TRANSLATION ACCURACY OF TENSES IN THE PRINCESS DIARIES
INDONESIAN NOVEL

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Abstract - Tenses in English sometimes becomes one of problem especially when one would like to do translating an English text into Bahasa Indonesia because there is no tenses in Bahasa Indonesia. Tenses could not be separated in a sentence of a language i.e. English. The grammar difference specially tenses should be considered more because tenses for English Text – Source Language(ST) should always be translated into appropriate grammar in Bahasa Indonesia. Tenses shall be accurately translated therefore the TL reader understand the original meaning of the ST. This study aims to investigate the translation accuracy of tenses in Indonesian novel version entitled; The Princess Diaries. 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 academician, practitioner, and teacher in answering the problems of the study i.e. the translation accuracy of tenses in Indonesian translated novel. 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.

Key words: Translation, Novel, Accuracy, Tenses.

INTRODUCTION

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”.

Croft stated that the word ‘novel’ usually means something new – a novelty. Some of the earliest novels, written in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, would have been just that” (p.6). meanwhile, Jane Austen cited in Croft (2000: 6) view that novel was:

“…only some works in which the greatest powers of the mid are displayed, in which the most thorough knowledge of human nature, the happiest delineation of its varieties, the liveliest effusion of wit and humour, are conveyed to the world in the best chosen language”.

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.

In some cases, a translated work sometimes cannot simply convey the original meaning. The translated work leads to others concepts or ideas. The translator cannot follow or understand the original message. In other words, some of the translator might make a distortion in translating text. A distortion can make the readers from the target language lost the message – the writes would like to share. Consequently the readers follow the flow of the translator’s thoughts not the original writers’ one.

In order to avoid the distortion, equivalence is one of the ways that the translator should find. Equivalence is an important thing in translation so that the readers of the target language fully understand the message of the original writer. Thirulamai (2002:3) says that equivalence may be identified and ordered in terms of various levels of the linguistics structures such as sounds, phrases, words, idioms, meaning and culture-bound nuances. Meanwhile, the definition of equivalence according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995:389), is equal in value, amount, meaning, importance, etc.

One of the distortion may be caused by the different grammar between target language and source language, for examples tenses. In Latin and Greec, “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/aua.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 lama, dan akan dating. Beberapa 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:


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 considered 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.


Newmark (1991:1) stated that “translation is concerned with moral and factual truth. This truth can be effectively rendered only if it is grasped by the reader, had that is the purpose and the end of translation.” In other word it can interpreted that conveying the same message is a must in translation. Tense is also one of the
messages that should be transferred to the TT. That is why tenses should be translated accurately so that the reader gets the same message.

Therefore, this study wants to find out the accuracy of the tenses translation in Indonesian version novel. The title is: The Princess Diaries The Princess Diaries by Meg Cabot. This study chooses the novel randomly and investigates the tenses in above novel.

In short, this study would like to see how accurate are tenses in novel entitled The Princess Diaries?

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.

Meanwhile, 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 (1696: 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.

The conclusion from all the definition that are stated is a translation is a process of changing from source language to target language which aims at transferring the same meaning or message equivalently. By transferring the message equivalently the accurateness can be achieved.

B. Definition of Tense and Aspect

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 very 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.

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.

Chaer (1994: 260) in his book states that tenses or kala is information in a sentence which expresses the time of an action. In English tense can be seen in the verb. While, verb consider as a predicate in Indonesia language. He says:

“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 dating. Beberapa bahasa menandai kala secara morfemis; artinya, pernyataan kala itu ditandai dengan bentuk kata tertentu pada verbanya.”

From the quotation above we can see that there are two ways to show tense. First, tense can be marked by using morphemic way. And, the second way is lexical. English, the past form of the regular verb is usually added by suffix –ed, and use (be)-ing to express continuous tense.

C. Principal of Translation

Duff (1991: 9-10) mention six principles that shall be considered by meaning: the translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. The meaning could not be arbitrarily added or removed.

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Idiom: idiomatic expression are notoriously untranslatable.

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/translationtheory.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:

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C + A - N = \text{Stilted, “precise” language that grates on the ear}
\]

\[
C + N - A = \text{Clear communication of the wrong message.}
\]

\[
“A” + N - C = \text{No message or the wrong message}
\]

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.

D. Accuracy

SIL International (http://www.sil.org/translationtranslationtheory.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.languageindia.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 flavors 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.

According to Munday (2001: 42), a cited from The Institute of Linguistics’ (IOL) Diploma in Translation’s notes for Candidates, accuracy is the exact transfer of knowledge and indication of complete comprehension. Meanwhile, Tyler cited in Munday (2001:26) said that a translation is considered to be accurate when the style and manner of the translated language is about to be of the same character with the original 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

This study used those criteria to identify the accuracy in the translated version of novel entitled “The Princess Diaries” in the form questionnaire access by raters.

E. 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.”

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.

Bermstein in A Brieft 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 suprising 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.

features of the old romance and became of of the major literary genres. It is today defined mostly by its ability to become the object of literary criticism demanding artistic merit, a specific ‘literary’ style and a deeper meaning than a true story of the same content could claim to have.”

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.

Based on the above theories The Princess Diaries can be categorized as a novel. It talks about human life. 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 naratif, yaitu didominasi oleh sejumlah perbuatan atau tindakan serta oleh hubungan temporal, meskipun di dalam terdapat pula teks yang deskriptif dan argumentative.”

A novel (from French nouvelle Italian “novella”, “new”) is an extended fictional narrative in prose. Until the eighteen century, the word referred specifically to short fictions of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic-length works about love and adventure. During the 18th century the novel adopted

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• 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.

METHOD OF RESEARCH

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, furthermore 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 academician, teacher, and practitioner. Finally, the result of the analysis is described.

FINDINGS AND RESULT

The data in study are English-Indonesian sentences in the translated novel entitled The Princess Diaries. 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 5 sentences in each tenses. The total sentences are 35 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 56.67%, Simple Past is 56.67%, Simple Future is 70%, Present Progressive is 53.33%, Past Progressive is 60%, Present Perfect is 30%, and Past Perfect is 53%. From the questionnaire result found that the Simple Future achieved the highest score than other tenses that is 70%.

The second level shows the accurate level. The score of each tenses are (1) Simple Present is 33.33%, (2) Simple Past is 33.33%, (3) Simple Future is 20%, (4)
Present Progressive is 30%, (5) Past Progressive is 20%, (6) Present Perfect is 43.33% and (7) Past Perfect is 33.67%. In this level the Present Perfect gets the highest score than other tenses.

The third level is less accurate level. Simple Present is 10%, Simple Past is 0%, Simple Future is 0%, Present Progressive is 16.67%, Present Perfect is 20%, while Past Perfect is 13.33%.

The fourth level is not accurate level. The score of each tenses are: (1) Simple Present is 0%, (2) Simple Past is 0%, (3) Simple Future is 0%, (4) Present Progressive is 6.67%, (5) Past Progressive is 3.33%, (6) Present Perfect is 6.67%, and Past Perfect is 0%.

A. The very accurate level

The example of the highest score – Simple Future:

ST: Why else, she asked, would the most popular senior in high school say hey to me, Mia Thermopolis, a lowly freshman? (p.4)

TT: Kalau bukan itu penyebab, kata Lilly, kenapa anak kelas tiga paling popular di SMU menyangaku, Mia Thermopolis, si anak kelas satu yang tak berharga ini? (p.12)

The sentence above belongs to the second level. The word ‘kata’ already convey the meaning of word ‘asked’. The word ‘asked’ is in past form and in the TT the readers also can understand when Lilly stated her sentence in past time because in TT the sentence become indirect speech. Therefore, it can be concluded that somebody stated something and lay on Lilly sentence. Meanwhile, two raters agree that above sentences is in the second level.

C. The Less Accurate Level

ST: Mom’s lips only get small when she’s trying to keep herself from saying something, and I think what she wanted to say to my dad was “Get out! Go back to your hotel! You’re paying six hundred dollars a night for a suite! Can’t you go stay in it?” (p.82)

TT: Bibir Mom hanya menipis kalau dia berusaha menahan diri untuk tidak mengatakan sesuatu yang ingin dikatakannya, dan kurasa apa yang ingin dikatakannya pada ayahku adalah, “Pergi! Kembali ke hotelmu! Kau membayar enam ratus dollar semalam untuk suite itu? Tidak bisakah kau menempatinya?” (p.99)

The above sentences belong to the third level, less accurate. The phrase ‘berusaha menahan diri’ according to two from three raters doesn’t full convey the meaning of ‘is trying to keep’. It might be very accurate or accurate if the translator adds the element that shows that continuous time that is ‘sedang’. The verb in TT should be ‘sedang berusaha menahan diri’ so that the TT has the same meaning with ‘is trying to keep’ since the ST use continuous form to show the action of ‘is trying to keep’.

D. The Not Accurate Level

The last level which is not accurate level only occurred in two tenses – Present Progressive and Present Perfect. The example of the last level is:
I guess he had never seen my mom in a minidress before – back in college, when they were going out, all she ever wore were overalls, like me – because he drank down his scotch and soda really fast and then said, “That’s what you’re wearing?” which made my mom go, “What’s wrong with it?” and look at herself all worriedly in the mirror. (p.83)

Kurasa ayahku tak pernah melihat ibuku mengenakan gaun mini sebelumnya – di kampus, saat mereka berkencan, satu-satunya pakaian ibuku hanya celana terusan, seperti aku – karena Dad menghabiskan campuran scotch dan sodanya dalam satu tegukan lalu berkata, “Itu yang akan ku kenakan?”, yang membuat ibuku berkata, “Apa yang salah dengan pakaian ini?” dan memandangi bayangan dirinya di cermin dengan penuh kekhawatiran. (p.100)

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.

CONCLUSION

By using inter-rater assessment the study found that the tenses in The Princess Diaries were translated accurately overall. It can be seen from the average percentages of very accurate level and accurate level which are more that eighty five percent. It can be inferred that tenses is averagely translated accurate. Although 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 concluded that the translation accuracy of tenses in Indonesian version of The Princess Diaries was very accurate.

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