TRANSLATION OF TABOO WORDS IN *THE SPONGEBOB MOVIE*
*SPONGE OUT OF WATER AND THEIR INDONESIAN SUBTITLES*

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Letters and Humanities
as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Strata 1 (S1) Degree

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
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ABSTRACT


This research is conducted to analyze the taboo words in the *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. It aims to find out the translation strategies used by the translator in translating taboo words and to identify the quality of the translation. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The source of data is *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* and its Indonesian subtitles. The data are the subtitles containing taboo words in the movie that consist of eighteen selected data. This research employs a theory from Jay to classifications the types of taboo words and a theory from Mona Baker to analyze the translation strategy. The results of the analysis show that there are three strategies employed in the translation of taboo word. They are translation by more general words (twelve data), translation by neutral words (two data) and translation by cultural substitution (four data). For the types of taboo words, the results show that there are six types of taboo words of eighteen selected data. They are insults and slurs (six data), cursing (one data), Vulgarity (two data), Epithets (four data), Profanity (three data) and slang (two data) of ten types proposed by Timothy Jay. From the research finding, the writer concluded that the best strategy in translating taboo words is more general words. However, all those strategies could deal with the translation results because it did not affect the original meaning. Thus, the translation result was successfully delivered by the translator of the target language by using those strategies.

**Key words:** Translation Strategy, Taboo Words, Movie
APPROVEMENT

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LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on July 31st, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, July 31st, 2017

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, August 2017

Cahya Beni Permadi
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In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and the most merciful

All praises is be to Allah SWT, the lord of universe Who has been giving mercy, blessing and fabulous gift to the researcher in accomplishing this thesis. There is nothing the researcher can do without His help. Peace and blessing of Allah may be upon our beloved Prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, his friends and his faithful followers.

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Finally, the researcher hope the thesis is not only useful but also invites the others to discuss about translation procedures of cultural words more.

Jakarta, September 13, 2017

Cahya Beni Permadi
TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT .................................................................................................................. i

APPROVEMENT ........................................................................................................... ii

LEGALIZATION .......................................................................................................... iii

DECLARATION ........................................................................................................... iv

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ................................................................................................ v

TABLE OF CONTENT ............................................................................................... vii

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION ....................................................................................... 1

A. Background of the Study ...................................................................................... 1

B. Focus of the Study ................................................................................................. 6

C. Research Question ................................................................................................. 6

D. Objective of the Study ........................................................................................... 6

E. Significance of the Study ....................................................................................... 7

F. Research Methodology .......................................................................................... 7

1. Objective of the Research .................................................................................... 7

2. Method of the Research ....................................................................................... 7

3. Research Instrument ............................................................................................ 8

4. The Technique of Data Analysis ......................................................................... 8

5. Unit Analysis ......................................................................................................... 9

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .............................................................. 10

A. Previous Research ................................................................................................. 10

B. Translation ............................................................................................................. 11
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Basically translation is a change of form. Translation itself is a process of transferring information from SL to TL. According to Newmark, “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.”¹ As stated before, the conclusion is a good translation needs a good translator as well. Not only transfer the idea, message and information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) but translator also establish an equivalent translation from one language or SL to other language or TL. Especially for English to Indonesian translation since both languages have different system and structure, consequently, a growing need to find appropriate screen translation approaches.

When translating a text, the translator has some rules. The translator must able to deliver the message from SL to TL, so the readers will be able to get the original message from SL. Language consists of many aspects of human life that also impacts in human life as well. The western culture has great impact on Indonesian people. The impact comes from western internet, songs, TV programs and movies. However, movies give the biggest impact in Indonesia. In this era, movie becomes a popular media to get audience. The audience can get

¹ Newmark, 1981:7
the message and understand the message from the language of the movie they watch. Regarding from the sentence before, since each country has different languages, people will also find taboo words in the movie they watch in different languages of their mother languages. Taboo words have been used frequently in films especially today’s Hollywood films.

Translation is an integral part in language. Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. In movies, there are two types of translating dialogues, they are dubbing and subtitling. This study is concerned with the subtitling method. Subtitling is a process of translation which translates speech on the soundtrack of the movie into written language. We can see the translation of the text on the lower side of the movie screen.

Nowadays, many movies published are using taboo words, whether or not they are related to their need in certain context of situation. The taboo words are unique linguistic phenomenon. They are unique since they are not allowed to be spoken in daily conversation, especially the formal one, because they may produce disgust, embarrassment, and social norm violation in the society.

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concerned. A taboo word is a proscription of behavior for a specifiable community of people, for a specified context, at a given place and time. Euphemism is used to avoid the disapproval from the society. It is the replacement of taboo expression by another that is not coarse. A Euphemism is a figurative expression, which is in some ways like metonymy. There is the substitution of one word for another of one expression to another. But, a euphemism is used to avoid an offensive expression, or one that is socially unacceptable, or one that is unpleasant.

Taboo words or dirty word is a part of sociolinguistic. The taboo word is uniquely phenomenon, because taboo words is not allowed to be used in daily conversation by several people in several countries, from taboo words also produce disgust, embarrassment, and violate social norms in the society concerned. In our daily conversation, especially in informal situation, people usually use taboo words in communication. In some cases the use of taboo words might seem impolite, especially when we talk in public places and to someone older than us. In movies, taboo words are used to support the plot of the story. In this study, the use of taboo words is specially mentioned in informal condition or in a certain situation that may qualify in suitable manner and purpose.

The word “Tabu” is an Austronesian term, the words taboo itself is borrowed from Tongan, a Polynesian language, in which it refers to act that are

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3Timothy Jay. (2009). The Utility and Ubiquity of Taboo words Vo. 4 No. 2.
4Alan, Keith and Burridge, Kate.. Forbidden Words: Taboo Words and the Censoring of Language. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2006)
forbidden or to be avoided. When act is taboo, the reference to this act may also 
taboo. First it is forbidden to do something and then it is forbidden to talk about 
it. It was first discovered by Captain Cook who translates it to English and thus 
becomes “Taboo”, meaning “sacred prohibition” or “ritual prohibition”. In fact, 
Taboo words occur very frequently in all language. Connected with speech that 
is extremely prohibited. Trudgill describes them as follows, Taboo can be 
characterized as being concerned with behaviour which is believed to be 
supernaturally forbidden, or regarded as immoral or improper; it deals with 
behaviour which is prohibited or inhibited in an apparently irrational manner. In 
language, taboo is associated with things which are not said, and in particular 
with words and expressions which are not used. In practice, of course, this 
simply means that there are inhibitions about the normal use of items of this 
kind.

Moreover, Taboo words are sometimes found in the communication 
activity in the society. Stated that taboo is the prohibition or avoidance in any 
society of behavior believed to be harmful to its members in that it would cause 
them anxiety, embarrassment, or shame. It is an extremely strong politeness 
constraint. And then, Steven Pinker explains in his book The Stuff of Thought, if 
the tendency of words to take on awesome powers may be found in the taboo.

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6 Captain Cook: http://www.answers.com/topic/taboo#ixzz1awp42D00 09/04/2015
This statement strengthens that matters relating to the words. When people are in emotional condition, people cannot control the words. As a result, their words interfere other characters. This is a taboo word that is inappropriate to use in public.

The usage of taboo words also can be found easily in *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*, taboo words always bring more specific in Animation Comedy genre. To analyse taboo words, the writer chooses *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. The writer is interested in analysing this movie because it has interesting and controversial story. There are also many of taboo words or phrase in this movie translation that the writer can analyse it, for example:

**Taboo Expressions Involving Religion**

- *Damn*! She’s borrowed my camera without telling me.
- *Oh bloody hell***! Just leave me alone, will you.
- *Christ***! Why didn’t you tell us how much the new brakes were going to cost!!

The writer is interested to analyse this movie, because it has a lot of taboo words to analyse. Generally, taboo words is mostly used by lower class and uneducated people. But in this movie, those words are used by educated and all class people, especially children. The movie was criticized by many parents, despite amoral movie on teaching kids to curse, there were complains that the movie was the beginning of adult content creeping into *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. 
B. Focus of the Study

The focus of this study is to analyze taboo words that are used in 
*Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. Taboo words used in the *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* are likely used to express the characters emotions. They are found in some dialogues that express strong emotions of anger, shocked feelings, dissatisfaction, and fear of something or someone and many others.

C. Research Question

Based on the background above, the problems of this study are:

1. What types of taboo words are used in the translation of the *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* and their Indonesian subtitles?
2. What are the strategies of translation used in translating the taboo words into Indonesian subtitle in *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*?

D. Objective of the Study

Generally, the significance of the study are to describe the types of taboo words in English which are usually used by people and to describe the function or the purpose of using them. Specifically, the aims of this study based on the problems above are as follows:

1. To describe the types of taboo words which are used in the *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* and their translation into Indonesian.
2. To find out the kind of translation strategies employed in translating taboo words in *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. 
E. Significance of the Study

The writer expects this research will be useful, generally to the readers and especially to the writer himself. The benefits of this research is to give a knowledge about how the process of translating taboo word and the way to make the reader easy to understand what the meaning of that translation. In addition, the result of this research is expected to contribute to student who wants to do similar research.

F. Research Methodology

Data analysis is the process of describing and summarizing data with the intention to extract useful information and develop conclusions. All of the collected data were analysed as follows:

1. Objective of the Research

   The objectives of this research are to know what types of taboo words that are used by the characters in *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* and to know what the reasons of characters using taboo word in *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. Firstly, the taboo words from the movie were classified by categorizing the taboo words themselves, secondly checking the theory used to translate the taboo words that had been categorized using the theory of translation into two main types, form based and meaning based.

2. Method of the Research

   The methodology used in this study was a design of qualitative research with descriptive method in order to describe the facts, characteristics,
and relationships of the researched elements. The writer believes that a qualitative-descriptive method is appropriate for this study because the goal of this study is to systematically, factually, and accurately describe the facts, characteristics and relationships of the researched elements. The method which will be used in this research is content analysis method, because this research will use data from movie and subtitle from *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water*. Especially, taboo words in *The Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* and their translation into Indonesian subtitle.

3. Research Instrument

   The method of collecting data was by collecting the English script of the movie through its Indonesian subtitle. Then, the taboo words were collected through note taking. After that, the taboo words were classified into the ten types of taboo words by assorting them into tables. Lastly, the words were translated and the ones using kinds of translation strategy were explained more.

4. The Technique of Data Analysis

   The collected data were qualitatively analyzed based on the theoretical approach, with the purpose of describing the various types of taboo words and their translation result into Indonesian. In this study, the English and Indonesian taboo words from the movie were firstly identified. After that, they were categorized based on a theory in the theoretical framework. Then, the data were presented in tables. Next, the analysis results of the data were
presented descriptively and qualitative analysis was also used in finding the
total number of the taboo words in the movie.

5. Unit Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* in Paramount Pictures and Nickelodeon Movies, Released in 2015. Subtitle in this movie is obtained from cinema XXI in 2015 and translated into Indonesian language. https://indoxxi.net › 2015 › Animation › Cinema XXI
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are some previous researches which related to this research. The first research is a journal which is entitled “Taboo Words and Their Translation in Subtitling: A Case Study in The Help” written by Agus Darma Yoga Pratama. This study tries to explore the functions of taboo words found in “The Help” movie and tries to find out how the translator translate the taboo words into the target language in order to produce the closest functions to the source language without ignoring the technical aspects of subtitling. This study also deals with the strategy used by the translator to translate the taboo words. The main theories applied here in are from Karamitroglou, Ljung, Toury, and Gottlieb. There are taboo words found in the raw data and the functions of those taboo words are to express sympathy, surprise, disappointment, disbelief, fear, annoyance, metaphorical interpretation, reaction to mishap, to emphasize the associated item, function as adjectival intensifier, name-calling, anaphoric use of epithet, oath, curse, unfriendly suggestion, and four of the taboo words show non-swearing word or in dysphemism form. The strategies applied are omission, transfer, and euphemism. In terms of the technical aspect in subtitling,

The second is the research about, by the title “An Analysis of Taboo Word in Dustin Lee Abraham’s How High movie” by Hendri Aditia. The differences, Hendri’s research limits the problem by focusing on the types of taboo words
and swear word used by character in *How High Movie* and the factors that causes almost all of characters use taboo words and swear word. The objectives of Hendri’s research are to know what types of taboo words and swear words that are used by the characters in Dustin Lee Abraham’s *How High Movie* and to know what the reasons of characters using taboo words and swear word.

**B. Translation**

**1. Definition of Translation**

Translation can be simply defined as the text consists of transferring the meaning(s) of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). This definition is also commonly shared by people when they talked about translation. Moreover, there are also some definitions of translation that revealed by some experts in order to strengthen our comprehension about translation. Translation is basically a change of form. According to *The Merriam Webster Dictionary* as cited in Larson, “translation consists of changing from one state or form to another to turn into one’s own or another’s language”\(^{10}\). Furthermore, Larson defines translation as the study of language elements of the source language to determine the meaning of a text and reconstructing this same meaning using elements of language which apposite to the receptor language and its culture context, as he notes “Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same

meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.”

Newmark also remarks that “translation is rendering the meaning of a text from one language into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. According to Catford, “translation is also defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalence textual material in another language (target language)” . A clear indication that equivalent in the process of translation is also emphasized by Nida and Taber who argue that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and second in term of style. Thus, a translation is considered to be a Accurate translation if the meaning has equivalence in the target language.

From the previous definitions given by some experts, it can be concluded that translation is a process of rewriting and transferring the message from one language to the receptor language. However, translation is not merely a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but also finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language.

\[11 \text{ Ibid. p. 3} \]
\[13 \text{ J. C. Catford, A Linguistic theory of Translation. (London: Oxford University Press, 1965) p. 20} \]
2. Theories of Translation

1. Skopos Theory

There are two main theories in translation. The first one is Skopos theory. The word “skopos” comes from the Greek word. It was introduced into translation theory in the 1970s by Hans J. Vermeer as a technical term for the purpose of a translation and of the action of translating.\(^\text{15}\)

According to Nord as cited in MA Jing and Ren Su-Zhen’s journal, skopos explains the translation activity from the point of view of the target language.\(^\text{16}\) Regarding this, Reiss and Vermeer as cited in Munday remarks that the basis of underlying rules of the skopos theory is that a target text is determined by its purpose.\(^\text{17}\) In their journal entitled Skopos Theory and Translating Strategies of Cultural Elements in Tourism Texts, MA Jing, REN Su-zhen argue that “skopos rule” as the top-ranking rule for any translation, means a translational action is determined by its skopos. This is also emphasized by Vermeer as cited in the journal who says that each text is produced for a given purpose and should serve this purpose.\(^\text{18}\) In short, it can be said that skopos theory aims to resolve the conflict in the function of the target and the translation process.

2. Equivalence-Based Theory

The second theory of translation is equivalence. Translation equivalence is an expression from a language which has the same meaning as, or can be used in a similar context in one language from another language, and can therefore be used to translate it (McArthur as cited in www.encyclopedia.com). This equivalence is commonly said as a central concept in translation theory as all translation theories are related to the notion of equivalence in one way or another.

Furthermore, Vinay and Darbelnet cited in Kariminia and Heidary’s journal view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording. They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the SL text in the TL text. In line with the definitions before, Jakobson’s study of equivalence cited in Kariminia and Heidary also introduces the notion of ‘equivalence in difference’. He suggests three kinds of translation: intralingual (within one language, i.e. rewording or paraphrase), interlingual (between two languages, i.e. synonymy), and intersemiotic (between sign systems).

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Regarding this, Baker as cited in Leonardi offers a detailed list of conditions upon which the concept of equivalence can be defined. The detailed list inter-alia: (a) equivalence which can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another; (b) grammatical equivalence that refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages; (c) textual equivalence refers to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion; and (d) pragmatic equivalence refers to implicatures and strategies of avoidance during the translation process.\(^{21}\)

C. The Procedure of Translation

1. Definition of Translation Procedure

This section will explain the classification of translation procedures according to Newmark. Translation procedures constitute methods that applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL).\(^{22}\) Regarding this, there are some experts who give brief explanations of translation procedures. They are Catford, Larson, Vinay and Darbelnet, Delisle, and Newmark.

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2. Kinds of Translation Procedure

Each procedure will be discussed below:

a. Transference or borrowing

Transference or borrowing is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. It is the same as Catford’s transference, and includes transliteration, which relates to the conversion of different alphabets: e.g. Russian (Cyrillic), Greek, Arabic, Chinese, etc. into English. The word then becomes a “loan word”.

b. Naturalization

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (words form) of the TL.

c. Cultural equivalent or adaptation

Cultural equivalent or adaptation is a translation technique that involves modifying a cultural reference for the target text readership, stated by Vinay and Darbelnet in Hatim and Munday (2004). Regarding this, Newmark says that their translation uses are limited, since they are not accurate, but they can be used in general texts, publicity and propaganda.

24 Ibid., p. 82
26 Peter Newmark, Op.Cit. p. 83
d. Functional equivalent

Newmark states, “This common procedure, applied to cultural words requires the use of a culture free word, sometimes with a new specific terms”\(^{27}\). This procedure uses the general word in the TL if there is no specific word in the SL which has closest meaning to the TL.

e. Descriptive equivalent

It is quite similar to the functional equivalent; the difference is that the descriptive equivalent does not describe the function of SL word. According to Newmark, “Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation”\(^{28}\). The translator explains the word from its description and function, if the word in the SL has no equivalence in the TL.

f. Synonymy

This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one to one equivalent, when literal translation is not possible, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality\(^{29}\).

g. Through translation or calque

This is the literal of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases that are known as calque or loan translation\(^{30}\).

\(^{27}\) Ibid., p. 83
\(^{28}\) Ibid., p. 83
\(^{29}\) Ibid., p. 84
\(^{30}\) Ibid., p. 84
h. Shifts or transposition

“A ‘shift’ (Catford’s term) or ‘transposition’ (Vinay’s and Darbelnet’s term) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL.”. There are several types in shifts, such as the change from singular to plural (and vice versa), the change in the position of adjective, etc.\(^{31}\)

i. Modulation

This procedure is a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought\(^ {32}\). This translation technique is normally used when SL text is translated literally, or transposed, into TL, is still considered unsuitable, unidiomatic, or awkward in TL, although the translation is grammatically correct\(^ {33}\). Moreover, modulations are divided into several categories such as negated contrary, part for the whole, abstract for concrete, intervals and limits, etc.\(^ {34}\)

j. Recognized translation

This procedure is normally used in the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term\(^ {35}\).

\(^{31}\)Ibid., p. 85

\(^{32}\)Ibid., p. 88

\(^{33}\)Lawrence Venuti. The Translation Studies Reader. (New York: Routledge, 2000)

\(^{34}\)Newmark, Op.Cit., 89

\(^{35}\)Ibid. p. 89
k. Translation label

This procedure is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn.36

l. Compensation.

This procedure occurs when the translation loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect on one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence37.

m. Componential analysis

This procedure is the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one to two, three of four translations.38

n. Reduction and expansion.

Reduction is the procedure of translation from SL text to TL text by eliminating some words; and expansion is the procedure of translation from SL to TL text by adding more words.39

o. Paraphrase

This procedure is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text by replacing a word from the ST with a group of words that has the equivalent sense. It is used in an anonymous text when it has important implications and omissions40.

36 Ibid., p. 90
37 Ibid., p. 90
38 Ibid., p. 90
39 Ibid., p. 90
40 Ibid., p. 90
p. Couplets

This procedure is used by combining two procedures for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words41.

q. Notes, Additions, Glosses.

This procedure is used when the translator supplies a brief explanation by giving additional information within the text at bottom of page at the end of the chapter or glossary at the end of the book.42

D. Translation of Movie Subtitle

Translation of movie subtitle is different from the general translation, because it is relying on the audio and visual.43 There are two major types of movie subtitle translation namely dubbing and subtitling. Each of them interferes with the original text to a different extent.44

Dubbing is known to be the method that modifies the source text to a large extent and thus makes it familiar to the target audience through domestication. Its aim is seen as making the audience feel as if they were listening to actors actually speaking the target language. In dubbing, the language used is not a formal language, but language appropriate to the situation, conditions, context of the film, and film types to adhere to the rules which apply.

Subtitling is supplying a translation of the spoken source language dialogue into the target language in the form of synchronized captions, usually

41 Ibid. p. 90
42 Ibid. p. 91
43 Frans Sayogie (2009), op.cit. p. 239.
at the bottom of the screen, is the form that alters the source text to the least possible extent and enables the target audience to experience the foreign and be aware of its ‘foreignness’ at all times. According to Lina Ho, the principle of subtitling is to help viewers understand the film, instead of making viewers busy reading. Therefore, language subtitling should be a short, dense and precise objectives and standards of good language use.  

In subtitling, which must be considered is the timeframe that is based on the appearance subtitle time code (a measure of time in hh: mm: ss: ff). Subtitle appearance time is 2-7 seconds. A subtitle consists of two rows and 1 line max 35 characters. Beheading sentence should be considered taking into account the grammar and logic in a sentence.

E. Taboo Word

1. Definition

There are several definitions about taboo word. “Taboo is a cultural or religious custom that forbids people to do, touch, use or talk about a certain thing” (Oxford dictionary, 2000). ‘Taboo’ is a Polynesian word. The English word taboo derives from the Tongan tabu, which came to notice towards the end of the eighteenth century. In the 1770s, Captain James Cook explored the Pacific islands and observed the behavior of the Polynesian people. In their journals, Captain Cook and fellow shipmates recorded taboo as a significant local word meaning forbidden, such as when a thing was not to be eaten, entered, or

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45 Frans Sayogie (2009), op.cit. p. 240.
touched. Taboo subjects can vary widely: sex; death; excretion; bodily functions; religious matters; and politics. Taboo objects that must be avoided or used carefully can include your mother-in-law, certain game animals, the use of your left hand (the origin of sinister) and so on. In western society, many of these taboos relate to sex. Taboo use language as a means. As a result would appear shifts and changes meaning.

The taboo word is a “dirty word”. Taboo words are those that are considered in bad taste by some people or that are better to be avoided because they mention realities that are stark or vulgar. Taboo words are dangerous, holy, magic, or shocking expressions that are used by particular people in specific situation. Taboo can be considered as a prohibited behavior believed insulting to some people or to the society as a whole. Some expressions that are considered as taboo and may elicit embarrassment or offence to people in one language may be used naturally by people in other languages.

Peter Trudgill stated taboo word as behavior that is believed to be supernaturally forbidden or regarded as immoral or improper. It deals with behavior which is prohibited or inhibited in an apparently irrational manner and he adds if taboo word is associated with things which are not said. In every

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culture, there are things that we’re not supposed to do and things we’re not supposed to say: taboo acts and taboo words.

According to Allan and Burridge, taboo word comprise three kinds, namely:

a. Taboo of fear

For example: name of the dead are taboo in some societies, taboos on the name of God, name of dangerous animals, etc.

b. Taboo of delicacy

For example: in military, the word pacify means “be killing”, neutralize means “kill selected targets”.

c. Taboo of propriety

This typically taboo goes to sexual acts, bodily effluvia, body-parts function and curse. For instance: shit, sperm, urine, etc.54

There is no language without taboo words (dirty words) in the world.55

But, Dr. Ashley Montagu, renowned anthropologist, has explanation about this theory in detail. Proving that taboo words are indeed social constructions, he cites the fact that not every culture contains taboo language. In fact he notes that “American Indians do not swear, nor do the Japanese, nor do the Malayans and

most Polynesians”. Instead, Montagu calls the use of taboo words “a culturally conditioned response to the experience of certain conditions”.

Taboos are the cultural terms, translation of which is definitely difficult and controversial to some translator. This difficulty may be because of the differences between different cultures, religions, and beliefs. Facing taboo terms in source language, the translator may feel unable to render the exact meaning to the target language. The laws and costumes that are acceptable in one culture can be prohibited or nonsense in another cultures.

In this case, there are three possibilities:

a. The taboo term in source language is not taboo in target languages, so the translator will translate it directly.

b. The taboo term in source language is taboo in target language too.

c. The term which is not taboo in source language is considered as taboo in target language.

Facing these situations, in part (a), the translator has no problem and can translate the word easily, but in parts (b) and (c), there are some choices to render if not exact but similar and acceptable meaning and feeling of the word into the second language.

In the seminar paper, On Linguistic Aspects of Translation, the Russo-American Linguist Roman Jakobson makes a very important distinction between

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57 Ibid. p. 56.
58 Zahra Davoodi, op.cit. p.2.
three types of written translation: there are three kinds of translation: intra-lingual (the translation of form into another form within one language); inter-lingual (the translation of one form into another form between two languages); and inter-semiotic (the translation of one form or symbol into another symbol). Translation of taboo terms also may be put beyond one of these three mentioned types of translation. For doing an accurate intra-lingual, inter-lingual and inter-semiotic translation of the taboo terms, the following factors should be considered:

a. *Situation.* The terms considered taboo in one languages can be translated into taboo or non-taboo term in another language based on the situations.

b. *Subject matter.* In translating, the translator adjusts with subject matter that contains the term taboo but has a message destination that should not be changed. For example, to render joy and pleasure to the readers and make them laugh in jocular texts, the taboo words may be used naturally. So the translator must follow different attitudes in the texts with different subject matters.

c. *Religion.* The taboo terms and expressions among several religions may be different.

d. *Reader’s age.* Some words and expressions are prohibited to the children but acceptable to the adults.

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e. *Reader’s social class.* Some expressions are taboo just in some social classes.⁶⁰

From the various authors that writer encountered, the writer discovered that much of the socio-linguistic theory today asserts that taboo words are socially constructed, much the same way as languages themselves are socially constructed.

2. The Relationship of Slang and Taboo Word

Slang is language of a highly colloquial and contemporary type, considered stylistically inferior to standard formal, and even polite informal, speech. It often uses metaphor and/or ellipsis, and often manifests verbal play in which current language is employed in some special sense and denotation; otherwise the vocabulary, and sometimes the grammar, is novel or only recently coined.⁶¹ Slang is a marker of in-group solidarity, and so it is a correlate of human groups with shared experiences, such as being children at a certain school or of a certain age, or being a member of a certain socially definable group, such as hookers, junkies, jazz musicians or professional criminals.⁶² According to Hartman and Stork, slang is a variety of speech characterized by newly coined and rapidly changing vocabulary, used by the young or social and professional groups for in-group communication and thus tending prevent understanding by the rest of the speech community.⁶³ Slang is most commonly used to describe

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⁶⁰ Zahra Davoodi, op.cit. pp. 4-6.
⁶¹ Keith Allan and Kate Burridge (2006), op.cit. 69.
⁶² Ibid. p. 70.
types of people, relationships, social activities, and behavior (inebriation, which boasts more slang terms, in the USA, than any other concept), and judgments of acceptance or rejection. Slang also is the Non-standard or non-dialectal use of words in a language of a particular social group and sometimes the creation of new word or importance of words from another language. Nowadays, Slang language spread anywhere and easy found through mass media, or electronic media.

Furthermore, slang regularly transgresses other social norms, making free use of taboo expressions. The use of words like “fuck” and “shit” in public media has become a mark of liberation or a sign of revolt, depending on one’s point of view. But, slang also sets up its own norms, the norms of the in-group, so that gang is easily able to recognize a lame or outsider, who does not understand or who misuses slang terms. Slang thus serves social function, setting and proclaiming social boundaries and permitting speakers to assert or claim membership of identity or solidarity groups. Slang is a feature of the speech of the young and the powerless. Its dynamic nature is partly and effect of the need to develop new in-group terms when slang terms are adopted by other speakers.

F. Theoretical Approach

There are some theories which are used in this research such as types of taboo words and theory of translation strategy. For the types of taboo words, this analysis uses theories proposed by Timothy Jay. This research also uses theory of translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker. This theory is used to find the equivalence of the translation of taboo words in the target language. Baker has divided the equivalence in translation into five classifications. They are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, pragmatic equivalence.

In translating especially for the equivalence at word level, there are some strategies used by professional translators. They are:

a. **Translation by a more general word (superordinate).**

“Translation by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the commonest strategies dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning”. In this strategy, the translator changes the word of SL by finding its more general word in the TL.

b. **Translation by a more neutral / less expressive word**

The aim of this strategy of translation is to avoid conveying the wrong expressive meaning of SL into TL. Some words in one language have no equivalent in other languages, especially those, which have expressive meaning. In this strategy, the translator tries to replace some expressive words

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67 Baker (1992:26-42)
68 Baker (1992:26)
into other words, which have less expressive meaning or more formal words, although sometimes this strategy can make the expressive meaning of the word lost in translation.

c. **Translation by cultural substitution**

“This strategy involves replacing a culture specific-item or expression with a target language item, which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the reader a concept with which she can identify, something familiar and appealing”.

70 Baker (1992:34)

d. **Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation**

“Following the loan word with explanation is very useful when the word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on its own, the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanation”.

e. **Translation by paraphrase using a related word**

The paraphrase usually happens when a translator tries to translate some expression, such as idiomatic expression, proverbs, cultural item, and also swearing expression. In order to make a translation sounds natural likes its original one, the translator sometimes has to paraphrase the word, and therefore, the target reader can catch the message easily.

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69 Baker (1992:31)
70 Baker (1992:34)
f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

This kind of strategy can be used in some context if the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language. The main advantage of the paraphrase strategy is that “it achieves a high level of precision in specifying propositional meaning”.

g. Translation by omission

“This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact, it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanation, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question”.71

h. Translation by illustration

“This is a useful option if the word, which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity, which can be illustrated, particularly if there are restriction on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point”.72

To analyze the quality of translation, this research uses theory proposed by Nida. In doing the evaluation of translation quality, Nida proposes three basic criteria73, they are:

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71 Baker (1992:40)
72 Baker (1992:42)
73 Nida (1996:182)
1. General efficiency of the communication process

2. Comprehension of intent

3. Equivalence of response

G. Types of Taboo Words

Taboo words are closely related to sociolinguistic. They can be classified into ten types which proposed by Timothy Jay.\(^\text{74}\)

1) Cursing

The intent of cursing is to invoke harm on another person through the use of certain words or phrases. These words are imbued with power granted to them mainly through religious or social demarcation. In other words, certain institution like religion, have made a point to note that there exists in a language set of special words. A religious curse may sound like: *damn you*, *goddamn you*. Cursing could also be non-religious but still wish harm to the target person, as in: *eat shit* and *die*, or *I hope you break your neck*.

2) Blasphemy

A blasphemy is an attack on religion or religious doctrine. While profanity is related to the secular or indifferent (to religion), blasphemy aims directly at the church. However, based on Montagu, blasphemy refers to “the act of vilifying or ridiculing the divine being”\(^\text{75}\). These verbal assaults would take form of using the Lord’s name in vain or cursing the deities. As the church lost power over its people in this century, so blasphemy has lost its

\(^{74}\) Jay (1992:2-9)

\(^{75}\) Ibid, p. 37.
impact as an insult. These expressions are particularly offensive to the very devout, but maybe humorous to the non-believer: ‘screw the pope’, ‘shit on what it says in the Bible’.

3) Taboo

A taboo operates to suppress or inhibit certain behavior, thoughts, or in the case, speech. Different cultures, in order to preserve social order, use taboo to control individuals within the group. The function of taboo is to prohibit the behavior of a speaker and preserve social cohesion. The focus is on the speaker’s behavior. Some examples are: dick, screw, piss.

4) Obscenity

Obscenity as used here is a legal term. The function of obscenity laws is to protect listeners. Obscene speech also means unprotected speech; unprotected speech is not free but subject to the restrictions of a governing (federal, state, or local) body. To call a word obscene means that it cannot be used freely; it is subject to restriction; and to use such speech is to risk sanctioning from the courts. Obscenity functions to protect listeners from harmful language. Obscenity laws control the content of books and the content of broadcasts. In American English, obscenities are pointedly sexual in nature. Obscener words are considered the most offensive and are rarely, if ever used in public media. Words that gain universal restriction would be fuck, motherfucker, cunt, or tits. More specifically, Battistella stated, obscenity term refers to “words or expressions which characterize sex-
differentiating anatomy or sexual and excretory functions in a crude way”, such as *shit* and *fuck*.\(^\text{76}\)

5) **Profanity**

Taboos on the names of gods seek to avoid metaphysical malevolence by counteracting possible blasphemies (even, perhaps, profanities) that arouse their terrible wrath. Despite the increasing secularization in the twentieth century, there are plenty of constraints on the names of god and their acolytes.\(^\text{77}\) An example of profanity would be a word or phrase which seeks not to denigrate God, religion or holy affairs but would be based more on ignorance of or difference to these matters. These might be something like: ‘*Jesus H. Christ, I’m Hungry*’ ‘*For the love of Christ, Get off the phone!*’ Profanity could be simply calling name of supernatural or infernal powers, like *Oh my God*.\(^\text{78}\)

6) **Vulgarity**

Vulgarity means the language of the common person, “the person in the street”, or the unsophisticated, unsocial zed, or under-educated. It does not serve any particular need or function beyond the normal communication demands of the common human. Vulgarisme are not necessarily obscene or taboo. They just reflect the crudeness of street language. These words may be considered vulgar; *kiss my ass, up yours*.

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\(^{77}\) Ibid, p. 37.

\(^{78}\) Ashley Montagu (1967), op.cit. p. 101.
7) Slang

Slang is vocabulary that is developed in certain sub-groups (teenagers, musicians, soldiers, drug users, or athletes) for ease of communication. The slang code serves to identify members of the group, while misuse or ignorance of it identifies non-members, which maybe especially important in illegal transactions. Sometimes slang terms become popular and are used in standard language, putting pressure on sub group members to invent a new code. Slang terms are *pimp, dweeb or cupcakes.*

8) Epithets

Epithets are brief but forceful bursts of emotional language. They are powerful in presentation (loudness or duration) and in offensiveness than other types of cursing, for example, joking. The epithet is uttered from frustration, as when you hit your hand with a hammer. It may also mark a sense of hostility, as when someone crowds in front of you in a supermarket check-out line. Examples of epithets would be *shit, damn, hell, fuck you, Jesus Christ, goddamn it.*

9) Insults and slurs

Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. These words are spoken to harm the other person by the word alone. Slurs may be racial, ethnic or social in nature and may indicate the stereotype or prejudice of the speaker. Insults may denote the physical, mental or psychological qualities of the target and are commonly heard on the school playground. Some insults use animal imagery, such as: *pig, dog, son of a bitch,* or are based on social
deviations like: *whore bastard, homo, fag, and queer.* While children’s insults are commonly based on abnormal physical, psychological, or social characteristics: *fatty, dumb, wimp, for eyes, and blabber mouth.* Examples of ethnic and racial slurs are *nigger, dago, chink, grease ball, poll ack.*

10) **Scatology**

Scatological terms refer to human waste product or processes. Such terms are among the early words that children hear and use when they are toilet trained. Americans have a great penchant for coining childish terms rather than using standardized terms or those of scientific origin. Scatological insults are common among children. Since scatological references are about feces and elimination, they appear as: *poo poo, k aka, poop, piss, crap, turd.*

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CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In data description, the writer tabulates the selected taboo words and taboo phrases which are taken from *Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water* and the strategy of translation. The selected data can be tabulated as follows.

Table 2: Types of Taboo Words and Translation Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Types of Taboo Words</th>
<th>Translation Strategy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Patrick: <em>Finland</em>.</td>
<td>Patrick: <em>Sial</em>.</td>
<td>Insults and slurs (slurs)</td>
<td>Cultural Substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Plankton: Good enough to fool that <em>idiot</em> Krabs.</td>
<td>Plankton: Cukup untuk membodohi si Krabs yang <em>tolol</em> itu.</td>
<td>Insults and slurs (insults)</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seagull: Let go, you <strong>numbskull</strong>!</td>
<td>Burung Camar: Lepaskan, <strong>bodoh</strong>!</td>
<td>Epithets</td>
<td>More general word</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>SpongeBob: The lack of Krabby Patties has driven her <strong>mad</strong>.</td>
<td>SpongeBob: Kehabisan Krabby Patty sudah membuatnya <strong>gila</strong>.</td>
<td>Insults and slurs (insults)</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Plankton: You got any other friends who aren’t <strong>dim bulbs</strong> or <strong>nut jobs</strong>?</td>
<td>Plankton: Kau punya teman lain yang tidak <strong>bodoh</strong> atau <strong>gila</strong>?</td>
<td>Slang</td>
<td>Cultural Substitution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Karen: I told you, I don’t have the formula, you <strong>monster</strong>!</td>
<td>Karen: Sudah kubilang aku tak punya formulanya, <strong>dasar kau monster</strong>!</td>
<td>Epithets</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Plankton: We only came back from the day after tomorrow, <strong>dimwit</strong>.</td>
<td>Plankton: Kami hanya kembali dari besok lusa, <strong>bodoh</strong>.</td>
<td>Slang</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Plankton: something <strong>moronic</strong>?</td>
<td>Plankton: Sesuatu yang <strong>bodoh</strong>?</td>
<td>Insults and slurs (insults)</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Seagull: He’s a madman!</td>
<td>Burung Camar: Dia sinting!</td>
<td>Insults and slurs (insults)</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Mob: Oh, my Neptune, he’s mixing garbage and recycling!</td>
<td>Massa: Neptunus, dia mencampur sampah organik dan anorganik!</td>
<td>Profanity</td>
<td>More general word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Sandy: Aw, nuts! I’m all out of nuts!</td>
<td>Sandy: Sial. Aku kehabisan kacang!</td>
<td>Epithets</td>
<td>More neutral word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

From the tabulated data above that contains 18 taboo words which are chosen to classify and analyze the selected taboo words and taboo phrases by using the relevant theories. Then data can be analyzed as follows:

1. **Finland**

The situation in the context of data (1) occurs when Patrick and Spongebob war against Plankton who wants to take the recipe from the hands of Mr. Krabs. Patrick and SpongeBob fell after being attacked by Plankton on the battlefield. Data (1) shows that *finland* which is taboo word that refers to category insults based on
social deviation. According to Timothy Jay’s theory, insults and slurs are verbal attack on other people. But, in this case, the speaker said taboo word for himself.\textsuperscript{80}

The translator uses a word in TL (sial) as translation result from the SL term (finland). A classic example would be that of the n-word. Nigger has traditionally been seen as an insult used by whites and targeting African Americans.\textsuperscript{81} On the other hand, the word can also be used as a neutral or even a positive term by African Americans when referring to other African Americans. However, Henderson points out that this division into two basic meanings is too narrow: nigger can also be used by both whites and African Americans as a counterpart for ‘white trash’ for someone with a darker skin. According to Henderson,\textsuperscript{82} this restricted offensive usage, referring to behaviour and socioeconomic status and not only to skin colour, is often neglected in dictionaries. Furthermore, the n-word can sometimes even be used to refer to someone who is white. Croom uses the term non-paradigmatic derogatory use of slurs when a slur is targeted towards someone who is not seen as the typical target of the slur.\textsuperscript{83} This means the word finland used in the source language into the target language to be sial is an slur using the word state. Finland is a types of taboo words from insults and slurs by using slurs, slurs may be racial, ethnic or social in nature and may indicate the stereotype or prejudice of the speaker. While sial also taboo word in Indonesian. In this case, taboo word is


\textsuperscript{81} Henderson 2003, 67.

\textsuperscript{82} ibid., p. 68

translated into taboo word too. The words Finland belongs to the translation by cultural substitution, this strategy involves replacing a culture specific-item or expression with a target language item, which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the reader a concept with which she can identify, something familiar and appealing.

2. Barnacles

The situation in the context of data (2) occurs when Plankton’s robot is almost taking the recipe krabby patty can’t move because run out of gasoline. The word barnacles in data (2) is included taboo category as references to Insult and slurs by using insults, in this case, the speaker said taboo word for himself.

The word barnacles becomes ya ampun. Barnacles is teritip in Indonesian. Teritip is a sea creature or animal. Some insults use animal imagery, such as: pig, dog. Because in this movie themed life at sea using the word animals that live at sea. The word barnacles is taboo word in English, when the translation became ya ampun in Indonesia there is a change of meaning. In conclusion, taboo word (SL) is translated into cultural substitution (TL) that is replacing the term with another term in the target language is another method of rendering taboo words, but the meaning is often distorted in the target text. The viewers can get confused by this message. Therefore, the translator should make sure that the translator renders the same message and also conveys the same feeling to the audiences.
3. **Idiot**

The situation in the context of data (3) is Plankton trying to replace the original secret formula krabby patty with imitation. According to data (3) above, *idiot* is included in the insults and slurs category. Based on the context, Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. These words are spoken to harm the other person by the word alone. Insult may denote the physical, mental or psychological qualities of the target.

The taboo word *idiot* in English, once translated into Indonesian, is *tolol*. Where the word is derived from the source language into the target language will have a negative impact if the watch this movie is a child without parental guidance because the film is much preferred by children. The word *idiot* is another word of *stupid*, but in Indonesian, it means “*tolol*” as a simpler meaning of *bodoh*. Translation by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the commonest strategies dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. In this strategy, the translator changes the word of SL by finding its more general word in the TL.

4. **Curse you**

The situation context in data (4) is Mr. Krabs cursed the rules made for employees who can not do anything in terms of secret formula krabby patty when stock krabby patty runs out and SpongeBob can not make krabby patty without formula. *Curse you* is the taboo word that refers to cursing. The intent of cursing is to invoke harm on another person through the use of certain words or phrases. These words are imbued with power granted to them mainly through religious or social
demarcation. In other words, certain institution like religion, have made a point to note that there exists in a language set of special words.

The data (4) indicates that taboo phrase *curse you* is translated into taboo word *terkutuklah kau*. *Terkutuklah kau* are a word used when someone is very angry and disappointed with someone with a religious basis. For the example of malin kundang story is from Indonesia is told by a lawless son to his mother. *Curse you* is taboo phrase in English. While *terkutuklah kau* is taboo word too in Indonesian. For the conclusion, the translator translates taboo for taboo in source language to target language. The word *curse you* is a previous word of damn you, but in Indonesian, it means “*terkutuklah kau*” as a simpler meaning of “*sumpah serapah*”. This is one of the most common strategies to deal with many types of nonequivalence. As Baker believes, it works appropriately in most, if not all, languages, because in the semantic field, meaning is not language dependent.

5. **Diabolical**

The situation context in data (5) is happens when the SpongeBob comes when the Mr. Krabs wants to judge the Plankton accused of taking the krabby patty formula, SpongeBob tries to attract attention to save innocent Plankton. *Diabolical* belongs to vulgarity category. Vulgarity means the language of the common person, “the person in the street”, or the unsophisticated, unsocial zed, or under-educated. It does not serve any particular need or function beyond the normal communication demands of the common human. Vulgarisme are not necessarily obscene or taboo. They just reflect the crudeness of street language.
The word of diabolical translated in Indonesia language become kejam sekali. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language diabolical translated into target language in Indonesia to become kejam sekali. From here the translator can see that actually word diabolical means kejam sekali which mean teganya. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word kejam sekali. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.

6. Jerk

The situation context in data (6) is Seagulls do not accept the end of the story the Burger Beard Pirate tells and asks for an explanation of the end of the story, then the Burger Beard Pirate tells him to go back to fool the Seagull by plucking his flying feathers for use to write the ending of the story in the book. The word jerk is taboo word of category epithets. The word jerk is forceful burst of emotional language. They are powerful in presentation (loudness or duration) and in offensiveness than other types of cursing. The epithets is uttered from frustration. In this case, the speaker said jerk to show his anger to a burger beard pirate who had deliberately plucked his fur.

Here, jerk is as an interjection. A jerk is a sharp, sudden movement. When you're learning to drive a stick shift, it’s hard to avoid the jerk and lurch when you try to change gears. Jerk is also a very unflattering term for an obnoxious person. While word bodoh in Indonesian. In this case Indonesian habits in shock will be
thrown words impolite words for the uneducated people. *Jerk* is taboo word in SL, *bodoh* is non-taboo word in TL. the translator analyzed the data used translation by neutral/less expressive word because want to approach to considering by reader be more general known by people and more appropriate in the text. Even though the word “*jerk*” has a lot of different meanings, but when translated into Indonesian, it means “menyentak”.

7. **Numbskull**

The situation context in data (7) is occurs when a Seagull tries to grab a book from a Burger Beard Pirate hand because it does not accept the end of a story written by a Burger Beard Pirate in his book. The word *numbskull* is belong to taboo word type of epithets because epithets category is almost similar to cursing because it is said with angry tones. Epithets is used to ask something with power and powerful expression. Epithet words are usually used as implication.

The description above (7) shows that the taboo word *numbskull* is translates to *bodoh* into Indonesian. Definition of *numbskull* is a foolish or stupid person; an idiot. someone with a *numbskull*, i.e. someone who feels no pain when you whack them repeatedly upside the head. *Numbskull* is taboo word in English, *bodoh* is non-taboo word in Indonesian, even though the word “*numbskull*” has a lot of different meanings, but when translated into Indonesian, it means “tengkorak yang sakit”. The word of numbskull translated in Indonesia language become bodoh. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language numbskull translated into target language in Indonesia to become bodoh. From here the translator can see that actually word clear up means bodoh which mean tidak
punya otak. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word bodoh. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.

8. Gee

The situation context in data (8) It happened when SpongeBob entered the Sandy house and was surprised to see inside the contents of her house. The data (8) above shows that gee as taboo word that refers to profanity. Taboos on the names of gods seek to avoid metaphysical malevolence by counteracting possible blasphemies (even, perhaps, profanities) that arouse their terrible wrath.

Gee is a mild expression, typically of surprise, enthusiasm, or sympathy. The word gee comes from the word jesus, The word gee translated in Indonesia language becomes astaga. In here, the translator analyzed using translation by cultural substitution. The word gee is translated into astaga because it is some kind of idiom to express surprised when translated into target language. In the culture of Indonesian language, most people use the word astaga to express how surprised they are. In this context, gee as taboo word in English rendered become cultural substitution in Indonesian Language by replacing the term with another term in the target language is another method of rendering taboo words, but the meaning is often distorted in the target text. The viewers can get confused by this message. Therefore, the translator should make sure that the translator renders the same message and also conveys the same feeling to the audiences.
9. **Mad**

The situation context in data (9) occurs when Spongebob sees an abnormal Sandy behavior due to the disappearance of the krabby formula. The word *mad* is a taboo word that refers to insult and slurs, Insults may denote the physical, mental or psychological qualities of the target. Insults and slurs are verbal attacks to other people, they are simply offensive without exceptions.

As data (9) above, it can be identified that the taboo word *mad* is rendered into *gila*. *Mad* is a fit or mood of bad temper, Someone who is *mad* has a mind that does not work in a normal way, with the result that their behaviour is very strange. *Gila* is a taboo word that is often used in Indonesian society when someone is in a state of depression, seeing something out of bounds and when talking to people who do not liked or expected. The word of mad translated in Indonesia language become gila. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language mad translated into target language in Indonesia to become gila. From here the translator can see that actually word mad means gila which mean stres. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word gila. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.

10. **Dim bulbs or nut jobs**

The situation context in data (10) when Plankton sees an unusual Sandy behavior and speaks to SpongeBob to find another friend to join the team. Data (10)
shows that’s the word *dim bulbs* or *nut jobs* are taboo word that refers to slang. Slang is in fact a language style or register, a way of speaking that consists of word and phrases – restricted in their use to a particular social group – that may replace the terms used in formal, standard language by other terms with a strong emotional impact. It’s a way of expressing an attitude of defiance with respect to conventions or the moral authority of the community and it depends upon the speaker’s belonging to a certain group, be it social, racial or professional. Slang covers a wide range of domains of life and activity.

The word *dim bulbs* or *nut jobs* are translated into taboo word *bodoh* and *gila*. *Dim bulbs* or *nut jobs* is used to express a person who is not very smart. Where in English word *dim bulbs* and *nut jobs* we have not known and translated into Indonesian to be *bodoh* and *gila*. The problem for learners of English is to know when or when not to use slang. Many people condemn slang, but in fact we all use it. The trick is to use slang in the right context. For the learner, perhaps the first thing to remember is that slang is normally spoken, not written. The second thing is that you may wish to learn slang so that you can understand it when you hear it, but not necessarily to use it. For the conclusion, the taboo word *dim bulbs* or *nut jobs* (English) is translated to bodoh and gila by cultural substitution, This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target language item considering its impact on the target reader. This strategy makes the translated text more natural, more understandable and more familiar to the target reader. Replacing the term with another term in the target language is another method of rendering taboo words, but the meaning is often distorted in the target text. The viewers can
get confused by this message. Therefore, the translator should make sure that the translator renders the same message and also conveys the same feeling to the audiences. Although the word does not convey the same feeling, but the audience are still be able to understand the tone of situation. Words that belong to the slang category are usually new or have been modified.

11. You monster

The context of situation is Occurs when Karen is captured by Mobs and Plankton come to save, Karen not suspect if that comes is Plankton. The word you monster is include category of epithets, Epithets are brief but forceful bursts of emotional language. They are powerful in presentation (loudness or duration) and in offensiveness than other types of cursing. Epithets category is almost similar to cursing because it is said with angry tones.

The taboo word you monster is translated into dasar kau monster. Monster is an imaginary creature that is typically large, ugly, and frightening. You monster is as an interjection. You monster contain disappointment and emphasis. In this case based on situational context, the content of the word you monster with dasar kau monster is same namely contains disappointment. So it means both of them have same equivalent. You monster is taboo in SL. Dasar kau monster is also taboo word in TL. The phrase of you monster translated in Indonesia language become dasar kau monster. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language you monster translated into target language in Indonesia to become dasar kau monster. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the
translator can applied the word to be better with the word dasar kau monster. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.

12. Dimwit

The situation context in data (12) when Plankton talks with SpongeBob about something that will happen in the future. *Dimwit* including categories of taboo words slang. Slang is words that usually have been modified by certain group. Usually, slang words don’t appear in formal dictionary. Slang is considered to be very informal, more common in speech than in writing and typically restricted to a particular context or group of people.

*Dimwit* is a stupid or mentally slow person. Words that belong to the slang category are usually new or have been modified. There are no meanings of slang words which are literal in Indonesian. The word *dimwit* equals stupid or not smart, in Indonesian translated to *bodoh*. *Dimwit* is taboo term in English, while the word *bodoh* is taboo word too in Indonesian language. The word of dimwit translated in Indonesia language become bodoh. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language dimwit translated into target language in Indonesia to become bodoh. From here the translator can see that actually word dimwit means bodoh. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word bodoh. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people. This is one
of the most common strategies to deal with many types of nonequivalence. As Baker believes, it works appropriately in most, if not all, languages, because in the semantic field, meaning is not language dependent.

13. Moronic

The situation context in data (13) occurs when Plankton answers SpongeBob questions that are ridiculous. Moronic is defined to be word bodoh as the word dimwit (12). Moronic itself is a taboo word of category insults and slurs. Insults and slurs are verbal attacks to other people, they are simply offensive without exceptions.

The word moronic is the same as an idiot or stupid. Moronic has same meaning with idiot. Moronic is taboo in English. While the word bodoh is also a taboo word in Indonesian language. It means that the translator rended the taboo word in English into taboo word in Indonesian. The word of moronic translated in Indonesia language become bodoh. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language moronic translated into target language in Indonesia to become bodoh. From here the translator can see that actually word moronic means bodoh which mean tolol. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word bodoh. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.
14. Madman

The situation context in data (14) when the Seagulls were shown the wings of a fried bird by a Burger Beard Pirate, at that time a friend of a Seagull was not there and thought the pirate was frying him. *Madman* is translated into *sinting*. *Madman* is taboo words of category insults and slurs, Insults and slurs are verbal attacks on other people. These words are spoken to harm the other person by the word alone.

That is because the word *madman* means a man who is insane, especially one who behaves violently; lunatic. When *madman* in SL is translated into *sinting* in TL (Rude adjectives), *Madman* in English is taboo word, while *sinting* is taboo word too. So, The translator prefers to render the taboo terms into taboo though they know that they are inadmissible to the target society and people. This technique often embarrasses the audiences though it is the simple way to do. Translation by a more general word, this is one of the most common strategies to deal with many types of nonequivalence. As Baker believes, it works appropriately in most, if not all, languages, because in the semantic field, meaning is not language dependent.

15. Neptune

The situation context in data (15) when one of the Mobs mentioned the word upon seeing SpongeBob behave strangely. According to data (15) above, *neptune* is rendered into *neptunus*. *Neptune* is also taboo word in category of profanity because taboos on the names of gods seek to avoid metaphysical malevolence by counteracting possible blasphemies (even, perhaps, profanities) that arouse their terrible wrath.
In this data, *Neptune* is rendered into a *neptunus*. *Neptune* is god of the sea; dewa lautan. The translation has done word for word directly by transfer of a SL text into a grammatically appropriate with TL text. The word *Neptune* is taboo word in English, while *neptunus* is non-taboo word in Indonesia but rather referred to as the planet neptunus in Indonesia. In conclusion, taboo word (SL) is translated into non-taboo word (TL). Translation by a more general word, this is one of the most common strategies to deal with many types of nonequivalence. As Baker believes, it works appropriately in most, if not all, languages, because in the semantic field, meaning is not language dependent.

**16. Scrub my armpits with you**

The situation context in data (16) when the Burger Beard Pirates get angry with SpongeBob and friends because the magic book burns. The data (16) above shows that *scrub my armpits with you* as a taboo phrase that refers to vulgarity. Vulgarity means the language of the common person, “the person in the street”, or the unsophisticated, unsocial zed, or under-educated. It does not serve any particular need or function beyond the normal communication demands of the common human. Vulgarisme are not necessarily obscene or taboo.

In the SL text *scrub my armpit with you* is an idiom. In this case the translator rendered *scrub my armpit with you* as to be *kubersihkan ketiakku denganmu*. In this context, *scrub my armpit with you* as taboo sentence in English rendered become non-taboo sentence in Indonesia language. The sentence of *scrub my armpit with you* translated in Indonesia language become *kubersihkan ketiakku denganmu*. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language
scrub my armpit with you translated into target language in Indonesia to become kubersihkan ketiakku denganmu. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word kubersihkan ketiakku denganmu. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people.

17. Nuts

The situation context in data (17) When Sandy tried to attack the pirates with the nuts and soon she ran out of nuts. The word nuts is taboo word of category epithets. The word nuts is forceful burst emotional language. They are powerful in presentation (loudness or duration) and in offensiveness than other types of cursing, for example, joking. The epithet is uttered from frustration. In this case, the speaker said nuts to show Sandy’s feeling.

Here, nuts is as an interjection. While word sial in Indonesian is a roughly expression that means celaka (tidak mujur dan segala urusan tidak selalu berhasil). Wretched (no luck and all affairs are always not successful). In this case, based on situational context, the content of the word nuts with sial is same namely contains disappointment. So it means both of them have same equivalent. Nuts is taboo word in SL. Sial is also taboo word in TL. In conclusion, the translator translates taboo word with taboo word too. Word nuts translated into sial, the translator analyzed the data used translation by neutral/less expressive word because want to approach
to considering by reader be more general known by people and more appropriate in the text.

18. God

The situation context in data (18) When Squidward tells that he is a god when he has super powers and a good stature. God includes category of profanity. Taboos on the names of gods seek to avoid metaphysical malevolence by counteracting possible blasphemies (even, perhaps, profanities) that arouse their terrible wrath. Profanity in simpler word means a misuse of God’s name or religious matters. Words like God, Jesus Christ, or Christ’s sake are not supposed to be there or can’t be used freely.

In this data, god is rendered into dewa. God is dewa, dewa is god. The translation has done word for word directly by transfer of a SL text into a grammatically appropriate with TL text. The word God is taboo word in English, while Dewa is non-taboo word in Indonesian. In conclusion, taboo word (SL) is translated into non taboo word (TL). The word of god translated in Indonesia language become dewa. The translator analyzed using translation by more general word from source language god translated into target language in Indonesia to become dewa. From here the translator can see that actually word god means dewa which mean tuhan. The translator analyzing the data using translation more general word because it is have more equivalent meaning toward the reader so that the translator can applied the word to be better with the word dewa. For that, the translator translated into movie of the data which means have a meaning same like that to understanding and readability as more general known by people. Translation
by a more general word (superordinate) is one of the commonest strategies dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. In this strategy, the translator changes the word of SL by finding its more general word in the TL.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Translating subtitle of a movie needs special skill and insight, since there are several aspects that can affect the result of the translated text, such as the background of the conversation, the limited space and time of the appearing subtitle and the most important is the different language between the source language and the target language.

There are some points which can be concluded from the analysis of the Indonesian translation of taboo words in the Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water. There are 10 categories of taboo words according to Timothy Jay, they are; Cursing, Profanity, Blasphemy, Taboo, Obscenity, Vulgarity, Slang, Epithets, Insults and Slurs, and Scatology. In the Spongebob Movie Sponge Out of Water, there are 6 types of taboo words that occur, they are; Insults and Slurs, Cursing, Vulgarity, Epithets, Profanity and Slang. No taboo words were found related to Blasphemy, Taboo, Obscenity and Scatology category.

To find which types of taboo words were mostly used by the characters, many calculating steps were done. After calculating, it was concluded that Insults and slurs is the taboo word type that is mostly used in the movies. There are 6 Insults and Slurs made by the characters in these movies.

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84 Jay (1992:2-9)
Theory from Mona Baker to analyze the translation strategy. The results of the analysis show that there are three strategies employed in the translation of taboo word. They are translation by more general words (twelve data), translation by neutral words (two data) and translation by cultural substitution (four data). From the research finding, the writer concluded that the best strategy in translating taboo words is more general words. However, all those strategies could deal with the translation results because it did not affect the original meaning. Thus, the translation result was successfully delivered by the translator of the target language by using those strategies.

B. Suggestion

In this part, the researcher gives some suggestions to the further researchers who are interested to conduct a research about taboo words and subtitling strategies. The researcher also hopes that this research will be helpful for the importance of the other researchers who conduct the research about translating taboo words.

Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research is useful as a reference to the further study. It is also hoped for the next researchers to have a research about taboo words. The theories may be the same, but the translation approach may be different, it can be translation techniques or translation methods. The other researchers may use the data by using different form of text or data. On the other hand, the other researchers can also conduct the research about taboo words and subtitling strategies with the same theories in order to perfect this
research and to make a more understanding of taboo words and subtitling strategies.
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Journals


APPENDIXES

The movie opens to see a pirate named Burger Beard on an island where he is following a map to a magical book. After dodging a lot of booby traps, he finds the book on a pirate skeleton and snatches it. The skeleton comes to life and knocks Burger Beard back to his ship with the book where he reads it to some seagulls. The story is about SpongeBob SquarePants and how much the Krabby Patty means to his undersea city of Bikini Bottom. Meanwhile, down in Bikini Bottom, SpongeBob wakes up ready for his day at the Krusty Krab. He goes to the Krusty Krab and he is helping his boss, Mr. Krabs sell the Krabby Patties for the citizens of Bikini
Meanwhile, up in the sky, Mr. Krabs' arch nemesis, Plankton, the owner of the Chum Bucket across the street drops a jar of mayo on the Krusty Krab in pursuit of the Krabby Patty formula. This causes SpongeBob, Mr. Krabs, and Patrick to go into war with Plankton to stop him from stealing the formula. They win and Plankton surrenders. However, Plankton is revealed to have been a robotic dummy all along and the real Plankton is the penny in Mr. Krabs' safe and swipes the formula with a fake bottle. He calls Karen and tells her that his master plan has worked. SpongeBob then comes back into Mr. Krabs' office and finds Plankton stealing the formula. They fight over the formula and suddenly, the formula disappears into thin air (or water rather). Mr. Krabs barges into the office and sees that the formula is gone, he demands Plankton to tell him where the formula is, but Plankton truthfully tells him that it disappeared. Even though SpongeBob tries to convince him otherwise, Mr. Krabs doesn't buy it at all and tortures Plankton with SpongeBob's laugh. The torture stops when Squidward tells Mr. Krabs that the customers want Krabby Patties and they're demanding refunds. Mr. Krabs, being the penny pinching crab he is (metaphorically and literally), doesn't want to give refunds and tells SpongeBob to make some Krabby Patties. However, SpongeBob goes to the freezer and sees that there are no more Krabby Patties. When Mr. Krabs finds out, he tells SpongeBob he has to have the formula memorized by now, but SpongeBob reminds Mr. Krabs that the employee handbook that having the formula memorized is forbidden. Mr. Krabs takes Plankton outside where he is surrounded by citizens of Bikini Bottom, Squidward, and Karen, who think that he responsible for the formula missing. SpongeBob however, comes to Plankton's rescue and
blows a bubble to keep them both safe from the angry mob. They float away and try to find a place to retreat and lay low. The angry mob chases after the two, but they get away. Mr. Krabs falls into despair thinking Spongebob had been working with Plankton this whole time and expresses his fears that dark times are ahead of them. Squidward thinks he's overreacting, but in an instant, the town falls into a post apocalyptic state. Back on land, Burger Beard finishes reading the story to the seagulls and says that it ends with the town falling into despair and chaos. The seagulls however, think otherwise and complain that the story shouldn't end that way. One of the seagulls rips out the ending page and it lands in the ocean. Back in the ocean, the town is still in chaos and the citizens have gone psychotic. Patrick doesn't notice, he tells Squidward he would like a Krabby Patty, but Squidward tells him there are no more Krabby Patties in Bikini Bottom and Patrick goes psychotic as well. Back in the bubble, SpongeBob and Plankton decide to work together to solve the crisis, but Plankton cannot say the word "teamwork." Meanwhile, Sandy's in her treedome enjoying a Krabby Patty, unaware of what's going on. She turns on the news and sees what had happened since nobody has a Krabby Patty and when Patrick starts begging for her burger. Sandy decides to solve this mystery and sees the page that was thrown into the ocean and decides to interpret it. Back in the bubble, SpongeBob and Plankton decide to form a team to find out what happened what to the formula. They go to Patrick's house and find him vandalizing his own house. SpongeBob makes him part of the team, but Patrick squeals on them and tells the angry mob to get them. Then, they go to recruit Mr. Krabs and Squidward, only to find out they have gone nuts too. They go to Sandy's house and they find
out that she has gone nuts trying to figure out what happened to all the Krabby Patties and she thinks the "Sandwich Gods" are angry with them. SpongeBob and Plankton get creeped out and leave. Back at Burger Beard's ship, Burger Beard tucks the seagulls into bed, who want to hear more of the story. Burger Beard, in a fit of rage, tells them the story of how he wanted to become the world's greatest galley chef, but was laughed at and mocked in pirate school and how he wanted to steal the magic book and achieve his goal. It is revealed that everything he writes in the book comes to life and he turns the seagulls into pirates. He turns out to be the one who made the formula disappear. Plankton and SpongeBob go to SpongeBob's house to retrieve Gary, but find out that he's become part of a rebellion of insane snails. SpongeBob and Plankton go to a hill away from Bikini Bottom and they decide to camp outside and find a way to get the formula back in the morning. However, Plankton thinks SpongeBob knows the formula and sneaks into his brain and find it made out of sunshine, sweets, and other jolly things. After Plankton leaves, SpongeBob convinces him to cooperate. Plankton and SpongeBob come up with an idea to build a time machine, go back in time, and get the formula before it disappeared. The first thing they need is a computer for time machine and Plankton decides to use his computer wife Karen. SpongeBob and Plankton go to the Chum Bucket to notice that Karen is chained to a wall in the backroom and is being guarded by fish. Because of this, SpongeBob rolls a tire towards the fish guards and they start beating on it, allowing SpongeBob and Plankton to sneak past the guards. Once at the Chum Bucket, SpongeBob and Plankton use a tiny door to get inside the place. Plankton quickly notices sleepy Patrick as guard who's holding the key
attached to a necklace on his neck. Plankton and SpongeBob tip-toes over to sleeping Patrick and SpongeBob makes a creaking sound on the metal floor almost causing Patrick to wake up. Lucky, Patrick goes back to sleep and SpongeBob tries pulling the necklace key from Patrick's neck but that did not work. Since SpongeBob can't do it, Plankton does it himself by getting the key unattached from the necklace, only for him and the key to fall into Patrick's belly button. SpongeBob reaches into Patrick's belly button to grab Plankton and the key which wakes up Patrick the guard. Before Patrick blows his big whistle, SpongeBob wrestles him down and starts rocking him with his arms. While being rocked in SpongeBob's arms, Plankton tells Patrick a bedtime story about a big, fat, pink idiot who went to sleep which causes Patrick to go back to sleep. Now that SpongeBob and Plankton have the key, they go to the backroom and use the key to unlock Karen's chains. Plankton tells Karen about his time traveling plan and Karen questions him about this. Plankton, Karen, and SpongeBob then leave the Chum Bucket while SpongeBob is forced to carry Karen's head. They sneak past the angry fish guards who are still beating the tire. Later, at an abandoned Mexican-German restaurant called Taco Haüs, SpongeBob and Plankton use a photo booth, a cuckoo clock, Karen, and some stale chips to build a Time Machine. They try to go back in time but go four days into the future to find that both the whole town has been ruined and Patrick has aged rapidly without Krabby Patties. They go to the "middle of space" and meet a dolphin named Bubbles who is protector of the universe and he asks them to guard the planets while he takes a bathroom break. However, two of the planets crash and fall apart. When Bubbles comes back, SpongeBob and
Plankton flee back into the time machine when Bubbles starts shooting lasers at them out of anger. They then go back to before the formula disappeared and get the formula. Meanwhile, Burger Beard drives his ship to a beach community called Salty Shoals where he reveals that his pirate ship is also a food truck. He scares all his seagull minions away with a plate of buffalo wings. Meanwhile at the Krusty Krab, Sandy bursts in announcing that to please the Sandwich Gods, a sacrifice will make Krabby Patties fall from the sky, but Mr. Krabs objects as he won't get any money, so everyone decides to sacrifice Mr. Krabs and Squidward. As they headed towards the exit, Spongebob and Plankton came back and revealed the formula while Patrick steals the time machine and went back in time. Mr Krabs, and everyone were delighted, until when Mr. Krabs opened it, Spongebob actually grabbed the fake formula that Plankton made when he tried to replace the formula which was a note saying, "Eugene, Eat my Sub-aquatic Air Bubbles!!! Love, Plankton" (With a poor drawing of Mr. Krabs with one eye half opened and one fully opening saying "I'm Stodpid"). Frustrated, Mr. Krabs decides to sacrifice Spongebob and Plankton. Patrick arrives back to the present and brought back an undersea dinosaur who looks just like Squidward. Plankton blames SpongeBob for everything, even though Plankton didn't tell him about the fake formula and he was the one who wanted to steal it. SpongeBob goes insane from all of Plankton's insults and starts breaking down. SpongeBob calms down and tells everyone what has become and they've let it happen. The townsfolk come to their senses and think they need to sacrifice SpongeBob. The crowd of angry customers grab SpongeBob and take him to a temple to be sacrificed. Before that can happen, though, SpongeBob
smells Krabby Patties and he tells the others to follow him to where he thinks the smell is coming from. Everyone ditches their leather duds and they follow SpongeBob. After a long and perilous journey, our heroes finally reach the place where SpongeBob smells the Krabby Patties are coming from—the surface. All the secondary characters leave, but SpongeBob tries to convince Patrick, Mr. Krabs, Squidward, and Sandy decide to keep on going. But the problem is, they can't keep on going because SpongeBob, Patrick, and Squidward can't breathe water. Suddenly, Bubbles appears and thanks SpongeBob for getting him fired, as he was sick of that job as protector of the universe. He decides to help the others by shooting them out of his blowhole. Plankton meanwhile, has snuck into SpongeBob's sock as he decided to come along for the ride. Bubbles shoots our heroes out of his blowhole with a magical beam and they land on the beach Burger Beard drove onto earlier. Bubbles disappears into the sky to polish up his resumé, SpongeBob thanks him and he and his friends head off to find where the Krabby Patties are. The gang finally finds Burger-Beard cooking Krabby Patties and wonder what's going on. Burger-Beard explains to them that he used a magic book to obtain the Krabby Patty formula. With SpongeBob and friends confused, Burger-Beard takes the magic book and writes "The brave and handsome Burger Beard banished are poor heroes to become stranded on Pelican Island." With the gang stranded on Pelican Island, it seems as if there is no hope until SpongeBob has an idea! He gets the paper that landed on Sandy's treedome and ink that Squidward provides to rewrite the story. SpongeBob gives the gang powers and they go back to Burger-Beard for an epic final battle. With Squidward as Sour Note, he plays the
clarinet, producing a horrible sound that stuns Burger-Beard. Patrick (Mr. Superawesomeness) summons and Ice Cream storm, but instead of attacking Burger-Beard, he eats it. As the Pirate tries to escape, Mr. Krabs (Sir Pinch-a-Lot) traps him. As the team celebrates, Burger-Beard drives off on his Pirate Ship Car. The gang chasing him. Mr. Superawesomeness, riding on Invincibubble, tries to grab the anchor but fails. Then, Sour Note, riding the Rodent (Sandy) makes Burger-Beard drop the book, which Invincibubble's wand catches putting the book in a bubble. In a failed attempt to retrieve the Formula, the team is wounded. Finally, as Burger-Beard stops the ship, Plankton (as Plank-Ton) lifts the ship, takes the book and the formula, and places the pirate on the ground. As their last act of teamwork, Plankton blows a Plank-Ton of bubbles sending Burger-Beard back to the island assumed to be Bikini Atoll. The heroes go back underwater and the seagulls finally get to sing the song, but Bubbles interrupts, causing an Epic Rap Battle between Bubbles and the Seagulls. At the end, Bubbles hears the end of the song and actually likes it, possibly representing the attitude of adults towards SpongeBob SquarePants.