PERSONALITY TYPE AND TRANSLATION IDEOLOGY OF THE FIFTH SEMESTER STUDENTS AT ENGLISH LANGUGE EDUCATION IN UNIVERSITY OF HKBP NOMMENSEN MEDAN

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Abstract

Translation and psychology are two different science, however, both of them can produce a great contribution in translation study. The data of the research are paired of translation and score MTBI. Paired of translation achieve from students' work and score of personality were from students' results in the form of a score. The design of this research is qualitative with interactive data analysis. This research figure out that the dominant personality type of translators is ESTJ (Extrovert, sensing, thinking and judging). The dominant personality type (ESTJ) produces a negative impact on translation ideology. In line with that, the weak ENFP and ISFJ type on translation ideology are negative. Contrary to that ESFP produced a positive impact since able to keep the balance between foreignization and domestication.

Key words: Personality, Translation, Ideology

INTRODUCTION

Translation studies and psychology are multidisciplinary fields that are growing stringer in this period. The translation is the easiest way and alternative solution to accelerate knowledge and technology in a developing country like Indonesia (Sipayung, 2018). Cognitive psychology is the most appropriate framework for the study of translation as a cognitive activity (Munday, 2009). Psychologists have developed and are developing highly sophisticated methods for analyzing and describing other complex mental processes, and it is to be hoped that in future this problem, too, will be given closer attention, leading to an area of study that might be called translation psychology or psycho-translation studies (Hatim & Munday, 2004).

The translation is a process of decision making. It means that decision making is an essential feature in translation. Schmidt 2005 in (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017) stated that the decision-making process itself is influenced by the behavior, attitude, psychological disposition of translators, in this context are students at the fifth semester of English language department. Decision-making is a mental process and the products are the manifestation of someone's personality. The personality of someone is unique which differentiates to each other. In this case, the translators are students at the fifth semester of English language education. They have different characteristics of personality. In other words, translators' personality which realized in the behaviour of translators will affect on translation processes, translation products (the ideology of translation: domestication or foreignization). Based on (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017) state that translators' personality plays a significant role in translating. It can be concluded that the success and failure in the process of translation depend on the personality trait. It occurs since the personality trait which affects to the dissimilar process and product of translation. As Barboni in (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017) concludes that certain personalities are more at ease when translating specific texts.

In this chance, the researchers would like to know the dominant personality type of translators. In addition

to that, the researcher also would like to know the impact of dominant and the weak of personality type on translation ideology. Through this research, the researchers hope that theoretically, it's useful for translation lectures to create better teaching design based on pedagogic competence. It's useful as a reference to get another idea in the field of psycho-translation research. Practically, it helps to design a better teaching strategy (pedagogic competence) based on students' personalities.

Personality

Cognitive style is related to personality and cognition. This link is affected to the translators to solve the complex problem of translation. It is to indicate that personality factors have a contribution on language learning. In this case, is translation. The role of personality has a greater understanding in the process of language learning. In other words, personality plays a crucial role in the process of translation. Personality is the combination of attitudinal, emotional and behavioral response patterns of an individual (Khan, Shafi, Khan, & Ghani, 2013). It is to indicate that each translator have a different attitude, emotion and behave to face the complication in translating. It means that personality is unique which able to differs one to another individual.

According to Cattell in (Khan et al., 2013) personality is something which permits a prediction of what a person will do in a given situation. Also, he defines that personality is the entire mental organization of a human being at any stage of his development. Mayer's in (Khan et al., 2013) defined personality as: "An individual's patterns of psychological processes arising from motives, feelings, thoughts and other major areas of psychological functions. Personality is expressed through its influences on the body, through conscious mental life and the individual's social behavior". There are 16 personality factors proposed by Cattell,

Eber & Tatsuoka in (Khan et al., 2013) and Five Factors Model proposed by Costa & McCrae in (Khan et al., 2013). Paul Costa & Robert McCrae (Khan et al., 2013) presented their 'Five Factors Theory' they are Extraversion: These factor possessors tend to enjoy and interact generally with the talkative and assertive company. They are involved actively in a wide variety of activities without feeling shy. Agreeableness: Individuals with high agreeableness scores tend to be kind and cooperative with others. They are sensitive and concerned about, the feelings of others. Conscientiousness: High conscientiousness people desire orderliness, organization, and efficiency in their perceived responsibilities and duties. They have a considerable investment in viewing themselves as dependable and achievement-oriented. Emotional stability: Those exhibiting greater emotional stability report relative freedom from experiencing "negative feelings" such as anger, anxiety, and depression. They are also less likely to be moody, active, and temperamental. In general they will display calmness and less nervousness than those who score low in this factor. Openness: Individuals having high score in this trait have broad interests and may think of themselves as open minded and appreciative of arts.

The Myers-Briggs Type Indicator

The Myers–Briggs Type Indicator (MBTI) is the most popular instrument for the measurement of Jungian personality with between 1.5 and 2 million persons completing it each year (Jackson, Parker, and Dipboye) in (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017). MTBI is the first self-reporting used as an instrument to measure the personality. This instrument will not report the characteristics of personality but also professionals. That is why this instrument is used to know and figure out the better translators which to be professional in the future. MTBI not trying to measure the people but to sort them into the group.

MTBI as instrument of personality includes four dichotomous dimensions, which classify individuals either as extraverted or introverted, sensing or intuitive, thinking or feeling, and judging or perceiving (Myers, Kirby, & Myers, 2012), which are described in the following sections. The primary feature of the MBTI is that each person's personality fits into one of the sixteen four-letter types, namely ISTJ, ISFJ, INFJ, INTJ, ISTP, ISFP, INFP, INTP, ESTP, ESFP, ENFP, ENTP, ESTJ, ESFJ, ENFJ, and ENTJ (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017). (Myers et al., 2012) the extravert– introvert dimension determines how people gain their energy. Extraverts are described as expressive, sociable, outgoing, talkative, and initiators of conversations; on the other hand, introverts find the source of their energy in the inner world of ideas and concepts.

(Myers et al., 2012) defined, the sensing–intuition category refers to individuals' information gathering. Sensing types prefer gathering information through their five senses. They pay attention to what is real, concrete, and practical. They dislike new problems unless their prior experience helps them solve the problem. By comparison, intuition prefers to take in information through their intuition or hunches. These individuals like solving problems and they have innovative thoughts. They rely on their inspiration and imagination. The thinking-feeling dichotomy is responsible for the decision-making process. Thinkers tend to be analytical and objective when making decisions, while feelers base their decisions on subjective understandings (Myers et al., 2012). The judging– perceiving describes how people live (Myers et al., 2012). Doing something in a and decisive way, whereas perceivers enjoy living flexibly and spontaneously (Felder, Felder, & Dietz, 2002) in (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017).

ISTJ is Quiet, serious, earn success by thoroughness and dependability. Practical, matter-of-fact, realistic, and responsible. Decide logically what should be done and work toward it steadily, regardless of distractions. Take pleasure in making everything orderly and organized—their work, their home, their life. Value traditions and loyalty. ISFJ is Quiet, friendly, responsible, and conscientious. Commit- ted and steady in meeting their obligations. Thorough, painstaking, and accurate. Loyal, considerate, notice and remember specifics about people who are important to them, concerned with how others feel. Strive to create an orderly and harmonious environment at work and home. INFJ Seek meaning and connection in ideas, relationships, and material possessions. It relates to semantic study, Semantic relation in the text is a significant concept on the process of translation which contributes to the translation interpretation because meaning exists within the text.(Sipayung, Lubis, Setia, & Silalahi, 2017). Want to understand what motivates people and is insightful about others. Conscientious and commit- ted to their firm values. Develop a clear vision about how best to serve the common good. Organized and decisive in implementing their vision. INTJ Have original minds and great drive for implementing their ideas and achieving their goals. Quickly see patterns in external events and develop long-range explanatory perspectives. When committed, organize a job and carry it through. Skeptical and independent, have high standards of comtence and performance for themselves and others. ISTP is Tolerant and flexible, quiet observers until a problem appears, then act quickly to find workable solutions. Analyze what makes things work and readily get through large amounts of data to isolate the core of practical problems. Interested in cause and effect, organize facts using logical principles, value efficiency.

ISFP is Quiet, friendly, sensitive, and kind. Enjoy the present moment,

what's going on around them. Like to have their own space and to work within their time frame. Loyal and committed to their values and to people who are important to them. Dislike disagreements and conflicts, do not force their opinions or values on others. INFP Idealistic, loyal to their values and to people who are important to them. Want an external life that is congruent with their values. Curious, quick to see possibilities, can be catalysts for implementing ideas. Seek to understand people and to help them fulfill their potential. Adaptable, flexible, and accepting unless a value is threatened. INTP Seek to develop logical explanations for everything that interests them. Theoretical and abstract, interested more in ideas than in social interaction. Quiet, contained, flexible, and adaptable. Have an unusual ability to focus in-depth to solve problems in their area of interest. Skeptical, some- times critical, always analytical. ESTP is Flexible and tolerant, they take a pragmatic approach focused on immediate results. Theories and conceptual explanations bore them—they want to act energetically to solve the problem. Focus on the here-and-now, spontaneous, enjoy each moment that they can be active with others. Enjoy material comforts and style. Learn best through doing.

ESFP is Outgoing, friendly, and accepting. Exuberant lovers of life, people, and material comforts. Enjoy working with others to make things happen. Bring common sense and a realistic approach to their work, and make work fun. Flexible and spontaneous, adapt readily to new people and environments. Learn best by trying a new skill with other people. ENFP is Warmly enthusiastic and imaginative. See life as full of possibilities. Make connections between events and information very quickly, and confidently proceed based on the patterns they see. Want a lot of affirmation from others, and readily give appreciation and support. Spontaneous and flexible, often rely on

their ability to improvise and their verbal fluency. ENTP is Quick, ingenious, stimulating, alert, and outspoken. Resourceful in solving new and challenging problems. Adept at generating conceptual possibilities and then analyzing them strategically. Good at reading other people. Bored by routine, will seldom do the same thing the same way, apt to turn to one new interest after another. ESTJ is Practical, realistic, matter-of-fact. Decisive, quickly move to implement decisions. Organize projects and people to get things done, focus on getting results in the most efficient way possible. Take care of routine details. Have a clear set of logical standards, systematically follow them and want others to also. Forceful in implementing their plans. ESFJ Warmhearted, conscientious, and cooperative. Want harmony in their environment, work with determination to establish it. Like to work with others to complete tasks accurately and on time. Loyal, follow through even in small matters. Notice what others need in their day-by-day lives and try to provide it. Want to be appreciated for who they are and for what they contribute. ENFJ is Warm, empathetic, responsive, and responsible. Highly attuned to the emotions, needs, and motivations of others. Find potential in everyone, want to help others fulfill their potential. May act as catalysts for individual and group growth. Loyal, responsive to praise and criticism. Sociable, facilitate others in a group and provide inspiring leadership. ENTJ is Frank, decisive, assume leadership readily. Quickly see illogical and inefficient procedures and policies, develop and implement comprehensive systems to solve organizational problems. Enjoy long-term planning and goal setting. Usually well informed, well-read, enjoy expanding their knowledge and passing it on to others. Forceful in presenting their ideas.

Translation

According to Moentaha (2006: 9) there are two meanings of "translation "that is, the process and the results/analysis-synthesis. First, translation as a process of human activities in the field of language (analysis) that the outcome is a text translation (synthesis). Second, the translation simply as a result only of the process of human activity. Ninda in Nurhayuna (2013) figured the translation process as follows:

Figure 1. Translation Based on Nida

The translation is a re-expression of massage from source to the target language with a close and normal equivalence. The most important thing in translation is to transfer the meaning or restatement of meaning. To translate a text, a translator has to choose a good collocation with appropriate grammatical. There are three stages of translation, namely analysis, transfer and restructuring. In the first process is analysis, the translator has to analyze the content of the text (massage). The second is a transfer, in this stage, the translator transfers materials which have been analyzed from source to target language. Finally is restructuring, translators construct materials that have been transferred to create a whole massage which is acceptable in the target language.

Ideology of Translation

Before translating, the translator must know to whom (audience design) and what purpose (needs analysis) he translates. This process is a process that can not be ignored in the translation because it is early in the process that will determine the translation method used. After knowing the audience design and

need analysis, the translators must know the translation steps commonly known as the translation procedure, (Hoed, 2006).

The translation is a reproduction of the message contained in the source language. Hoed (2006) citing Basnett and Lefevere that for any goals, reproduction is always overshadowed by ideology. Ideology in the translation are certain principles or belief about right-wrong and good-bad in translation, the translation that best for the target language reader or the translation that appropriate and appreciated by the public. Ideology used by the translators is the attraction between two polar opposites, between source language-oriented and target language-oriented (Venuti in Hoed, 2006) which Venuti named as foreignizing and domesticating translation. Here is a description of both ideologies based on Hoed's explanation (2006)

Foreignizing Translation

Foreignizing translation is a translation ideology which oriented in the SL. The correct, acceptable and good translation is the one that matches with the tastes and expectations of the reader, publishers, who want to the presence of the SL or culture that considers the presence of foreign culture give benefit to the community. The translator is fully under the control of the author of the original text. In line with Diagram-V of Newmark, usually, the chosen method is SL oriented methods, which tend to use faithful translation and semantic translation.

In line with this ideology, as an illustration, the translator does not translate the words of Mr, Mrs, Mom, Dad and several other foreign words in the English Translation since he thinks such greetings already familiar to Indonesian readers, this is a characteristic of the translator used the ideology of foreignizing translation. Another reason is that children will acquire knowledge of other cultures.

Domesticating Translation

Domesticating translation is a translation ideology oriented in the TL.

This ideology believes that the correct, acceptable and good translation is the one with the tastes and expectations of the reader who want the translation in line with the target language culture. In essence, a translation is expected to not feel like a translation. translation should be part of the writing tradition in the TL. Therefore, the translator determines what is necessary for the work of translation is not perceived as unfamiliar work to reader. In line with diagram V of Newmark, usually the chosen method is TL oriented methods, such as adaptation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

For a translator who uses the ideology of domesticating, foreign words such as Mr, Mrs, Uncle and so on must be translated into the indonesian language so the whole translation accepted by Indonesian reader. He will try to introduce Indonesian culture to the outside world because for him the correct translation is the one that acceptable in the TL and does not bring any unfamiliar terms.

This tendency has been noted also by the translation theorists, Nida and Taber in Hoed (2006) which strongly suggest that a good translation in the language is oriented on the reader acceptance. Both experts are seen as supporters of the domesticating ideology.

Both ideologies (foreignizing and domesticating translation) is a matter of choice in translation, and it is decided upon in the community and adapted to the need and audeince analysis.

(Khan et al., 2013) Conducted a similar research entitled Big Five Personality Measurement Instrument-An Urdu Translation. They found that brand loyalty can be generated by effective advertising through brand awareness, brand association and customer perceived quality. (Aslani & Salmani, 2015) with the title Ideology and Translation: A Critical Discourse Analysis Approach towards the Representation of Political News in. This research investigates role of ideology in translating news media. This research figure out that 78 percent of the public believed that there was bias in news reporting. (Karimnia & Mahjubi, 2013) conducted a similar research with the title Individual Differences and Quality of Translation: A personality-based Perspective. The results of the study indicated that the only dichotomy showing a significant difference was that of intuition versus sensation. Simply put, the intuitors outperformed their sensor counterparts in the translation of the expressive text. Taking into account the findings of the current study, the researchers suggest some pedagogical guidelines too. The research of (Shaki & Khoshsaligheh, 2017) which entitle Personality Type and Translation Performance of Persian Translator Trainees figure out that the translation quality of the participants with intuitive and thinking types was significantly better than the sensing type counterparts in translating expressive texts. (Lehka-Paul & Whyatt, 2016) with the research, title Does Personality Matter In Translation? Interdisciplinary Research Into The Translation Process And Product. They found that The tentative conclusions confirm the idea that personality characteristics are important building blocks for further development of translation competence and expertise. Based on the previous research above. It is related that the master of choice in translation, and it is determined by translators' personality and translators' ideology.

METHOD

This research is about translators' personality and ideology of translation. the researchers will use the quantitative-qualitative descriptive design. The researchers will figure out the impact of translators' personality on the ideology of translation. in addition to that, this research also figures out the correlation each personality on ideology types. The researchers used an interactive analysis process which can be seen in the following figure.
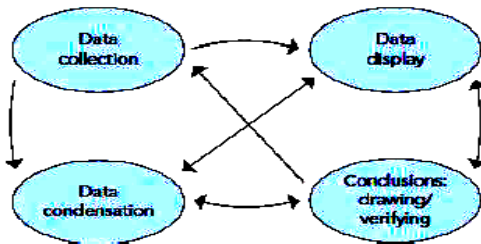
Figure 2. Interactive Analysis Process

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcript, documents and other empirical materials. Through condensing, the researcher made the data stronger through data display. Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows conclusion drawing and action. Drawing and

verifying conclusions. From the beginning of the data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows and proposition. Conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and any necessary deadlines to be met. Assigning codes or themes to a set of field notes, interview transcripts, or documents Sorting and sifting through these coded materials to identify similar phrases, relationships between variables, pattern, themes, categories, distinct differences between subgroups, and common sequences. Isolating these patterns and processes, and commonalities and differences, and taking them out to the field in the next wave of data collection.

Noting reflection or other remarks in jottings, journals, and analytic memos Gradually elaborating a small set of assertions, propositions, and generalizations that cover the consistencies discerned in the database Comparing those generalizations with a formalized body of knowledge in the

form of constructs or theories.

The population of this research is the whole students at the fifth semester. They are 155 students. The sample of this research is fifteen percent from the total of population. The researcher will use random sampling in this research. There are some techniques of data collection of this research. They are: Giving a questionnaire about personality type, Calculating the score of MBTI, Asking the students to translate, Identifying the translation method as the reflection of translation ideology from the target text. The data of this research is collected through: Asking the students to fill the questionnaire about MBTI, Validating the MBTI, Asking the students to translate the ST to TT, Identifying the translation method, Displaying the ideology of translation and the personality type, Concluding the impact of translators' personality on translation ideology, Calculating the correlation between personality and ideology.

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

In analyzing the paired of translation, the researchers identified the translation method based on the theory of Newmark (1998) which familiar with V diagram. The example of the data analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Data Analysis on Translation Ideology

Source text	Target text	Translation Method	Translation Ideology
Diwarnai 2 Penalti, Vietnam Permalukan Timnas Indonesia	Colored by 2 penalties, Vietnam embarassed the Indonesian National Team	Literal Translation	Foreignization
Timnas Indonesia harus menelan malu usai kalah	Indonesian national team must feel	Faithful Translation	Foreignization

1-3 melawan Vietnam, Selasa (15/10/2019).	ashamed because it has lost against Vietnam with score of 1-3, Tuesday , october 2019.		
Kekalahan ini sekaligus jadi yang pertama sejak 28 tahun terakhir saat menantang Vietnam.	This is the first defeat in 28 years against Vietnam.	Literal translation	Foreignization
Sebelum partai ini, Timnas Indonesia tidak pernah dikalahkan Vietnam ketika bertanding di kandang sendiri sejak 1991.	Since 1991, the Indonesian nation team has never lost when competing with Vietnam in a state of innocence.	Faithful Translation	Foreignization
Namun, tradisi yang terus dijaga itu terpaksa musnah.	But it happened.	Communicative	Foreignization
Vietnam menciptakan peluang pertama pada menit ke-19	Vietnam scored the first goal in the 19th minute.	Literal Translation	Foreignization
Namun, tendangan Nguyen Trong dari luar kotak pinalti masih mampu di tahan kiper Timnas Indonesia, Muhammad Ridho Djazulie.	Even so the kick from Nguyen Trong from outside the area penalty can be caught by the Indonesian national team goal keeper, Muhammad Ridho Djazulie.	Literal Translation	Foreignization

Based on the data analysis above, it's to indicate that the translator's orientation on source. This orientation leads to the ideology of foreignization. This ideology will produce target text lost from the context. Target reader will difficult to get the translation meaning. The finding on translation ideology is presented in the next sub-heading.

In analyzing the translators' personality, the researchers asked the translators to fill the MTBI questionnaire. The example of data can be observed in the figure five above. The data analysis can be observed in the following figure.
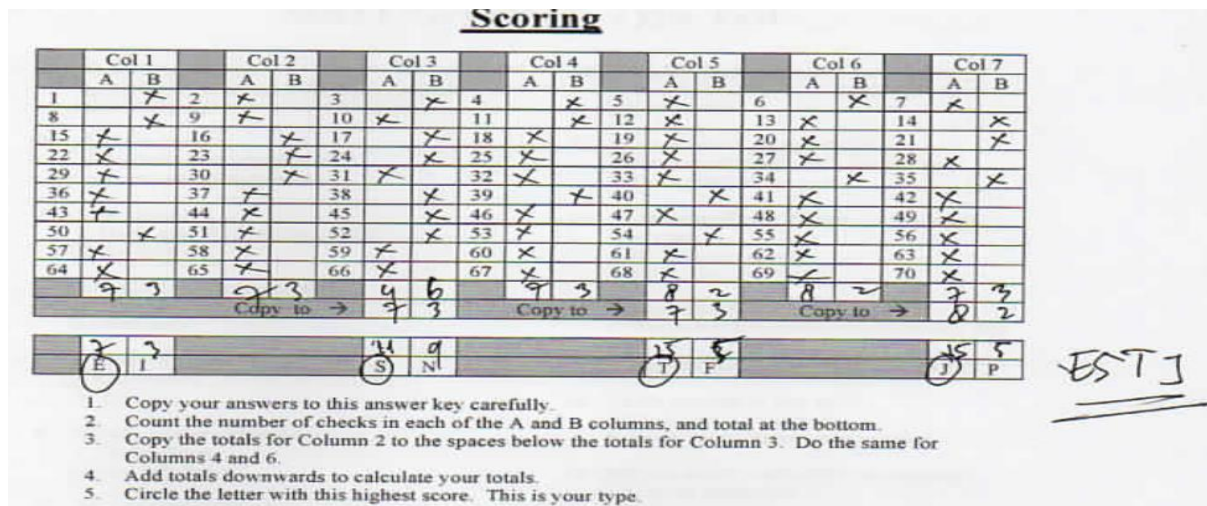
Figure 3. Data Analysis on MTBI

Based on the instrument of MTBI, it consist seven coloums. The score of the first column for extrovert or introvert type (EI). Colum two for sensing or intuitive (SN). Column three for thinking or feeling (TF). Column four for judging or perceiving (JP). As seen in figure 6 above, the personality type of translator is ESTJ (extrovert, sensing, thinking and judging). This personality type can be achieved after answering seventy close-questionnaire of MTBI. The highest score for each column to indicate the translator's personality. It can be observed for each column above. The finding on translators' personalities can be observed in the next sub-heading.

After doing the analysis data on translation ideology. it can be concluded as in the following table.

Table 2. Findings on Translation Ideology

N o	Initial Name	Ideology of Transltion	
		Foreignizatio n	**Domesticatio n**
1	MH	37.8%	62.1%
2	ES	42.8%	57.1%
3	MNS	100%	0%
4	CNM	100%	0%
5	MS	66.6%	33.3%
6	RH	69.2%	30.7%
7	SMM	53.6%	46.3%
8	LS	100%	0%
9	YS	45.8%	54.1%
10	LB	100%	0%
11	ASS	100%	0%
12	ESB	73.3%	26.6%
13	CS	77.7%	22.2%
14	RA	45.4%	54,5%
15	E	45.8%	54.1%
16	YAS	100%	0%
17	CBF T	73.3%	26.6%
18	MLP	90.9%	9%
19	SS	73.3%	26.6%

Based on the table above it can be seen that most translators produced by the fifth semester at English education department on UHKBPN-FKIP are foreignization. In other words most of them prefer to use literal translation method, word for word translation method, faithful translation method and semantic translation methods.

The personality type of translator (students of the fifth semester) can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Translators' Personality type

Personality type	Frequency	Percentage
ESFJ	4	21.05%
ENFP	1	5.26%
ISFJ	1	5.26%
ISTJ	2	10.52%
ESFP	1	5.26%
ESTP	3	15,78%
ESTJ	7	36,84%
Total	**19**	**100%**

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the dominant of the translator's personality type is ESTJ

(36,84%) and the weak are ENFP, ISFJ, and ESFP, they are 5,26%..

Table 4 The Impact of Dominant Personality Type on Translation Ideology

No	Initial Name	Dominant personality type	Personality type	Ideology of translation		Impact
				F	**D**	
1	MH	F	ESFJ	37.8%	62.1%	Negative
2	ES	F	ESFJ	42.8%	57.1%	Positive
3	MNS	F	ESFJ	100%	0%	Negative
4	CNM	F	ESFJ	100%	0%	Negative
5	MS	I	ENFP	66.6%	33.3%	Negative
6	RH	I	ISFJ	69.2%	30.7%	Negative
7	SMM	S	ISTJ	53.6%	46.3%	Positive
8	LS	S	ISTJ	100%	0%	Negative
9	YS	S	ESFP	45.8%	54.1%	Positive
10	LB	S	ESTP	100%	0%	Negative
11	ASS	S	ESTP	100%	0%	Negative
12	ESB	S	ESTP	73.3%	26.6%	Negative
13	CS	T	ESTJ	77.7%	22.2%	Negative
14	RA	T	ESTJ	45.4%	54,5%	Positive
15	E	T	ESTJ	45.8%	54.1%	Positive
16	YAS	T	ESTJ	100%	0%	Negative
17	CBFT	T	ESTJ	73.3%	26.6%	Negative
18	MLP	T	ESTJ	90.9%	9%	Negative
19	SS	T	ESTJ	73.3%	26.6%	Negative

Seen that personality type ESTJ is dominant in this research. They produce a negative impact on translation ideology. It categorized negative since they are not able to keep the balance between source and target-oriented. However, there are three personality types which categorized weak. They are ENFP, ISFJ and ESFP. The impact of ENFP and ISFJ type on translation ideology are negative but ESFP produced a positive impact.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings above, the sample of this research is students at the fifth semester. They are asked to translate from Indonesian to English. The researchers conclude that: the dominant personality type of translators are ESTJ (Extrovert, sensing, thinking and judging). The dominant personality type (ESTJ) produces a negative impact on translation ideology. Inline to that, the weak ENFP and ISFJ type on translation ideology are

negative. Contrary to that ESFP produced a positive impact since able to keep the balance between foreignization and domestication.

Based on the conclusions above, the researchers suggest that. To give more training on ESTJ personality type, since their competence on translating is still in the level of analysis. Finally, they produce target text far from the original meaning.. To decrease the negative impact on translation ideology through variation of teaching method on translation. To the next researcher is suggested to conduct similar research by relating the personality type on translation techniques, methods and translation quality.

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