

The Using of Tenses In English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk

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Abstract

This study discusses about the using of tenses in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab. This research is conducted by qualitative data analysis. The data of this study are clauses that contained tenses which are found in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab. The source of data in this study is website addressed <https://quran.com/al-mulk>. The data are collected by using documentary technique, particularly in content analysis. The data are transcribed into clauses and analyzed through the using of tenses. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied interactive model of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:33). The findings of the study found the using of tense in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk, they are involved Simple Present is the higher result which reaches 56 %, simple future tense occurs for 18 %, simple past tense occurs for 14%. The other supported tenses found are present perfect tense which almost occurs for 4 occurrences or it has 4%, past future perfect is written for twice or 2 %, and past perfect tense is the lower result found in which occurs for merely once or 1 %. There are 6 clauses which do not apply the using of tenses since some are represented as expression, the using of modals, or the translator does not follow the formulation of any tense or in another words a mistaken form of tense.

Keywords: Tenses, Translation, Al-Quran, Al-Mulk.



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INTRODUCTION

Al- Qur'an is Holy Scripture for Moslem. It has important messages and roles for them. Al- Qur'an is the tool of communication between God and His believers. Communication is process of convincing messages from the speaker to the hearer in order to understand it. Al- Qur'an is a kind of communication device from Allah to all human that uses written language. Allah creates Al- Qur'an easier for learning. The learning of Al- Quran consists of reading, understanding, memorizing and practicing. Since Allah has revealed that verse four times in Al- Qur'an that Al- Qur'an is easier to learn in surah Al-Qamar.

The Holy Quran is the most precious book of guidance for all Moslem. It describes many important events that have happened, still happening and will happen. At the present time, the number of Moslem is growing rapidly in all over the world which encourages the Islamic scholars to translate The Holy Quran into many languages, so that everyone is able to understand and learn the messages of the Quran. An accurate translation is the one that can best reflects the original meaning of the source language without distortion of meaning. As we read the translation of every verses, we expect that we can understand the whole meaning and messages involved in them.

Many messages in the Quran can be proved in the present time by the scientists, many of the messages have not happened since those verses are about phenomena on the Judgement Day. Thus, to prevent ourselves from misinterpretation and end up mislead, it is crucial to understand the meaning of the Holy Quran the way to qualified and trustworthy Moslem scholar do. Al- Quran is a Moslem holy Book and the basic source of Moslem. Allah creates al- Quran in Arabic language. Since Al- Quran elaborates many roles of human life, thus it is very

important for Moslem. Many Moslems do not understand or study Arabic. Thus, many translators translate Al-Quran by many languages. English translation is one of them as English is one of international language.

Hatim & Munday (2004) define translation is the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target Language (TL); while secondly, Munday (2001) states that translation is the process of rendering meaning or messages between two different languages and required the translator to translate the language from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL); and the third, Bassnett (2002) asserts that translation is a way of a Source Language (SL) text into the Target Language (TL).

Grammar is one of important language aspects in translating one language to another languages. Robert (1954: 123) defines grammar is a body of generalization about how people say things. In order to make generalizations, one must agree on the meaning of term for the things wish to talk about. Grammar accuracy is only part of communication to convey the message, where grammar is merely a tool. Grammar divided into many parts, tense such as one of them. Tense is verb form that shows the time of action; the present/past/future (Oxford Dictionary, 2000: 445). Each of these tenses can explain an event that occurred in the past, an event that occurs in the present, or an event that will occur in the future. Students will find tense when they learn English language, but students don't find tense in Indonesia language. This is one of the factor that make students have difficulty to understand about tense.

Tense is usually defined as relating to the time of an action, event or state. Thus Kathryn Riley asserted that, Tense is a classification system for verbs, indicating, in general of the action: present tense (e.g. the tide rises), Past tense (e.g the tide rose), future tense (e.g. the tide will rise). English like all Germanic language, has only two inflected tenses: present and past. The time of the action is commonly expressed by the verb. With tense, the readers can know when the time action occurs, and understand the correspondence between the form of the verb and their concept of time.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the using of tenses is important to be analyzed as they both represent the amount of information. Thus, the researchers are interested to conduct research by analyzing the using of tenses in English Translation of surah Al-Mulk. Al-Mulk is the sixty seventh surah in Al-Qur'an after surah At-Tahrim. Surah Al-Mulk was revealed in Mecca on different occasions. There are 30 verses in this Surah. And it is the the first surah in Juz 29. This surah called Al-Mulk which is mean a The Kingdom. Surah Al-Mulk is Sunnah to be read every day as revealed in hadits "Imam Ahmad (ra) narrated from Abu Hurayrah (RA) that Allah's Messenger (SAW)said:"Verily, there is a chapter in the Quran which containsthirty versethat will intercede onbehalf of its reciter until he is forgiven. (It is):"Tabaarakalladhi biyadihil mulk ..." This Hadith was recorded by Tirmidhi and other four Sunan Compilers".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is conducted by qualitative data analysis. It means the researchers want to know the tenses applied English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab. The data of this study are clauses that contained tenses which are found in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab. The source of data in this study is website addressed <https://quran.com/al-mulk> In this study, the data are collected by using documentary technique, particularly in content analysis. The instrument of the data collection is browser or downloader. The data are collected by downloading the English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk. Then, the data are transcribed into clauses and analyzed through the using of tenses.

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied interactive model of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014:33). Miles, Huberman and Saldana elaborate several steps of analyzing data; they are (1) data collection, (2) data condensation, (3) data display, and (4) data verification/conclusion. On other side, the conclusion is drawn to answer the research question.

FINDINGS

After analyzing the data through analyzing of the using of tenses in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk. Surah Al-Mulk is involved 30 verses. These 30th verses are separated into 108 clauses in the English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab. Based on the analysis, it is found that there are merely six tenses found on 30 verses of English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk, they are Simple Present Tense, Simple Past Tense, Simple Future Tense, Present Perfect Tense, Past Perfect Tense, and Past Future Tense. The using of tenses are being translated as the following explanation.

Table 1.

No.	Verse	English Translation	Tense
1.	تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ	Blessed is the One in	Simple Present Tense
		Whose Hands rests all authority.	Simple Present Tense
		And He is Most Capable of everything.	Simple Present Tense
2.	الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الرَّحِيمُ	'He is the One'	Simple Present Tense
		Who created death and life in order to test	Simple Past Tense
		Which of you is best in deeds.	Simple Present Tense
		And He is the Almighty, All-Forgiving.	Simple Present Tense
3.	الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا مَّا تَرَىٰ فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِن تَفَوتٍ ۗ فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَىٰ مِن فُتُورٍ	'He is the One'	Simple Present Tense
		Who created seven heavens, one above the other.	Simple Past Tense
		You will never see any imperfection in the creation of the Most Compassionate.	Simple Future Tense
		So look again: do you see any flaws?	Simple Present Tense
4.	ثُمَّ ارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ كَرَّتَيْنِ يَنقَلِبْ إِلَيْكَ الْبَصَرُ خَاسِئًا وَهُوَ حَسِيبٌ	Then, look again and again—	Simple Present Tense
		your sight will return frustrated and weary.	Simple Future Tense
5.	وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِمَصَابِيحَ وَجَعَلْنَاهَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّاطِطِينَ وَأَعَدْنَا لَهُم عَذَابَ السَّعِيرِ	And indeed, We adorned the lowest heaven with 'stars like' lamps,	Simple Past Tense
		and made them 'as missiles' for stoning 'eavesdropping' devils,	Simple Past Tense

		for whom We have also prepared the torment of the Blaze.	Present Perfect Tense
6.	وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ عَذَابُ جَهَنَّمَ وَبِئْسَ الْمَصِيرُ	Those who disbelieve in their Lord	Simple Present Tense
		will suffer the punishment of Hell.	Simple Future Tense
		What an evil destination!	-----
7.	إِذَا أُلْفُوا فِيهَا سَمِعُوا لَهَا سَهيقًا وَهِيَ تَفورُ	When they are tossed into it,	Simple Present Tense (Passive)
		they will hear its roaring	Simple Future Tense
		as it boils over,	Simple Present Tense
8.	تَكَادُ تَمَيِّزُ مِنَ الْغَيْظِ كُلَّمَا أُلْقِيَ فِيهَا فَوْجٌ سَأَلَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا أَلَمْ يَأْتِكُمْ نَذِيرٌ	almost bursting in fury.	-----
		Every time a group is cast into it,	Simple Present Tense (Passive)
		its keepers will ask them,	Simple Future Tense
		“Did a warner not come to you?”	Simple Past Tense
9.	قَالُوا بَلَىٰ قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِن شَيْءٍ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ	They will reply,	Simple Future Tense
		“Yes, a warner did come to us,	Simple Past Tense
		but we denied and said,	Simple Past Tense
		‘Allah has revealed nothing.	Present Perfect Tense
		You are extremely astray.”	Simple Present Tense
10.	وَقَالُوا لَوْ كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ	And they will lament,	Simple Future Tense
		“If only we had listened and reasoned,	Past Perfect Tense 1
		we would not be among the residents of the Blaze!”	Past Future Tense
11.	فَاعْتَرَفُوا بِذَنبِهِمْ فَسُحِقًا لِأَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ	And so they will confess their sins.	Simple Future Tense
		So away with the residents of the Blaze!	-----
12.	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُم بِالْغَيْبِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ	Indeed, those in awe of their Lord without seeing Him	-----
		will have forgiveness and a mighty reward.	Simple Future Tense
13.	وَأَسِرُوا قَوْلَكُمْ أَوْ أَجْهَرُوا بِحِسَابِ عَلِيمٍ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ	Whether you speak secretly or openly—	Simple Present Tense
		He surely knows best	Simple Present Tense
		what is ‘hidden’ in the heart.	Simple Present Tense (Passive)
14.		How could	-----

	أَلَا يَعْلَمُ مَنْ خَلَقَ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ	He not know His Own creation?	Simple Present Tense
		For He 'alone' is the Most Subtle, All-Aware.	Simple Present Tense
15.	هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمُ الْأَرْضَ ذَلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِن رِّزْقِهِ وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ	He is the One	Simple Present Tense
		Who smoothed out the earth for you,	Simple Past Tense
		so move about in its regions	Simple Present Tense
		and eat from His provisions.	Simple Present Tense
		And to Him is the resurrection 'of all'.	Simple Present Tense
16.	أَمْ أَمِنْتُمْ مَّن فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يُخْسِفَ بِكُمْ الْأَرْضَ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَمُورُ	Do you feel secure that the One Who is in heaven	Simple Present Tense
		will not cause the earth to swallow you up	Simple Future Tense
		as it quakes violently?	Simple Present Tense
17.	أَمْ أَمِنْتُمْ مَّن فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يُرْسِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ حَاصِبًا فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ كَيْفَ نَذِيرِ	Or do you feel secure that the One Who is in heaven	Simple Present Tense
		will not unleash upon you a storm of stones.	Simple Future Tense
		Only then would you know	Past Future Tense
		how 'serious' My warning was!	Simple Past Tense
18.	وَلَقَدْ كَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِن قَبْلِهِمْ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ نَكِيرِ	And certainly those before them denied 'as well',	Simple Past Tense
		then how severe was My response!	Simple Past Tense
19.	أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَافِتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ مَا يُمَسِّكُهُنَّ إِلَّا الرَّحْمَنُ إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ	Have they not seen the birds above them,	Present Perfect Tense 3
		spreading and folding their wings?	-----
		None holds them up except the Most Compassionate.	Simple Present Tense
		Indeed, He is All-Seeing of everything.	Simple Present Tense
20.	أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي هُوَ جُنْدٌ لَّكُمْ يَنْصُرُكُم مِّن دُونِ الرَّحْمَنِ إِنِ الْكَافِرُونَ إِلَّا فِي غُرُورٍ	Also, which 'powerless' force will come to your help instead of the Most Compassionate?	Simple Future Tense

		Indeed, the disbelievers are only 'lost' in delusion.	Simple Present Tense
21.	أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي يَزْرُقُكُمْ إِنْ أَمْسَكَ رِزْقَهُ بَلْ لَجُوا فِي عُنْوٍ وَنُفُورٍ	Or who is it	Simple Present Tense
		that will provide for you	Simple Future Tense
		if He withholds His provision?	Simple Present Tense
		In fact, they persist in arrogance and aversion 'to the truth'.	Simple Present Tense
22.	أَفَمَنْ يَمْشِي مُكَبًّا عَلَى وَجْهِهِ أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّنْ يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ	Who is 'rightly' guided:	Simple Present Tense
		the one who crawls facedown	Simple Present Tense
		or the one who walks upright on the Straight Path?	Simple Present Tense
23.	قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْشَأَكُمْ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ	Say, 'O Prophet,'	Simple Present Tense
		"He is the One	Simple Present Tense
		Who brought you into being	Simple Past Tense
		and gave you hearing, sight, and intellect.	Simple Past Tense
		'Yet' you hardly give any thanks."	Simple Present Tense
24.	قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي ذَرَأَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَإِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ	'Also' say,	Simple Present Tense
		"He is the One	Simple Present Tense
		Who has dispersed you 'all' over the earth,	Present Perfect Tense 4
		and to Him you will 'all' be gathered."	Simple Future Tense
25.	وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَىٰ هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ	'Still' they ask 'the believers',	Simple Present Tense
		"When will this threat come to pass,	Simple Future Tense
		if what you say is true?"	Simple Present Tense
26.	قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ	Say, 'O Prophet,'	Simple Present Tense
		"That knowledge is with Allah alone,	Simple Present Tense
		and I am only sent with a clear warning."	Simple Present Tense (Passive)
27.	فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ زُلْفَةً سِيئَتْ وُجُوهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا وَقِيلَ هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدَّعُونَ	Then when they see the torment drawing near,	Simple Present Tense
		the faces of the disbelievers will become gloomy,	Simple Future Tense
		and it will be said 'to them',	Simple Future Tense (Passive)
		"This is what you claimed would never come."	Simple Present Tense
28.		Say, 'O Prophet,'	Simple Present Tense

	قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكْنِي أَلَّهُ وَمَنْ مَعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمَنَا فَمَنْ يُجِيرُ الْكَافِرِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ	“Consider this:	Simple Present Tense
		whether Allah causes me	Simple Present Tense
		and those with me to die	Simple Present Tense
		or shows us mercy,	Simple Present Tense
		who will save the disbelievers from a painful punishment?”	Simple Future Tense
29.	قُلْ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ ءَامَنَّا بِهِ وَعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ مَنْ هُوَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُبِينٍ	Say,	Simple Present Tense
		“He is the Most Compassionate—in Him ‘alone’	Simple Present Tense
		we believe, and in Him ‘alone’	Simple Present Tense
		we trust.	Simple Present Tense
		You will soon know	Simple Future Tense
		who is clearly astray.”	Simple Present Tense
30.	قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَصْبَحَ مَاؤُكُمْ غَوْرًا فَمَنْ يَأْتِيكُمْ بِمَاءٍ مَّهِينٍ	Say,	Simple Present Tense
		“Consider this:	Simple Present Tense
		if your water were to sink ‘into the earth’,	Simple Past Tense
		then who ‘else’ could bring you flowing water?”	Simple Past Tense

Data 1

Blessed is the One

From the Data 1, the translator uses the structure of simple present tense. The using of simple present in English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab occurs for many times. The clause “Blessed is the One” is the form of nominal in simple present tense since the predicate is not a verb. The nominal form is subject followed by auxiliary verb or it is called as to be then completed by the object (S + aux. verb + O/C). It can be evaluated from the clause in which blessed as the subject, is as to be of the subject, the one is the object of the clause which has the lexical element as noun.

Data 2

and it will be said ‘to them’,

From the Data 2, the translator uses the structure of simple future tense. The using of simple future in English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab occurs for 19 times. The clause “and it will be said ‘to them’” is the pattern of verbal in passive form in simple future tense since the predicate is a verb. The passive form is subject followed by auxiliary verb of future (they are will or shall) and be, added with the verb in the form of past participle (V3), then completed by the object (S + aux. verb (will/shall) + be + V3 (+ by) + O/C). It can discussed from the clause in which it as the subject, will be as auxiliary verb of the subject, said as the predicate of the clause, to them is the object of the clause.

Data 3

but we denied and said,

From the Data 3, the translator uses the structure of simple past tense. The using of simple future in English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab occurs for 15 times. The clause "but we denied and said" is the pattern of verbal form in simple past tense since the predicate is a verb. The verbal pattern of simple past tense is subject followed by verb in past (V2), then completed by the object (S + V2 + O/C). It can be evaluated from the clause in which we as the subject, denied and said as the predicate of the clause, in which this clause is not completed by the object or complement.

Data 4

We have also prepared the torment of the Blaze.

From the Data 4, the translator uses the structure of present perfect tense. The using of present perfect in English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab occurs for 4 times. The clause "We have also prepared the torment of the Blaze" is the pattern of verbal form in present perfect tense since the predicate is a verb. The form is subject followed by auxiliary verb of present perfect (they are have or has), added with the verb in the form of past participle (V3), then completed by the object (S + aux. verb (have/has) + V3 + O/C). It can be evaluated from the clause in which we as the subject, have as auxiliary verb of the subject, prepared as the predicate of the clause, the torment of the blaze as the complement of the clause.

Data 5

we would not be among the residents of the Blaze!

From the Data 5, the translator uses the structure of past future tense. The using of past future in English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab occurs for twice. The clause "we would not be among the residents of the Blaze!" is the pattern of nominal form in past future tense since the predicate is not a verb. The nominal form of past future is subject followed by auxiliary verb of past future (they are would), added with be, then completed by the object (S + aux. verb (would) + be + O/C). It can be elaborated from the clause in which we as the subject, would be as auxiliary verb of the subject, among the residents of the Blaze is the object of the clause.

Data 6

If only we had listened and reasoned

From the Data 6, the translator uses the structure of past perfect tense. The using of past perfect in English Translation translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab occurs for once. The clause "If only we had listened and reasoned" is the pattern of verbal form in past perfect tense since the predicate is a verb, it is realized in form of conditional sentence. The form is subject followed by auxiliary verb of past perfect (had), added with the verb in the form of past participle (V3), then completed by the object (S + aux. verb (had) + V3 + O/C). It can be evaluated from the clause in which we as the subject, had as auxiliary verb of the subject, listened and reasoned as the predicate of the clause, and it is not completed by the object or complement.

Data 7

What an evil destination!

Data 7 shows no tense applied. There are 6 clauses which do not apply the using of tenses since some are represented as expression such in Data 7, "What an evil destination!", besides, the using of modals in some clause, and the translator does not follow the pattern of any tense

or in another words a mistaken form of tense such as “Indeed, those in awe of their Lord without seeing Him” in which it should be presented in simple present tense by adding to be after the word the subject, so it becomes “Indeed, those **are** in awe of their Lord without seeing Him”. The following table is the representation of Tenses used in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk.

Table 2. The Presentation of Tenses Using

No.	Kinds of Tenses Found	Occurances	Percentages
1.	Simple Present Tense	61	56 %
2.	Simple Past Tense	15	14 %
3.	Simple Future Tense	19	18 %
4.	Present Perfect Tense	4	4 %
5.	Past Perfect Tense	1	1 %
6.	Past Future Tense	2	2 %
7.	No Tenses	6	6 %
Total		108	100

The table above represents the results of tenses used in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk translated by Dr. Mustafa Khattab. It is found the using of tense in Simple Present is the higher result which reaches 56 % for 61 occurances. Then, simple future tense is the second higher result found which is written for 18 % or in another words it has 19 times occurances. While simple past tense becomes the third higher result found which occurs for 15 times in which it is presented for 14%. The other supported tenses found are present perfect tense which almost occurs for 4 occurances or it has 4%, past future perfect is written for twice or 2 %, and past perfect tense is the lower result found in which occurs for merely once or 1 %. There are 6 clauses which do not apply the using of tenses since some are represented as expression such as “What an evil destination!”, besides, some are using modals in the clauses, and the translator does not follow the pattern of any tense or in another words a mistaken form of tense such as “Indeed, those in awe of their Lord without seeing Him” in which it should be presented in simple present tense by adding to be after the word the subject, so it becomes “Indeed, those **are** in awe of their Lord without seeing Him”.

CONCLUSION

Al-Quran is a Moslem holy Book and the basic source of Moslem which elaborates many roles of human life. Many translators translate Al-Quran in English as it is one of international language. Grammar is one of important language aspects in translating one language to another languages. Grammar accuracy is only part of communication to convey the message, where grammar is merely a tool. Grammar divided into many parts, tense such as one of them. Tense is verb from that shows the time of action; the present/past/future (Oxford Dictionary, 2000: 445). Each of these tenses can explain an event that occurred in the past, an event that occurs in the present, or an event that will occur in the future. Students will find tense when they learn English language, but students don’t find tense in Indonesia language. This is one of the factor that make students have difficulty to understand about tense.

After analyzing the tenses used in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk translated by Dr. Mustfa Khattab, the conclusions can be drawn. It is found the using of tense in Simple Present is the higher result which reaches 56 % for 61 occurances. Then, simple future tense is the second higher result found which is written for 18 % or in another words it has 19 times occurances. While simple past tense becomes the third higher result found which occurs for 15 times in which it is presented for 14%. The other supported tenses found are present perfect tense which almost occurs for 4 occurances or it has 4%, past future perfect is written for twice

or 2 %, and past perfect tense is the lower result found in which occurs for merely once or 1 %. There are 6 clauses which do not apply the using of tenses since some are represented as expression such as “What an evil destination!”, besides, some are using modals in the clauses, and the translator does not follow the pattern of any tense or in another words a mistaken form of tense such as “Indeed, those in awe of their Lord without seeing Him” in which it should be presented in simple present tense by adding to be after the word the subject, so it becomes “Indeed, those **are** in awe of their Lord without seeing Him”. The using of tense in English Translation of Surah Al-Mulk elaborates the time action occurs, and understand the correspondence between the form of the verb and their concept of time.

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