the context of emotional and expressive material such as song lyrics, involves a synthesis of advanced translation technology and a human capacity for linguistic interpretation.

In addition to quantitative analysis, qualitative evaluation is more focused on determining how idiomatic, emotional and cultural relevance can be evaluated or assessed in both methods of research. To illustrate this point, consider the phrase "keluar dari biru", which, when used literally, sounds "out of the blue" in Indonesian. This phrase is devoid of both semantic meaning and grammatical correctness. This translation frequently elucidates the nuances of the original phrase. In contrast, DeepL translates them as "tiba-tiba", a term that not only conveys the intended message but also conveys it in an emotional and syntactic manner within the context of the song's lyrics. This finding suggests that contextual understanding is a pivotal component in the development of idiomatic and emotional intelligence.

Moreover, the expression "never mind" has been shown to engender a considerable degree of anxiety when translated literally. The literal meaning of the phrase "tidak pernah terpikir" merely reflects the idiomatic use of the phrase, which in the text sources indicates feelings of sadness, rage,

or emotional upheaval. DeepL refers to it as "sudahlah," which is an appropriate cultural term in Indonesian. This translation maintains the pragmatism and emotional tone of the source text, thereby demonstrating an understanding of both the lexical and discursive elements of the original. An additional illustration of this phenomenon can be observed in the phrase "time flies", which, when interpreted literally, would be "waktu terbang". Despite the comprehensibility of the original text, the translation into Indonesian is unnecessarily harsh and unfriendly. It is evident that the translation provided by DeepL, "waktu berlalu," is more accurate, as it conveys the concept of time passing swiftly in a manner that is both clear and aligned with Indonesian cultural norms.

Notwithstanding the translation success of DeepL in idiomatic expressions, certain restrictions persist, particularly in the context of emotionally complex expressions. The phrase "bittersweet," which DeepL translates as "pahitnya rasa," is a noteworthy example of this phenomenon. While the bitterness is effectively captured in this translation, the original term's comprehensive emotional intricacies which evoke a blend of regret and affection remain only partially expressed. This is a crucial tone in Adele's song. The machine's one-sided rendering serves to diminish the intended message, and the emotional duality is paramount to the lyric's potency. Conversely, a human translation might opt for more emotive options such as "kenangan manis yang menyakitkan" or "pahit manis yang membekas," which more accurately capture the original subtlety in a way that is both emotionally and culturally relevant. This finding underscores the efficacy of neural machine translation technologies, such as DeepL, in context detection tasks. However, these technologies continue to grapple with the interpretation of nuanced emotional layers, which necessitate human interpretation.

The term "bittersweet" is a complex concept that encompasses a nuanced emotional response. Irrespective of the literal translation of the term as "pahit manis" or its interpretation as "pahitnya rasa" via DeepL, it remains inadequate in conveying the full emotional intricacies inherent in the idiom. Despite the manifest nature of this phenomenon, the present study does not fully capture the nuances of melankolis, which is the primary component of the aforementioned statement. This finding indicates that the advanced machine translation system may continue to encounter challenges in processing abstract or emotive language. Consequently, human sensitivity remains indispensable in conveying the outcomes of machine translation in emotive contexts. This emphasizes that idioms are not just words; they are also cultural expressions that require emotional and semantic interpretation. DeepL demonstrates a high level of expertise in contextualizing idioms; however, this also highlights the importance of human analysis in capturing the essence of artistic writing, such as song lyrics.

4. Conclusion

Based In terms of accuracy, naturalness, and acceptability, the machine translation DeepL performed significantly better than the literal translation, according to a contrastive study of idioms in Adele's "Someone Like You" song. In contrast to the 42.22% for literal translation, which often fails to capture the emotional and cultural meaning of the original idiom, DeepL shows good ability in contextualizing and translating idiomatic expressions into Indonesian with a quality score of 93.33%. However, despite its technological advancement, DeepL is not flawless, to ensure accurate translation in the target culture, some idioms especially those with complex emotional or cultural layers still need to be interpreted by humans. Therefore, the best method for translating idiomatic expressions especially in emotionally charged and expressive materials such as song lyrics is to combine neural machine translation, such as DeepL, with human linguistic sensitivity and cultural awareness. This research emphasizes the value of the hybrid translation paradigm in today's digital environment and advances our understanding of idiomatic translation.

The researcher hopes that this study will provide additional information about the comparison of Literal translation and DeepL in translating songs, short stories, poems, idioms and figurative language. Future research could extend this analysis by examining the translation of idioms in different languages, other literary genres, or comparing other translation tools. This would contribute to the development of machine translation systems that can adapt or be sensitive to context and culture.

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