

## The Translation Procedure of Psychological Terms in the Interpretation of Dream into Indonesian in Tafsir Mimpi

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**Abstract.** Translation is a process of transferring meaning from source language to target language. As every language in this world are different, translation hold a very important role for universe. There are number of fields which are related to the translation works such as economic text, law text, religion text and also psychology text. Psychology is really necessary for mankind as it is connected to the human's behavior. The focus of the study is the psychological terms which is gotten from the book entitled *The Interpretation Of Dreams* and it's translation on the book entitled *Tafsir Mimpi*. The original book *The Interpretation Of Dreams* is written by Sigmund Freud in 1900 and the translation book is translated by H. Supriyanto Abdullah (2015). In conducting this research, there are few theories will be applied such as translation procedures which is purposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1959) and also Hatim and Munday (2004) which is about the ideology of translation. This study is qualitative research which will be supported by quantitave research when determine the ideology of translation. Product of the translation is the main focus of this research. Vinay and Darbelnet (1959) stated that there are seven procedures of translation. They are calque, literal, borrowing, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. Borrowing is divided into three kinds; pure borrowing, naturalization borrowing, and cultural borrowing. Apart from the procedures of translation, the ideology will also be analyzed. According to Hatim and Munday (2004), there are two types of translation ideology. They are domestication which is oriented to the target language text and another one is foreignization which is oriented to the souce language text.

**Keywords:** psychological terms, translation

### INTRODUCTION

It is known that language and human being can not be seperated. As there are various kinds of languages in this world with every different linguistic systems, it impacts to the comunnication. In fact it is pointed out that translation comes and gives possibility to the people to know about these languages. Translation includes all aspect of human life wether sciense, political, law, even the psychology. This study have proved the importance of translation regarding the psychological terms. The study of the translation of psychological terms entitled "The Interpretation of Dreams" and translated into "Tafsir Mimpi" will absolutely give contribution to the future researchers since this study have not been researched before. In conducting this research, it will be used the procedures which proposed by Vinay and Dalbernet (1958). Next step, the translation procedures are concerned to identify the ideology of the translation. It is described in diagram V.

The theory of Hatim and Munday (2004) will also be applied in this research in order to identify the ideology of translation. This research is qualitative research that the material of the analysis is about psychological text and it is also part of descriptive studies which oriented to the product of translation. Between SL and TL, there are some data which denoted in this research. For example, *SL: Psychiatric* and translated into *TL: Ahli kejiwaan*. The data showed

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that translator applied procedure of translation suchas literal and transposition or shifting. In terms of transposition, which is proposed by Catford as Shift in the SL, the form is a noun but it is changed into a noun phrase into the TL. Thus there is class shifting/transposition occurred in the translation process. The source language text is written by Sigmund Freud (1900) and the target text is writtenby H. Supriyanto Abdullah (2015). The aim of the study is to reveal the ideology of the translation text and to show the kinds of form adjustment which is applied by the translator. The data will be limited on its characteristics of psychological terms which is scoped on the noun phrase. Two main problems of the study are the procedure and the ideology which applied on the translated text.

## **LITERATURE REVIEWS, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES**

Khaerun (2003) has done the research about types of procedures which appliedin the accounting terms. He showed that Indonesian accounting concepts are orientedthe those adopted in the western countries which is referred to English language. Furthermore Praeknanta (2007) revealed the translation of medical terms through his thesis. The finding of the research is the mapping of translation strategies in medical study, particularly from English into Indonesian, as the focus of discussion is on the strategies of medical terms. In conducting this study, the procedures of translation and the ideology of translation will be identified on the analysis. There are seven procedures which proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet. In spite of the procedure translation, Hatim and Munday explained two kinds of ideology in translation such as foreignization and domestication ideology. Related to the procedures translation which proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, the diagram V of translation is as follows;

### SL Emphasis

Borrowing

Calque

Literal

### TL Emphasis

Transposition

Modulation

Equivalence

Adpatation

Larson (1998) stated that there are three alternative ways which can be applied by a translator in translating a word or expression when the concept is unknown in the target language text: Equivalence by modifying a generic word, Equivalence by modifying a loanword, Equivalence by cultural. Vinay and Dalbernet (1958) and Hatim and Munday (2004) are going to be used to support the analysis of translation procedureand its ideology.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Qualitative research will be applied in this study but the quantitative research also will support it. There are also two kinds of sources used, primary source and secondary sources. The primary source is the text of source text entitled “The Interpretation of Dreams” and the target text entitled “Tafsir Mimpi” while the secondary sources are going to be collected from some other books, articles, thesis, dictionaries, and internet explanations. In collecting the data, the researcher will apply some references of psychological term to indicate the data of it which existed in the bilingual text. After it, the psychological terms will be separated both the source language text and target language text in the sentence form. Furthermore, the data which have been collected are going to be analyzed qualitatively according to theoretical framework. The percentage of translation ideology are counted based on Bungin’s formula (2005:171). Regarding the method of presenting the analyzed data, they are informal and formal methods. The informal method is a method of presenting the analyzed data by using words and natural language. While formal method refers to the presentation of analyzed data by using symbols, diagrams, figures, and tables. This study is combined both informal and formal method to give clear understanding to the reader. While technique of presenting the data is divided into some steps. The classification of translation ideology is presented in the last part of the study. The first part is filled by the analysis of form adjustment in psychological terms in bilingual text entitled “The Interpretation of Dream” and translated into “Tafsir Mimpi”. The process of changing whether spelling or pronunciation from source language into target language.

## FINDING AND RESULT

### Borrowing

Borrowing is one procedure which proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958). It happens when word or phrase is taken directly from the source language text. Psychological terms which are taken directly from the source language and put into target language is classified as borrowing where the translator applied borrowing procedures into the target language text. Borrowing is also divided into three parts; pure borrowing, naturalization borrowing, and cultural borrowing.

#### 1. Pure borrowing

In this research, there are some data which refer to the procedure of pure borrowing which applied by the translator. The psychological terms are borrowed purely and put into target language text. The following data are some data which are considered as pure borrowing procedure;

[1-1]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

Hagen describes **delirium** as a dream-life which is induced not by sleep but by disease. (p.29)

*Hagen menjelaskan bahwa **delirium** adalah sebuah kehidupan mimpi yang dimasukan bukan oleh tidur tapi oleh penyakit. (p.114)*

Data above showed that there is pure borrowing which occurs from source language text to the target language text. In the source language the psychological terms known as *delirium* is also translated exactly similar into the target language text. It can be concluded that this data is part of pure borrowing procedure.

[1.2]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

For instance, distributes one's own knowledge between two persons, one whom, the strange person, corrects one's own **ego** in the dream, entirely corresponds with the well known splitting of the personality in hallucinatory paranoia. (p.30)

*Yang misalnya mendistribusikan pengetahuan sendiri antara dua orang, salah satunya adalah orang aneh, seseorang mengoreksi **egonya** sendiri dalam mimpi yang seharusnya sesuai dengan kepribadian yang terbelah yang mengalami halusinasi paranoia. (p.116)*

As it is showed on the data above, the psychological term in source language is translated purely which the term in target text is extremely similar to the original word. In the source language, the term is *ego* while it is translated similarly into target text to be *ego*.

[1-3]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

Insanity, an **abnormal** morbid phenomenon, is to be regarded as an enhancement of the periodically recurring normal dream-state (p.30)

*Kegilaan sebagai fenomena mengerikan yang **abnormal**, harus dianggap sebagai peningkatan mimpi yang normal yang berulang secaramperiodik. (p.117)*

The data above showed that translator has applied pure borrowing procedure in translating this psychological term. The term *abnormal* is also translated to be *abnormal* into target text. So it is said as pure borrowing because the term is purely put on the target language text.

[1.4]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

For instance, distributes one's own knowledge between two persons, one of whom, the strange person, corrects one's own ego in the dream, entirely corresponds with the well-known splitting of the personality in hallucinatory **paranoia**. (p.30)

*Yang misalnya mendistribusikan pengetahuan sendiri antara dua orang, salah satunya adalah orang yang aneh seseorang mengoreksi egonya sendiri dalam mimpi yang seluruhnya sesuai dengan kepribadian yang erbelah yang mengalami halusinasi paranoia. (p.116)*

The data above proved that between source language text and target language text occurs pure borrowing which applied by the translator. The psychological term above denoted that the terms of paranoia is purely borrowed by the translator and it is put into target language text.

## 2. Naturalization Borrowing

As explained above that borrowing divided into three parts, on this section the naturalization borrowing which is part of borrowing will be explored. Naturalization borrowing occurs when there is a change in terms of spelling or pronunciation from source language text into target language.

[1.5]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

Other dream-like phenomena, such as **hallucination**, visions, etc. (p.3)

*Fenomena mimpi lainnya seperti halusinasi, visi dan sebagainya. (p.5)*

On the data above, the psychological term in source language text is *hallucination* and in target language, the terms is translated to be *halusinasi*. Target language term is equivalent to source language term. According to Statt, 1998;68, *Hallucination* is a perceptual illusion of a vivid experience that has no apparent reality in the external world. usually associated with psychosis, though it can happen to anyone. can also be drug induced by the use of hallucinogens or psychedelic drugs. Apart from it, the definition of *Halusinasi* in target text; "persepsi atau tanggapan palsu; menghayati gejala-gejala yang dihayalkan sebagai hal nyata. Halusinasi itu merupakan indikasi dari abnormal itu; namun demikian ada kalanya pula dialami oleh orang-orang norma" (Kartono, 2011; 220).

Data above can be said that the translator has modified the original psychological term; *hallucination* to be *halusinasi* in target language text. The modification can be seen from the spelling of the terms.

*Hallucination* → *halusinasi*

As showed above that translator has adjust the term from source language into the target language text. **-ion** should be changed to be **-si** in Indonesian language. Thus the translator has applied naturalization borrowing in this process of translating. In addition, beside of the spelling changing, the pronunciation of source language term also changed in the target language. In English, *hallucination* pronounces as /hə'luwsə'neisyən/ however in Indonesian language the psychological term; *halusinasi* pronounces as /halusinasi/. Thus in this case, there are two characteristic which changed from source language to target language such as changing of spelling and also pronunciation.

[1.6]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The old **physiologist**, Burdach, to whom *Ahli fisiolog kuno, Burdach, yang* we are indebted for a careful and *kepadanya kita berhutang budi atas* discriminating description of the *penjelasannya yang cermat dan khas* phenomena of dreams. (p.4) *tentang fenomena mimpi. (p.13)*

On the data above, the psychological term of *physiologist* had translated into *fisiologi* in the target language text. Between source language and the target language, translator applied naturalization borrowing.

*Physiologist* → *fisiologi*

Data above showed that there is adjustment from English language to Indonesian language where *-phy* is changed to be *-fi*. It is changed by the translator because every language system is different, and to maintain the accuracy this adjustment need to be done. Beside the spelling, the pronunciation also changed from source language to target language. In source language, the term *physiologist* pronounces as /'fizi'ələdʒist/ and the pronunciation for *fisiologi* is /fisiologi/.

[1-7]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The almost complete and unencumbered **Isolasi** yang benar-benar sempurna dan **isolation** of the psyche in the dream. (p.4) *tidak terbebani dari jiwa dalam mimpi terhadap kehidupan nyata. (p.5)*

As it can be seen through the data above that the psychological term of *isolation* is translated to be *isolasi* in the target language text. Here translator also applied naturalization borrowing procedure while translating this psychological terms.

*Isolation* → *isolasi*

The adjustment can be seen on each spelling from source language to target language. As showed above the term *isolation* is translation to be *isolasi*, so it is proved that this data is part of naturalization borrowing. In addition the pronunciation between source language and target language are also changed. In source language, the term of isolation pronounces „/aisəˈleɪʃən/“ and the term of isolasi pronounces /isolasi/.

[1-8]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The **ambitious** man dreams of the of the *Mimpi orang ambisius* karena kemenangan laurels which he has won. (p.4) *yang telah dia raih. (p.15)*

On the data above the psychological term; *ambitious* is translated into *ambisius*. As it can be seen that there is an adjustment of spelling between the term in source language and term in target language.

*Ambitious* → *ambisius*

The psychological term above show that the translator has modified the term of *ambitious* to be *ambisi*. At the end of the term *-tious* is changed to be *-sius*. This is aimed to fulfil the correct language system, which between English and Indonesian language are two distinct systems. Beside the spelling, a change of pronunciation also occurs between source language and target language. *Ambitious* pronounces as /æmˈbiʃəs/ and *ambisius* pronounces /ambisius/.

[1-9]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

Perhaps only in **imagination**. (p.4) *Mungkin hanya dalam imajinasi. (p.15)*

According to the data above, it can be seen that the psychological term of *imagination* is translated into *imajinasi* in the target language text. Here the translator has applied naturalization borrowing in translating this psychological term.

***Imagination* → *imajinasi***

The naturalization borrowing can be seen on each suffix of the term. In source language text, the data is end by *-ion* but in source language text, the data is end by *-si*. The translator modified this terms because this is according the rule of Indonesian language. Beside it, Sakri (1988:149) stated that Indonesian people are used to use the kind of suffix,

“Pertama mengenai akhiran Inggris *-ion*. Kita sudah terbiasa menggunakan akhiran Belanda – *tie* (dibaca „si“) sehingga kita merasa lebih enak ketimbang jika kita menerima „syen“”. (Sakri, 1988:149)

The quotation above means that as explained previously suffix *-ion* is used because Indonesian people are used to use it and people tend to be comfortable when they use it in their daily life. Moreover the change also occurs on the pronunciation, which in the source language, the term of *imagination* pronounces */i'mæjə'neiysən/* and term of *imajinasi* is */imajinasi/* [1-10]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

I found that it happens many times every week  
that i am able to convince them, although they  
are perfectly well acquainted with quotations,  
obscene **expression**, etc. (p.6)

*Saya menemukan bahwa hal itu terjadi  
berkali-kali setiap minggu sehingga saya bisa  
meyakinkan mereka dari mimpi mereka,  
bahwa mereka sangatakrab dengan kutipan  
ekspresi cabul, dan sebagainya (p.22)*

The data above showed that the psychological term of *expression* is translated to be *ekspresi*. In translating the terms it may be said that translator applied naturalization borrowing. Translator had made an adjustment of spelling from source language to the target language.

***Expression* → *ekspresi***

From the data above we may see that suffix *-ion* in source language changed to be *-si* in target language. Here the modification of spelling have been done because this is how to translate foreign term into Indonesian language. Furthermore, the pronunciation is also been modified as it to adjust to the Indonesian language system. In source language text, the term of *expression* pronounces */ek'spresyən/* and the term of *ekspresi* pronounces as */ekspresi/*.



## Transposition

Transposition occurs when there are changes of grammatical category. Otherwise this procedure is also called as technique shift which consist of; structure shift, category shift, and unit shift (Beratha, 2014:200). Usually, structure shift will be applied when source language and target language are different. This obligatory of the structure shift is applicable in translating English psychological terms into Indonesian psychological terms. It aims to prevent any grammatical interference that can produce unacceptable translation and difficultness in understanding the terms. Second one, category will be applied to prevent the meaning distortion, whereas it aims to give emphasis on the topic of discussion and show stylistic preference of the translator as well. And the last one, unit shift refers to lingual unit change of the source language to target language.

[1-11]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

**The hysterical phobias,** the ***Fobia histeris, obsesi, delusi.*** (p.5)  
obsessions, the delusion. (p.1)

Data above showed in the source language the psychological term is *the hysterical phobias*, and in the target language, the term is *fobia histeris*. Between source language and target language, the terms belong to transposition. In the source language, the term is constructed by an adjective and noun while in the target language the term is built by noun and adjectiva.

SL term ; NP → Adj + Noun TL term ; NP → Noun + Adj

On the data above it can be said that there is change of grammar from source language to target language. Therefore translator applied transposition procedure in translating this psychological term.

[1-12]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The physician cannot explain the origin of *Maka dokter tidak bisa menjelaskan asal usul* dream-images will strive in vain to understand *gambar dalam mimpi dan akan sia-sia untuk* **the phobias** and the obsessive and delusion *memahami **fobia** dan ide-ide obsesif dan* ideas or to influence by therapeutic method. *delusi atau untuk mempengaruhinya dengan* (p.1) *metode terapi.* (p.5)

On the data above we may see that the terms of the phobias is translated into fobia in the target language. In English, it is showed the phrase is built by two morphemes but in target language it is only constructed by one morpheme. As stated by Vinay and Darbelnet that in translating text, translator may change the structure of the text which is adjusted to the target language rules.

The phobias → Def + N

Above showed how the phrase is constructed in source language text. It is really different to Indonesian translation. As it is only translated as *fobia* which accepted to Indonesian language's rules. This explanation refers to the transposition procedure which is applied by the translator. In addition, this data can also be determined as naturalization borrowing. It is known as Couplet (Transposition and Naturalization).

*Phobia* → *fobia*

As it is seen above that the term of phobia is translated to be fobia in target language. – *ph* is changed to be –*f*. Beside the spelling which is changed, the pronunciation is also changed. *Phobia* pronounces as /'fowbieə/ and *fobia* pronounces /fobia/. This is why this data classified as couplet where there are two procedure.

[1-13]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The hysterical phobias, **the** *Fobia histeris*, **obsesi**, *delusi*. (p.5)

**obsessions**, the delusion. (p.1)

On the data above showed that the term of psychological term; *the obsessions* is translated to be *obsesi*. As it is denoted that there is change of grammatical rules between source language to target language. In this case, it can be seen by the unit of the word, where in source language, the terms are constructed by two words but in the target text, its only built by one word.

Translator needs to change the origin term in applying the rule of Indonesian language. As in Indonesian language system the definite is not really necessary thus the term is only translated to be *obsesi*. In addition, as it can be seen in the source language, that term is in plural form but it is translated to be singular only in target language. This condition is accepted in translating text from English to Indonesian language.

Apart from transposition procedure, actually this data is also identified as a naturalization borrowing. Translator applied this procedure by applying the adjustment of spelling and also pronunciation between source language text to target language text.

*Obsession* → *obsesi*

Term above showed that here, translator adjusted the spelling of terms which is applied the rules of Indonesian language in adjusting the foreign terms. As the suffix in source language text is *-ion* which translated to be *-si* in the target language text. In further, between source language and target language have different pronunciation. In source language, the terms of *obsession* pronounces /əbˈsesyən/, while the term of *obsesi* pronounces /obsesi/. In conclusion, it can be said there is couplet translation where there are two procedures applied on the data; transposition and naturalization procedure.

[1-14]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The hysterical phobias, the obsessions,  
the **delusion**. (p.1)

*Fobia histeris, obsesi, **delusi***. (p.5)

Data above showed that the term of psychological terms; *the delusion* is translated to be *delusi* in target language text. Here it can be seen that the procedure of transposition is applied by translator. It means that there is change of grammatical rules from source language into target language text. In the source language text the term is built by two units but in source language its only built by one unit.

[1-15]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

Fere refers to a dream which was followed  
by **hysterical paralysis**.  
(p.29)

*Fere mengacu pada mimpi yang  
diikuti oleh **kelumpuhan histeris***.  
(p.112)

Data above showed that the psychological terms of *hysterical paralysis* is translated to be *kelumpuhan histeris* in target language text. As it can be seen that translator applied transposition procedure in translating the text. In source language the phrase form by Head Modifier but in target language text it became Modifier Head. Translator needs to modify the phrase since Indonesian and English are two different language systems.

[1-16]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

Or were associated with intense **psychological values**, to recur later in the dream as actual reminiscences which give pleasure to waking mind. (p.6)

Atau dikaitkan dengan **nilai-nilai psikologis** yang intens, yang muncul lagi dalam mimpi sebagai kenangan yang sebenarnya yang memberikannya kenikmatan bagi pikiran yang sedang terjaga. (p.24)

On the data above, it could be seen that there is transposition procedure which applied by the translator while doing the translation of psychological terms. In the source language text the terms; *psychological values* is translated to be *nilai-nilai psikologis*. Here, it shows the change of rule form English to Indonesian language. In English, the phrase is formed by Head Modifier but in Indonesian language it is different as Modifier Head. Thus, this is categorized as transposition procedure.

### Modulation

In general modulation can be defined as a variation of the form of the message, which is obtained by a change in the point of view. Again, because Indonesian language system is different to English language system so this needs to apply to reproduce a reliable meaning in target language.

[1-17]

Source Language (SL)

Target Language (TL)

The physician cannot explain the origin of dream-images will strive in vain to understand the phobias and the **obsessive** and delusion ideas or to influence therapeutic method.

Maka dokter tidak bisa menjelaskan asal tousul gambar dalam mimpi dan akan sia-sia untuk memahami fobia dan **ide-ide obsesif** by dan delusi atau untuk mempengaruhinya dengan

(p.1)

metode terapi. (p.5)

On the data above it can be seen the psychological terms in source language is translated to be *ide-ide obsesif* in target language. It seems that translator applied modulation procedures in translating this psychological terms. As in source language it only stated *the obsessive* that in Indonesian it might be translated to be *obsesif* without the addition of *ide-ide*. However if the sentence above is being focused, it could result the ambiguity of meaning, which *the idea* may only belong to each obsessive and delusion, or it can be belonged to both of them. Overall,

since translator changed point of view of the origin term, this data can be categorized as modulation procedure.

## **CONCLUSION**

This study focuses on the procedures of translation and the ideology of the product. After observing the data analysis, there are some procedures found on the target language text. There are borrowing which consists of pure borrowing and naturalization borrowing, transposition and also modulation. In total there are 44 psychological terms that have been analyzed in this study in details 9 data belong to pure borrowing, 19 data belong to naturalization borrowing, 15 data belong to transposition and 1 data belong to modulation. In conclusion the ideology of this study is oriented to the foreignization ideology because the psychological terms are oriented to the source language text. The translator preserves the flavour of the foreign terms as found on data which belong to pure borrowing and naturalization borrowing. Thus the reader may feel being foreign when reading the translation.

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