

**THE ACCURACY OF TENSES TRANSLATION IN INDONESIAN NOVEL
ENTITLED; *DESTINATION UNKNOWN* BY AGATHA CHRISTIE**

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Abstract

One of problematic problem in English translation into Indonesian language is tenses. Since Indonesian language is tenseless therefore to make a translation accurate certain method are required. Tenses shall be accurately translated therefore the TL reader understand the original meaning of the ST. Due to that reason, this research aims to investigate furthermore the translation accuracy of tenses in Indonesian novel version entitled; Destination Unknown. The tenses which are found: (1) Simple Present, (2) Simple Past, (3) Simple Future, (4) Present Progressive, (5) Past Progressive, (6) Present Perfect, and (7) Past Perfect. The method used in this study is descriptive analytical-interpretative technique. This study employs questionnaire as the instrument which is given to three raters represents academicians, practitioners, and teachers in answering the problems of the study i.e. the translation accuracy of tenses in Indonesian translated novel. In short, the study found that overall all the tenses translation in the Indonesian translated novel was translated accurately. The difference percentages level of accuracy between one tense to another is not quite significant

Keywords: Translation, Novel, Accuracy, Tenses

Abstrak

Salah satu masalah bermasalah dalam terjemahan bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia adalah tenses. Karena bahasa Indonesia tidak memiliki tensi maka dari itu untuk membuat terjemahan yang akurat diperlukan metode tertentu. Tenses harus diterjemahkan secara akurat karena itu pembaca TL memahami arti asli dari ST. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki lebih lanjut keakuratan terjemahan tenses dalam versi novel Indonesia yang berjudul; Tujuan Tidak Diketahui. Bentuk yang ditemukan: (1) Simple Present, (2) Simple Past, (3) Simple Future, (4) Present Progressive, (5) Past Progressive, (6) Present Perfect, dan (7) Past Perfect. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik deskriptif analitik-interpretatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner sebagai instrumen yang diberikan kepada tiga penilai mewakili akademisi, praktisi, dan guru dalam menjawab masalah penelitian yaitu akurasi terjemahan tenses dalam novel terjemahan bahasa Indonesia. Singkatnya, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa keseluruhan terjemahan tenses dalam novel terjemahan Indonesia diterjemahkan secara akurat. Perbedaan tingkat persentase akurasi antara satu tegang dengan tegang yang lain tidak cukup signifikan

Kata Kunci: Terjemahan, Novel, Akurasi, Tenses

I. PRELIMINARY

A rapid growth of the area of translation has built this world as a dimension where boundaries are no longer be existed. It is a dimension where human interaction inter-cultures become a daily activity and all of the human being will inevitably have to deal with it. And every interaction leads us to a new concept of message given in form of oral or written text. Hoed (2003:94) states that it is a process of transferring a message from one language to another, translation can play a very decisive role in communication. Translation, indeed, is a human activity, which enables human beings to exchange their ideas and thoughts regardless of the different language they used. Without translation, there are no message sent and the result are that the information existed intercultural are no longer be expressed.

Nowadays people become more board minded. People also always try to get the newest information. Books are one of media to get information or knowledge. There are varieties of books and one of them called novel. The word novel comes from the Latin word “novellas” which come from “novus”, and the meaning of those words are new. Novel is a very popular piece of literature

around the world, because it tells about every part of human life. Kennedy and Gioia (1995: 271) broadly defined, “a novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life”.

Novel does not only function to entertain but also to expand politic power. We can share our opinion or our perception through novel. Foreign country can share their ideology in novels; through translation. Automatically the ideology that a country wants to share will be read by many people in this world. Novel is one of the examples of translation products.

While a translation already becomes a promising business nowadays. People always meet translation fields in any part of life. Everyday, we always crash with it. Actually, translation already became part of our life since a long time ago. It had begun since a long time ago. All the history of many nations has started with translation. All nations have to face the word “translation” for a long time. There were eras of difference or inequality that exist, between two cultures or two people with two different languages. To make the differential equalizes, people have to deal with translation. Translation already bridged our

culture since in this world we do have more than one culture and languages.

Through translation, we know other events, cultures, moments, information. Even some countries can expand their power or their ideology through translation. Making a good translation is one of the task of the translator. A good translation is conveying the original message. Nowadays, translated novels can be found in many bookstores. Though, there are many translated novels, it doesn't guarantee that they are good translation.

One of the distortion may be caused by the different grammar between target language and source language, for examples tenses. In Latin and Greeek, "tense" usually means a set of affixes that refer to time in some sense. The English words "tense" comes from Latin "tempus" (<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~jlawler/ae.html>, 2015). In English language, tenses are very important aspect. While Bahasa Indonesia is a tenseless language. Chaer (1994: 260) stated that:

"Kala atau tenses adalah informasi dalam kalimat yang menyatakan waktu terjadinya perbuatan, kejadian, tindakan, atau pengalaman yang disebutkan di dalam predikat. Kala ini lazimnya menyatakan waktu sekarang, sudah lampau, dan akan datang. Bebe-

rapa bahasa menandai kala secara morfemis; artinya, pernyataan kala itu ditandai dengan bentuk kata tertentu pada verbanya".

Tenses in English expressed by the verb. It also can be said that tenses can be seen through verb or finite clause. In Bahasa Indonesia, tenses cannot be seen through verb or finite clause. Bahasa Indonesia has to put an element to emphasize when the action happened.

Hoed said in his book: "Komunikasi dalam tataran dalam novel adalah penyampaian cerita dari pencerita kepada pembacanya. Ini karena novel adalah terutama sebuah karya naratif. Dalam buku ini novel dilihat sebagai suatu kegiatan komunikasi pada tataran **dalam** novel, yaitu yang mengikut sertakan factor pencerita, cerita, dan pembaca. Dalam suatu komunikasi, hal ini terlihat sebagai suatu hubungan segi tiga. Jadi, A bercerita kepada B tentang C. karena dalam C itu terdapat sejumlah peristiwa yang berkaitan satu sama lain, antara lain secara temporal, maka **waktu** dalam novel menjadi penting". (p. 8-10)

To retell several moments that happened, tenses are obviously needed. Therefore the story can be told in a chronological way. In human communication, tenses are consi-

dered to be important. In English novel, it is used to communicate its story so that the readers understand the whole story including the time when the action happened.

Azar (1989:6-7) in her book says that English tenses divided into twelve. There are: Simple Present, Present Progressive, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Progressive, Simple Past, Past Progressive, Past Perfect, Past Perfect Progressive, Simple Future, Future Progressive, Future Perfect, Future Perfect Progressive. Each tense has its own pattern.

Hatim and Mason also stated (1997:1) that “translation is an act of communication which attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistic boundaries, another act of communication (which may have been intended for different purposes and different readers / hearers).” Through translation, boundaries that separate people are eliminated. Messages or ideas that are presented in a certain language can be translated into another language accurately and fluently.

Therefore, this study wants to find out the accuracy of the tenses translation in Indonesian version novel. The title is: *Destination Unknown* by Agatha Christie. This study chooses the novel randomly and investigates the tenses in above novel.

II. THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. Definition of Translation

Many translation experts identify translation in different ways. According to Newmark (1989: 9) translation deals with the translation method used for certain type of text and it depends on a functional theory of language. He adds translation is the body of knowledge that we have about to translate, extending from general principles of guidelines, suggestions and hints. However, translations are used to the purpose of review all the optional and make decision. For instance, translation includes principles for translation and translation criticism, relating to complete text, in descending level, to paragraphs, sentences, clauses, word groups (collocations), proper names, words familiar with alternative words, cultural and institutional terms, non-equivalent word, neologisms and key conceptual terms, morphemes and punctuation marks, figurative language, dealing with lexical mismatches, rhetorical questions, inclusion of cohesion markers, and many other topics crucial to good translation.

In addition, translator should meet three important requirements. They should be familiar with:

- The source language (SL): the language in which the text requiring translation is couched.
- The target language (TL): the language into which the original text is to be translated.
- The subject matter: the text should be translated from the source language into the target language.

To study translation is not the same as to study any other branches of knowledge because translation related to the culture, the source language, the target language, the grammatical structure and so on. Translation is only transferring one language into another language but also its meaning into target language. Beside culture, the grammatical structure is also important aspect in translation. The translators should pay more attention to it.

Furthermore, Nida and Taber (1969: 12) state that the translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source – language message, in term of meaning and style.

They see translation as a reproducing of the source language (SL) in target language (TL). It means that a translation should be as equal as possible; in this case, they urge a translator to find the closest natural and

accurate equivalence of any given item in the source text both in meaning and style. The translation has to give the same sense to the readers of the TL as is given by the source text to its reader.

Nida and Taber (1969: 134) proposed two kinds of translation i.e. linguistics translation and cultural translation. They define the first type of translation, linguistics translation, as follows: “A translation in which only information which is linguistically implicit in the original is made explicit and in which all changes of form follow the rules of back transformation and of componential analysis.”

It can be concluded that linguistic translation is trying to be as faithful as possible to the message of the original text. In this kind of translation the changes of form used in the original text, which is usually taken place in a translation process, is considered normal as long as they convey the same message when being back translated.

To convey the same message, there are two major theories of which predominant purposes are to express as exactly as possible the meaning of every word and phrase in the original (literal translation), and to create a result that does not read like a translation, but can move in a new dress with the same ease as

in its native rendering (idiomatic translation). (<http://www.exampletranslation.com/prinsiples.htm>). From the two theories, first is theory in which the translator is loyal to the source language, and tries to optimally preserve the original meaning as well as the expression and style of the writer of the source language, which involve word order or sentence structure; while, the second is theory in which the translator is loyal to the readers of the target language. In this theory, the translator tries to reproduce the meaning or the message of the source language into words in the target language that are easy to understand.

B. Definition of Tense and Aspect

Biber (1999: 460) said that from a structural point of view, English verbs are inflected for only two tenses: **present** and **past**. However, many verbs phrases are not marked for tense. Furthermore, he defines from a semantic point of view, both tense and aspect relate primarily to time distinction in the verb phrases. However, whereas tense refers primarily to past and present time orientation, “**aspect** relates to consideration such as the completion or lack of completion of events and states described by a verb. The **perfect aspect** express events or states taking place during a period leading up to the specified

time. The **progressive aspect** express an events or state which is in progress, or continuing, at the time indicated by the rest of verb phrases.” Both aspect could be combined with either present or past tense.

Tense is a way language express the time at which an event described by a sentence occurs. In English this is a property of a verb form, and expresses only time-related information. Tense, along with mood, voice and person, are four ways in which verb forms are frequently characterized, in languages where those categories apply. There are languages where tense is not expressed anywhere in the verb or any auxiliaries, but only as adverbs of time, when needed for comprehension; in the other words, tense in certain languages can be expressed optionally. Tenses cannot be easily mapped from one language into another. While all languages have a different way to express tenses (www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenses, 2013).

Hermeneias cited in Klein (1997: 16) states that tense is traditionally understood to be grammatically category of the verb. In Greek, where this phenomenon was first described, as well as in many others languages, one and the same lexical verb show up in different forms. This variation correlates

with meaning contrast, and one such meaning has to do with time: the verb is not only expresses an event, action, process, etc., but it also links.

Meanwhile, Klein gives the 'standard theory of tenses'. He said that the basic idea of the 'standard theory of tense' can be summed up in three points:

1. There are two temporal parameters, the most common terms being time speech S and time of Event E (where 'event' is understood in a broad sense, that is including events proper, but also states or processes).
2. Normally, S is deictically given; there are some expectation (e.g. in quoted speech, which will not be discussed here).
3. The tense forms express temporal relations between S and R, minimally three (before, after, simultaneous), perhaps more.

Tense is a verb form that indicates, or can indicate, a relationship between the time action in a verb occurs and the time the verb uttered. A verb tense can also give an indication of the duration of the verb's action and when or if it's completed.

C. Process of Translation

To use a little molecular biology vocabulary, these antibiotics block **translati-**

on. In the process of translation, a cell reads information from a molecule called a messenger RNA (mRNA) and uses this information to build a protein. Translation is happening constantly in a normal bacterial cell, just like it is in most of the cells of your body, and it's key to keeping you (and your bacterial "visitors") alive.

When you take certain antibiotics (e.g., penicillin), the antibiotic molecule will block onto key translation molecules inside of bacterial cells and basically "stall" them. With no way to make proteins, the bacteria will then stop functioning and, eventually, die. That's why infections clear up when they're treated with the antibiotic.

The process of translation generally tries to convey and reproduce the meaning of a text with very different form of language. Larson (1996, p;169) describe translation as the process of studying the lexicon, the grammatical structure and the communication situation of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine the meaning, and the reconstructing the same meaning using the natural forms of the receptor language. She explains that there is substitution in the form of the source language into the form changing of form, and never meaning. It can be seen

from the overview of the translation task below.

SOURCE LANGUAGE RECEPTOR LANGUAGE

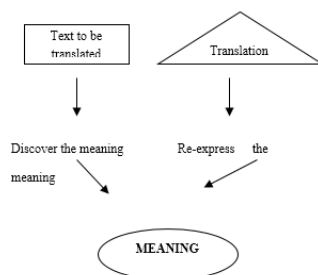


Figure 1.1 The Process of Translation
(Larson, 1998:p.4).

From above picture, translations means the lexicon, the grammatical structures of the SL, communication situation, and the cultural context of the SL. it proves that the response of the receptor to the translated message is the most important thing in translation. The response must be the same as the way in which the original receptors re-acted the message when the message was given in the original setting.

D. Principal of Translation

Duff (1991: 9-10) mention six principles that shall be considered by translator in translating text. They are:

1. Meaning: the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. The meaning could not be arbitrarily added or removed.

2. Form: the ordering of words and ideas in the translation should match the original as closely as possible. This is important especially when translator want to translate legal document, guarantees, contract, etc. Sometimes, the differences in language structure often require changes in the form and order of words.
3. Register: language often is different greatly in the level of formality in a given context (say, the business letter). To solve the differences, the translator must distinguish between formal or fixed expression and personal expression.
4. Source language influence: one of the most frequent criticisms of translation is that “it doesn’t sound natural”. This is because the translator’s thoughts and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text. Style and clarity: the translation should not change the style of the original.
5. Idiom: idiomatic expression are notoriously untranslatable.

In proposing those principles Duff in line with the following principles which was proposed by French translator and humanist Etienne Dolet (<http://www.principlesoftranslation.htm>, 2014), who in 1540 formulated the following fundamental principles of trans-

lation (p.6). The following principles are regarded as providing rules of thumb for the practicing translator. They are:

1. The translator should understand perfectly the content and intention of the author whom he is translating.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating.
3. The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word for word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.
4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.
5. The translator should – through his choice and order of words – procedure a total overall effect with appropriate tone.

The whole principles above lead to the aim of producing ideal translation or good quality of translation. A translation work can be stated ideal if the work already fulfills those criteria above.

Based on Dolet cited in Nida's book that translator should understand the sense. It means the material of the original text in order not to make mistake in understanding the

message between the source language into the target language.

Nida in Munday (2001:42) gives four basic requirements of a translation. First is making sense, second is conveying the spirit and manner of the original, next is having natural and easy form, and the last is producing a similar response. However, SIL International (<http://www.sil.org/translation-theory.htm>, 2013) explained that an ideal translation should be Accurate, Natural and Clear. Nida in Hatim (2000:1) stated "the translator first analyzes the message of the source language into its simplest and structurally clearest forms, transfer it at this level, and then structures it to the level in the receptor language which is most appropriate for the audience which s/he intends to read." In other words, these are the three principles which can be abbreviated 'CAN': Clarity, Accuracy and Naturalness. An idiomatic translation cannot be reached when one of these elements is missing. Thus, it is clear that all of the three principles are important and none of these three principles is more important than the others. International Bible Society (<http://www.gospel.com.net>, 2014) formulates the following formula:

C+A-N = Stilted, “precise” language that grates on the ear

C+N-A = Clear communication of the wrong message.

“A”+N-C = No message or the wrong message

In order to produce such translation, the translator must have some principles. As cited in *Teori Terjemah* (1994:65) by Suhendra Yusuf, Theodore Savory (1968) says that some principles are:

1. Penerjemah haruslah dapat mencari padanan kata yang sesuai dengan makna kata-katanya aslinya;
2. Penerjemah haruslah dapat menyajikan gagasan-gagasan karya aslinya;
3. Penerjemah hendaknya dapat menghasilkan karya terjemahan yang dapat dibaca dengan mudah;
4. Penerjemah hendaknya dapat menghasilkan karya terjemahan yang dapat merefleksikan gaya naskah pengarang aslinya;
5. Penerjemah juga hendaknya memiliki gaya penerjemahan yang mandiri;
6. Penerjemah hendaknya dapat menghasilkan karya terjemahan yang dapat sesuai dengan bahasa kontemporer naskah aslinya.

From the explanation above it can be concluded that a translator should follow

certain principles in order to make a good translation. If a translator already follows those principle above the work of his or her work can be considered as a good translation. In the translator already makes the closest equivalence it means that he or she already translates accurately.

The main point or idea of each sentence or paragraph should be conveyed accurately.

The meaning of the original and the translated text should not differ from each other.

If a phrase or sentence can be translated in more than one way, the best match should be chosen.

E. Accuracy

SIL International (<http://www.sil.org-/translation/translationtheory.htm>, 2014) defines accuracy in term of the translated version is reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source language. Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003:44) believe that the accuracy of translation is based on how the meaning is conveyed in the target language, instead of the equivalence of every word of the source language. Here, the translators can change the SL form in order to preserve meaning. Thirumalai (<http://www.language-india.com/jan2002/howling.html#chapter9>, 2015) defines that accuracy depends upon the

quantum of distortion of original information in the translated version. It means that the accuracy of the translated version depends on how far the distortion of message happens in the translated version. He (2006:4) also adds that the translation achieved with least distortion must be considered the most accurate version. This distortion occurs in the process of maintaining clearness of the original source language text. Thirumalai (2002:4) notes a source of distortion is maintained by the tendency which favors loan translation (ideal translation) in the developing countries. The accuracy in translation is also stated by Larson. He (1998:6) stated that a good translation maintains the dynamics of the original source language text. It means that the translated version should be accurate in term that the translator understood correctly the source text so that s/he does not add or delete some information in the source text.

From all theories of the accuracy, it can be concluded that in order to fulfill the criteria of accuracy, the translated text should:

- a) Reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source language (SIL International Organization, 2006).
- b) The translation should communicate the proper message and reflect the source of

language meaning accurately (International Bible Society, 2004).

- c) Maintaining the dynamics of the original source language text (Larson, 1998) and minimizing the distortion in the translation product (Thirumalai, 2002).

- The main point or idea of each sentence or paragraph should be conveyed accurately.
- The meaning of the original and the translated text should not differ from each other.
- If a phrase or sentence can be translated in more than one way, the best match should be chosen.

- d) The style and manner of the translated language should be of the same character with the original text (Tytler in Munday, 2001:26).

- e) The translator should produce a total overall effect with appropriate tone through his choice and order of words (Dolet in Levefere, 1992). In the other words, the translation should:

- Coherent and good cohesion
- Good grammatical forms
- No absurd phrasing.

F. Novel

The word novel comes from the Latin word “novellas” which come from “novus”, and the meaning of those words are new. Novel is a very popular piece of literature around the world, because it tells about every part of human life. Kennedy and Gioia (1995: 271) broadly defined, “a novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life.”

Since the producer of novel is not only one country, there must be so many novels with different languages. However, for the readers who do not comprehend the languages face difficulty in gaining the message of the foreign novels. To bridge the readers and the author of the original, translation version are published.

Croft and Cross (2006:6) have similar opinion about novel, they said that novel is a fictitious prose narrative/tale presentating a picture of real life especially of the emotional crises in the life-history of the man and woman portrayed.

Based on the above theories *The Princess Diaries* can be categorized as a novel. It talks about human life. And the

conflicts that happened in the novel might also happen in our normal life.

Nida and Taber cited in Hoed (1989:6) say: “Ditinjau dari struktur teksnya, sifat novel yang utama ialah *narratif*, yaitu didominasi oleh sejumlah perbuatan atau tindakan serta oleh hubungan temporal, meskipun di dalam terdapat pula teks yang deskriptif dan argumentative.”

From the quotation above it can be said that in novel most of the actions are influenced by tenses. The tense is element which connects certain events to create whole plot in a story. It also can be said that tense plays important role in conveying the ideas or events in a novel. Without tense the readers will not understand the events chronologically.

From the quotation above it can be seen that novel plays important part in conveying author ideas. That’s why the translator should translate a work carefully so that the author ideas can be conveyed accurately.

Bermstein in *A Brief Guide* (2002:3) states that novel fall into many different genres. These are several genres of the novel.

- Fantasy: a fantasy novel deals with the fantastical or imaginative world.

- Historical: a historical novel is concerned with events in history.
- Horror: a horror novel shows surprising and frightening situations in order to create feeling of intense fear for the reader.
- Mystery: a mystery novel presents a puzzling crime for the main characters and the readers to solve.
- Political: a political novel takes as its subject the structure or dealing of government.
- Romance: a romance novel deals with sexual love, particularly in an idealized form.
- Science fiction: a science fiction novel presents a plot based on imaginary scientific discoveries, environmental changes, space travel, or life on other planet.
- Western: a western novel shows some aspect of frontier life in the American West.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The objective of this study is to get the analytical data of tense: Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future, Present Progressive, Past Progressive, Present Perfect and Past Perfect in Indonesian translated novel entitled; "*The Princess Diaries*".

The research methodology is descriptive analysis. As cited in Lestianingsih (2006),

Gay (1987:10-11) notes that "A descriptive study determines and reports the things are, further more typical descriptive studies are concerned with the assessment of attitude, opinions, demographic information, conditions and procedures". As also cited in Lestianingsih (2006:41), Surakhmad (1990: 140) states there are two features of descriptive study. Those are:

Memusatkan diri pada pemecahan masalah-masalah yang ada pada masa sekarang, pada masalah-masalah yang actual. Data yang dikumpulkan mula-mula disusun, dijelaskan, dan kemudian dianalisa (karena itu metode ini sering pula disebut metode analitik.

Based on the explanation above, there are following steps that are done in this study. First is collecting the data of the study. Analyzing them in terms of the tenses accuracy by comparing the source text with the target text is the next step. Having analyzed the data, then the description and the interpretation concerning the result of the study are given in the next session.

The source of the data is a Meg Cabot novel – *The Princess Diaries*. The instruments used in this study are the accuracy-criteria sheet and questionnaire. The data are collected and classified. With the aid of accuracy-

criteria sheet, then, the data i.e. the source and the target text of translated novel entitled “*The Princess Diaries*” is analyzed. To avoid subjectivity, the study employs the questionnaire which is given to three people/raters represent academicians, teacher, and practitioner. Finally, the result of the analysis is described.

The questionnaire consists of four options and each option has different criteria. The criteria are: very accurate, accurate, less accurate and not accurate. Technique of Data Collecting The data are collected through some steps as the following: Read the original and Indonesian version thoroughly. Underline all the tenses that are found in the original novel.

Find out the Indonesian of the translated sentences in each novel. Classifying the sentences into accurate or not accurate. The data of the study are analyzed by: (1) identifying the result of questionnaire, (2) calculating the result, (3) giving interpretation.

IV. RESEARCH RESULT

The data in study are English-Indonesian sentences in the translated novel entitled *Destination Unknown*. The novel is translated by Indonesian translator. This study analyzes the accuracy of tenses in the translated novel Indonesian version. It uses Inter Rater

Reliability (IRR) to analyze the accuracy of seven tenses: Simple Present, Simple Past, Simple Future, Present Progressive, Past Progressive, Present Perfect and Past Perfect. There are 10 sentences in each tense. The total sentences are 70 sentences.

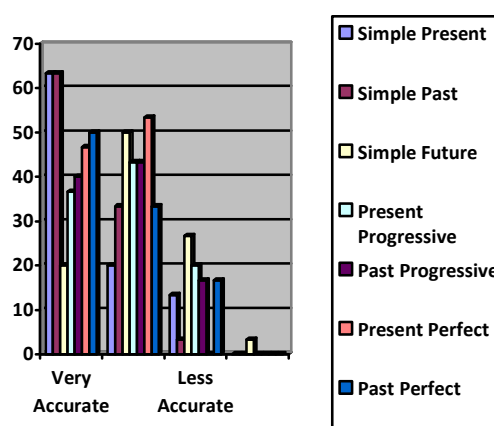


Figure 1 shows the accuracy level of tenses in the translated novel based on the questionnaire result. Point A shows the very accurate level in the translated novels. Point B is the accurate level. Point C indicates the less accurate level. The last point – point D is not the accurate level. In the first level, very accurate level, the total number in Simple Present is 63.33%, Simple Past is 63.33%, Simple Future is 20%, Present Progressive is 36.67%, Past Progressive is 40%, Present Perfect is 46.67%, and Past Perfect is 50%. From the questionnaire result found that the

Simple Present and Simple Past achieved the highest score than other tenses that is 63.33%.

The second level shows the accurate level. The score of each tenses are (1) Simple Present is 20%, (2) Simple Past is 33.34%, (3) Simple Future is 50%, (4) Present Progressive is 43.33%, (5) Past Progressive is 43.33%, (6) Present Perfect is 53.34% and (7) Past Perfect is 33.33%. in this level the Present Perfect gets the highest score than other tenses. The third level is less accurate level. Simple Present is 13.34, Simple Past is 3.33%, Simple Future is 26.67%, Present Progressive is 20%, Past Progressive is 16.67%, Present Perfect is 0%, while Past Perfect is 16.67%.

The fourth level is not accurate level. The score of each tenses are: (1) Simple Present is 3.33%, (2) Simple Past is 0%, (3) Simple Future is 3.33%, (4) Present Progressive is 0%, (5) Past Progressive is 0%, (6) Present Perfect is 0%, and Past Perfect is 0%.

A. The very accurate level

The example of the highest score – Simple Future:

ST: ‘I **believe** the old city is quite unspoilt,’ said Miss Hetherington (p.86).

TT: “Saya **percaya** kota tua itu masih seperti aslinya,” kata Nona Hetherington. (P.86)

All raters agreed that the sentence above appropriate with the first level – very accurate level. The meaning of verb phrase ‘believe’ had totally conveyed in word ‘percaya’. Beside using the right word ‘percaya’ the translator had also succeeded in transferring exact meaning of ST into TT. As Chaer stated that the simple present tense no need additional element to show the tenses itself.

ST: Well, I **wont keep** you. (p.12)

TT: “Baiklah, aku **tak akan menganggunu** lagi.” (p.12)

Two from three raters agreed that the phrase ‘tak akan menganggunu’ already conveyed the meaning of ‘won’t keep’. The raters’ opinion are in line with Chaer that is the word ‘akan can make the meaning of something haven’t done yet clear.

B. The Accurate Level

The translation text which belongs to the second level, accurate level can be seen below:

ST: You’ll **arrange** it so that I can get in touch with you while you’re away in case any news should come through?’ (p.27)

TT: Anda **bisa mengatur** sehingga saya dapat menghubungi Anda selama Anda pergi, kalau-kalau ada berita. (p.28)

The sentence above belongs to the second level. The word 'bisa mengatur' already convey the meaning of word 'will arrange'. The word 'will arrange' is in future form and in the TT the readers also can understand when the character stated the sentence in form of future tense because in TT the sentence become indirect speech. Therefore, it can be concluded that somebody stated something and give direction. In short, all raters agree that above sentences shall be in the second level.

C. The Less Accurate Level

ST: They **were walking** together after dinner near the splashing fountains of the roof garden. (p.224)

TT: Ketika itu mereka **sedang berjalan-jalan** di dekat air mancur di taman atap. (p.224)

The above sentences belong to the third level, less accurate. The phrase 'sedang berjalan-jalan' according to two from three raters doesn't full convey the meaning of 'were walking'. It might be correct or belong to very accurate or accurate level if the translator use 'jalan' form rather than 'berjalan-jalan'. Since the word 'berjalan-jalan' itself had already have meaning of continuous tenses. The verb in TT should be 'sedang jalan' or only 'berjalan-jalan' so that the TT has the same

meaning with 'were walking' since the ST use continuous for.

D. The Not Accurate Level

The last level which is not accurate level only occurred in two tenses – Simple Present and Simple Future. The example of the last level is:

ST: 'You think she **knows** something?' (p.11)

TT: "Kau pikir kau **mengetahui** sesuatu?" (p.12)

The sentence above belongs to the last level i.e. not accurate level. According to one rater from two raters, the word 'mengetahui' could not fully convey the ST – 'knows'. The rater notes that word 'knows' more appropriate to be translated as 'tahu' so that the tenses is fully accurately translated.

ST: 'You'll **forgive** me,' said Jessop, 'if I don't quite understand your interest. (p.33)

TT: "**Hendaknya** Anda **maafkan** saya," kata Jessop, "kalau saya tak begitu mengerti minat Anda itu. (p.33)

The sentence above also belongs to the last level i.e. not accurate level. According to one rater from two raters, the word 'hendaknya memaafkan' does not fully convey the ST – 'will forgive'. The rater notes that word 'will forgive' more appropriate to be trans-

lated as 'akan memaafkan' so that the tenses is fully accurately translated.

E. The Accuracy of the Tense Translation

In questionnaire, the accuracy is measured in four levels; very accurate, accurate, less accurate and not accurate. However, in this interpretation the accuracy of the tenses translation is divided into accurate and inaccurate. Accurate is mixture between very accurate (option A) and accurate (option B). While inaccurate is mixture between less accurate (option C) and not accurate (option D).

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that the percentages of accuracy of all tenses are quite same. The tenses are accurately translated (85.23%) while the inaccurate percentage is 14.77%. in short can be concluded that the translation able to convey the tenses in the Bahasa Indonesia novel.

V. CONCLUSION

The problem of this study is: How accurate are the tenses translations in Indonesian version of *Destination Unknown*? By using inter-rater assessment the study found that the tenses in *Destination Unknown* were translated accurately overall. It can be seen from the average percentages of very accurate

level and accurate level which are more than eighty five percent. It can be concluded that tenses is averagely translated accurately. Although some raters stated that there are inaccurate translation in several sentences, the percentage is few in which the level is in less accurate level not in not accurate level. The inaccurate translation here happened mostly because the translator didn't translate the verb into the correct form or the TT didn't convey same tenses or time.

As a final point, it can be said that the translation accuracy of tenses in Indonesian version of *Destination Unknown* was very accurate.

The main focus is being to preserve the meaning of the text. Some of the changes were obligatory due to grammatical conventions and structures of the TL while others were optional for various reasons. However, the most important factors to consider in the process of translation are to bear in mind the purpose of the text, the target reader, which it reads naturally in the target language and, above all, that it preserves the meaning of the source text. The result of the study showed that the procedure apparently did not change the meaning.

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