

**The Politics of Translation in Psychoanalytic Discourse: A Deconstructive
Study of *Freud and Man's Soul***

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Abstract

The focus of this paper is on the various issues of translation made by various translators while translating Austrian psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud. Bruno Bettelheim, in his book *Freud and Man's soul*, examines how inaccurate translations of Freud's writings led to misunderstandings of his ideas among English speakers. Particularly, Freud's concept of the "soul" was overlooked and it changed the meaning of his many theories when Freud was received by English readers. Translators rather focused on finding equivalent words than considering cultural and philosophical meanings attached to them in German. As a result, despite Freud had humanistic and philosophical approach in his concept of psychoanalysis, he was interpreted purely scientific due to erroneous translations. The research examines Bettelheim's arguments through the lens of deconstruction and points out how fluidity of language affects translation and influence the way people receive a text. The paper explores how deconstruction questions the idea of a single fixed meaning and how this process influences the act of translation.

Keywords: Translation Studies, Deconstruction, Sigmund Freud, Bruno Bettelheim, Freud and Man's soul, Language, Culture, Soul, Psychoanalysis, Ideology, Untranslatability.

Introduction

This paper focuses on the major premises of problems of translations that are pointed out by Bruno Bettelheim in his book *Freud and Man's soul*. The major issue that has been raised by Bettelheim is that many of the basic terms that are given by Freud are completely misunderstood because of the slight changes made by the translator at various places. Now, the major topics that are covered or talked about by Freud are related to

psyche by which he implies the meaning of soul. Whenever Freud is mentioned, soul is basically the last topic of discussion or is never a part of the discussion. This is the result of faulty translation done majorly by American Scholars.

The major concern with the problem of translation and Freud is that the translator was never able to understand the cultural significance of the word Soul in German culture and the constant focus on the dark side of soul that Freud refers to as something that has to be discovered by a human in order to deal with their problems. Freud's purpose was the discovery and acceptance of that dark side of soul and it has to be achieved by the humans. The main argument Freud presented before us in view of Bettelheim is that in order to live a peaceful life a human is supposed to deal with the dark side of the soul.

In order to deal with the dark side of the soul Freud recommends us various ways and methods most of the ways and methods that he has talked about are based on allusions and examples of literature. Freud's focus as per Bettelheim was to use examples from literature as people who will read him might be knowing the classical literature. Language as per the deconstructionist is fluid and here the translators of Freud have proven that point as no change has been suggested by Freud himself on the translated version of his work. As the translators were not exactly wrong in the translations, they did what majority of people who are in the business of translation prefer. They go for equivalence, the nearest equivalence present in the language.

Surprisingly, it can be seen that Freud had an impressive grip on English language. The translation of the majority of Freud's allusions was accomplished by the chief editor of the *Standard edition* in Freud's lifespan. The chief editor was personally assigned by Freud himself for translation work and in fact Freud's daughter Anna herself was co-editor of the project. Therefore, keeping the best possible persons for the translation project, Freud did not find it necessary to re-assess English translated texts.

As pointed by Derrida, language is fluid and is influenced by ideologies. That is the major reason which led America to interpret erroneous conclusions and is also the answer to the question why America lost its soul in the process. With the reference of Deconstructive theory, this particular paper will focus on the roleplay of language and translation in understanding or misunderstanding different cultural and literary connotations of the language being translated.

Bettelheim's Approach Towards Freudian Translation

The major difficulty that aroused in the translation is that of the translator's approach. Bettelheim talked about it throughout the book that approaches of the translators are scientific and the approach of Freud is philosophical. As the Americans were planning

to include Freud's allusions in medical field, they tried all they could do to include it in the scientific field. Here, it shows that approach of the translator and the culture of the language play a very major role into the work that is being translated. The mention of Goethe and his famous classical works also focus on how the issue of knowledge and soul is really important in the German culture that is not majority of the times seen in the American culture. The American culture focuses on the modern rules and regulations and as such the American society lacks the benefit of having an age old cultural and traditional values.

Bettelheim has aimed to clear major misconceptions in the western part of the world and has tried to establish Freud as a humanist. He claims that he has not only shared Freud's language but also Freud's cultural and traditional values. Bettelheim has structured his book *Freud and man's soul* in such a way that the modern readers of the book can easily understand the re-interpretation of Freud and do not end up getting wrong ideas regarding psychoanalysis once again. To achieve this purpose, Bettelheim tried to commence almost every chapter by clarifying the real meaning behind every word used by Freud in his allusions and has tried to explain how the equivalent word can still cause erroneous conclusions.

Deconstructive Approach Towards Freudian Translation

From the vantage of Deconstruction theory when the English translation of Freud's original German ideas are analysed, it can be observed that the essence of German culture and ideology has not taken a similar shift into American culture and ideology. One of the main arguments of Deconstruction theory is this that one cannot come to a specific meaning of anything that is created with the help of language. When the above argument is taken into consideration with translation of Freud's work, the arguments of Bettelheim is clearly pointing out that how the lack of knowledge of culture and ideological significance of ideas play a major role in translation of any text. According to the principles of deconstruction theory by Derrida, "Language is not the reliable tool of communication we believe it to be, but rather a fluid, ambiguous domain of complex experience in which ideologies program us without our being aware of them" (Tyson 249).

Deconstructionists emphasized on the meaninglessness of language. Keeping in mind this principle of deconstruction, it can be pointed out that for translators, it becomes necessary to gain profound knowledge of cultural significance and traditional background. As stated by Alexander Pope, "a little learning is a dangerous thing" (Pope 215), it can be said that partial acquaintance of source language is not accepted in the project of translation. English translators who know only a little about German language do not

understand how much they are unaware of significant connotations used by Freud and are therefore prone to error and that is why English translated Freudian allusions are misleading.

Due to its fluidity, a writer can take his sources from multiple languages to convey his ideas as we know that an idea is the ultimate truth and language is just used as a medium. Different languages come with their own variety of individual cultural connotations and classical significance. Anthony Storr, a writer of *Very Short Introduction: Freud* says that Freud was not only a master of Germany but he also had a significant grip on Greek, Latin, Hebrew and English languages. Freud has been an ardent reader of classical writers such as Goethe and Sophocles.

Other than that, Freud has also been interested in Elizabethan writers such as William Shakespeare. Freud's fascination for Shakespeare can be understood through Shakespeare's style of adapting his plots from classical literature. "The excellence of Freud's own literary style was recognized when he was still a schoolboy. In 1930, he became the fourth recipient of the Goethe prize for literature awarded by the City of Frankfurt. In Freud's collected works there are more references to Goethe and to Shakespeare than there are to the writings of any psychiatrist" (Storr 11).

Freud's love for classical mythologies and classical literature was as strong as his love for psychology was. He very heavily relied on famous classics to study dark side of human mind and to explain his philosophies to a common class of people who did not have deep understanding of human psyche. Consequently, his writing style of documenting his study of psyche became very poetic. As stated by Thomas Mann "In structure and form it is related to all great German essay writing, of which it is a masterpiece" (Bettelheim 8). In such case, if a reader or translator does not acquire a knowledge of classical literary background, he might fail in understanding the true purpose of the source language.

Literature in itself is multi-dimensional and has therefore multiple meanings and various interpretations which can be understood from Derrida's deconstructive equation of difference =to differ +to defer. Here, to differ means various meaning of the language and to defer means delay of the meaning and when it is summed up, it is said that difference is a process when the meaning of a language keeps on getting postponed and the final meaning never arrives. As mentioned here, "Deconstruction involves taking apart any meaning to reveal contradictory structures hidden within. Neither meaning nor the text that seeks to express it, has any privilege over the other, nor does this extend to critical statements about the text" (Wilfred et. al 340).

As a result, a literary piece of writing can form different understandings in the

minds of translators as well as readers. Translators are therefore bound to apply what they understood from source language into their translations. From the point of view of theory of deconstruction, this very process of understanding original Freudian ideas and concepts through lens of English translators causes a chain of signifier and signified which gives birth to new meanings and significances. Consequently, during this process the original meaning is somewhere compromised.

Deconstructionists pointed out that once something is written down, a writer of the same does not have to remain present all the times to explain or convey what he has written. As it is known that Shakespearean dramas are famous even today without him being present in the modern society. Writing itself communicates with readers. Hence, a written text is open to have as many interpretations as possible. The translator is someone who needs to choose the best out of the available meanings. Nevertheless, if translator of the text misinterprets the text and therefore translates differently than the original text, the applicator or the reader of the text also ends up having distorted meanings in their application of the text. Similarly, it has happened in the case of Freudian translations. Freud was not involved and interested in the act of translating his own allusions which can be observed from Freud's letter to Ernest Jones. Freud writes that "I'd rather have a good friend than a good translator" (Bettelheim 79). Due to this, English translators have translated Freud in their own understanding of distorted meanings of the text.

As mentioned above that the meaning of the written text can be multi-dimensional, Freudian misleading translations and interpretations can be understood from *The Tempest* by Shakespeare. The modern interpretation of the play depicts not only the conflict between the colonizer and the colonized but the existing ideologies of post-colonization through the aspect of colonial ideologies. It is possible that Shakespeare might not have kept post-colonial vision while composing the play but as modern readers have seen the effect of post colonization, they are able to interpret with the lens of post-colonialism. Similarly, when Freudian allusions were introduced into English, the number of English applicators of the allusions overpowered the native applicators. Two world wars eliminated the soul of psychoanalysis in the European continent. Therefore, it was nearly impossible to get the original interpretations and hence, new defective English interpretations arose which changed the entire face of Freud's psychoanalysis.

Ernest Jones knew the difficulty of translating Freud and therefore mentioned in one of his letters to Freud, "You probably know you have the reputation...of not being the easiest author to translate" (qtd. in Phillips 114). When analysed from deconstructive point of view, it can be said that Freud's use of language was full with cultural, philosophical and

ideological references. One of the major problems that the translator faces while translating is the barrier of culture and ideologies from source language to target language and Jones pointed out the untranslatability of Freud's language.

One of the major premises of making a conclusion like this is the inability of the translators to fully understand the philosophy and culture used by Freud. The most significant work and publication of Freud is *Die Traumdeutung* which is translated as *Interpretation of Dreams*. Where the use of the word interpretation is not appropriate according to the original Freudian approach as the term is being used even in German language so Freud himself could have used the word. Freud attempted to grasp the deeper significance of dreams. The use of any word brings in the multi layered meanings with it. Interpretation term shows certainty and accuracy of the process of analysing dreams which is not possible according to the original concept of Freud.

As it has been known that Freud has been difficult to translate, translators might have used the term interpretation for various reasons. Interpretation word has a wide range of applicability and therefore the term can be used even in the scientific field as well as human sciences and humanities. So, it would be logical to say that one of the reasons could be an intention of the translator to bring psychoanalysis within the framework of medical speciality. American society lacks the vast history and culture in comparison to other European nations and American nation was determined towards materialistic development of the country at that particular time period.

Therefore, treating psychoanalysis as medical science becomes more profitable to America. Another reason behind using the word interpretation could be this that a translator is going to use the equivalence on the basis of his own understanding of Freudian texts. When a person says that his use of language is simple, it may be complex to the person who does not share the same language, cultural and traditional background. Same has happened in the case of Sigmund Freud. So, a translator must have used the term interpretation on the basis of his own reading of Freud because the way Freud has written and explained his allusions in a literary way might have triggered a translator's mind to use the word interpretation. Hence, it can be said that ideologies play a vital role in shaping the language and, emotional and cultural connotations are bound to be lost in the process of translation especially when a language is loaded with deep significance. This limitation of translation makes the work of a translator more challenging and demanding.

Freud's use of language was ideologically and philosophically loaded. Freud has very intellectually used combinations of concepts to create his own new words. Jewish jokes and metaphors were used to enhance his writing effectivity and to make his work

more rational. The use of Jewish jokes stands out differently here and appears problematic for the translators of Freud. “Freud also believed that his later success was directly related to his being a Jew” (Storr 1). Freud’s writing style and way of forming his arguments was deductive, as Freud knew that his being Jewish will be profitable for him as the religion and culture that he shared being a Jew was rich and loaded in conventions, in philosophies and had intellectual use of humours. Anthony Storr mentions Freud’s book *Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious* and comments on the book, “Freud wrote so clearly and persuasively that, even in translation, most of his work is a pleasure to read. The book on jokes is an exception. This is partly because jokes suffer grievously in translation, and partly because explaining jokes annihilates their humour” (86).

The comment mentioned above demonstrates that for a translator, solving the puzzles of Jewish jokes becomes much more difficult and challenging. Majority of the times, when one attempts to translate such highly intellectual texts, distinct connotations and references use by the target author are lost in the process. Consequently, it can be said that misconceptions are going to take place in such cases.

Translators’ job therefore becomes very challenging. As a convertor of a language, the translator is going to convert his cultural ideas into the target language. America does not have a very rich cultural historical background as such due to world wars and other various reasons. Having less idea regarding what culture actually means and how it can change the meaning of something if it is ignored, English American translators eliminated the use of the word soul which was emphasized by Freud in almost all his philosophies as English translators understood only the surface meaning of the Freudian German allusions.

As pointed out by Bettelheim, Freud introduced the term Psychoanalysis where Americans focused on the second part of syllable -analysis whereas Freud’s focus was on first syllable psyche. He used psyche to refer to soul, our inner most being, our repressed hidden life, our dark side. In Germany, the connotation between soul and psyche was built in such a strong way that Freud did not even find it necessary to use the term psyche with special reference to soul. Which displays the wealthy cultural background of Vienna and Germany at large. Thus, it can be observed that how a cultural difference between target language and source language can make amorous changes in primary concepts.

Language is ideologically motivated. The meaning of the text does not lie in the book but is found in the ideologies of the readers. As it is stated by Derrida, “For deconstruction, language is wholly ideological: it consists entirely of the numerous conflicting, dynamic ideologies—or systems of beliefs and values—operating at any given point in time in any given culture” (Tyson 253).

One of the most difficult tasks of a translator is to find equivalence for culturally connoted words. It is possible that the original author of the text might have been raised in a multi-cultural society. Freud's case was a bit complicated as he was born in Vienna, the capital of Austria. This nation not only shared a border with Germany but also German language, traditions and culture. Therefore, Freud was raised in the society which had a multi-layered cultural significances and traditional ways of living, a society where soul is more concerned to natives than any other nations. This very fact is one of the major causes behind Freud being a difficult author to translate. To add cherry on a cake, Freud used his language with special reference to classical literature. Literature simply means to teach morals of life in an indirect way. Consequently, even Freud's writing style becomes indirect just like literature. Translator, as a result of being raised in different cultural society, tries to translate according to his own knowledge of connotations and emotions.

Fluidity of Language in Translation from Source Language to Target Language

Fluidity in language is one of the reasons why it became mandatory for Bettelheim to publish an entire book on Freudian re-interpretations. Translator's mind may possibly never light up to the original purposes of Freud's allusions just because of cultural difference. As stated by Bettelheim, Freud's attitude towards psychoanalysis and his own theories was humanistic. Freud wanted common people to read his theories and become aware of their own dark side of soul and realise how knowing own self can stop many problematic attitudes. But readers yet somehow ended up treating psychoanalysis to cure others and not own self. Thus, language is not a free phenomenon and its fluidity can possibly change the entire aim of the writer if his concepts are not appropriately received by readers or translators. Which is possible because of the fluidity of the language. Translation of language is one such medium which gives a window to change the original purpose. As a result, defective reception of Freudian humanist philosophy caused psychoanalysis fit thoroughly into medical specialty. Thus, the entire purpose of the psychoanalysis was lost in the process of reading Freud with the lens of English translators and readers.

Translations' limitations are not restricted to cultural significances only. Freud's use of special words makes process of converting allusions from one language to another more challenging. Special words mean the words that are created by Freud himself. Freud, in order to evoke emotional connotation, combined two different words from Greek and Latin mythology and language to express his allusions to society. Words such as Oedipus complex, Oedipus Guilt, Oedipus Desire, Oedipus Catastrophe and Electra complex are difficult to translate with accurate connotations. Hence, it is necessary to understand how

fluid, dynamic and ambiguous use of language has caused distorted meanings of Freud's theories and philosophies.

Various Aspects of Translation of Freud's Idea and Allusions

Translators' aspect and way of understanding can affect the process of translating source language into target language. In this case it is possible that the original purpose of target author might fail to be achieved. Freud had two major purposes behind his allusions. One being Intellectual realization and another being emotional connotation. Due to surface level translation, emotional connections are not achieved in English versions of the texts which was the major concern of Sigmund Freud.

Elizabethan translator Chapman in preface to his *Homer* pointed out one of the major roles and ambitions of a translator and speaks, "The work of the skilful and worthy translator is to observe the sentences, figures and forms of speech proposed in his author, his true sense and height, and to adorn them with figures and forms of oration fitted to the original in the same tongue to which they are translated" (Ward & Waller 2).

Here, Chapman's point of focusing on sense and other translators' focusing on style is something that has been very common during that period. Neoclassical age also focused on translation as one main source of knowledge and therefore the debate was almost common and ongoing amongst them, the ongoing debate has been now settled in a way that many translators have come to realization point where they have decided to focus on the meaning of the text. The modern translator if not able to achieve it, at least claims that s/he is focusing on the transmission of the ideas from source language to target language.

Various available translations of Freud's ideas focus on various aspects of idea from various different point of views as mentioned above. As it has been noticed that the English translation of Freud basically was one of the most recognised translations. The motive of the translation is something that cannot completely be avoided as specially in the case of psychology which is surviving on the thin line of social sciences and natural sciences. The translation of Freud by American scholars was motivated by the idea of adding something in the medical branch of studies. Even though Freud was himself a pathologist he focused many a times to shift his ideas on humanism. The American translators of Freud were unable to translate him without his original background that is of the pathologist.

When talked about translations, their point of view towards the target text cannot be ignored. It is possible that even if a translator wants to put his all efforts, he might fail in doing so due to various reasons. When Freud is in picture, one has always observed how he

himself was very poetic and philosophical in the use of language.

One of the major reasons of texts having equivocal meanings is the way language was used by the author. In Freud's case this is correct as he has been using a lot of allusions and literary examples. "The question of translating Freud involves the following three issues: the textual status of the primary sources in German; Freud's magisterial use of the native language; and the nature of the extant and ideal translations of his works" (Mahony 838). As pointed here ideal translation of Freud and the use of language by him is one of the major concerns of his translators.

Abstractions in Translations and the Choices of Translators

The moment any literary piece of translation is published, its original meaning is lost in the process of applying the concepts by readers. One of the most read or analysed concept by Freud is Oedipus complex and on the other hand it is one of the most controversial subjects. Abstractions in translation by English translators are one of the reasons why receivers of the target language end up getting distorted conclusions. Other than abstractions, application of these ideas on given subjects and areas like literature and mythology might create a different ring of misunderstanding among the readers and people associated to this area.

The moment abstractions take place in the project of translation; an endless chain of distorted meanings forms itself. Reader will read abstracted texts and based on that will form various interpretations of the text. These erroneous interpretations will conflict with each other. This conflicts of interpretations can produce more interpretations which will again give birth to new conflicts which in return will cause further interpretations and the cycle will become infinite. This never-ending cycle of interpretation and conflicts causes a text to become undecidable. Text's un-decidability means that the meaning of the text is hidden within language's dissemination of meaning. Freud's theory of Oedipus complex has suffered from the same endless cycle.

In the 19th century, psychology and its concepts were in trend and were used heavily in the plots of literary work. In this case if the concepts or target texts are received without understanding the original purpose, it might be problematic in long term perception. As it is believed that literature is the perception of the society, it represents the true culture, traditions, and life style of the contemporary society in a direct or an indirect way. Majority of psychological concepts were developed and created in non-English speaking nations, mostly European nations, and the majority people around the globe use English for mutual intelligibility. Thus, inaccurately translated texts will be used by new writers and the same will be read by readers and thus, a never-ending chain of

misconceptions and modified use of theories will be shaped and ultimate meaning will just remain a myth.

Abstractions and choices of the translators are used for localization of the target language. Localization in translation is used especially for target audience. However, this very technical devices of translation boosts ideas to get misinterpreted. Translator of a language might decide to eliminate certain ideas purposefully and use only the ideas which s/he thinks are significant just to make translation meaningful to the target audience. For instance, *Daffodils* by William Wordsworth is a poem which describes the beauty a flower named daffodils which are not found in India. Therefore, the Indian readers may never be able to understand the true significance of daffodils. In this case, a translators might as well decide to replace the flower daffodil with a flower which is commonly found in India. Many Freudian emotional connotations were apparently difficult to understand for target American audience. Hence, to make translations more understandable and logical to American readers, translators had no other choice but to eliminate or abstract some Freudian concepts. This very process ultimately generates more misunderstandings. That is why it is not ideal to always blame translators, as for them their projects of translations are not defective but are just target audience centric.

The kind of misconceptions which are discussed above are difficult to get cleared. Bettelheim published text *Freud and Man's soul* in the year 1982 to re-interpret Freud and to clear majority of the delusions or false impression in the contemporary society. Still wide range of the people and psychology students are unaware of this and live with misinterpreted ideas of Freud in their minds.

Political Aspect in translation and its Effects on Receivers

The job of a translator is more demanding than it may appear to be. With the historical perception, it can be said that the idea of translation took place in renaissance as this very movement was focused on the idea of widening one's knowledge. Early Elizabethan English writers and thinkers found it compulsory to translate ideas from classical languages such as Greek and Latin along with Italian language to survive in the society along. As the period is also known as a revival of classical age, it became necessary to translate and study classical work. The same can be observed in England during Neoclassical age as Alexander pope's famous translation of Homer's *The Iliad* and John Dryden's popular translation of Virgil's Aeneid are some of the most suitable examples of this trend of translation. In this case what is unknown or less visible to common class of people are hidden desires of translators.

Historical writers and translators were closer to monarch and therefore they had to

translate what pleases their kings and queens. “The translators were strongly impelled also by the desire to benefit their native land and its rulers. They had learned from the classics deep lessons of policy and statecraft, which they would impart to their queen and her magistrates” (Ward & Waller 1). This very political perception in translation is in itself enough to create erroneous concepts in the minds of readers. Which takes places even in modern translation works due to contemporary political issues and affairs.

How political affairs shape the project of translation can be understood from the arrival of Hitler in Germany. One of the reasons behind the popularity of the English version of the Freud’s translation is war. As German nation entangled itself completely in war. Literature and philosophy suffered the most as it needs a good environment to flourish. As Germans were busy with politics and other external affairs Americans translated Freud as they found more convenient.

No one at that point of time in Germany was able to defend these misconceptions that arose due to the faulty translations. “With the advent of Hitler, however, everything suddenly changed. Psychoanalysis disappeared on the Continent, and after the war American psychoanalysts were the largest and most influential group, dominating the entire field” (Bettelheim 35). Bettelheim in the above argument is pointing out the disruption that arose because of politics. The direct effect of which was the domination of American continent in the field of psychoanalysis. *The Question of Lay Analysis* is a text that was published by Freud to curb the damage done to his ideas. Freud meant that a lay man can read his book and try to analyse themselves. Whereas American translators only restricted the use of psychoanalysis to physicians. American government at that point dominated the world and they used Freud’s ideas to dominate in one more area like psychology. A specialised physician will get the government more money than the person treating himself or herself. Restricting this very important knowledge from commoners gave them an upper hand on a large group of people.

It is possible that the translators were aware of these practices and the group of people having a good knowledge wanted them to be the supreme head of that was governing their nation at that time. Political influenced translations are very common. And here in the case of Americans, they were politically motivated to use and promote an idea that was basically not from their own nation. Translation basically here gave them the window to misuse Freud’s idea and war played a major role in this.

Language of Freud with Reference to Wordsworth’s Idea of Language of Poetry

Wordsworth claimed in *Preface to Lyrical Ballads* that the language that is used by the poets should be a language that any layman can understand. Wordsworth’s point was

basically made in reaction to the neoclassical poetry, for example Pope used a language that is heavily loaded with references and it requires a lot of knowledge on the side of reader in order to understand. One of the main arguments of Bettelheim was that Freud used this language as he wanted to reach a lot of people. As Wordsworth, Freud claimed to use language that is very simple and he chose literature as a medium to reach common people. Unknowingly he ended up creating meanings like a literary text does.

Language plays a very important role and Freud's choice of examples and literary allusions were taken as a benefitting point by the translators. Literature gave them an opportunity to understand and add points on their own. So, instead of making things available to commoners Freud ended up getting caught in the cycle of meaning making by the translators. In language there is no absolute meaning the meaning is always in process. As Derrida in one of his very famous interviews said that he has read a lot books but he has read only five books properly. Here we can see that those five books were the books where he exhausted all the meanings and the process of meaning making.

Conclusion

Hence, when observed from the deconstructive point of view, the study of the process of translation of Freud's ideas uncovers certain political, societal, linguistic and literary horizons. Translation always is accompanied with various motives and the deconstructionists approach to translation of Freud points out how political and cultural motives played a major role in creating misconceptions with reference to Freud's allusions.

To sum up, it can be said the Studies of Translations accept loss and gain as a part of translations. Especially in Culture Specific translations. "Loss occurs because a cultural gap lies between the two respected languages. Many source language Culture Specific Items of the source text are unknown to English speakers" (Tiwiyanti & Retnomurti 5). Freud's cultural translations were most challenging to Translate. Translator should have enough skill and knowledge to enable them to bring enrichment to the translation. Weak cultural translations and other reasons such as politics and translators' motives have caused erroneous conclusions in Freudian Theories.

The purpose behind Freud's writings as pointed out by Bettelheim shows that Freud had a humanistic approach as he wanted every individual to deal with their dark side of soul. The whole approach does not exist today. No student in today's class would like to believe that Freud wanted to help individuals by making them understand their own soul and make peace with their human nature. The human nature that will have a dark side that cannot be completely avoided but can be controlled and understood.

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