



## An Analysis of Translation Techniques in “Elemental: Force of Nature” Movie

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**abstract** – This research analyzes English-to-Indonesian translation techniques in the “Elemental: Force of Nature” Movie. The research method used in this research is qualitative. To collect data, researchers utilized documentation, transcribed subtitles from the “Elemental: Force of Nature” movie and analyzed them using triangulation. There are 18 translation techniques according to Molina & Albir (2002). The researchers found 938 data that were classified under these translation techniques by Molina and Albir. 1. Adaptation 19 data (2,03%), 2. Amplification 47 data (5,01%), 3. Borrowing 45 data (4,80%), 4. Calque 26 data (2,77%), 5. Compensation 6 data (0,64%), 6. Description 0 data (0%), 7. Discursive creation 2 data (0,21%), 8. Established Equivalent 59 data (6,29%), 9. Generalization 11 data (1,17%), 10. Linguistic Amplification 0 data (0%), 11. Linguistic Compression 80 data (8,53%), 12. Literal Translation 446 data (47,55%), 13. Modulation 148 data (15,78%) 14. Particularization 5 data (0,53%), 15. Reduction 0 data (0%), 16. Substitution 0 data (0%), 17. Transposition 38 data (4,05%), 18. Variation 6 data (0,64%). The most dominant technique used in the “Elemental: Force of Nature” movie is Literal Translation.

**Keywords** – translation, techniques, Elemental movie

**abstrak** – Penelitian ini menganalisa teknik-teknik penerjemahan Inggris-ke-Indonesia pada film “Elemental: Force of Nature”. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumentasi, mentranskrip subtitle pada Film “Elemental: Force of Nature” kemudian dianalisis menggunakan metode triangulasi. Terdapat 16 teknik-teknik penerjemahan menurut Molina & Albir (2002). Dalam penelitian ini terdapat 938 data yang ditemukan dan termasuk ke dalam teknik-teknik penerjemahan menurut Molina dan Albir. 1. Adaptation 19 data (2,03%), 2. Amplification 47 data (5,01%), 3. Borrowing 45 data (4,80%), 4. Calque 26 data (2,77%), 5. Compensation 6 data (0,64%), 6. Description 0 data (0%), 7. Discursive creation 2 data (0,21%), 8. Established Equivalent 59 data (6,29%), 9. Generalization 11 data (1,17%), 10. Linguistic Amplification 0 data (0%), 11. Linguistic Compression 80 data (8,53%), 12. Literal Translation 446 data (47,55%), 13. Modulation 148 data (15,78%) 14. Particularization 5 data (0,53%), 15. Reduction 0 data (0%), 16. Substitution 0 data (0%), 17. Transposition 38 data (4,05%), 18. Variation 6 data (0,64%). Teknik yang paling dominan digunakan dalam film Elemental adalah Literal Translation.

**Kata kunci** – penerjemahan, teknik, film Elemental

## INTRODUCTION

Watching movies is a popular activity that loved by many people. Based on the researcher's point of view, watching movies is the best healing because it can be done anytime. Movies are one form of media. Media aids teachers in conveying messages effectively and sparking students' interest in learning English through concrete examples (Rozak, 2014). According to Asmara Danta et al. (2023) Film industry in Indonesia and globally is rapidly growing. Western movies have dominated world cinema, most of them using English. English is the universal language, Peoples proficient in English provide opportunities for all to comprehend any written material in English through the use of translation (Sawitri et al., 2023), it is important in this era, it might be difficult for the audience which using non-English to understand. Additionally, translation techniques can aid in learning English. Matin (2022) states that English language instruction is expected to significantly meet students' needs for mastering the language. Therefore translation is needed.

According to Affandi Mrican and Sumarni (2016), translation is essentially a process of transforming linguistic elements from one language into another. Translation as a product refers to outcome or result of the translator's work, which is the translated text itself, Hatim and Munday (2004). One kind of translation is text translation, and movie translation is a type of translation.

According to Supardi and Putri Amanada Dea (2018) Indonesia dubbing techniques is commonly used in drama, telenovelas, and motion pictures (anime), while the subtitling technique is commonly used in the movie, awards show, and foreign language speech broadcast live. Because the source language is not comonly used in this country, it might difficult for the audience if translation is to hard to understand.

Therefore it is essential to ensure the target audience clearly understand the meaning and message from source language (SL). Translation might be difficult, because the translators must know the culture and language style from source language (SL). To recognize and translate implicit or explicit messages from source language (SL), translators need to know various types of translation techniques. There are eighteen classification of translation techniques by Molina and Hurtado Albir (2002) namely Adaptation (1), Amplification (2), Borrowing (3), Calque (4), Compensation (5), Description (6), Discursive Creation (7), Established Equivalent (8), Generalization (9), Linguistic Amplification (10), Linguistic Compression (11), Literal Translation (12), Modulation (13), Particularization (14 ), Reduction (15), Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) (16), Transpotition (17), Variation (18).

This research focuses on the English-Indonesian translation techniques used in the movie "Elemental: Force of Nature". Based on BBC News, Elemental movie ranked 9th in grossing position globally in 2023 with total US\$496.3 million, consisting of US\$154.2 million in domestic market and US\$341.8 million in the international market.

Due to high international market demand, Elemental movie translation is worth to analyze.

“Elemental: Force of Nature” is a romantic comedy-drama animated film by Walt Disney Pictures and Pixar Animation Studios, directed and written by Peter Sohn, John Hoberg, Kat Likkell, and Brenda Hsueh, this animated feature has a star-studded voice cast including Leah Lewis, Mamoudou Athie, Mason Wertheimer, Shila Ommi, Wendi McLendon-Covey, and other cast.

## METHOD

Because the research is content analysis, therefore method used is qualitative research. According to Williams (2007) qualitative research encompasses five key areas: case study, ethnographic studies, phenomenological studies, grounded theory study, and content analysis. Hyginus & Eze (2023) state that qualitative research explores emotion, thoughts, and experiences to uncover insights for potential testable hypothesis, often collected in narrative form.

The data comes from the “Elemental: Force of Nature” movie in the form of English and Indonesian subtitle transcripts. This research employs descriptive analysis technique and observation technique utilized to collecting data.

Table Data Analysis Form

Number of Data	Time	Source Language	Target Language	Techniques of Translation
001				
...				
938				

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

Based on the analysis, researchers found 938 data from “Elemental: Force of Nature” movie subtitles classified into translation techniques by Molina and Albir’s.

Table 1. Translation Techniques

No.	Techniques of Translation	Data found	Percentage
1.	Adaptation	19	2,03%
2.	Amplification	47	5,01%
3.	Borrowing	45	4,80%
4.	Calque	26	2,77%
5.	Compensation	6	0,64%
6.	Description	0	0%
7.	Discursive Creation	2	0,21%

8.	Established Equivalent	59	6,29%
9.	Generalization	11	1,17%
10.	Linguistic Amplification	0	0%
11.	Linguistic Compression	80	8,53%
12.	Literal Translation	446	47,55%
13.	Modulation	148	15,78%
14.	Particularization	5	0,53%
15.	Reduction	0	0%
16.	Substitution	0	0%
17.	Transposition	38	4,05%
18.	Variation	6	0,64%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>100%</b>

In this research, 14 out of 18 translation techniques according Molina and Albir (2002) were identified. They are, Adaptation 19 data (2,03%), Amplification 47 data (5,01%), Borrowing 45 data (4,80%), Calque 26 data (2,77%), Compensation 6 data (0,64%), Discursive creation 2 data (0,21%), Established Equivalent 59 data (6,29%), Generalization 11 data (1,17%), Linguistic Compression 80 data (8,53%), Literal Translation 446 data (47,55%), Modulation 148 data (15,78%), Particularization 5 data (0,53%), Transposition 38 data (3,94%), Variation 6 data (0,64%). The techniques not found in the "Elemental: Force of Nature" are Description, Linguistic Amplification, and Reduction.

#### 1. Adaptation

Adaptation techniques can be defined as transferring the source language into target language while considering the culture of the target language.

Researchers found 19 techniques from the data (2,03%).

#### 2. Amplification

Amplification techniques that adds an additional information to target language without changing the message from the source language.

Researchers found 47 techniques from the data (5,01%).

#### 3. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique where words are borrowed from the source language to be translated into the target language.

Researchers found 45 techniques from the data (4,80%).

#### 4. Calque

Calque is a translation technique similar to borrowing, involving the translation of lexical and structural elements. The main characteristic of the calque technique is its ability to translate words or phrases, while Borrowing only translates words.

Researchers found 26 techniques from the data (2,77%).

#### 5. Compensation

Compensation technique is used to introduce elements of information or stylistic effects from SL into different locations in the TL because they cannot be reflected in the same way as in the source language.

Researchers found 6 techniques from the data (0,64%).

#### 6. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation technique is a technique that establishes temporary equivalence that is entirely unpredictable outside of context.

Researchers found 2 techniques from the data (0,21%).

#### 7. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent technique is a translation technique that translates terms from the SL into commonly used terms in the TL.

Researchers found 59 techniques from the data (6,29%).

#### 8. Generalization

Generalization techniques is translating a term with a commonly used term. The generalization technique is used when a term in the SL refers to a specific part that does not have an equivalent in the TL.

Researchers found 11 techniques from the data (1,17%).

#### 9. Linguistic Compression

Linguistic compression is a translation technique that reduces linguistic elements from the source language.

Researchers found 80 techniques from the data (8,53%).

#### 10. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique of translation which translates the Source Language to the Target Language word for word.

Researchers found 446 techniques from the data (47,55%).

#### 11. Modulation

Modulation technique is a translation method that changes the perspective or focus from source language.

Researchers found 148 techniques from the data (15,78%).

#### 12. Particularization

Particularization is a technique of translation that uses specific and concrete terms. This technique is in contrast to generalization.

Researchers found 5 techniques from the data (0,53%).

### 13. Transposition

The technique transposition is similar to the calque, but the difference is the calque only translates word and phrases, while transposition can translate more than phrases, such as grammatical structures, changing the word order, adjectival forms or plural to singular form.

Researchers found 38 techniques from the data (4,05%).

### 14. Variation

Variation technique is a translation technique used to translate paralinguistic, linguistic, language style, social dialect.

Researchers found 6 techniques from the data (0,64%).

## Discussion

This part discusses the examples of utterances based on the translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002). used in "Elemental: Force of Nature" movie.

### ▪ *Adaptation*

Adaptation is a technique that replaces cultural elements of the source language with known cultural elements in the target language.

(1) Data 596

SL : "Hi!"

TL : "Hai!"

The Source Language (SL) words on data 596 "Hi!" replaced into Target Language (TL) "Hai!". Based on the definition of adaptation that proposed by Molina and Albir which replace cultural elements. Words "Hai!" is commonly used in target language (Indonesian) than "Hi!".

### ▪ *Amplification*

Amplification is introducing or adding detailed information not found in the source language, which is explicit paraphrase.

(1) Data 18

SL : "Do I burn as bright?"

TL : "Nyala Ayah sekuat itu, bukan?"

The target language translate with adding detail information "Ayah" to clarify the context from source language.

### ▪ *Borrowing*

Borrowing is a technique where words are borrowed from the source language to be translated into the target language.

(1) Data 105

SL : "Going for Dad's record."

TL : "Mau kalahkan rekor ayah."

(2) Data 185

SL : "I know. Ironic rights?"

TL : “Aku tahu, Ironis, bukan?”

The Source Language (SL) word on data 105 “record.” replaced into Target Language (TL) “rekor” and word on data 185 “Ironic” become “Ironis” are the borrowing technique because the SL have same meaning, similar form and pronunciation with TL.

- **Calque**

Calque is a translation technique similar to borrowing, involving the translation of lexical and structural elements. The main characteristic of the calque technique is its ability to translate words or phrases, while Borrowing only translates words.

(1) Data 9

SL : “Welcome to Element City”

TL : “Selamat datang di Kota Elemen”

The SL structure “Element City” still appears in the TL and lexical items retained but following but following the structure from TL.

- **Compensation**

Compensation technique is used to introduce elements of information or stylistic effects from SL into different locations in the TL because they cannot be reflected in the same way as in the source language.

(1) Data 912 and 913

SL : “Ummm,aa you are no longer panned”

“Banned”

TL : “Kau tak lagi dibekal”

“Dicekal”

Word from SL “Panned” not translated to literal meaning but translated to meaning which has same rhyme with translation of “Banned”.

- **Discursive Creation**

Discursive creation technique is a technique that establishes temporary equivalence that is entirely unpredictable outside of context.

(1) Data 854

SL : “ My little drip, drip, drip, baby boy”

TL : “ Tik, tik, tik, bayiku pergi”

SL translated with unpredictable outside the context.

- **Established Equivalent**

Established equivalent technique is a technique translation that translates terms from the SL into commonly used terms in the TL.

(1) Data 99

SL : “ .., So I don't hurt...your feelings, Mr. Smokestack”

TL : “ .., agar tidak menyakiti perasaanmu, Tn. Cerobong Asap.”

The word "Mr" Mister is equivalent translated to "Tn" Tuan in Indonesian.

- **Generalization**

Generalization techniques is translating e term with a commonly used term.the generalization technique is used when a term in the SL refers to a specific part that does not have an equivalent in the TL.

(1) Data 823

SL : "A million nos"

TL : "banyak kata tidak"

Word from SL "milion" is specific information, then generelized into "banyak"

- **Linguistic Compression**

Linguistic compression is a translation techniques that reduce linguistic elements from the source language.

(1) Data 90

SL : "Almost terrible as your cooking"

TL : "Seperti masakanmu"

SL compress from "Almost terrible as your cooking" to TL "Seperti masakanmu" with reducing "Almost terrible"

- **Literal Translation**

Literal translation is a technique of translation which translating the Source Language to the Target Language word for word.

(1) Data 1

SL : " Please keep all limbs and branches inside"

TL : " Mohon jaga agar cabang dan dahan tetap didalam"

(2) Data 13

SL : "Water"

TL : "Air"

SL from Data 1 and Data 13 translated word by word to the TL.

- **Modulation**

Modulation technique is translation method that change the perspective or focus from source language.

(1) Data 229

SL : "Living the dream"

TL : "Hidup bahagia"

The SL "Living the dream" translated to "Hidup bahagia" because if translating in literal, it produced an unreasonable translation.

- **Particularization**

Particularization is a technique of translation that use specific and concrete terms. This techniques in contrast to generalization.

(1) Data 762



SL : "They said you couldn't go in there."

TL : "Mereka melarangmu masuk ke sana."

The word from SL "said" is general then translated to more specific meaning "Melarang".

#### ▪ *Transposition*

The technique transposition is similar to the calque, but the difference is the calque only translates word and phrases, while transposition can translate more than phrases, such as grammatical structures, changing the word order, adjectival forms or plural to singular form.

(1) Data 52

SL : "Not in this case"

TL : "Dalam kasus ini, tidak."

The SL structure change in TL, word "not" in front of the sentence, but after translated to TL meaning, it change the position to the end of the sentence.

#### ▪ *Variation*

Variation technique is a translation technique used to translate paralinguistic, linguistic, language style, social dialect.

(1) Data 72

SL : " Nice hat, by the way"

TL : " Ngomong-ngomong, topimu bagus"

The SL "by the way" change to "ngomong-ngomong".

## CONCLUSION

This research found 938 data from subtitle "Elemental: Force of Nature" movie. Among these, researchers found 14 techniques by Molina and Albir (2002) used in "Elemental: Force of Nature" movie, namely, adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, substitution, transposition, variation.

There are Adaptation 19 data (2,03%), Amplification 47 data (5,01%), Borrowing 45 data (4,80%), Calque 26 data (2,77%), Compensation 6 data (0,64%), Discursive creation 2 data (0,21%), Established Equivalent 59 data (6,29%), Generalization 11 data (1,17%), Linguistic Compression 80 data (8,53%), Literal Translation 446 data (47,55%), Modulation 148 data (15,78%), Particularization 5 data (0,53%), Transposition 38 data (4,05%), Variation 6 data (0,64%).

From the data, conclude that literal translation is the technique that dominant used in translation "Elemental: Force of Nature" Movie. Discursive creation, substitution is the lowest techniques that used, and description, linguistic

amplification, and reduction were not found in the translation of “Elemental: Force of Nature” movie.

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