A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS AND ITS EQUIVALENCE TRANSACTION FOUND IN THE SPONGE OUT OF WATER MOVIE SCRIPT

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree in Department of English Education

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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2020
ACCEPTANCE

A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS AND ITS EQUIVALENCE TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE SPONGEBOB: SPONGEBOB OUT OF WATER

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Abstract
This research is aimed at studying and describing the various forms of idioms found in Paul Tibbitt’s *The Spongebob: Sponge Out Of Water* and the equivalents found in the translation of the found idioms. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using a literature review approach. Data collection techniques with document analysis. The data source of this research is the film *The Spongebob: Sponge Out Of Water*. The objects of this study are the types of idioms and the equivalences between the data in the original language and the translation results in the Indonesian form. The data analysis technique used is the literature review technique using expert opinion. Idiom data were analyzed using the theory put forward by Fernando (1996) and for the equivalent data analysis using the theory of Baker (1992). The results of this study indicate that there are three types of idioms, namely pure idioms(18.75%), semi-idioms(52.63%), and literal idioms(31.57%) and show that there are three types of equivalents, namely above word equivalence(10.52), textual equivalence(57.89%) and pragmatic equivalence(31.57%).

Keywords: Idiom, equivalence, The Spongebob: Sponge Out Of Water

1. INTRODUCTION

Bell in his book entitled *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice* he stated that the theory of translation is unrevealed in clear clarification it still be argued that is translation can be called as an ‘art’ or a ‘craft’. But in the last of
the century, the translator connected with the transcription of literary texts to find out the equivalence itself. Moreover he added that translation can be understood as the expression from a language to another language which includes the equivalence and the semantic preservation (Bell R. T., 1991, pp. 4-5). The basic thing that is important to know is, translation has various kinds of models or types. In line with this, the translator must also understand about the concept of equivalence which can help the translator in explaining the phenomena and similarities that exist between one language and the target language.

Because of every language has its own characteristics and uniqueness, it needs to be known that there are some things that need to be understood in the translation process. Sutopo aimed that in translation, to deliver the message a translator also has to know and understand about the idioms either from the SL or from the TL (Sutopo, 2016, p. 5). Nord in 2005, she stated that there are two types of translation product and process which known as Instrumental translation and documentary translation. Where the documentary type provides as the document of culture communication source between the writer and the ST reader and the instrumental type provides as the target culture of communicative action transmitting instrument (Nord C., 2005, p. 80). However, Jakobson stated that there are three major types of translation such as ‘Intralingual’ (rewording), ‘Interlingual’ (translation proper), and ‘Intersemiotic’ (transmutation) (Jakobson, 2004, pp. 138-143).

In translation, idioms can be said to cause translation barriers because literal translations of such expressions often do not produce an appropriate translation. According to Liu, the idioms are not all of the idioms are semi-literal or non-literal but they also invariant (Liu, 2008, p. 16). Moreover, Liu stated that true idioms not possible to be interpreted in literal meaning through the compositional analysis and idioms that consist minimally two words and have multiword expression.

This study focused on classifying the idioms and to analyze the equivalence of its translation found in the movie script of The SpongeBob
**Movie:** *Sponge Out of Water* and its subtitle. This movie released in 2015 with Paul Tibbitt as the director. This move is adapted from the animation television series *SpongeBob Squarepants.*

### 2. METHOD

The type of this research is the descriptive qualitative. To avoid the expansion of the research, the researcher focuses on the specific thing. The researcher only analyzes the idiomatic and the equivalence translation where the data found in *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* movie.

This researcher limits some aspects such as the types of idiom found in *SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* movie. This research focuses on the movie entitled *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* which contains some types of idiom and their Indonesian translation. The objective of this research is to classify the various types of idiomatic expressions which proposed by Fernando (1996) found in the movie. However the data which found in the data source were also analyzed using the theory of idiomatic equivalence translation proposed by Baker in 1992. Whereas, for the data validity the researcher used the judgements from Mrs. Dwi Haryanti as the expert judgement.

### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1 Findings

3.1.1 Types of Idioms and The Indonesian Translation Found in Moviescript of *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water*

Idiomatic expressions are the part of the language art that used by the speaker to express something in other way of conversations. There are three types of English idiomatic expressions found in the movie and their Indonesian translation. The types of the idiom are the *pure idiom, semi-idiom* and *literal idiom.*

1) Pure Idioms were translated into Pure Idioms

The pure idiom type is the conventional idiom type can be seen as the non-literal form where sometimes have some variations which sometimes
hard to understand and little tricky to translate. Example: ‘a piece of cake’ (has nothing to do with ‘cake’ but the real intention is to say something simple or easy.

03/S0 05/TL 17-18/PI

Source Language

Burger Beard: “Is that all you got?! Man, this is way overdue. Once upon a time, under the sea, there was a little town called,”Bikini Bottom.” In this town, there was a place called, "The Krusty Krab," where folks would come to eat a thing called,"the Krabby Patty." Every greasy spoon has a fry cook, and the one who worked here was named, "SpongeBob SquarePants."

Target Language


The data show that the words ‘greasy spoon’ can be classified into the pure idiom type because based on the sentence above there is no deal with ‘greasy’ as ‘makanyan berminyak’ and ‘spoon’ which known as ‘sendok’ the part of cutlery. Therefore, the words “greasy spoon” refers to the intention of the writer for a fast-food restaurant. However, in the Indonesian translation the translator translated the SL: “greasy spoon” utterance into TL: “restoran murah” to express a restaurant that sells fast-food oily food but in the Indonesian translation it can be understood as a restaurant that sells low price food. So, the data are the type of pure idiom.
25/SL 2-3/TL 5-6/PI

Source Language

Mr. Krabs : “SpongeBob! Oh, you were like an underpaid son to me. I would have expected Squidward to stab me in the back!”

Squidward : “Huh, what?”

Mr. Krabs : “But SpongeBob, me most trusted employee, working with me sworn enemy?!”

Target Language

Mr. Krabs : “SpongeBob ! kau sudah seperti anak di celana dalamku. Tapi aku malah mempercayai Squidward untuk menusukku dari belakang.”

Squidward : “Huh, apa?”

Mr. Krabs : “tapi SpongeBob, pegawai yang terpercaya bekerja pada musuh bebuyutanku?”

The data show that the idiom in SL “to stab me in the back” belongs to the idiom type pure idiom because in this case it is intended to show someone who will do betrayal. However, the translation of the idiom in TL: “untuk menusuk dari belakang” refers to menghianati. Then, it can be considered that this idiom the same intention to shows that someone wants to do betrayal about something. So, according to that, the data classified to pure idiom.

62/SL 14-16/TL 18-19/PI

Source Language


Mob Member : “ Preservation?”

SpongeBob : “Yes! We’ve become alienated from each other. Each one an island unto himself, concerned only with
ourselves. And in the name of all fishhood, I am not about to let that happen!”

Target Language

SpongeBob : “lihat diriku, aku menjadi seperti kalian serupa, keras, egois. Dan seluruh kota sebenarnya masyarakat yang baik berubah menjadi sekeras batu bata. Kalian melewati jalan yang berlebihan”

Mob Member : “Berlebihan?”

SpongeBob : “ya! Kita alien yang saling merampas sesama. Setiap orang yang kucintai, perhatian hanya pada dirinya sendiri. Dan demi nama semua keikanan aku takkan membriarkan itu terjadi!”

The utterance in SL form “turned into heartless freaks” which is intended to describe changes in a person's feelings. Furthermore, in the Indonesian version, the translator also wants to explain about someone’s feeling by using idiom in the TL form “menjadi sekeras batu bata” where implicitly shows that someone has change into such a relentless person. Both of the SL and TL form have no different intention so it can be concluded that they are the pure idiom type.

2) Semi-idioms were translated into Semi-Idiom

Semi-idiom is the type of idiom that consist of one or can be more of literal component and also one version of non-literal form. Example: feel blue which means to deal with someone’s feeling but no deal with the ‘blue' color where this idiom to express someone’s feeling.

22/SL 26/TL 27/SI

Source Language

Mr. Krabs : “We'd like to have a word with you.”

Plankton : “You all look very hungry. Can I get anybody a Chumburger?”

Mr. Krabs : “Enough with that niceties, Plankton! This is the last time I'm gonna ask you. Where is me formuler?!”
Target Language

Mr. Krabs : “kau dan aku masih ada urusan.”
Plankton : “kalian semua kelihatannya sangat lapar. Bisa aku ebrikan ada semuanya Burger Chum?”
Mr. Krabs : “cukup dengan basa-basinya plankton. Ini terakhir kalinya aku akan bertanya. Dimana formulaku?”

Based on the data above in the sentence there is an idiomatic expressions in SL form “We’d like to have word” where that expression can be classified into the type of semi-idiom which shows that the speaker wanted to talk with the listener and implicitly the speaker said ‘like to have word’ to the listener to express his intention. Therefore, the translator translated the idiomatic expressions into TL “Kau dan aku masih ada urusan” which implicitly that the speaker has something to discuss or to finish with the listener. So, the message that the writer wanted to express is not change but the form is change then in can be marked that the data are the semi-idiom type.

38/SL 2-3/TL 24-5/SI

Source Language

Plankton : “Ew! It’s so sweet in here. I think my eyeball is getting a toothache.”
Giant Fluffy : “Meow”
Plankton : “So much sweetness! I think I’m gonna be sick! Huh?

Target Language

Giant Fluffy Cat : “Meow”
Plankton: “terlalu banyak ke sifat manis. Kurasa aku akan muntah.”

According to the data above, it shows that the writer in SL form used the semi-idiom types to express his feeling with the expression “Ew! It's so sweet in here. I think my eyeball is getting a toothache.” to shows that he feelings uncomfortable about something. However, in the TL form, the translator did translate the expression into “ew, terlalu manis disini. *Kurasa bola mataku sudah merasa aneh*.” Which reflects that something bothered the speaker so it is also can be understood with same intention. So, the data is can be classified to the semi-idiom type because the data have non-literal and literal form in same sentence.

87/SL 26/TL 29/SI

Source Language

SpongeBob: “Come on, it's time to go back and open up The Krusty Krab!”

Squidward: “Are you out of your patty-flipping mind? I'll never leave this place! I mean, look at me. I'm a god!”

SpongeBob: “No, Squidward, you're a cashier.”

Target Language

SpongeBob: “ayo, wtunya kembali dan membuka Krusty Krab.”


Related to the data above, in the SL it shows the use of semi-idiomatic expression from the speaker to the listener to express his or her feeling about something as the response of the listener’s expression. As the speaker said “Are you out of your patty-flipping mind. I'll never leave this place! I mean, look at me. I'm a god!” the idiom in the sentence reflects that the speaker wants the listener to realize that the listener did or said something that not acceptable. However, in the TL form, the translator translated the idiom expression from the SL as “*Apa kau sudah*
3) Literal Idioms were Translated to Literal Idiom

22/SL 26/TL 27/LI

Source Language

SpongeBob : “So, you won’t talk, eh, Plankton? I didn’t wanna have to do this. Plankton here comes the pain!”

Mr. Krabs : “Soap in the eye, eh? Diabolical.”

Plankton : “No, stop, don’t!”

Target Language


Mr. Krabs : “Busa di mata, rasa sakit.”

Plankton : “Tidak tidak”

Based on the data in the table above, the first speaker used the idiomatic expression ‘soap in the eye’ as the part of the dialogue SL: *Soap in the eye, eh? Diabolical* is to tease the second speaker. Therefore, as the translation of this expression, the translator translated the idiom with the same type of idiom into TL: “*Busa di mata, rasa sakit*” to reflect the same intention of the satiristic. However, it reflects that the form and the intention of the writer from SL to TL is not change. So, both utterances are the literal idiom type.

36/SL 15/TL 16/LI

Source Language

Plankton : *We better get out of here until things cool off.*

SpongeBob : “Everything we know and love has been destroyed.”
Plankton: “Well, yeah, looks like they're gonna have to change the name of Bikini Bottom to Dirty Bottom.”

Target Language

Plankton: “Kita sebaiknya pergi dari sini sampai semuanya membaik.”

SpongeBob: “Semua yang kita ketahui telah hancur.”


According to the data in the table, there is a literal idiom used by the speaker to represent that the speaker waited for something to be in better situation before he starts to do something which represent by the idiom ‘until thing cool off’ in the sentence SL: “We better get out of here until things cool off”. However it also reflects in the Indonesian translation which the translator turned the idiom TL: “Kita sebaiknya pergi dari sini sampai semuanya membaik.” where this translation is the type of literal idiom because the literal form and the intention not different from the SL to TL, so, it can be marked that the utterances are literal idiom.

3.1.2 Translation Equivalence of Idioms Found in Moviescript of The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water

In the translation process, one of the important aspect which a translator must know is the ‘equivalence’ aspect. There are nineteen findings found in the data source analyzed by the theory of equivalence proposed by Baker:

1) Above Word Equivalence

22/SL 26/TL 27/AWE

Source Language

Mr. Krabs: “We'd like to have a word with you.”

Plankton: “You all look very hungry. Can I get anybody a Chumburger?”
Mr. Krabs: “Enough with that niceties, Plankton! This is the last time I'm gonna ask you. Where is me formuler?!”

Target Language

Mr. Krabs: “kau dan aku masih ada urusan.”

Plankton: “kalian semua kelihatan sangat lapar. Bisa aku ebrikan ada semuanya Burger Chum?”

Mr. Krabs: “cukup dengan basa-basinya plankton. Ini terakhir kalinya aku akan bertanya. Dimana formulaku?”

According to the data that show in the SL form “We'd like to have a word with you” turned into the TL form as kau dan aku masih ada urusan. In the SL form shows that the writer used the modal ‘would’ however the translator translated the SL form into the TL form with the meaning of modal ‘would’ and the intention is not change and it connected the message from one dialogue to another dialogue. So, based on that the data can be marked as ‘above word equivalence’ where the data in the SL form shows the grammatical form of the modal ‘would’ and the data in the TL form shows the same sense.

2) Textual Equivalence

The level which focuses on the equivalence of the source language and target language text which provides the guidelines that help the translator to reach the equivalence. Textual Equivalence devided into the thematic and information structure and the second thing is the cohesion. The thematic and information structure is the linear arrangement that has role in the processing the information and organize the message of the text. The formulation is available to express the message which makes the links of the information clearer (Baker M., 2018, p. 135). Then, the cohesion is the network either the lexical aspect, grammatical and other relation of the text. It connects the actual words with expressions so the message can be seen or heard (Baker M., 2018, p. 194). For the finding of this research, the researcher only found that the type of textual
equivalence that can be used to analyze the data is the cohesion and here the findings of this research:

03/SL 05/TL 17-18/TE

Source Language
Burger Beard : “Is that all you got?! Man, this is way overdue. Once upon a time, under the sea, there was a little town called,"Bikini Bottom." In this town, there was a place called, "The Krusty Krab," where folks would come to eat a thing called,"the Krabby Patty." Every greasy spoon has a fry cook, and the one who worked here was named, "SpongeBob SquarePants."

Target Language

The utterance “greasy spoon” in the sentence from the SL has correlation with the whole intention of the sentence to talk about a place where we can get fast food with cheap price which connected to the Indonesian form. However, in the TL the data show that the idiom textually equivalence with the real intention of the writer as written in SL to represent a place such a cheap restaurant ‘restaurant murah’. So, the intention is not different and both can be marked as textual equivalence.
Source Language

Plankton : “Bullseye!”
SpongeBob : “Plankton!”
Mr. Krabs : “So it's a food fight he wants, eh?”

Target Language

Plankton : “Tepat sasaran!”
SpongeBob : “Plankton”
Mr. Krabs : “Jadi ini harinya makanan.”

According to the data shows in the table, the idiom written in the SL: “Bullseye!” has textual equivalence which directly to represent that the speaker has shoot the target on point or on target. However, in the Indonesian form its self the translator has translated it as TL: “Tepat sasaran!” which based on the textual function which the speaker wants to shoot to something or someone and in this case the speaker had shoot something on point. So, it shows that the translation from the SL to TL is textually equivalent.

Source Language

SpongeBob : “Okay, Patrick. Load the potatoes!”
Patrick : Mashed or scalloped, sir?”
Patrick : “Sir, yes, sir! Locked and loading!”
Mr. Krabs : “Don't worry, little formula. You'll be safe in this...safe. Fire!”
Plankton : “Potatoes?!?”
SpongeBob : “He's closing in!”
Patrick : “I think we have a few minutes before he gets here. Huh? He's right on top of us!”
Sandals : “Hey, it's raining fries!”
Plankton: “It’s gonna take a lot more than potatoes to bring this baby down! Or maybe not.”

Target Language

SpongeBob: “Okay, Patrick. Isi meriam kentangnya!”

Patrick: “Direbus atau digoreng, pak?”


Patrick: “Siap Pak! Siap ditembakkan!”


Plankton: “Kentang?!”

SpongeBob: “Musuh semakin dekat.”

Patrick: “Kupikir kita masih beberapa menit sebelum musuh kesini. Ada musuh didepan kita.”

Sandals: “Hei, sekarang hujan kentang!”


Based on the data above, the translation of the source language shows that the target language translation belongs to the Textual Equivalence where the translator translated the source language based on the intention of the whole text. Where the SL form is “to bring this baby down” turned into the TL form “untuk menjatuhkan pesawat ini” it reflects that the translation of the idiom is belong to the Textual Equivalence because it shows that the textual intention from SL to TL is same.

3) Pragmatic Equivalence

In this level the translator must try to recreate the author’s intentions with using other culture in line of the target language. This type of equivalence focuses on the idiomatic meaning of the text. In the pragmatic equivalence, there are coherence and implicature. Coherence is the link of organizing and creating the text which focus on the conceptual relations (Baker M., 2018, p. 235). Moreover, Baker stated that
coherence of the text is the result of interactions among the knowledge presented in the text and the reader’s knowledge (Baker M., 2018, p. 237). Then, implicature is an aspect that obviously not to be confused by the non-literal meaning, especially in the case of idioms (Baker M., 2018, p. 240). Related for this research, the implicature aspect is the focus of this research based on the needs of analyzing the data as follows:

Source Language

SpongeBob  : “Come on, Plankton, it's easy, It means I help you, you help me, and when we accomplish our goal, then we do hands in the middle.”

Plankton  : “Hands in the middle? No, no, sounds idiotic. Besides, the two of us are no match for that cranky mob. We could probably use a few more... te-am-works.”

SpongeBob  : “That's exactly what I was thinking.”

Target Language


Plankton  : “Tos, tidak. Kedengarannya bukan tipeku. Lagipula, kekuatan kita bukan tandingan pada warga yang marah. Kau mungkin bisa melakukan lebih tentang... TAMWORK.”

SpongeBob  : “itu persis apa yang kupikirkan.”

From the data above, it can be seen that the translator had give more attention to the SL idiom and translated it to the TL idiom with the pragmatic function. It turned from the words SL: “We'd like to have a word with you.” To TL: “Kau dan aku masih ada urusan.” To represent that the speaker still has something to discuss with the listener. So, it can be seen that the SL form and the TL form is pragmatically equivalent.
Source Language
Mr. Krabs : “SpongeBob! Oh, you were like an underpaid son to me. I would have expected Squidward to stab me in the back!

Squidward : “Huh, what?”

Mr. Krabs : “But SpongeBob, me most trusted employee, working with me sworn enemy?!”

Target Language
Mr. Krabs : “SpongeBob! kau sudah seperti anak di celana dalamku. Tapi aku malah mempercayai Squidward untuk menusukku dari belakang.”

Squidward : “Huh, apa?”

Mr. Krabs : “tapi SpongeBob, pegawai yang terpercaya bekerja pada musuh bebuyutanku?”

Based on the data above, it shows that the translator used the function of pragmatic equivalence to translate the idiom from the SL “to stab me in the back” into the TL “untuk menusukku dari belakang” to represents that the speaker feel someone’s betray him. Moreover, the data show that the expression which in the SL form and the translation in TL form that pragmatically same.

3.2 Discussion
3.2.1 Types of Idiom

The types of the idiom found in the data source supported by the theory of idiom types proposed by Fernando in 1996 (Fernando, 1996, pp. 32-60) which said that there are three types of idiomatic expression such as Pure Idiom, Semi-Idiom, and Literal Idiom. The data in the data source which found by the researcher can be classified in percentage as follows:
Table 1. The Types of Idiom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Types of Idiom</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pure idiom to pure idiom</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Semi-idiom to semi-idiom</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Literal idiom to literal idiom</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data, the idioms that found in the data source can be classified into the idiomatic types such as pure idiom, semi-idiom and literal idiom and there are nineteen idioms in the *The Spongebob: Sponge Out Of Water*. There are pure idiom to pure idiom (3), semi-idioms to semi idiom (10), and literal idiom to literal idiom (6). Thus findings supported by the idiomatic types theory from Fernando (1996).

Based on the finding found in the data source, it can be seen that this research and the previous research are different. The previous research from Dama analyzed about *Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Jason Marz’ Songs*. The purpose of that research is to find the idiom expression based on Lim (2004) theory. The result of the research is to show that the most used idioms in the data source is the no keyword idioms.

Moreover, another previous study is from Silva and Barco entitled *Translation of Idioms: An Analysis of Official Subtitles In The TV Series Bates Motel*. The focus of the research is to analyzed the idioms from the data source based on Baker(1992) theory of paraphrasing. Where, the result of the research is the specific cultural idioms can be translated in certain contexts and subtitle translations can connect different people and cultures.

This research is different from the previous study because in this research the researcher found that here are are three types of idiom, they are pure idiom, semi-idiom and literal idiom based on Fernando’s theory of idiomatic types expression.
3.2.2 Translation Equivalence

The result of this research that supported by the translation equivalence theory from Baker (1992). She stated that there are some types of equivalence such as pragmatic equivalence, textual equivalence, grammatical equivalence, equivalence above word level and equivalence at word level (Baker M. , 2018, p. 5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Equivalence Analysis</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Above word equivalence</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Textual equivalence</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>57.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pragmatic equivalence</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>31.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data above, it shows that the data found in the data source only can be classified into three classifications from five classifications of equivalence proposed by Mona Baker. The data that can be classified are two above word equivalences, eleven textual equivalences, and six pragmatic equivalences. Those classifications related to the equivalence used by the translator in translated the data source from SL to the TL form.

The finding of this research is different from previous research. The previous study from Amin(2013) entitled The Pragmatic Equivalence of The Implicature in The English Translation of The Prophet Muhammad’s Jokes. The purpose of this research is to analyze the pragmatic equivalence implicature show up in the Prophet Muhammad’s jokes and its English transcription and the explanation of how those two points were created. Therefore, the result of this research is from three hadist which consist of nineteen sentences the literal translation is the most used type of translation model and the study shows that the SL and the TL are pragmatically equivalent.

Another previous study is from Polcz (2011) analyzed A Pragmatics Equivalence in The Translation of Speech Acts which the focus of this
research is to analyze the speech acts translation pragmatic equivalence. Then the result of the research was can be seen that the proposed model is flexible to be applied and adapted for exploring the pragmatic equivalence in the speech acts translation.

Those study with this research is different because the data of the purpose of this research is to analyze the idiom types based on Fernando’s theory (1996) and the translation equivalence based on Baker’s theory (2018) in *The Spongebob: Sponge Out Of Water*.

4. CLOSING

To conclude, the researcher elaborates the conclusion based on the data that has been analyzed. Based on Nord (Nord C. , 1991, p. 28) he defined ‘translation’ as the relation among the product of the given source text and the target text. Which needs to consider to reach the equivalence. Translations product can reach the equivalence if the translator pay attention to the important points related to the translation equivalence.

Where idiomatic expression is the part of a language which makes a language looks more attractive. In the other hand, idiom also can make a translator or reader feel confused because it is little tricky to translate and understand.

Therefore, in this research there are two aspects that the researcher can conclude, first, the researcher found that there are nineteen idioms in the movie script of *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* the researcher found that the idioms that used by the movie script writer in that movie, those idiomatic expression can be understood and easy to analyze by using the idiomatic expressions theory by Fernando in 1996. There are three examples of pure idioms, three types of semi-idioms and two types of literal idioms which has been discussed in the previous chapter.

Second, the translation equivalence theory that proposed by Baker in 1992 also helped this research in other to analyze the equivalence translations from SL to TL by the translator. In the previous study the researcher presented
one type of above word equivalence, three types of textual equivalence and two
types of pragmatic equivalence.

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