

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

In this era to understand the international world people need to learn various languages to communicate with overseas people. Whereas the language currently used as an international language is English. So, people need to understand and learn about English to help them in establishing relationships with people around the world, especially in developed countries and superpowers country. However, to know more about English, people that use English as the second language (SL) must know how to interpret each word or moreover each sentences as its necessary especially for anyone who wants to learn English, they used to learn from movie because they are not only can learn about new words but also the context. Moreover, those who learn English from movie need subtitle to have more understanding about the story and context of the movie. However, the activity that related to the process of interpretation and the understanding of certain languages is generally referred to as translating activity while the product itself understood as translation.

According to Munday, translation is an activity in order to produce a translating which commonly called as translating. Moreover, Munday stated that a translation consists of three major aspects such as the phenomenon, the product and the process (Munday J. , 2016, p. 8). Therefore, Sutopo explained that translation activity has same meaning with doin speech, it is an activity of switching the message or delivering the intention of a text from a language to another. Then, the translator has to deal with some aspects such as words, phrases, clause and sentences. (Sutopo, 2016, p. 3). However, 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).

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). Moreover, Sutopo in his other book stated that translation not only involves the replacement of grammatical and the lexical items among language, but more than that this activity may involve the discarding of basic elements of linguistic of the text in SL(Sutopo, 2017, p. 4).

Therefore, 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. Nord, 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, there are some products such as meaning, dubbing and subtitling. In order with this study, subtitling is one of the focuses of this study. According to Gambier, subtitling is one of two possible methods to provide the translation of a movie dialogue, where the translation is written in the bottom of the movie while the original dialogue and soundtrack left (Gambier, 1993, p. 276).

The second focus of this study is about idiomatic expression. Idiom is language expressions in the form of a combination of words (phrases) whose meanings are united and cannot be interpreted with the meaning of the elements that make up them. 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.

As the concern of idioms study, in order of translating idioms a translator will face many problems which deal with it as the result of many various types of idioms. Newmark, stated that to translate idiom is particularly not easy to reach the equivalence with the frequency of equivalence (Newmak, 1988, p. 28). Some of them are easy to recognize but some of them hard to understand.

According to Mollanazar, first of all in translating idioms the translator has to recognize the idioms context because if a translator wants to translate it with the word-for-word strategy, that is non-sense and can cause misunderstanding (Mollanazar, 2004, p. 52).

Baker, in her book *In Other Words*, she stated that there are two major reasons why idioms easily misunderstand (a) the 'misleading idioms' where the idioms seems like transparent because the idiomatic meaning

and its literal interpretation is reasonable and not required signaled in the text. Idioms in English or other language presumably look same in the literal form and the meaning, and (b) the high possibilities of very close counterpart between the idioms in language source and the language target which looks alike but has different meaning partially or even more totally. Therefore, Baker summed up some strategies that can help the translator to translate idioms.

First, using the idiom which similar in form and meaning. This strategy bring up the idiom of target language which is same like as the source language and this type can be achieved occasionally, for example in English version *break someone's heart* and in Indonesian version *mematahkan hati seseorang*. Second, the idiom which has similar meaning but dissimilar in form where can be understood that this type of idiom has similar meaning but different in the lexical aspect, for example: *kill two birds with one stone* where in Indonesian version its known as *sekali dayung dua pulau terlampaui* which means to do two thing in one action. Third, the translation by paraphrase which means to translate idiom where the situation is not appropriate or cannot be match between the target language version and the source language version, for example: *Break a leg* which is no deal with break someone's leg and in Indonesian version it sounds to be *semangat* to give boost or motivation to someone. Fourth, translation by omission which can be understood by the translator that an idiom sometimes can be omitted together from the source language to the target language can be caused by the situation where hard to match it with the target language or not easy to paraphrased or can be caused by the reason of language style (Baker M. , 1992, pp. 72-77).

This study focused on classifying the idioms and to analyze the equivalence of its subtitle found in the movie script of *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* and its subtitle. This movie released in 2015 with

Paul Tibbitt as the director. This movie is adapted from the animation television series *SpongeBob Squarepants*.

Although this research has similarity with other research in case of the idiomatic study and equivalence analysis, but this research is different with another research related to the data source and the theory that used in this research. Whereas, there are many idiomatic expressions found in the dialogue of the movie. The researcher found the English script of the movie from

[https://spongebob.fandom.com/wiki/The\\_SpongeBob\\_Movie:\\_Sponge\\_Out\\_of\\_Water/transcript](https://spongebob.fandom.com/wiki/The_SpongeBob_Movie:_Sponge_Out_of_Water/transcript) which is the biggest fandom site of *SpongeBob fans club*. The types of idiomatic expressions found in the movie according to Fernando (1996) are such as: pure idiom, semi-literal idiom, and literal idiom. However, the researcher also found that there are types of equivalence in the movie according to Baker (2018) such as: above word equivalence, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence.

The phenomena which found in the movie used by the characters in the movie:

#### **Source Language**

- SpongeBob : “Okay, Patrick. Load the potatoes!”  
Patrick : “[gets plates of two different potatoes] Mashed or scalloped, sir?”  
SpongeBob : “No, Patrick. Raw.”  
Patrick : “Sir, yes, sir! [throws the plates away and dumps raw potatoes from a bag into the weapon] Locked and loading!”  
Mr. Krabs : “Don't worry, little formula. You'll be safe in this...safe. [closes the safe door and yells through a microphone] Fire!”  
Plankton : “Potatoes?! [dodges the potatoes side-to-side]”  
SpongeBob : “He's closing in!”  
Patrick : “[while looking at the binoculars upside down] I think we have a few minutes before he gets here. [SpongeBob

*turns the binoculars the other way] Huh? [screams] 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! [*more potatoes cover Plankton's plane before destroying it*] Or maybe not."

### **Target Language**

SpongeBob : "*Okay, Patrick. Isi meriam kentangnya !*"

Patrick : "*Direbus atau digoreng, pak?*"

SpongeBob : "*Tidak Patrick. Mentah.*"

Patrick : "*Siap Pak ! Siap ditembakkan !*"

Mr. Krabs : "*Jangan khawatir sayangku. Kau akan aman disini. Tetap terjaga. Tembak !*"

Plankton : "*Kentang ? !*"

SpongeBob : "*Musuh semakin dekat.*"

Patrick : "*Kupikir kita masih ada beberapa menit sebelum musuh kesini. Ada musuh didepan kita.*"

Sandals : "*Hei, sekarang hujan kentang !*"

Plankton : "*Butuh lebih banyak kentang untuk menjatuhkan pesawat ini. Atau mungkin tidak.*"

The utterance in the SL form "to bring this baby down" which uttered by Plankton occurred when Spongebob wanted to shot Plankton with raw potatoes and at the end Plankton said that idiom in case to express that is not easy to beat him. So, it is categorized as semi-idiom expression. In the TL form the utterance " untuk menjatuhkan pesawat ini" it is also semi-idiom expression. When the SL translated to TL form, there is a word "menjatuhkan" which textually represent the translation of "bring this baby down" in the SL form. So, the utterances are classified to the textual equivalence.

However, the researcher proposes a research which focuses on those two topics entitled **A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS AND ITS EQUIVALENCE TRANSACTION FOUND IN *THE SPONGEBOB: SPONGE OUT OF WATER.***

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

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 *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* movie.

This researcher limits some aspects such as the types of idiom found in *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water* movie and its equivalence translation. 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 found in the data source were also analyzed using the theory of idiomatic equivalence translation proposed by Baker in 2018.

## **C. Problem of the Study**

Based on the phenomena that proposed on the background of this research, the researcher formulated the following problems.

1. What are the types of idioms and their Indonesian translation found in the movie of *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water*?
2. How is the translation equivalence of idiom and translation found in the movie entitled *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water*?

## **D. Objectives of the Study**

According to the problems above, the researcher laid out the objective of the research in the following:

1. To classify the types of idiom and their translation found in the script movie entitled *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water*.

2. To elaborate the translation equivalence of the translation idiom found in the script movie of *The SpongeBob: Sponge Out of Water*.

#### **E. Benefits of the Study**

From this research, the researcher hopes that this research will give some theoretical and practical benefits. As the theoretical benefit for students, the researcher hopes that the result of this research can help the students to improve their knowledge of idiom and translation equivalence relating to the research. Additionally, the benefit of this study for the teachers is the researcher hopes that the result of this study can be useful as the additional information and suggestion which can be used by the teacher in the teaching and learning process of translation study. And the last the researcher hopes that this study can help the lecturers to give the example of research to the students in teaching linguistics especially in the idioms and translation study.

As the practical benefit for the other researchers this research hopefully can be useful for them who are interested in the study of idioms and translation equivalences. On the other hand for the movie's script writer the result of this study hopefully can be useful for the movie's script writer to give new idea for the next literature work.