A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE

IN *DIVERGENT* NOVEL BY ANGGUN PRAMESWARI

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Abstract

The research paper analyzes English verb phrase in translation *Divergent* novel. The study aims (1) at identifying translation variations of verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel and (2) at describing the accuracy translation of verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the novel entitled *Divergent* and its translation. The data of this study is verb phrase in *Divergent* novel. Data source used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper and the informant or one rater. The researcher uses document and questionnaire in collecting data. The data are analyzed by using comparing method.

Based on the analysis, there are 9 types of verb phrase. They are verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb consists of 159 or 2,97% data, 1 or 0,2% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun, 13 or 2,4% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective, 11 or 2% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb, 32 or 6% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase, 16 or 3% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb phrase, 4 or 0,7% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun phrase, 270 or 50,4% English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb phrase, and 30 or 5,6% deletion. So, it finds 536 data or 100% in translation variation.

In their accuracy, from 1124 verb phrase there are 174 data or 15,5% accurate, 902 data or 80,2% less accurate and 48 data or 4,3% not accurate. It can be concluded that from 1124 data English verb phrase translation variations are accurate.

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Keyword: *translation, verb phrase, variation, accuracy*

A. Introduction

In the modern era, English has become very important for everyone because English is the international language. Most people try to improve their capabilities of using English properly. In Indonesia, there are many books in English. Those English books are literature, science, technology,etc. These books are also translated into other languages, for example into Indonesian.

The definition of translation is generally related to transfering written and spoken message. Translation is a means of communication. It is 'an intercultural verbal activity which is needed when there is a communication gap between an author of the source language text and readers of the target language text. This kind of intercultural verbal activity requires the presence of a translator to eliminate the communication barrier (Lvovskaya in Nababan 2004: 62). A source language is "the language which the text requiring the translation is couched and a target laguage is the language into which the original text is to be translated" (Hervey, Higgins and Haywood in Nababan, 2004: 12).

The definition of level of shift is source language item at one linguistic level (ex: grammar has target language. Equipment at a different level (ex: lexis). It means that a SL item at one linguistic level had a translation equivalent at different level. For instance, SL verb phrase is translated into adjective in TL. Category shift is a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the four categories of class, structure, system and unit (Catford in Hatim. 2001: 15-16). Verb phrase has a lexical verb or primary verb as their head (i.e. their main verb). The main verb can stand alone or be preceded by one or more auxiliary verbs. The auxiliaries further define the action, state, or process denoted by the main verb (Biber, Conrad, and Leech (2002: 42).

Some novels are written in two versions, namely English as the source language (SL) and Indonesian as the target language (TL). Either novel use of two languages is ***Divergent*** novel.

The original novel written English by Veronica Roth and translated by Anggun Prameswari. In this novel, we can find an interesting case of shifting. Let's look at these examples :

1. SL : He **is watching** the people around us striving to see only them and to forget himself.
   TL : *Ia <u>**sedang mengamati**</u> orang disekitarnya berusaha untuk hanya melihat mereka dam tak melihat dirinya sendiri.*

From the example above is watching is English verb phrase which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase *sedang mengamati. Is watching* function as predicate from subject he. The phrase *sedang mengamati* which consists of sedang adverb as pre-modifier and verb (mengamati) as head word. There is translation shift, but the meaning of the SL sentence delivers clearly.

2. SL : I **don't see** any elderly people in the crowd.
   TL : *Aku <u>**tak melihat**</u> ada orang yang lebih tua di kelompok ini.*

Based on the example above, the English verb phrase *don't see* is translated into *tak melihat*. There is no trnslation shift. The English verb phrase has function as predicate so it makes the meaning clear. There is no message that it lost and there is no deviation in the message transferred.

The aims of this study are (1) to identify translation variations of English verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel and (2) to describe the accuracy translation of English verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel. The analysis of English verb phrase translation will focus on the translation variation and the accuracy of itself.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer will show some previous studies that have been done. It is conducted by Damayanti (UNS, 2007). The research entitled *A Translation Analysis of WH-Question Sentences in Novel "**A Stranger in the Mirror** by Sidney Sheidon.* The research is purposed to identify the methods of translation, the technique of adjustment, and to find out the quality (based on accuracy and acceptability) of wh-question sentences. The result of data analysis shows that the methods of translation used by the translator in translating WH-Question sentences are

word-for-word translation for 11 of 74 data, literal translation for 23 of 73 data, and free translation for 39 data.

There are similarities between the previous researches and this research. The first is that all of the researches use translation analysis. Besides the similarities, this research has differences with the previous researches. The differences are : (1) from the data source. The first previous research use *Rekso Transtool* and the second previous research use ***A Stranger in the Mirror*** meanwhile this research gets the data from ***Divergent Novel***. (2) from the purpose. The first previous research is conducted using *Rekso Transtool* to analyze Compound Sentence Equivalence-Noun Equivalence. Then the second previous research analyses wh-question sentence meanwhile this research analyses shift of verb phrase.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate to this study. According to Catford (1965: 20) "the theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and is consequently a branch of comparative linguistics. From the point of view of translation theory the distinction between synchronic and diachronic comparison is irrelevant. Translation equivalences maybe set up, and translation performed, between any pair of languages or dilects---'related' or unrelated and with any ind of spatial, temporal, social or other relationship between them."

The relations between languages can generally be regarded as two directional, though not always symmetrical. Translation, as a process, is always uni-directional: it is always performed in a given direction. 'from' a *Source Language* 'into' *Target Language*. Throughout this paper we make use of the abbreviations : SL = Source Language, TL = Target Language (Catford 1965: 20).

According to Catford (1965: 73-75) there are two main types of translation shifts, namely *level shifts*, where the SL item at one linguistic level has a TL equivalence at a different level, and *category shift* which are divided into four types: 1). *Structure shifts*, which involve a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL. 2). *Class shifts*, when a SL

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item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class. 3). *Unit shifts*, which involve changes in a rank. 4). *Intra-system shift*, which occur when SL and TL process systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the system.

According to Cartford (1978: 27) classifies equivalence into Textual Translation Equivalence, Formal Correspondence, Translation Rule. A textual equivalence is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text). A formal correspondence on the other hand is any TL categories (unit, class, structure, element of structure, etc) which can be said to occupy, as near as possible, the 'same' place in the 'economy' of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the SL (Catford, 1978: 27). A translation rule is thus an extrapolation of the probability values of textual translation equivalences (Catford, 1978: 31).

The qualified translation has 3 aspects, there are an accurate aspect, an acceptable aspect, and readable aspect (Nababan, 2012:44). According to Nababan (2012: 44) accuracy aspect is a translation aspect used to evaluate translation based on source language and target language text. A text can be called as a translation, if a text has a meaning or similarity message with the other text (source language). The level of translation accuracy can be defined score 3 meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into accurate target language. Score 2 Almost all of the Meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language changed into accurate to target language. But, still has two meanings of translation or deletion that disturbed the totality of message. Score 1 Meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into not accurate target language or even deleted.

According to Leech et al (1982: 66) state that the function of verb phrase is act as predicator in the clause. The structures are the main verb and auxiliries. Verb phrase can consist of just the main verb (e.g. She writes several

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letters everyday) and also contain one or more auxiliary verbs before the main verb (.e.g. She is writing a long latter home, she has been writing letters all morning, those letters might never have been written, if you hadn't reminded her) (Leech and Svartvik, 1995: 396). There are two types of auxiliaries, namely: primary auxiliary verbs and modal auxiliary verbs (Leech and Svartvik, 1995: 396).

Indonesian has four main syntactical categories: nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. There is also function words consist of smaller group: preposition, conjunction, interjection, article, and particle (Alwi, 2000: 36). Alwi (2000: 158) identified the verb phrase into two major types of verb phrase are identified: 'endocentric attributive phrase' and 'endocentric coordinative phrase'. Alwi (2000: 162) identified the verb phrase considered from it's function, verb and verb phrase not only stands for predicate but also can stand for other functions, like subject, object, and adverb.

B. Research Method

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify English verb phrase translation variations and also to analysis the accuracy of English verb phrase translation variations found in *Divergent* novel. The objects of study is *Divergent* novel and its translation. The data used in this study are English verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel. In this study, the writer uses documentation, and questionnaire as the processing of method of collecting data. Then, the writer compares the English and Indonesian novel to analyzing the data.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

From the analysis data, the writer gets 536 data English verb phrase. 536 data English verb phrase translation has their variations and accuracies. It can be explained below:

1. **Translation Variation of Verb Phrase in *Divergent* Novel**

They are divided into 9 types of English modal verbs, then it is elaborated as follows:

a. **VP$_1$ (tobe + Verb$_{ing}$) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb)**

The researcher analyzes types of English verb phrase in the following classification:

> 034a/DVT/11/DVT/12
> SL : He **is watching** the people around us—striving to see only them and to forget himself.
> TL : Ia ___sedang mengamati___ *orang disekitarnya berusaha untuk hanya melihat mereka dan tak melihat dirinya sendiri.*

In the sentence above, there is English of verb phrase type VP$_1$ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$. The phrase *is watching* in the example above is classified as English of verb phrase because it consists of to be (*is*), the verb (*watch*) as head word and infinitive (*-ing* participle form*). Is watching* function as a predicate from subject he. The phrase *sedang mengamati* which consists of *sedang* adverb as pre-modifier and verb (*mengamati*) as head word. The verb phrase in the source language sentence is also translated into verb phrase. Shift in translation can be seen by the translation of *is watching* into *sedang mengamati*. The phrase is shifted from to be (*is*) + head (verb, *watch*), and infinitive (*-ing* participle form) into pre-modifier (*sedang*) + head (*mengamati*). It is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase. There is translation shift, the meaning of the SL sentence delivers clearly.

b. **VP$_2$ (Verb + Preposition) is Translated into VP$_k$ (Verb + Adverb)**

English VP$_2$ (Verb + Preposition) is Translated into VP$_o$ (Verb + Adverb) that can be seen as follows:

> 195/DVT/20/DVT/33
> SL : I touch my forehead and stare at the floor as I **walk out** of the room.
> TL : *Aku menyentuh dahi dan* ___berjalan meninggalkan___ *ruangan sambil menatap lantai.*

In the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP_2 which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP_o. *Walk out* in the example above stated English verb phrase type VP_2 because it contains verb (*walk*) as head word, and preposition (*out*) as complement. The function of this verb phrase is as predicate of the subject I. Afterwards, *berjalan meninggalkan* is classified as Indonesian of verb phrase type VP_o because it consists of verb (*berjalan*) as head word, and adverb (*meninggalkan*). The verb phrase in the source language sentence is also translated into verb phrase. The translation shift is considered into category shift that is structure shift. English (SL) uses the form of verb + preposition, and Indonesian uses verb + adverb. The meaning is not different between SL and TL.

c. **VP_3 (Modal + Verb) Translated into VP_a (Adverb + Verb)**

The analyzes of VP_3 (Modal + Verb) Translated into VP_a (Adverb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

095/DVT/15/DVT/20
SL : I **can see** my reflection from all angles: the gray fabric obscuring the shape of my back, my long neck, my knobby-knuckled hands, red with a blood blush.
TL : *Aku **bisa melihat** bayanganku dari semua sudut: jubah abu-abu ini menutupi punggungku, leher jenjangku, jemariku yang gemetaran.*

From the data above, there is English verb phrase type VP_1 translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP_a. *Can see* in the example is of English verb phrase VP_3 because modal (*can*) as modal and verb (*see*) as head word. *Bisa melihat* is classified as Indonesian of verb phrase type VP_a because it consists of *bisa* as adverb function as pre-modifier and verb (*melihat*) as head word. The phrase is shifted from modal (*can*) + verb (*see*) as head adverb(*bisa*) + verb (*melihat*) as head. And there is translation shift. The meaning of the SL sentence delivers clearly.

d. VP$_4$ (Verb + Verb + Preposition) is Translation into VP$_c$ (Verb + Verb)

The analyzes of VP$_4$ (Verb + Verb + Preposition) is Translation into VP$_d$ (Verb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

> 493/DVT/41/DVT/83
> SL : His **smile pulls at** the piercings in his lips, making the holes they occupy wider, and I wince.
> TL : ***Senyumnya menarik*** *tindikan di bibirnya, membuat lubang yang ditempati tindikan itu membesar, dan aku mengernyit.*

From the data above, there is English verb phrase type VP$_4$ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_d$. *Smile pulls at* is classified as English of verb phrase because it consists of verb (*smile, pulls*) as head and preposition (*at*) as. *Senyumnya menariki* is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_b$ because it consists of verb (*senyum*) adding suffix (*-nya*) and verb (*menarik*) as head word. The phrase is shifted from verb (*smile, pulls*) + preposition (*at*) into verb (*senyum*) + suffix (*-nya*) + head (*menarik*). The meaning is not different between SL and TL.

e. VP$_5$ (Verb + Verb) is Translated into VP$_b$ (Verb + Preposition)

The analyzes of VP$_5$ (Verb + Verb) is Translated into VP$_c$ (Verb + Preposition) that can be seen as follows:

> 011/DVT/10/DVT/09
> SL : In my reflection, I see a narrow face, wide, round eyes, and a long, thin nose I still **look like** a little girl, though sometime in the last few months I turned sixteen.
> TL : *Di depan cermin, kulihat wajah lonjong dengan mata bulat lebar dan hidung kecil yang memanjang, aku masih **terlihat seperti** gadis kecil walau beberapa bulan lagi aku berulang tahun keenam belas.*

In the example above, there are 2 English verb phrase type VP$_3$ which are translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_c$. *Look like* is classified verb (*look*) as head word and verb (*like*). *Terlihat seperti* is classified verb (*terlihat*) as head word and preposition (*seperti*). The

phrase is shifted from head (verb, *look*) + verb (*like*) into head (verb, *terlihat*) + preposition (*seperti*). There is no translation shift. The message of SL sentence still delivers clearly.

f. **VP$_6$ (Auxiliary Verb (Present) + To Infinitive) is Translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb)**

The analyzes of VP$_6$ (Auxiliary Verb (Present) + To Infinitive) is Translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

452/DVT/38/DVT/74
SL : I **have to stand** on solid ground again.
TL : *Aku **harus berdiri** di tanah padat lagi.*

From the sentence above, there is English verb phrase type VP$_6$ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$. *Have to stand* is classified as English verb phrase beacause it consists of auxiliary verb (*have*) as head word and to infinitive (*to stand*). While, *harus berdiri* is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$ because it consists of *harus* as adverb and verb (*berdiri*) as head word. The data above does not change message of the sentence.

g. **VP$_7$ (Verb + To Infinitive) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb)**

The analyzes of VP$_7$ (Verb + To Infinitive) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

234b/DVT/23/DVT/40
SL : I don't care how Susan and Robert got home from school, but I **need to change** the subject.
TL : *Aku tak peduli bagaimana Susan dan Robert pulang dari sekolah, tapi aku **harus mengganti** topik.*

From the datum above, it shows there is English verb phrase type VP$_7$ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$. *Need to change* is classified as English of verb phrase because verb (*need*) as head word and to infinitive (*to change*). Then, *harus mengganti* is categorized as Indonesian of verb phrase type VP$_a$ because it consist of *harus* as adverb function as pre-modifier and verb (*mengganti*) as head word. The data above does not change message of the sentence.

h. VP$_8$ (Auxiliary Verb (Past) + To Infinitive) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb)

The analyzes of VP$_8$ (Auxiliary Verb (Past) + To Infinitive) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

181b/DVT/19/DVT/31
SL : The choices you made didn't even allow Candor, the next possibility, to be ruled out, so I **had to alter** the simulation to put you on the bus.
TL : *Pilihan yang kau buat bahkan tidak memberi jalan untuk Candor, kemungkinan berikutnya, untuk dibuang, jadi aku **harus mengubah** simulasi dengan membawamu ke dalam bus.*

From the sentences above, it shows that there is English verb phrase type VP$_8$ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$. *Had to alter* is classified as English verb phrase because auxiliary verb (*turn*) as head word and to infinitive (*to alter*). While, *harus mengubah* is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$ because consist of *harus* as adverb function as pre-modifier, verb (*mengubah*) as head word. The data above does not change message of the sentence.

i. VP$_9$ (Verb + Verb + Verb$_{ing}$) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb)

The analyzes of VP$_9$ (Verb + Verb + Verb$_{ing}$) is translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb) that can be seen as follows:

164/DVT/19/DVT/30
SL : I wish I **felt like crying**, because the tears might bring me a sense of release, but I don't.
TL : *Rasanya aku **mau menangis** karena air mata mungkin bisa membuatku lega, tapi aku tidak bisa.*

From the sentences above, it shows that there is English of verb phrase type VP$_9$ translated into Indonesian of verb phrase type VP$_a$. *Felt like crying* is classified as English verb phrase because auxiliary verb (*felt*), verb (*like*), verb (*crying*) as head word. While, *mau menangis* is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP$_a$ because it consists of *mau* as adverb function as pre-modifier, verb (*menangis*) as head word. The message of SL sentence still delivers clearly.

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2. The Accuracy of English Verb Phrase

In this case, the finding shows that the accuracy of this data is medium. It is proved that overall of English verb phrase translation has score percentages 80,2%. The classification of accuracy is divided into three classification. They are as follows:

a. Accurate Translation

From the 1124 data of English verb phrase, there are 174 or 15,5% of English verb phrase is included into accurate translation. This sub classification covers all sentences in *Divergent* novel, which have accurately been translated into Indonesian language. A translation is judged to be accurate, if the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into accurate target language. The example can be seen below:

> 1097/DVT/40/DVT/90
> SL : It is an underground cavern so huge I **can't see** the other end of it from where I stand, at the bottom.
> TL : *Tempat itu adalah sebuah gua bawah tanah yang begitu besar sehingga aku* <u>***tak bisa melihat***</u> *ujungnya dari tempatku berdiri sekarang di bagian bawah.*

Based on the sentence above, the English verb phrase *can't see* is translated into *tak bisa melihat*. The English verb phrase *can't see* is classified as type English VP$_3$. There is no translation shift. The English verb phrase has function as predicate so it makes the meaning clear. The rater gave score 3 in sentence above because sentence above or source language is changed into accurate target language, so sentence above is easy to understand. Sentence above is also equivalent both of source and target language, so it makes the sentence accurate in the translation. The description of this sentence above has medium accuracy level.

b. Less Accurate

From the 1124 data of English verb phrase, there are 903 or 80,2% data English verb phrase is included into less acccurate

translation. According to accuracy scale, the less accurate data means that almost all of the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language changed into accurate to target language. But, still has two meanings of translation or deletion that disturbed the totality of message. The example can be seen below:

> 010/DVT/10/DVT/09
> SL : I **can't say** the same of my self.
> TL : *Aku <u>**tak bisa**</u> seikhlas ibu dalam menghilangkan jati diri.*

In the sentence above, the English verb phrase *can't say* is translated into *tak bisa*. The English verb phrase *can't say* is classified as type English VP$_3$. There is no translation structure shift. The English verb phrase here has a function as predicate so it makes the meaning of the sentence clear. The rater gave score 2 in the sentence above because the English verb phrase *can't say* that is translated into *tak bisa* has different meaning. It is not appropriate with truthfully meaning. So, the sentence above has less accuracy level.

c. Not Accurate

From the 1124 data of English verb phrase, there are 47 or 4,1% data of English verb phrase is included into not accurate translation. According to accurate scale, not accurate data means that the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into not accurate target language or even deleted. For example can be seen below:

> 027/DVT/10/DVT/10
> SL : I **will decide** the rest of my life.
> TL : <u>***Pilihan***</u>*ku berlaku selamanya.*

In the sentence above, the English verb phrase *will* is not translated. The English verb phrase here has a function as predicate to make the sentence clear. But, this sentence is not accurate because this sentence gets English modal verb *will* that is not translated. The

rater gave score 1 means that this sentence especially English modal verb *will* not translated or deletion. So, this sentence belongs to not accurate although it is still rather than to understand.

Table 1

The Percentage of Englih Verb Phrase Variations

No.	English Verb Phrase Translation Variation	Amount of Data	Percentages
1.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb	159	29,7%
2.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun	1	0,2%
3.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective	13	2,4%
4.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb	11	2%
5.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase	32	6%
6.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb phrase	16	3%
7.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun phrase	4	0,7%
8.	English verb phrase translated into Indonesian	270	50,4%

No.		Amount	Percentage
	verb phrase		
9.	Deletion	30	5,6%
	Total	**536**	**100%**

Table 2

Accuracy of Translation

No.	Translation of Accuracy	Amount of Data	Percentages
1.	Accurate	174	15,5%
2.	Less Accuarate	902	80,2%
3.	Not acurate	48	4,3%
	Total	**1124**	**100%**

D. Conclusion

From the research finding and the discussion of English verb phrase found in *Divergent* novel, the researcher concludes that there are 9 types of English verb phrase, they are English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb phrase, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun phrase, English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb phrase, and English verb phrase translated into deletion. The result is verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb consists of 159 or 2,97% data, 1 or 0,2% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun, 13 or 2,4% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective, 11 or 2% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb, 32 or 6% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adjective phrase, 16 or 3% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian adverb phrase, 4 or 0,7% data English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun phrase, 270 or 50,4% English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb phrase, and 30 or 5,6% deletion. It

means that the findings are suitable with the theory of Alwi (2000). Besides that, the researcher found three classifications of the accuracy of English verb phrase. The classification are accurate, less accurate and not accurate. The result is 174 data or 15,5% accurate, 902 data or 80,2% less accurate and 48 data or 4,3% not accurate. It means that the researcher is able to find all the meaning of accuracy according to the theory of Nababan (2004). So, the overall data includes accurate translation because the meaning of the word, term of technique, phrase, clause, sentence or source language is changed into accurate target language.

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