

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS DATA

The data analysis result is used to answer the question in chapter I. The problems discussed in this chapter are about the idiomatic translation which involves the types and the meaning found in the comic *Spongebob Squarepants Comic “Deep Sea Sillies”*.

The data analysis consists of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). All the data and the analysis can be seen in appendices. To analyze the data more easily, the analysis uses symbols, such as (SL) for the source language, (TL) for the target language, and (p) for the page.

From the analysis that has been done, 24 (twenty-four) idiomatic expression (phrasal verbs) out of 462 (four-hundred and sixty-two) utterances are found in the comic. Parts of the utterances are in the form of idiomatic expressions. They are translated based on the types and its meaning. The translator needs to add and /or remove the words from the source language into the target language when translating idioms in the utterances.

4.1 Finding of idiom phrasal verbs in Spongebob Squarepants Comic “Deep Sea Sillies” into “Makhluk Laut yang Bodoh”.

**Table 4.1a Types of idiom phrasal verbs
In Spongebob Squarepants “Deep Sea Sillies” into “Makhluk Laut yang Bodoh”**

No.	Types of idiom phrasal verbs	Total number	Percentage
1.	Verb + Preposition	20	71.42
2.	Verb + Noun	1	3.57
3.	Verbs + all types of words	7	25.00
	TOTAL	28	100.00

Table 4.1a shows that in Spongebob Squarepants comic the highest percentage of types of phrasal verbs idiom is verb + preposition with 71.42%. This is half of the total percentage of types of idiom phrasal verbs. There are 28 phrasal verbs idiom found in the comic. This is indicated that Spongebob Squarepants comic “Deep Sea Sillies” into “Makhluk Laut yang Bodoh” is concerned with types of idiom phrasal verbs Verb + Preposition.

**Table 4.1b meaning in translating idiom phrasal verbs
In Spongebob Squarepants “Deep Sea Sillies” into “Makhluk Laut yang Bodoh”**

No.	Meaning in Translation	Total number	Percentage
1.	Contextual meaning	24	85.71
2.	Literal meaning	4	14.28
.	TOTAL	28	100.00

Table 4.1b shows that in Spongebob Squarepants comic the highest percentage of meaning in translation of idiom phrasal verbs is contextual meaning with 85.71%. This is more than half of the total percentage of types of phrasal verbs idiom. There are 28 idiom phrasal verbs found in the comic. This is indicated that Spongebob Squarepants comic “Deep Sea Sillies” into “Makhluk Laut yang Bodoh” is concerned with contextual meaning.

The following sub chapter discusses the analysis of types and meaning in translating idiom.

4.2 The Analysis of types and meaning in translating idiom in Spongob Squarepants comic.

In this analysis focuses on types of idiom two word verbs and the meaning in translating idiom found in Spongebob Squarepants “Deep Sea Sillies” into “Makhluk Laut yang Bodoh” comic. Idiom is compound word, and so an idioms contains more than word. The analysis realized by a verb phrase idiom. Types of phrasal verbs idiom can be classified verb + preposition, verb + noun, and verb + all types of words.

Meaning is always implied in a word or a sentence. Meaning in translation classified into six types. There are lexical meaning, grammatical meaning,

contextual or situational meaning, textual meaning, socio cultural meaning, and implicit meaning.

In The result of idiomatic expression analysis can be seen in the discussion below:

1. (p. 19)



SL	It was all <i>washed up</i> !
TL	Kertas itu <i>tersapu air</i> .

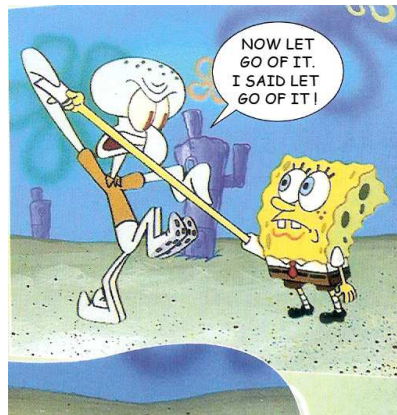
In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher found an idiomatic expression *washed up* in English version and translated into *tersapu air* in Indonesian version. *Washed up* is included into idiomatic expression because it is needed to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *washed up* is analyzed based on the word class, the result is *washed*: verb, *up*: preposition. Therefore, the researcher categorized *washed up* into *the types of idiom verbs and preposition used together idiomatically*. It is because the word *washed* is

categorized into verb, and *up* is categorized into preposition. However, if it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *washed up* means *no longer successful and unlikely to succeed again in the future*. In this case, the idiomatic expression *washed up* is included into a contextual meaning. It is because the relationship between utterance and situation where the utterance are expressed. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture. It tells about when Spongebob is making a joke with a piece of paper, he make a conversation with it and treats the paper like a man who can communicate with him. The paper asks Spongebob, “what happened to the paper that fell in the ocean?” Spongebob answer, “I don’t know.” The paper said “It was all washed up!” Spontaneously all the people around them crack in their joke.

2. (p. 21)



SL	Now let go of it. I said <i>let go of it</i> !
TL	<i>Lepaskan!</i> Kubilang lepaskan!

In finding an idiomatic process, the researcher reading and compare both comics English version and Indonesian version. The result is the researcher found an idiomatic expression *let go of* in English version and translated into *lepaskan* in Indonesian version then it will analyzed. Meanwhile, *let go of* is categorized into idiomatic expression because there is no variation in form and carry meanings which cannot be deducted from their individual components. In another words, an idiomatic expression has to stick each other then to produce new meanings.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *let go of* is analyzed based on the word class, the result is *let*: verb, *go*: verb, *of*: preposition. Therefore, the researcher categorized idiomatic expression *let go of* into the

types of idiom that is verbs and preposition used together idiomatically. However, if it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *let go of* means *to stop holding somebody or something, to release*. In this case, idiomatic expression *let go of* it is included into lexical meaning, because the meaning of a particular linguistic system used as a symbol or an event and etc. In another words, lexical meaning is best explained by dictionary.

3. (p. 25)



SL	Fly... <i>Come on fly!</i>
TL	<i>Ayo, terbang!! Terbang!!</i>

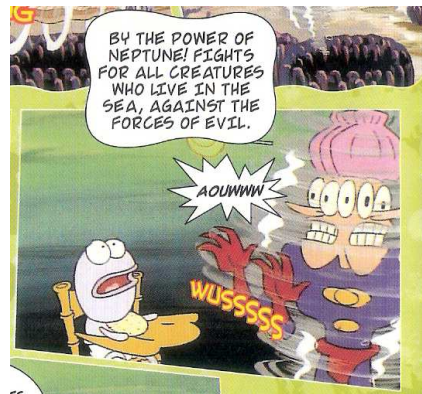
In this analysis, the researcher reading and then compare both two comics in English version and Indonesian version. From the result of reading

the comic, the researcher found *come on* as an idiomatic expression which is translated into *ayo* in Indonesian version. The researcher categorized *come on* into an idiomatic expression because it is a combination of words that has a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *come on* is analyzed based on the word class, the result is *come*: verb, *on*: preposition. Therefore, the researcher categorized *come on* into the types of idiom that is verb and preposition used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *come* means datang then *on* means pada the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expressions *come on* means *used in orders to tell somebody to hurry or to try harder*. If it is translated word by word, *come* means *datang* then *on* means *pada*. It will be produce a strange meaning in the target language (TL). Therefore, the translation used the word *ayo* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context of situation. In this case, idiomatic expression *come on* is included into contextual meaning, because the relationship between utterance and situation where the utterances expressed. Basically, a word of a given language has meaning as many as the situations. The relationship between utterance and situation expressed in the pictures. It tells about when Squidward try to play with a piece of paper like Spongebob done. Spongbob can play the paper by flying like a propeller but Squidward failed to play it. Whereas he has trade his home with all of its contents.

4. (p. 28)



SL	By the power of Neptune! <i>Fights for</i> all creatures who live in the sea, against the forces of evil.
TL	Dengan kekuatan neptunus, <i>mengumpulkan dan memimpin</i> makhluk dasar laut!

From the result of reading both the comics in English version and Indonesian version, the researcher found *fights for* as an idiomatic expression which is translated into *mengumpulkan dan memimpin* in Indonesian version. Meanwhile, the researcher categorized *fights for* into idiomatic expression because it is cannot be altered; no other synonymous word can be substituted for any word in phrase.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *fights for* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *fights*: verb, *for*: preposition. Therefore, *fights for* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and

prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *fight*s means berkelahi then *for* means untuk, the meaning will be distorted.

An idiomatic expression *fight for* means *to make great effort to stay a live, especially when you are badly injured or seriously ill*. In this translation, the idiomatic expression *fight for* which is translated *mengumpulkan dan memimpin* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation expressed in the picture above. It tell about when Mermaidman and Barnacleboy used their power to save the child from the enemy. They lead all of creatures of the deep sea.

5. (p. 31)



SL	If reflecto is <i>cut off</i> from sunlight, he becomes weak!
TL	Jika reflecto <i>dihalangi</i> dari sinar matahari, ia menjadi lemah.

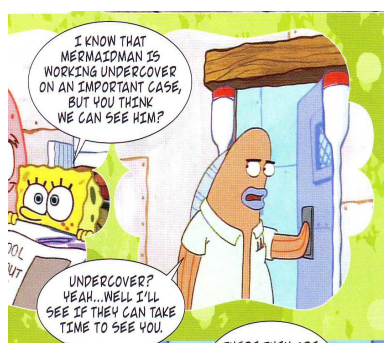
In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading both comics in English version and Indonesian version then the result is the researcher found an idiomatic expression *cut off* in English version comic and translated into *dihurangi* in Indonesian version comic. Meanwhile, cut off is categorized into an idiomatic expression because the meaning is different from the meaning of individual words. That is means that idiom cannot be translated in word by word. They need to stick each other then produce new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *cut off* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *cut*: verb, *off*: preposition. is categorized into the types of idiom verb and preposition used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *cut* means memotong then *off* means mati the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *cut off* means *to block or get in the way of something*. If it is translated literally, *cut* means memotong then off means mati. It will be produce a strange meaning in the target language (TL). Therefore, the translator used the word *dihurangi* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context. In this translation, the idiomatic expression *cut off* which is translated *dihurangi* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the

word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation expressed in the picture above. It tell about when Reflecto has become too powerful if he is below the sunlight. Spongbob have an idea to block he Reflecto from the sunlight.

6. (p. 33)



SL	Undercover? Yeah...well I'll see if they can <i>take time</i> to see you.
TL	Menyamar?? Akan kulihat apa mereka <i>bisa</i> menemui kalian.

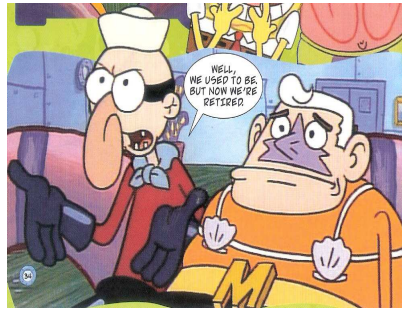
In finding an idiomatic process, the researcher read and compare both of comics in English version and Indonesian version. Then the result is the researcher found an idiomatic expression *take time* in English version and translated into *bisa* in Indonesian version. In this case, take time is categorized into idiomatic expression because if it is translated literally it seems strange, and it will be produce the meaningless words. In the idiomatic expression take

time is a group of words that is have to stick each other to produce new meaning.

In this translation, idiomatic expression *take time* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is take: verb, time: noun. Therefore, take time is categorized into the type of idiom idiomatic verbal expressions: verbs + noun. If it is translate literally, *take* means mengambil then *time* means waktu the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression take time means *to use as much time as you needs without hurrying*. In translating an idiomatic expression *take time* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). Therefore, the translator used the word *bisa* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context. In this case, idiomatic expression *take time* which is translated to be *bisa* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It is tell about when Patrick and Spongebob want to visit Mermaidman and Barnacleboy in the retirement home. The officer ask them to wait in the waitingroom when he call Mermaidman and Barnacleboy.

7. (p. 34)



SL	Well, we <i>used to</i> be. But now we're retired.
TL	<i>Dulu</i> , tapi kini kami sudah pensiun.

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read both comic in English version and Indonesian version. Then the result is the researcher found *used to* as an idiomatic expression in English version which translated into *dulu* in Indonesian version. In this case, *used to* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is produce a new meaning when it translated. In another word, characteristic of idiom is it cannot be translated word by word; they need each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *used to* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is used: verb, to: preposition. Therefore, *used to* is catagorized into the type of idiom idiomatic verb and preposition used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *used* means menggunakan then *to* means untuk the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *used to* means *to say that something happened continuously or frequently during a period in the past*. In translating an idiomatic expression *used to* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *used to* which is translated *dulu* in target language (TL) is categorized into lexical meaning, because the meaning of a particular linguistic system used as a symbol or an event and etc. In another words, lexical meaning is best explained by dictionary.

8. (p. 35)



SL	<i>Stay away from this house!!</i>
TL	<i>Awas kalau bikin ribut lagi di sini!</i>

In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read the both comic and than found idiomatic expressions *stay away* in English version which is

translated into *awas* in Indonesian version. In this translation, *stay away* is categorized into an idiomatic expression because it is included into a group of words but it seems too strange when translated word by word. It needs each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *stay away* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is stay: verb, away: adverb. Therefore, *stay away* is categorized into idiomatic verbal expression type of idiom. It is divided into three kinds. In this case, *stay away* is included into verb + all types of words. If it is translated literally, *stay* means tinggal then *away* means jauh the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expressions *stay away* means *to not go near a particular person or place*. In translating an idiomatic expression *stay away* cannot be translated word by word, because it will seem strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *stay away* which is translated *awas* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances are expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongebob and Patrick disturbing Mermaidman and Barnacleboy in the retirement home. The officer drives them away from the retirement.

9. (p. 37)



SL	<i>Listen up, you villians. I wanna eat my meatloaf.</i>
TL	<i>Hentikan omong kosongmu! Kau mengganggu makan siang kami!</i>

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading both comic of the English version and the Indonesian version then compare both of them. The result is that idiomatic expression *listen up* found in the English version which is translated into *hentikan omong kosongmu* in Indonesian version. In this translation, *listen up* is categorized into an idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which is seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated word by word. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *stay away* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *listen*: verb, *up*: preposition. Therefore, *listen up* is categorized into the type which is verbs and

prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *listen* means mendengarkan then *up* means naik the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *listen up* means *use to tell people to listen carefully you are going to say something important*. In translating an idiomatic expression *listen up* cannot be translated literally, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). Therefore, the translator used the word *hentikan omong kosongmu* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context. In this case, idiomatic expression *listen up* which is translated to be *hentikan omong kosongmu* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It is tell about when Mermaidman anoyed because Spongebob disturb his lunch.

10. (p. 38)



SL	<i>Hold it right there, ma'am. I'll be taking that.</i>
TL	<i>Serahkan tasmu!!</i>

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comic the English version and the Indonesian version then compare both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *hold it* found in the English version which is translated into *serahkan tasmu* in Indonesian version. In this translation, *Hold it* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is a group of word which cannot translate word by word, if it is happened the meaning will be seems strange.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *hold it* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *hold*: verb, *it*: pronoun. Therefore, *hold it* is categorized into the type of idiom that is idiomatic verbal expression. In this case, *hold it* is included into verb + all types of words. If it is translate

literally, *hold* means memegang then *it* means itu the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *hold it* means *used to ask somebody to wait, or not to move*. In translating an idiomatic expression *hold it* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems meaningless in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *hold it* which is translated *serahkan tasmu* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Patrick try to grab Spongebob bag.

11. (p. 39)



SL	<i>Ever alert</i> , Mermaidman has trained himself to sleep with his eyes open.
TL	<i>Hebat!!</i> Mermaidman melatih dirinya tidur dengan mata terbuka.

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comic the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *ever alert* found in the English version which is translated into *hebat* in Indonesian version. In this translation, *ever alert* is categorized into an idiomatic expression because the meaning is different from the meaning individual words. That is means that idiom cannot be translated in word by word. They need to stick each other then produce new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *ever alert* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *ever*: adverb, *alert*: verb. Therefore, *ever alert* is categorized into the type of idiom idiomatic verbal expressions: verbs + all types of words. If it is translate literally, *ever* means pernah then *alert* means berjaga-jaga the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *ever alert* means *selalu waspada*. In translating an idiomatic expression *ever alert* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). Therefore, the translator used the word *hebat* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context of situation. In this case, idiomatic expression *ever alert* which is translated to be *hebat* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about Spongebob surprised when look Mermaidman sleep with his eyes open.

12. (p. 39)



SL	Confound it, <i>get away</i> from him.
TL	Bodoh! <i>Menjauh</i> darinya!

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comic the English version and the Indonesian version then compare both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *get away* found in the English version which is translated into *menjauh* in Indonesian version. In this case, *get away* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is a group of word which cannot translate word by word, if it is happened the meaning will be strange.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *get away* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *get*: verb, *away*: adverb. Therefore, *get away* is categorized into the type of idiom idiomatic verbal expressions. In

this case, *get away* is included into verb + all types of words. If it is translate literally, *get* means mendapatkan then *away* means jauh the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expressions *get away* means *to succeed in leaving a place, to escape*. In translating an idiomatic expression *get away* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *get away* which is translated *menjauh* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Barnacleboy angry with Spongebob because he has disturbed Mermaidman when he sleep with his eyes open.

13. (p. 40)



SL	That's it! We gotta end our life of leisure. Time to <i>come out of</i> retirement!
TL	Cukup aku tak tahan lagi!!

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comic the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is idiomatic expressions *come out of* found in the English version which is omitted in Indonesian version. In this case, *come out of* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is included into a group of words but it is seems too strange when translated word by word. In another words, it needs each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *get away* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *come*: verb, *out*: preposition, *of*: preposition. Therefore, *come out of* is catagorized into the eight types of

idom that is verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *come* means datang then *out* means keluar, *of* means dari the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *come out of* means *to develop from something*. The translator omitted the idiomatic expression *come out of* in the target language (TL) because it influence the relationship in the context of situation. It will be produce a strange meaning if *come out of* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expressions *come out of* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about Barnacleboy annoyed with Spongebob and Patrick because they have painted his invisible boat mobile.

14. (p. 48)



SL	Will our heroes ever get their phones fixed? <i>Tune in</i> next week and <i>find out</i> .
TL	Apakah pahlawan kita akan memperbaiki teleponnya? <i>Ikuti</i> kisah selanjutnya minggu depan.

1.) Tune in

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *tune in* found in the English version which is translated into *ikuti* in Indonesian version. In this case, *tune in* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is produce a new meaning when it translated.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *tune in* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *tune*: verb, *in*: preposition. Therefore, *tune in* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translate literally, *tune*

means mengukur suara then *in* means masuk the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression, *tune in* means *to listen to a radio programme or watch a television programme*. In translating an idiomatic expression *tune in* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *tune in* which is translated *ikuti* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongebob and Patrick are watching television in Mermaidman and Barnacleboy programme.

2.) Find out

In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read the both comic and than found an idiomatic expression *find out* in English version which is omitted in Indonesian version. In this case, find out is categorized into idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which is seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expressions *find out* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *find*: verb, *out*: preposition. Therefore, *find out* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translated literally, *find* means menemukan then *out* means keluar the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *find out* means *to get some information about something*. The translator omitted the idiomatic expression *find out* in the target language (TL) because it influence the relationship in the context of situation. It will be produce a strange meaning if *find out* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expressions *find out* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongebob and Patrick are watching television in Mermaidman and Barnacleboy programme.

15. (p. 52)



SL	Quick, spongebob <i>make a witty observation!</i>
TL	Spongebob <i>cepat cari ide.</i>

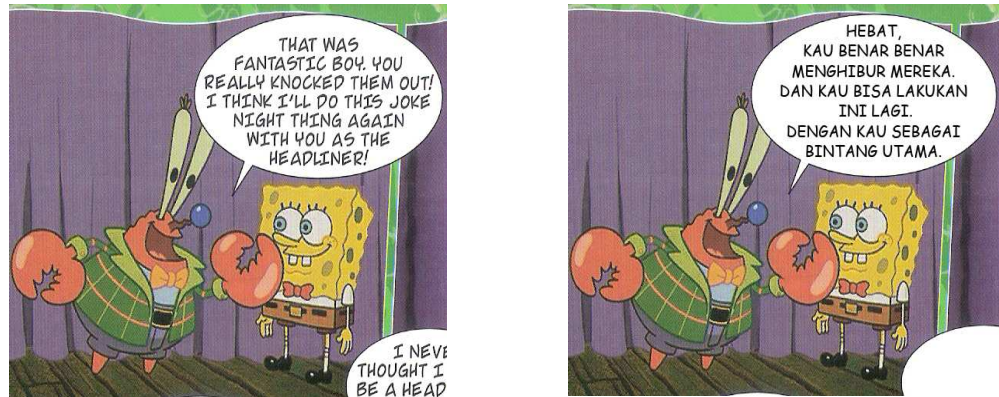
In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read the both comic and then found an idiomatic expressions *make a witty observation* in English version which is translated into *cari ide* in Indonesian version. In this case, *make a witty observation* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is a group of word which cannot translate word by word, if it is happened the meaning will be distorted.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *tune in* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *make*: verb, *a witty observation*: noun phrase. Therefore, *make a witty observation* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. *make a witty observation* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and nouns used

together but the meaning of each word does not change. If it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

In the utterance *Quick, spongebob make a witty observation!* the idiomatic expression *make a witty observation* means *membuat pengamatan cerdas* which is cannot be translated word by word because it will be seems too strange in the target language. Therefore, the translator used the word *cari ide* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context of situation. In this case, idiomatic expressions *make a witty observation* which is translated into *cari ide* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongebob perform in the komedy Krab, he try to find jokes to entertaint the audience.

16. (p. 56)



SL	That was fantastic boy. You really <i>knocked them out</i> ! I think I'll do this joke night thing again with you as the headliner!
TL	Hebat, kau benar-benar <i>menghibur mereka</i> . Dan kau bisa lakukan ini lagi. Dengan kau sebagai bintang utama.

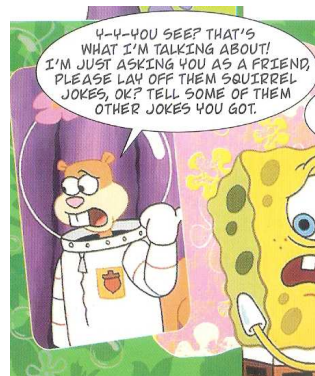
In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read the both comic in English version and Indonesian version. From the result of reading the comic, the researcher found *knocked them out* as an idiomatic expression which is translated into *menghibur mereka* in Indonesian version. In this case, *knocked them out* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it will be strange if the idiom expression translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *knocked them out* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *knocked*: verb, *them*: pronoun, *out*: preposition. Therefore, *knock them out* is categorized into the

types of idiom verb + all types of words type of idiom. If it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *knocked them out* means *to defeat somebody so that they cannot continue competing*. In other definition *knock out* means *render unconscious*, in Indonesian means *dipukul kalah* which is cannot be translated word by word because it will be seems too strange in the target language. Therefore, the translator used the word *menghibur mereka* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context of situation. In this case, idiomatic expression *knocked them out* which is translated to be *menghibur mereka* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about Mr. Krab is proud of Spongebob because he success to entertaint the audience. Spongebob can make the audience laught out because of his squirell jokes.

17. (p. 61)



SL	y-y-you see? That's what I'm talking about! I'm just asking you as a friend, please <i>lay off</i> them squirrel jokes, ok? Tell some of them other jokes you got.
TL	Lihat?? Itu maksudku. Aku memintamu sebagai teman. <i>Jangan pakai</i> lelucon tupai lagi ya. Ceritakan lelucon lain yang kau miliki.

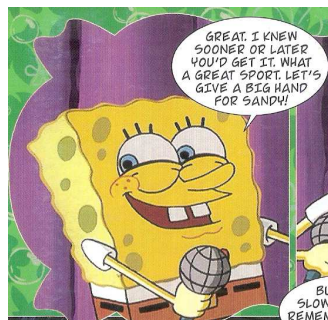
In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *lay off* found in the English version which is translated into *jangan pakai* in Indonesian version. In this case, *lay off* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it is a group of word which cannot translate word by word, if it is happened the meaning will be seems strange.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *lay off* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *lay*: verb, *off*: preposition. Therefore, *lay off* is catagorized into the types of idiom verbs and prepositions used

together idiomatically. If it is translated literally, *lay*: berbaring, *off*: mati the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *lay off* means *used to tell somebody to stop doing something*. In translating an idiomatic expression *lay off* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *lay off* which is translated *jangan pakai* in target language (TL) is categorized into lexical meaning, because it is the particular of linguistic system used a symbol or an event and etc. In other words, lexical meaning is the best explained by dictionary.

18. (p. 65)



SL	Great. I knew sooner or later you'd get it. What a great sport. Let's <i>give a big hand</i> for sandy.
TL	Baguslah. Aku tahu cepat atau lambat, kau akan mengerti. Orang yang berjiwa sportif. Ayo kita <i>beri tepuk tangan</i> untuk sandy.

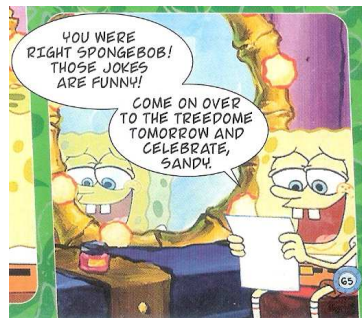
In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *give a big hand* in English version comic and translated into *beri tepuk tangan* in Indonesian version comic. Give a big hand is categorized into an idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which is seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *give a big hand* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *give*: verb, *a big hand*: noun phrase. Therefore, *give a big hand* is categorized into the types of idiom which is idiomatic verbal expressions. *give a big hand* is included into verbs + all types of words. If it is translated literally, *give*: memberi, *a big hand*: sebuah tangan besar. The meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *give a big hand* means *memberikan andil besar*. It cannot be translated word by word because it will be seems too strange in the target language. Therefore, the translator used the word *beri tepuk tangan* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context of situation. In this case, idiomatic expression *give a big hand* which is translated to be *beri tepuk tangan* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the

other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongebob closing his performance and he ask to the audience to give Shandy applaude.

19. (p. 65)



SL	You were right Spongebob! Those jokes are funny! <i>Come on over</i> to the treedome tomorrow and celebrate, Sandy.
TL	Kau benar Spongebob. Lelucon itu lucu. <i>Datanglah</i> ke pohon besok dan kita rayakan. Sandy. Kau berhasil Spongebob. Kau mendapatkan kunci karimu dan juga temanmu.

In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read the both comic and than found an idiomatic expression *come on over* in English version which is omitted in Indonesian version. In this case, *come on over* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which is seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *come on over* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *come*: verb, *on*: preposition, *over*: adverb. Therefore, *come on over* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translated literally, *come*: datang, *on*: pada, *over*: diatas. The meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *come on over* means *ayolah*. The translator used word *datanglah* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context because it will be produce a strange meaning if *come on over* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expression *come on over* which is translated to be *datanglah* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Shandy give Spongebob a piece of paper, she invite Spongebob to come and see her in the treedome.

20. (p. 69)



SL	Thank you very much. Well on my way over here, I <i>ran into</i> a squirrel. And I said, “Hey, why don’t you go get a couple of squirrel friends and we’ll go change a light bulb”.
TL	Terimakasih. Dalam perjalanan kemari, aku <i>berjumpa dengan</i> seekor tupai. Dan kubilang kenapa kau tak ajak 2 temanmu dan kita ganti bohlam?

From the result of reading the comic, the researcher found *ran into* as an idiomatic expression which is translated into *berjumpa dengan* in Indonesian version. In this case, *ran into* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it will be strange if the idiom expression translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *ran into* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *ran*: verb, *into*: preposition. Therefore, *ran into* is categorized into the types of idiom which is verbs and

prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translated literally, *ran*: berlari, *into*: ke dalam. The meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *ran into* means *to meet somebody by chance*. In translating an idiomatic expression *ran into* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *ran into* which is translated *berjumpa dengan* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongbob opening his performed in the stage. He ready to entertaint the audience with his new jokes.

21. (p. 77)



SL	<i>Check out</i> my new wig!
TL	Cukup dengan musik.. Spongebob! <i>Lihat</i> rambut palsuku.

In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher find an idiomatic expression *check out* in English version comic and translated into *lihat* in Indonesian version comic. In this case, *check out* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which is seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *check out* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *check*: verb, *out*: preposition. Therefore, *check out* is categorized into the types of idiom which is verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translated literally, *check*: memeriksa, *out*: keluar. The meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *check out* means to look or examine something that seems interesting or attractive. In translating an idiomatic expression *check out* cannot be translated word by word, because it will be seems strange in the target language (TL). In this case, the idiomatic expression *check out* which is translated *lihat* in target language (TL) is categorized into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about Squidward when he has a new style with his new wig.

22. (p. 77)



SL	I'll <i>keep you safe</i> until you're well again.
TL	Aku akan <i>merawatmu</i> . Hingga kau sehat lagi.

In finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher read the both comic and then found an idiomatic expression *keep you save* in English version which is translated into *akan merawatmu* in Indonesian version. In this case, *keep you save* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this case, if the idiomatic expression *check out* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *keep*: verb, *you*: pronoun, *save*: verb. Therefore, *keep you save* is categorized into the types of idiom idiomatic verbal expressions: verbs + all types of words. If it is translated literally, *keep*: menyimpan, *you*: kamu, *save*: menyelamatkan. The meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *keep you safe* means *to protect somebody from something*. The translator used word *akan merawatmu* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context because it will produce a strange meaning if *keep you safe* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expression *keep you safe* which is translated to be *akan merawatmu* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells

about when Squidward do a strange act in front of Spongbob and Patrick. He is like unusual. Spongbob guess Squidward become crazy.

23. (p. 78)



SL	Why, It's opposite day! You mean you've never heard of it? Boy, have you been <i>missing out</i> ! Opposite day is the one day of the year when you get to act different!
TL	Ini hari kebalikan. Jadi kau <i>belum pernah dengar</i> ? Hari kebalikan adalah satu hari dalam setahun, dimana kau bersikap kebalikan dari sikapmu pada hari biasa.

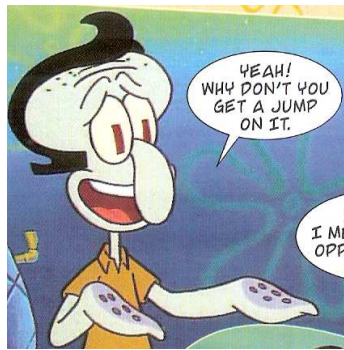
In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *missing out* found in the English version which is translated into *belum pernah dengar* in Indonesian version. In this case, *missing out* is categorized into idiomatic expression because it consists of a group of words which is seems too strange

and meaningless if it is translated literally. It has to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *missing out* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *missing*: verb, *out*: preposition. Therefore, *missing out* is categorized into the types of idiom verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. If it is translated literally, *missing*: merindukan, *out*: keluar. The meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *missing out* means to fail to benefit from something useful or enjoyable by not taking part in it. The translator used word *belum pernah dengar* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context because it will be produce a strange meaning if *missing out* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expression *missing out* which is translated to be *belum pernah dengar* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Squidward says about the opposite day, Spongebob has not heard yet.

24. (p. 79)



SL	Yeah! Why don't you <i>get a jump on it</i> .
TL	Yeah.. kenapa tak kau <i>mulai</i> ?

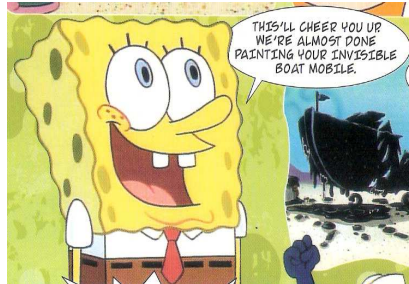
In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is idiomatic expressions *get a jump on it* found in the English version which is translated into *mulai* in Indonesian version. Meanwhile, *go a jump on it* is categorized into idiomatic expression because there is no variation in form and carry meanings which cannot be deducted from their individual components. In another words, an idiomatic expression has to stick each other then to produce new meanings.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *get jump on it* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *get jump*: phrasal verb, *on*: preposition, *it*: pronoun. Therefore, *get a jump on it* is categorized into the type of idiom is two-word verbs which is consist of two kinds, *get jump on it*

included into separable two word verbs that can be separable and followed by object. However, if it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *get a jump on it* means to criticize somebody / something. The translator used word *mulai* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context because it will be produce a strange meaning if *get jump on it* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expression *get jump on it* which is translated to be *mulai* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Squidward asks to Spongebob to begin the oposite day.

25. (p. 80)



SL	This'll <i>cheer you up</i> . We're almost done painting your invisible boat mobile.
TL	<i>Lihat</i> kami hampir selesai mengecat mobil perahu tak terlihat kalian.

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *cheer you up* found in the English version which is translated into *lihat* in the target language (TL) because if it is translated word by word will be produce strange meaning. *Cheer you up* is included into idiomatic expression because it is needed to stick each other to produce a new meaning.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *cheer you up* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *cheer*: verb, *you*: pronoun, *up*: preposition. Therefore, *cheer you up* is catagorized into the types verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. However, if it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

The idiomatic expression *cheer you up* means *make somebody happier, inspire*. The translator used the idiomatic expression *lihat* in the target language (TL) because it influence the relationship in the context of situation. It will produce a strange meaning if *cheer you up* is translated word by word. Therefore this case, idiomatic expressions *cheer you up* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about when Spongebob make surprise for Mermaidman and Barnacleboy by painting their invisible boat mobile.

26. (p. 88)



SL:	Opposite day. Next time it's going to be ' <i>go jump off a cliff day</i> '!
TL:	Hari kebalikan! Lain kali akan jadi <i>hari pergi ke neraka</i> .

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is an idiomatic expression *go jump off a cliff day* found in the English version which is translated into *hari pergi ke neraka* in Indonesian version. Meanwhile, *go jump off a cliff day* is categorized into idiomatic expression because there is no variation in form and carry meanings which cannot be deducted from their individual components. In another words, an idiomatic expression has to stick each other then to produce new meanings.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *go jump on off a cliff day* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *go jump*: verb phrase, *off*: preposition, *a cliff day*: noun phrase. Therefore, *go jump off a cliff day* categorized into the types that is verbs and preposition used together idiomatically. However, if it is translated literally the meaning will be distorted.

The translator used word *hari pergi ke neraka* in the target language (TL) which has a relation with the context of situation because it will produce a strange meaning if *go jump off a cliff day* is translated word by word. Therefore in this case, idiomatic expression *go jump off a cliff day* which is translated to be *hari pergi ke neraka* is included into contextual meaning, because it is a relationship between utterances and situations where the

utterances expressed. Basically a word of given language has meaning as many as the situations or places where the word is used, together with, the other words in a sentence. The relationship between utterance and situation are expressed in the picture above. It tells about Squidward angry with spongebob, because he destroyed his house.

27. (p. 89)



SL:	Yes, please <i>come in</i> .
TL:	Ya, Silahkan <i>masuk</i> .

In the process of finding an idiomatic expression, the researcher reading the both comics the English version and the Indonesian version then compares both of them. The result is the idiomatic expressions *come in* found in the English version which is translated into *masuk* in Indonesian version. Meanwhile, *come in* is categorized into idiomatic expression because there is

no variation in form and carry meanings which cannot be deducted from their individual components. In another words, an idiomatic expression has to stick each other then to produce new meanings.

In this translation, if the idiomatic expression *come in* is analyzed according to the word class, the result is *come*: verb, *in*: preposition. Therefore, *come in* is categorized into the types verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. However, if it is translated literally, *come* means datang, *in* means masuk the meaning will be distorted.

The Idiomatic expression, *come in* means when the tide comes in, it moves towards the land. In this case, the idiomatic expressions *come in* which translated into *masuk* is categorized into lexical meaning that is the meaning particular linguistic system used as a symbol or an event and etc. Lexical meaning as every word that has something that is individual that makes it different from any other word.