

# Translation Technique Analysis of the Root Word and Derivative of Emotional Intelligence Term

Nur Hasyim, M. Nababan, Djatmika and Tri Wiratno

Pascasarjana UNS, Jalan Ir. Sutami, No. 36A, Jebres, Surakarta, Jawa Tengah, 57126

**Keyword:** Term, Emotional, Intelligence, Translation, Technique.

**Abstract:** Problems related to lack of skill in translating must find solutions, by conducting research on the analysis of translation techniques about the roots of words and derivatives about the terms about emotional intelligence, from English to Indonesian in a case study on the translation book *Working with Emotional Intelligent* by Daniel Goleman. Based on the results of a literature study, there were also no studies that have investigated the term translation techniques that focus on root words and derivative forms. Then, research is carried out with a qualitative research approach. The result is the word class of the term emotional intelligence generally is a noun, adjective, and verb; translation technique is established equivalence, transposition, discursive creation, both for root word and derivative.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Translating a text from English into Indonesian rightly is still a problem.(Nababan et al., 2012) As a result, public knowledge about various things, including the term knowledge of emotional intelligence is limited. As an effort to overcome the translation problems, it is necessary to research the analysis of the term translation that focuses on translating root words and derivative forms. The research problem is significant to investigate because these two things are the most basic form of a language unit, so the translation techniques need to be known. Understanding the methods of translating root words and derivative forms is expected to be a skillful way to bring other language units, such as translation of phrases and clauses.

The root of the word in English is called root; root is a morpheme in the core of a word that can be added to the 'morpheme at the core of word to which affixes are added', while invented words or derivative words in English called derivative or derivation; derivatives are formed from the results of affixation so as to produce a word of impact or are formed from the incorporation of words so as to produce compound words or are formed from the repetition of words/reduplication so as to produce repeated words(Katamba, 2005).

The location of research on translation analysis about the root words and derivative forms of technical terms is in a book with the title *Working with Emotional Intelligent* by Daniel Goleman(Goleman, 1998) and *Kecerdasan Emosi untuk Mencapai Puncak Prestasi* (its translation book, by Alex Tri Kantjono Widodo), and the technical term used as the focus of the study is the term about emotional intelligence

The focus of the research, which is also the focus of the study in this article, is the technique of translating root words and derivative forms against the term emotional intelligence in a book entitled *Working with Emotional Intelligence*.

The translation is a process of transferring messages, the message transferred is written, and the news is disclosed by the rules that apply in the target language.

On the other side, translation techniques theory can be used to translate the unit of language and several translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir, as follows.(Khoirunnisa, 2015)

**Adaptation** is a translation technique that replaces the cultural elements of the source text with aspects of culture in the target. **Amplification** is a translation technique that introduces in detail because of the limited formulation of the source text. **Borrowing** is a translation technique that takes words or expressions that are appropriate to the source

language. **Calce** is a literal translation of foreign words or phrases; conversion can be lexical (according to the dictionary) or structural (paying attention to structure). **Compensation** is a translation technique in which the translator introduces elements of information or the stylistic influence of text (including language style) source language elsewhere in the target language text. **The description** is a translation technique that is applied by replacing a term or expression with a description of its form and function. **Discursive creation** is a translation technique used to display unexpected temporary equivalence ("to establish a temporary equivalence that is unpredictable out of context"). **The established equivalent** is a technique for using familiar terms or expressions (based on dictionaries or daily use). **Generalization** is to use more general or neutral terms ("to use a more general or neutral term"). (Ardi, 2018)

**Linguistic amplification** is commonly applied in consecutive interpretations or dubbing. **Linguistic compression** is a translation technique that can be used by translators in simultaneous translation or in the conversion of film texts, by synthesizing linguistic elements in the target language text ("to add linguistic elements; this is often used in consecutive interpreting a dubbing"). **Literal translation** (literal translation) is a translation technique by means of translators translating word for word expressions ("to translate a word or expression word to word"). **Modulation** is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category about the source text; this change of viewpoint can be lexical or structural ("to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the ST. **Reduction**: to suppress an ST information item in the TT. **Substitution** (linguistic, paralinguistic): to change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa; transposition: to change a grammatical category. **Variation**: to change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

Based on the results of the preliminary study of the study, it has not been known that there has never been a study investigating the translation techniques of root word and derivation of the term emotional intelligence. However, translation research was found, which has investigated the translation technique about technical terms other than the term emotional intelligence, as follows.

Previous research on the translation of technical terms has been carried out by researchers on the

translation of economic terms, about the translation of the term financial management, about the translation of research terms, about the translation of machine technique terms, about the translation of economic lexicon, about the translation specific cultural terms, about the translation specific cultural terms, and about the translation of terms on Quran. Based on the eight studies, it is known that translation techniques that are often used to translate technical terms are *established equivalent*, *borrowing*, *transposition*, *addition*, and *reduction*.

The results of the literature study also found that there were studies that investigated the translation model. The translation model of a sentence has developed by doing (i) splitting/spelling complex sentences), (ii) dropping and reordering/removing certain words and rearranging them with certain structures), or (iii) substitution/replacing certain words with other relevant words. The translation model of the cultural term has developed with foreignization and domestication strategies. Foreignization is a translation strategy using translation techniques: repetition, orthographic adaptation, translation or non-cultural translation linguistics, extra-textual gloss, while domestication is a translation strategy using synonymy, limited universalization, absolute universalization, naturalization, and compensation.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

This research is used; a qualitative research approach is used. Namely, a research approach that is descriptive, inductive, intuitive, and the instrument is the researcher itself.

The data of this study is the technique of translating the root words and derivative forms of the terms of emotional intelligence in the sourcebook and the translation book. Data was collected by (i) content analysis, namely reading, observing, organizing, interpreting, then retrieving data according to criteria, (ii) focus group discussions (FGD). At the same time, data analysis techniques were (i) domain analysis, (ii) taxonomic analysis, (iii) compound analysis, and (iv) analysis of cultural themes.

## 3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study found that there were 761 terms of emotional intelligence in the sourcebook, which were then translated into the target book. The 761 data

conditions, 231 data (30%) in the form of root words and 530 (70%) data in the form of derivatives. Thus, *it can be informed that the term emotional intelligence is more in the way of a derivative form than the root word.*

From 231 data in the form of root words, the distribution of word root types used to represent terms of emotional intelligence: nouns 159 data (69%), adjectives, and 51 data (22%), and verbs 21 data (9%), while from 530 data in the form of derivatives, it's distribution: nouns 292 data (55%), adjectives, and 158 data (30%), adverbial 41 (8%), and verb 39 data (7%). *Based on the word class of the term emotional intelligence, it can be seen that the terms with the noun and adjective word classes are dominant, both in the form of the root word and derivative.*

The following is a table of translation techniques used to translate the term emotional intelligence in the form of root words (Chart 1).

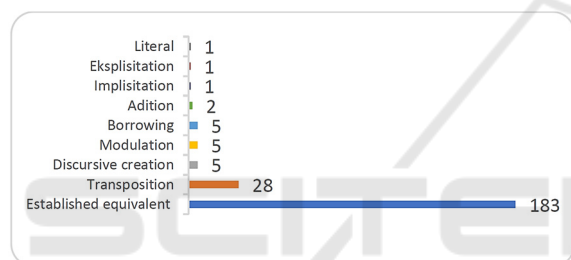


Chart: Types of Translation Techniques Used for Translating The term Emotional Intelligence in the Form of Word Root.

From Chart 1 and Chart 2, it is known that the translation techniques that are widely used to translate the term emotional intelligence are *established equivalent, transposition, discursive creation, modulation, and borrowing.*

Examples of using translation technique from *established equivalent* (example 1), *transposition* (example 2), and *discursive creation* (example 3) in the translation of the term emotional intelligence in the form of a root word, as follows.

Table 1.

1.	In jobs like these, where stress is high and frustrations common, a <i>rosy</i> outlook may get better result.	Dalam pekerjaan-pekerjaan seperti ini, dengan tingkat stress tinggi dan frustasi dianggap lazim, sikap <i>ceria</i> dapat memberikan hasil lebih baik.
2.	Deep change requires the retooling of ingrained habits of <i>thought</i> , feeling, and behavior	Perubahan yang mendalam menuntut perombakan yang mengakar dalam hal kebiasaan <i>berpikir</i> , perasaan, dan perilaku.
3.	Interpersonal ineptitude in leaders lowers everyone's performance: it wastes time, creates acrimony, corrodes motivation and commitment, builds hostility, and <i>apathy</i> .	Ketidakmampuan pemimpin menjalin hubungan antarpribadi bisa membuat kinerja semua orang rendah: membuang-buang waktu, menyulut ketegangan, mengikis motivasi, serta komitmen, membangun rasa permusuhan dan <i>apatisme</i> .

The term emotional intelligence, *rosy* (example 1) is translated *ceria* (Indonesian); this is a translation with *established equivalence* technique because most people know that the translation of *rossy* is *ceria*.

The term *thought* (example 2) is translated *berpikir* (Indonesian); this is a translation with *transposition* technique because the translator provides translation with the term that has different word classes with the source language. In English, *though* is a *noun*, while *thinking* is a *verb*.

The translation of *apathy* with *apatisme* in Indonesian (example 3) is inappropriate translation because, in Indonesian, there is an *apat* that is more appropriate and accurate to be used as a translation of *apathy*. The incorrect translation in that case by Molina and Albir is called discursive creation.

Examples of using translation technique from *modulation* (example 4) and *borrowing* (example 5), in the translation of the term emotional intelligence in the form of a derivative, as follows.

Table 2.

4.	Spell out specifics of the competence and offer <i>workable</i> plan to get there. (D: 0661)	Uraikan kekhasan suatu kecakapan dan tawarkan rencana yang tidak muluk-muluk untuk meraihnya.
5.	This mimicry involves a biological phenomenon called <i>entrainment</i> , a sort of intimate emotional tango. (D: 0335)	Reaksi peniruan ini melibatkan fenomena biologis yang disebut <i>entrainment</i> , semacam esetalaan derap emosi

The translation *workable* with yang *tidak muluk-muluk*, in Indonesia (example 4) is an incorrect translation. The translator might translate with a different angle. That translation by Molina and Albid is said modulation; that is a translation technique in which the translator changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source text; this change of viewpoint can be lexical or structural ("to change the point of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the ST).

The translation *entrainment* with *entrainment* is borrowing translation (example 5); that is a translation technique that takes words or expressions that are appropriate to the source language.

The results of this study inform that established equivalence, transposition, discursive creation, both for root word and derivative are the dominant translation techniques used to translate the term emotional intelligence almost the same as found in the translation studies of terms conducted by Handayani (Handayani, 2009), Sukaesih (Sukaesih, 2015), Hidayat (Hidayat, 2018) and Fachrudin (Fachrudin, 2017). In essence, the translation of technical terms is appropriate when used from one of several alternative translation techniques.

That the results of this study strengthen previous studies. This condition becomes interesting to be an inspiration so that research can be conducted on the term research model as research translation models have been carried out by Mardiana (Mardiana, 2015).

## 4 CONCLUSION

This study informs that the translation techniques that are widely used to translate the terms of emotional

intelligence are established equivalent, transposition, discursive creation, modulation, and borrowing. The tendency to use these translation techniques occurs both in terms of emotional intelligence in the form of root words and derivatives. Thus, the results of this study open the opportunity to be able to do research on other technical terms whether the terms root word and derivative also have the tendency to use the same translation techniques, such as the phenomenon in the translation of the term emotional intelligence.

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