CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Robert Langdon attends an atheist futurist Edmond Kirsch talk at the start of the novel, and Kirsch claims to have found something that could upend the whole basis of religion. But before he can make his major revelation, Kirsch is killed, and Langdon is charged with robbing Ambra Vidal—the future queen of Spain—of her activation code in order to obtain Kirsch research findings. After many difficulties, they eventually present two findings: an explanation of human origins through evolutionary simulations and a technium kingdom-style prophecy that threatens the humanity of the future. Ironically, Kirsch AI program Winston turns out to be Winston has criminals, highlighting the perils of technological advancement. The reason author choosing this novel are a lot of past tense sentences that match the research material.

Time deixis is part of linguistic that focused on how time-related aspects are denoted through linguistic expressions within discourse. The positioning of actions, events, or situations relative to the moment of speaking or writing is facilitated by time deixis. Specific reference points are emphasized, such as the current moment of speaking, which is indicated by expressions like "This letter is being written now." Reference times, which are used to place other events in relation to the moment of speaking, are also highlighted. For instance, "Tomorrow will be the arrival day" places "tomorrow" relative to the current

moment. Various expressions are utilized to convey time information. Deictic adverbs like "now," "then," "today," "tomorrow," "yesterday," and "soon" are employed to indicate temporal relations. The grammatical tense in verbs—past, present, and future—is used to express time deixis, as seen in sentences like "The journey was taken yesterday," "The journey is being taken today," and "The journey will be taken next week. "Time adjectives such as "last," "next," "previous," and "future" are also used to specify time, as in "Friday will be the day of the next meeting." The interpretation of time deixis is heavily dependent on context. Clues for understanding temporal references are provided by the ongoing conversation or text, as seen in statements like "It will be discussed later," where "later" is determined by contextual cues. The actual situation or schedule can also influence how time expressions are understood, as exemplified by "The meeting will be seen next week," which relies on the current date and what is considered "next week." Temporal anchors, including specific dates or times like "Monday," "August 5th," or "3 PM," are used as reference points. The role of relative time expressions, such as "soon," "soon after," or "in a while," is also played in temporal deixis. Temporal shifts, involving transitions between past, present, and future, are a key feature of time deixis. These shifts are often made in storytelling or reporting, as in "Paris was visited last year. Tokyo will be visited next year." Both direct and indirect references to temporal deixis can be made through context and inference. The understanding of time deixis is considered crucial for effective communication,

as actions and events are placed within the appropriate temporal framework, thereby clarifying their timing relative to the speaker's current moment or other reference points.

According to Baker (2011, p. 90), in grammar tense refers to the grammatical category that indicates when an action or event takes place in relation to the time of speaking or writing. Tense is a way that language can encode temporal information, and it is an important part of the grammar of many languages. While in general, tenses can be divided into three main categories: past, present, and future. The past tense is used to refer to actions or events that have already occurred, while the present tense is used to refer to activities or experiences that have been taking place nowadays or on occasion. The future tense is used to refer to actions or events that have not yet occurred but are expected to happen in the future.

English language always relates to tense that relates to time, means the adverb of time. It happened when it relates to sentence. There is no sentence in English which has no relation to tense. The changing of sentence is usually coded by the changing of the verb as the predicates of sentences. The changing means the suffixes. They depend on its tenses, there are in simple present, simple past tense, present and past perfect.

Tenses in English are intrinsically related to time, which is often indicated by adverbs of time. Every sentence in English is connected to a tense, and no sentence can exist without some form of temporal reference. Changes in

sentences are typically encoded through alterations made to the verbsfunctioning as predicates. These changes are manifested through different verb forms and suffixes, which are varied according to the tense being used. The present tense, past tense, present perfect tense, and past perfect tense are examples of tenses that are commonly utilized. For the present tense, modifications are usually made to the verb to show actions or states that are ongoing or generally true, such as "The book is being read." The past tense is used to indicate actions or states that have occurred, as seen in "The book was read." The present perfect tense reflects actions that have been completed and are relevant to the present, illustrated by "The book has been read." Meanwhile, the past perfect tense shows actions that had been completed before a specific point in the past, demonstrated by "The book had been read before the meeting." Changes in tense often involve the addition or alteration of suffixes on verbs, which can reflect the shift in time for the actions or states described. Understanding how verbs are modified according to tense is considered crucial for accurately conveying the timing of actions or events in English.

Time in Indonesian is a whole series of moments when processes, actions, or conditions exist or take place, no one knows what will happen in the future, duration (time certain), a certain moment to do something, opportunity tempo, when. (state of the day) and the moment that determined by the division of the globe. Time is very important for humans, because with time humans can carry

out many activities, especially positive activities. Such as: pray to God, working, going to school and etc.

In communication using language, it involves time of speech. Time expressed as tense which one of grammar categories. (Chaer, 2012, p. 260) said that tense has meaning as the information in the sentence that a state at the time of the act, event, action, or experience that is mentioned in the predicate. It establishes relation, the time in respect to event of speaking. Every language has difference in rule of grammar as well as tense terms in English and in Indonesian.

Tense in Indonesian is called *kala*. The term "kala" is often used to refer to tense it is marked lexically not with morpheme. *Kala* just marks tense with *sudah* for last, *sedang* for now, and *akan* for future. Some of language mark tense with morpheme especially in English. In many languages, tense including English, the use of adverbs of time can help to indicate the time deictic, or the point in time that the speaker is referring to in relation to the time of the event being described. Time deictic also can affect the predicate, which is the part of the sentence that expresses what the subject is doing or what is happening. In English, time deictic refers to the way that the time of an event or action is indicated in relation to the time of speaking. And then it makes the changing of morpheme as predicate in sentence for changing grammatically.

The differences of the tense system between English and another language can be confusing for English language learners. This is because the use of tense in English may not always correspond directly with the use of tense in the

learner's first language. For example, some languages may not have as many tenses as English or may use different tenses to express the same concepts. Additionally, English has a complex system of irregular verbs that change form in the past tense, which can be difficult for learners to master. Moreover, there is a difference in English between the simple past and present perfect that may not be present in other languages. Although the present perfect tense is especially used for actions that are relevant to the present in English, it also has the potential for expressing fulfilled past actions in other languages. The differences in tense terms between English and other languages can be challenging for English language learners. It is important for learners to understand the differences and practice using the correct tense forms in context. That is why, it is necessary analysis to make learner to study English with contrastive analysis in tense from both of involved languages.

From those explanations above, the writer gives one samples of the data from the novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown in chapter 41 (p. 263, l. 5).

SL: "Impossible." The guard's eyes narrowed. "The guest list was locked yesterday. Everyone underwent a background check. (P. 119, L. 27)

TL: *"Mustahil" mata penjaga itu menyipit, "kemarin daftar tamu itu dikunci. Latar belakang setiap orang dicek."* (P. 148, L 10)

As sentence as the source language. This sentence has time deictic it is yesterday. The time deictic means describing of the action happened with the same time of utterance said. Organizationally the time deictic affects the

sentence become simple past tense and time deictic decide morphological form changes of predicate as met. English has tense concept grammatically and adverb of time lexically (P. 119, L.5).

Sentence as the target language. This sentence has time deictic that is '*kemarin*'. It has meaning '*kemarin*' in past tense. Organizationally the time deictic does not affects the predicate of sentence. So, the sentence does not have tense concept grammatically but it has only category of *kala* (*sudah*) with time deictic in '*kemarin*' as adverb of time lexically (P. 148, L. 10).

The author selects the paper's title based on the previous explanations: Contrastive Analysis of time deixis about past tense English and Indonesian in novel by Dan Brown, because that novel best seller on New York times.

B. Questions and Scopes of the research

1. Research Questions

These problems can be mentioned as the following questions:

a. What of time deictic that is a found in the novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown as the source language and target language?

b. What time deictic differences and similarities between English and Indonesian language through analysis contrastive approaches in the novel?

2. Scopes of the Research

The writer analysis in this research simply looks at how to find the time deictics of conversations in both English and Indonesian in "Dan Brown's." The analysis just takes the functions of the time deictic in the both language (Tense and *kala).* The data objects are written in the past sentence of the both languages that is English and Indonesian. Classifying uses the theories and analyzing from Tarigan (2009), Comrie (2000), and Abdul Chaer (2012) the tense and *kala,* the researcher can understand the functions of the both time deictics of the both languages.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the object of the research is described as follow:

a. To classify kinds of time deictic that's a found in the novel *"Origin"* by Dan Brown in the source language.

b. To find out the time deictic differences and similarities between English and Indonesian language in the novel.

2. Significances of the Research

Theoretically, the writer hopes this writing can help for students who are still learning contrastive analysis, and identify the tense and kala and applications of their findings. By clearly articulating the significance of their

research, the writer can also make a stronger case for the importance and relevance of their study to the academic community and beyond.

Practically, the research on contrastive analysis offers a practical solution for students struggling to grasp verb tenses and kala in a new language. By identifying differences between the target language and the first language, learners can overcome common errors and misunderstandings. This leads to accelerated language acquisition, allowing students to communicate more confidently and effectively in their chosen language.

D. Operational Definitions

After the writer read and understand several theories which have in the title elements from some books relate to tenses of structure language studies and contrastive analysis study. The writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories that received from source book as follow:

1. **Linguistics**

   Linguistics is the study of language or the study makes language as the main object.

2. **Tense**

   Tense is the information in the sentence that a state in the sentence that a state at the time of the act, event, action, or experience that is mentioned in the predicate.

3. **Tense in English**

Tense in English some of languages mark tense with morpheme especially in English.

4. **Tense in Indonesian**

Tense in Indonesian called *kala.* Indonesian does not recognize tense as in English mark lexically.

5. **Deixis**

Deictic is refers to the way that language refers to specific points in time, space, and context.

6. **Sentence**

In general, sentences start with a capital letter and end with a period or something similar.

7. **Simple sentence**

Simple sentence has only a single clause which consist one main verb, one subject, and one predicate.

8. **Contrastive analysis**

Contrastive analysis is a comparison of the linguistic systems of the two languages, such as sound systems and grammatical systems.

E. **Systematization of the research**

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well-edited composition. It contains glances of each chapter discussed. The paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I: Introduction explains the background of the research, questions and scope of the research such as discussing contrastive analysis. The purpose and significance of the research are to understand contastive analysis of time deixis about past tense in English and Indonesian languages in "*Origin*" novel by "*Dan Brown*". Furthermore, there is an operational definition and research systematization.

Chapter II: Theoretical description consists of the definition and types of the contrastive analysis. Semantic (deixis and kinds of deictic). Definition of kala in Indonesian. Morphology (definition and kinds of morpheme). Syntax, grammar, novel and research of the relevance.

Chapter III: Methodology of the Research in this research method using qualitative methods. Research procedures, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques, and data sources. All will be discussed in this chapter using theories from various experts.

Chapter IV: Analysis data consist of data description, data found in the movie selected by the author. Data analysis contains an explanation related to the data that has been found by the author. After that the interpretation of research findings that explain the amount of data found by the author.

Chapter V: Conclusions given by the author related to the research conducted. There are also suggestions related to the hypothesis that the author provides for readers and also subsequent authors. After that there is the

significance of the research which is also explained by the author in the last

chapter of this research.