Translation and Interpretation of English Tenses Into Indonesian
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This research deals with syntactic and semantic which also involves culture in the discussion. The language used by Indonesian people is totally different from the English language used as international language that in Indonesia this language is compulsory.

In my presentation I would like to discuss how English expression is translated into Indonesian. In my research English novels are compared with those translated into Indonesian version to find similarities and differences in terms of structure, semantic and culture. The method used in my research is descriptive involving the techniques of deletion, substitution, changes, paraphrases, and translation. The expressions of progressive aspectuality meaning into Indonesian found in my research are as follows:

a. Present Progressive: In Indonesian; *sedang, masih, sudah and lagi* (situations in progress at present for now, at the moment and other forms of present progressive), *mau, akan and hendak* (situations in the future for the forms of to be going to)

b. Past Progressive: In Indonesian; *sedang and masih* (in the past situations for now, at the moment and other forms of past progressive), *akan and hendak* (unfulfilled situations in the past for the forms of were or was going to).

c. Present perfect progressive: In Indonesian; *sudah, telah, baru saja and tengah* (for the use of present perfect with the forms of S+have/has +been+Ving with the time signals of already and so on).

d. Past Perfect progressive: In Indonesian; *sedang, tengah and sudah* (for the use of present perfect with the forms of S+had+been+Ving with the time signals of already and so on).

e. Present Future Progressive: In Indonesian; *akan and harus* (for the use of present future progressive with the forms of S+will+be+Ving)

f. Past Future Progressive: in Indonesian; *akan, berniat, and ingin* (for the use of present future progressive with the forms of S+would +be+Ving).

g. Modals with progressive: In Indonesian; *mungkin, pasti, harus and seharusnya* (for the forms such as S+ modals +be +Ving).

h. Modals with perfect progressive: *pasti and pasti telah* (for the forms such as S+modals +have/has +been+ Ving).

Introduction
In Indonesia English is as International language used as a compulsory language taught from elementary to university degree, and English is the foreign language which should be mastered because most of the literature from many angles of knowledge is written in English. English is known to have solid form of structure that deals with tense(s) while in Indonesian language the English tenses are expressed using lexical signs. This problem makes most of Indonesian students face difficulties in understanding spoken and written English. Other influencing problem is that the Indonesian structure is totally different from English. For example, in English, Subject is usually followed by a verb, while in Indonesian language, Subject can be
followed by a noun or adjective. That is why in this presentation only progressive forms of English that will be discussed due to the limitation use of progressive forms in Indonesian language. For example the structure used for progressive forms in Indonesian language are limited to present progressive, past progressive and perfect progressive other forms of English progressive are rarely used in Indonesian language.

The language expressions of English progressive meaning in Indonesian language are so limited. For examples in English present progressive which are commonly translated as *sedang, masih* and *lagi* in Indonesian language can be translated into *sudah* which is generally used for perfect progressive structure. This is one of the other reasons why the analyses of structure differences and language expressions between English and Indonesian language need to be explored widely to limit the cultural differences.

### Content

In this research I use the term aspectuality which is the term used by Tadjuddin (1993:23) following Maslov (1978), Bonarko (1971) and Dik (1989) who mentioned aspectuality as follows :” We shall therefore use the pre-theoretical term aspectuality to cover all these distinctions which are grammatically rather than lexically expressed”.

The research questions are as follows:

1. What kinds of English progressive aspectuality are there?
2. What kinds of Indonesian grammatical meanings are found in the constructions of English progressive aspectuality?

Here are some examples of English progressive aspectuality and their meaning expressions in Indonesian language.

1. Present progressive
   a. The police are investigating the cause of the accident
   b. ‘Polisi sedang menyelidiki penyebab kecelakaan’

2. Past progressive
   a. What Jeff was doing, whether he was making love to Rachel.
   b. ‘Apa yang sedang dilakukkan Jeff, apakah dia tengah bercinta dengan rachel’

3. perfect progressive
   1. present perfect progressive
      a. I’ve been doing a lot of travelling
      b. ‘aku sudah banyak bepergian’

4. Past perfect progressive
   a. George had been kidding when he said it.
   b. *George tidak main-main mengatakannya*

5. Present future progressive
   a. I don’t think I’ll be coming back to Washington, dana
   b. ‘aku rasa aku tidak akan kembali ke Washington Dana’

6. Past future progressive
   a. They would be sailing on her maiden voyage
   b. ‘mereka akan menumpang kapal baru dalam pelayaran perdanya’

7. Modals with progressive
   a. The woman may be dying
   b. ‘Wanita itu mungkin akan meninggal’
   c. she must have been doing it for months.
   d. ‘Dia pasti telah melakukannya selama berbulan-bulan’
Conclusion

Studying the above findings, I can conclude that culture interference is so dominating in our Indonesian language. Our language has limitation in terms of vocabulary which are almost roughly 50% borrowed from European languages such as from English, French, Spain, Italian and Dutch. The latest mention had ever occupied Indonesia for 3 and half decades. From Asia, Japan had occupied Indonesia for 3 and half years. These two occupiers influenced the development of our culture and language. Other countries which have influenced our culture are Chinese and Arabic. Almost 50% Indonesia people are Chinese-Indonesian breeds, and majority of our people have a religion belief of Moslem. The rest religion believers are Christian, Hindu, and Budha.
Note: further interesting discussion will be delivered in the presentation. Thank you very much for your kindly attention.

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