

THE ANALYSIS OF TENSE CHOICE IN NATIONAL COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui *tense* apa saja yang digunakan dalam penulisan yang terdapat di koran jakarta post didalam nasional kolum dan untuk mengetahui tense apa yang paling dominan dan paling sedikit yang dipakai di koran jakarta post didalam nasional kolum. Tenses dalam Bahasa inggris adalah kata kerja yang dapat berubah sesuai dengan keterangan waktu, tenses dibagi menjadi 4 yaitu *present*, *past*, *future* dan *past future* yang disertai dengan *continuous*, *perfect* dan *perfect continuous*. Data primer dalam penelitian adalah koran Jakarta post yang terdapat di nasional kolum dan buku dan jurnal dipakai sebagai data kedua sebagai pendukung dalam penelitian. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah terdapat 9 tenses yang dipakai dalam nasional kolum didalam koran Jakarta post diantaranya . 47 *simple present*, 4 *present continuous*, 31 *present perfect*, 132 *simple past*, 1 *past continuous*, 13 *past perfect*, 2 *past perfect continuous*, 7 *simple future* dan 12 *simple future*. dan tense yang paling dominan dipakai adalah *simple past* sedangkan tense yang paling sedikit dipakai adalah *past continues*.

Kata kunci: tense, koran Jakarta post, Nasional kolum.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to know what are the tense used in Jakarta Post newspaper in National column and to know what is the most and the less tense that used in the Jakarta Post newspaper in National column. Tense is a unit consisting of verbs that explain and emphasize information, which amounts to 16 tenses, the four main points of these tenses are past tense, present tense, future tense, and past future, then accompanied by four kinds of activities including simple, continuous, perfect and perfect continuous. The source data of this research is Jakarta Post newspaper in the national column and the secondary data are books, journal that supporting the main data in doing the research. This research is qualitative descriptive research that used library research. The result of this research is there are 9 tenses that used in National column in the Jakarta post newspaper they are 47 of simple present, 4 of present continuous, 31 of present perfect, 132 of simple past, 1 of past continuous, 2 of past perfect continuous, 7 of simple future, 12 of past future and 13 of past perfect. The most tense that used in National column in the Jakarta Post newspaper is simple past and the less tense that use in the Jakarta Post newspaper is past continuous.

Keywords : *tense, Jakarta post newspaper, national column.*

INTRODUCTION

Language used as a communication tool. According to Webster (1990) language is a systematic means of communicating feelings or ideas by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures or marks having understood meanings. Language is very important for human being, without language people cannot build a communication. There are two types of communication; written and spoken. Written texts are different to spoken. In written text the writer should write a well-formed of sentences to make the reader understand the meaning of the text. Hameed (2008) believes that as a means of communication texts play a very important role in getting the meaning across others. It means, every text should be addressed to a specific reader who reads it for a specific purpose, whether they like to read for information or read for pleasure and etc.

This study focused on the analysis of newspaper as one of mass media to represent everyday language. The purpose of media is to deliver information, to give entertainment and to educate (Thomas et al., 2004). Thus the language use in media should be as close as possible to their viewers or readers. Jakarta post newspaper is the newspaper that written in English

language. In Indonesia this newspaper is also used as a media of learning in the classroom such as for junior high school, senior high school and also in the college. In relation, according to Rahmatillah (2016) there is a significant effect for using Jakarta Post newspaper as a Media of learning with enhancing students' vocabulary Means Using Jakarta post newspaper as a media is effective.

This study focused on the identifying the used of tenses in the Jakarta Post newspaper in National column. Tense in English is used to indicate the time and the state of an action. In term of language used, however the choice of a particular linguistic unit such as a verb is influenced by the context of use or the nature of the text. In relation, the Different communication mode (spoken or written) might also influence the use of linguistic unit to different characteristic (Halliday 1990 in Nur 2019). Tense in English language is important part to learn. English has a lot of verb tenses with some expressing a connection between two time periods whereas others indicate the exact timing of an activity. They can be used to create different meaning in the same verb to the reader or listener.

In English tenses divided into 16 tenses. They are simple present, present continuous, present perfect, present perfect continuous, simple past, past continuous, past perfect, past perfect continuous, simple future, future continuous, future perfect, future perfect continuous,

past future, past future continuous, past future perfect and the last past future perfect continuous. and each tense has different formed and function such as simple present. It refers to an action or situation that to do not change frequently. It is used to describe habits or routines, express opinions, or make general statements of fact. The simple present tense is the one that we use when an action is happening right now or when it happens regularly (or unceasingly, which is why it has sometimes been called present indefinite). The simple present tense is formed by using the root form or adding -s or -es to the end, depending on the person. (fauzi, 2020). In this research the researcher analyzed what types of tense that used the journalist in Jakarta Post newspaper in National column and what is the dominant and the less tense that used by the journalist in writing.

1. THEORY OF SENTENCES ELEMENT

The sentence is the unit of expression in English. A sentence can be defined as group of words that starts with a capital letter and ends with a full stop. A sentence is made up from five elements; they are; subject, verb, object, complement, adverbial.

1. Subject

The subject is usually the first thing that appears in the sentence, except the sentence is a question. The subject of a sentence is the performer of the action specified in

the sentence or the focus of sentence. For example;

- **James** loves writing
- **The wicked man** left his children in the rood
- **Reading** in the night is not a good habit

2. Verb

Verbs are the action words in a sentence that describe what the subject is doing. The example;

- We **went** to the market.
- You **write** neatly in your notebook.
- They **thought** about all the prizes in the competition.

3. Object

The object of a sentence is the one that receives the action of the verb performed by the subject. That means that the subject performs the action, the action is the verb, but the one on whom the action is performed, the one that receives the action is the verb. The object comes after the verb is the verb is a lexical verb. The grammatical classes that function as the object of a sentence are nouns, noun phrases and pronouns. Again the underlined parts of each of the following sentences illustrates the object:

- Alison bought **a car** this morning
- The thief broke into **the room** on the opposite street

4. Complement

The complement is an attribute or quality of the subject or object. If a verb BE or any other copula verbs (like seem, become, appear) comes after the subject, what comes after that verb is not a not object, but a complement in that it will refer back to the subject (or object) and tell us more about it. The example of complement;

- The man is **a real hero**
- They elected Johnson **president**
- The day seems **beautiful**

5. Adverbial

The adverbial is the most mobile element of the sentence. That means it can come anywhere in the sentence (beginning, middle or ending)- unlike the subject, verb, object and complement, which have fixed positions. The example of adverbial;

- Alison bought a car **this morning**
- The thief broke into the room **on the opposite street**
- The black man loves his wife **dearly**

METHOD

This study used a qualitative method and conducted by descriptive research design. According to Creswell, (2014), qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups describe to a social or human problem. In addition, Perry (2005) as cited in Dewi, Hernawan & Apsari, (2019) stated that qualitative research is characterized by the verbal description of its data. In this

study, the researcher classified the data by using primary data and secondary data in relation according to Kaelan (2012), Primary data is the main of data that used as the object the research. Meanwhile, secondary data is the data that support the research. The primary data of this study is Jakarta Post newspaper in National column and the secondary data used some of books and journal that supporting this study.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

Here some steps in analyzing the data;

1. After finding the data, the researcher transcribed the data.
2. Grouping, in this step, the researcher grouped the data according their own form.
3. After transcribing and grouping, the researcher analyzed what tense that used in each sentence.
4. After analyzing the data, the researcher described and explain the data.
5. The last steps, the researcher made a conclusion of the research.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

a. FINDING OF THE RESEARCH

In this study the researcher found that they are 9 of tenses that used in the Jakarta Post newspaper in National column. They are 47 of simple present, 4 of present continuous, 31 of present perfect,

132 of simple past, 1 of past continuous, 13 of past perfect, 2 of past perfect continuous, 7 of simple future and 12 of simple future. The data can be shown in the table below;

Table 1.

NO	TENSE	FREQUENCY
1	Simple present	47
2	Present continuous	4
3	Present perfect	31
4	Simple past	132
5	Past continuous	1
6	Past perfect	13
7	Past perfect continuous	2
8	Simple future	7
9	Past future	12

B. DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher found 9 tenses that used in National column in the Jakarta Post newspaper they are; simple present, present continuous, simple past, present perfect, past continuous, Past perfect continuous simple future and past future.

1. Simple present

Simple present is one of tenses that used to express the habit or unchanging situation, general truths and fix arrangement. The simple present tense is simple to form. They writer just used the basic of verb like (I eat, you eat) or adding s/es at then of the verb for the third person singular as found in National column in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

... *Fitra hopes Jokowi will examine the decree and order supreme audit ...* (Pr. 4).

This sentence shown that it forms with simple present by adding “s” at the end of verb for *Fitra* as a singular 3rd person. Not only this sentence that the researcher found. Here is the other sentence that formed by simple present.

... *I believe that Jokowi is consistence. He must be ready to uphold the low.* (Pr. 4)

I believe is sentence that formed by simple present because it used simple verb. It is “*believe*”. *Jokowi* is consistence is also sentence that formed by simple present because the writer used “is” to explain what subject did.

... the decree **does not** regulate the KPK (Pr. 4)

The sentence above formed by simple present. It seems that “does not” is only used for present tense that used in negative sentence. In this newspaper found 47 of simple present with different form.

2. Present continuous

Present continuous used for the things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them. The form of present continuous used to be and verb adding “ing”.

.... *JAKARTA: The national museum is collaborating with tech ...* (Pr. 1)

... my job as MPR speaker is basically conducting visits here and there. (Pr. 5)

... Joko Widodo **is planning** to issue a decree to celebrate the fight against .. (Pr. 1)

Three sentences above showed that the sentence is formed by using present continuous tense. It showed from the to be "is" and continuing by V+ing "planning" and "collaborating".

3. Present perfect

This tense is called the Present Perfect tense. There is always a connection with the past and with the present. It used to express an experience, change and continuing situation. The form of this sentence is subject + have/has + past participle such as shown in the Jakarta Post newspaper in National column.

... Jakarta: the Indonesian forum from budget transparency (FITRA) **has urged** president Joko Widodo ...(Pr. 1)

... The police **have started** to refocus on corruption case ... (Pr. 20)

... Jakarta first lady Iriana Widodo **has urged** the national handicraft agency. (Pr.1)

Those three sentences shown that the sentences are formed by present perfect which is subject follow by have/has and followed by past participle.

4. Simple Past

In this study, the researcher found that the most tenses used in the Jakarta post newspaper in National column. It may because the news that reported in National columns has happened and ended in the past. Here some of the examples that the researcher found in the Jakarta Post newspaper in National column.

Nasir also **highlighted** the lecturer shortage at institute or higher learning, citing ... (Pr. 1)

.... Jokowi **asked** to the students, after monitoring ... (Pr. 3)

... Jokowi **made** these remarks while delivering a speech to the students. (Pr. 2)

As we know that the form of simple past is subject followed by V2 for positive sentence. The sentences above showed that subject is follow by verb + ed. It means those sentences is formed by simple past. That showed that has been happened in the past.

5. Past continuous

Past continuous is a verb tense that used to show that an ongoing past action was happening at a specific moment of interruption. In this research, the researcher found that past continuous tense is the lack of tense that used in the Jakarta Post Newspaper in National column. Here is the sentence that found in the Jakarta post newspaper.

... Roy said the BPOM was **still conducting** a cross- sectoral investigation .. (Pr. 3).

The form of past continuous is subject+was/were+past participle. The example; we were eating when you called us. The sentence above is formed by past continuous. It showed from "BPOM" followed by was and participle.

6. Past Perfect

Past perfect is a verb tense that used for talking about something that happened before something else

the BPOM **had ordered** the producer of the drugs, kalbe farma (Pr. 3)

... it had earlier **slapped** on Budi for biberri .. (Pr. 14)

... he had **abused** his power in annualing the suspect status of then national police ... (Pr. 11)

7. Past perfect continuous

Past perfect continuous is one of the tenses that an action started in the past and continued up until another time in the past. In this research, the researcher found only two of sentences that formed by past perfect continuous tense. It looks like the sentence above that found in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

A museum staff member, Ferlian Putra, stated on Tuesday .. that a

field team from google street viewed **had been collecting** data images at the museum at Jakarta (Pr. 2).

As we know that the formed of past perfect continuous is had +been+ the verb's present participle. It seems like the sentence above that after subject followed by had + been and followed by "collecting".

8. Simple Future

Simple future is tense which is used to show that an action will take a place in future time. In this research, the researcher found some of sentences that formed by simple future such as;

Bali; newly elected national mandate party (PAN) Zulkilfi Hasan **will not** ... (Pr. 1)

.. the police **will also probe** the possible involvement (Pr. 1)

9. Past future

There are some sentences using past future that found by the researcher in the Jakarta Post newspaper specially for national column. As the explanation above that past future showed the 'idea' that in the past an action/event was predicted, planned, promised, expected or obliged to be done in the future of past, doesn't matter if the idea is correct or not. Here is one of the examples that found in the Jakarta Post newspaper.

He **would attend a meeting** any summons issued by the commission (Pr. 7)

This sentence is formed by past future. it can be shown from the subject that follow by would than follow by verb "attend".

CONCLUSION

This study identified that there are nine tenses that used in the Jakarta post in national column; they are 47 of simple present, 4 of present continuous, 31 of present perfect, 132 of simple past, 1 of past continuous, 13 of past

perfect, 2 of past perfect continuous, 7 of simple future and 12 of simple future. and the most tense used is simple past, it may because Jakarta Post newspaper in National column mostly give the news that hv and the less tense used in the Jakarta post newspaper in national column is past continuous

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