

The Improperness Of Present Tense In Jonathan Liandi's Empetalk

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Abstract

This research aimed to discover the improperness of present tense in Jonathan Liandi's Empetalk. In this research, qualitative descriptive used as the research method. The researchers used the script of interview from Jonathan Liandi's Empetalk as the data source. In collecting the data, the method was observation and the technique was non-participant. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, the method was identification and the technique was competence in comparing. The utterances from the script of interview which were taken as the data were analyzed narratively. The researchers used the theory of (Hewings, 2013) to discover the improper of present tense. The researchers discovered 7 utterances based on the findings. spoken that show the improper use of present tense. There were the improperness of verb used, and the improperness of adverb of frequency used.

Keywords: Grammar; Improperness; Interview; Tense

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan ketidaksesuaian present tense dalam Empetalk karya Jonathan Liandi. Dalam penelitian ini, deskriptif kualitatif digunakan sebagai metode penelitian. Peneliti menggunakan naskah wawancara Empetalk karya Jonathan Liandi sebagai sumber data. Dalam pengumpulan data, metode yang digunakan adalah observasi dan teknik non partisipan. Sedangkan dalam menganalisis data, metodenya adalah identifikasi dan tekniknya adalah kompetensi membandingkan. Ucapan-ucapan naskah wawancara yang diambil sebagai data dianalisis secara naratif. Peneliti menggunakan teori (Hewings, 2013) untuk menemukan ketidaksesuaian present tense. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, peneliti menemukan 7 ujaran lisan yang menunjukkan penggunaan present tense yang tidak tepat. Terdapat ketidaksesuaian penggunaan verba, dan ketidaksesuaian penggunaan adverb of frequency.

Kata Kunci: Tata bahasa; Ketidakesuaian; Wawancara; Tenses

1. Introduction

Grammar plays an important role in the study of language. The goal of grammar is to teach people who use English to express it appropriately in both speaking and writing (Handayani & Ambalegin, 2023). People able to write sentences with proper grammar, and certain formulas and phrases must be examined. Grammar may be described as a language that is used to discourse about another language in its most basic form (Simanjuntak et al., 2022).

In a daily conversation, many people who speak English do not consider about the grammar's rule as the aim of the conversation is understood by the speaker and hearer because English has difficult grammar (Ami et al., 2022). There is one phenomenon found in the researcher's experience in the classroom. The conversation was between a lecturer and his student in the class. It was a break time and the lecturer asked to one of his students whether the student had eaten or not:

Lecturer : "Have you eaten?"
 Student : "Yes sir, I already eat"

There was no problem on what the student have said as long the lecturer understand, but if we consider about the grammar itself, the student's utterance has a mistake. The lecturer asked whether the student has eaten or not by using present perfect tense, so the student must answer the lecturer's question by using present perfect tense. The correct answer from the student must be "Yes sir, I have eaten".

The improperness of this present tense can be found not only in a direct conversation, but also in conversation from a Youtube Channel. The researchers found the improperness of present tense on Jonathan Liandi's Youtube Channel entitle "Empetalk Kairi and Coach Yeb", was published on 30th October 2022. Jonathan Liandi was interviewing Coach Yeb and Kairi about their experiences in Indonesia after they came from Philippines. The utterances are below:

Jonathan : "How about you, Kairi? I think for Coach Yeb yeah, he never **idolizing** someone because he is a coach also.

The conversation took in Jonathan Liandi's house, where he was telling Kairi about Coach Yeb's idol. If they considered about the grammar in Jonathan's utterance, it had a mistake. Jonathan used one of the adverb of frequency "never" to express the habit of Coach Yeb, but he used verb-ing after the adverb of frequency. In term of simple present tense, after using the adverb of frequency, we use verb 1. So, the correct utterance should be "He never idolizes someone because he is a coach also".

Some scholars have discussed about the improper grammar. (Sheni et al., 2022) examined the presenters' utterances for grammatical mistakes. The qualitative descriptive method was employed by the researchers, and the descriptive presentation was used as the method of presentation. The researchers discovered 15 data from this survey that comprised of auxiliary verb and tenses problems.

(Heraldine & Handayani, 2022) recognized and described kinds of grammatical mistakes on Twitter which was used as the data source. The researchers used the theory of Dulay, Burt, and Krashen in (Rusmiati, 2019) and the research used qualitative methods. The researchers' data source contained 4 different kinds of grammatical mistakes. There were 4 data of addition (26.7%), 6 data of omission (40%), 3 data of misformation (20%), and 2 data of misordering (13.3%).

There is a similarity between this research and the previous research. This research and the previous research discussed about the same topic. The data source is different between this study and the previous research. The researchers want to discuss this topic because nowadays, there are many EFL learners who have a problem in speaking English based on the grammar structure. The researchers also expect that this research will bring benefits in the future.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Present Simple and Present Continuous

According to (Hewings, 2013), in informal spoken English, People frequently use present simple and present continuous jokes and stories to suggest that events are currently occurring. They could become more engaging and direct as a result, keeping listeners' attention:

- She **goes** up this man and looks straight into his eyes. He's not **wearing** his glasses, and he **doesn't recognise** her...
- This man's **playing** golf when a kangaroo **bounds** up to him, **grabs** his club and **hits** his ball about half a mile

The essential events are frequently expressed sequentially in the present simple, although extensive background events are given in continuous form.

The present simple and present continuous also used in live commentary (for example, on sporting events) when the report occurs at the same time as the action.:

- King **serves** to the left-hand court and Adams **makes** a wonderful return. She's **playing** magnificent tennis in this match.

To emphasise that something is done so frequently that it is unique to a person, group, or object, we might use the present continuous with adjectives like always, continuously, ceaselessly, or forever.:

- A: I think I'll stay here after all. B: You're **constantly changing** your mind.
- Jacob is a really kind person. He's **always offering** to help me with my work.

The present continuous can be used to describe what we do on a regular basis at a specific period.:

- At eight o'clock I'm usually **driving** to work, so phone me on my mobile.
- Seven o'clock is a bit early. We're generally **eating** then.

2.2 Present Perfect

According to (Hewings, 2013), Present-tense time phrases, such as this morning/ week/ month/today, can be combined with either past simple or present perfect verbs. We use the past simple if we believe this morning (or any other time period) to be a past, finished time period; we use the present perfect if we consider this morning (or any other time period) to encompass the current moment. Example:

- I **didn't shave** *this morning*. (= the morning is over and I didn't shave) *and*
- I **haven't shaved** *this morning*. (= it is still the morning and I might shave later)

In a sentence that includes a time clause with since, we usually employ a past simple verb in the time clause and a present perfect verb in the main clause. The time clause alludes to a certain point in history:

- *Since* Mr Dodson **became** president unemployment **has increased**. (*rather than ... has become ...*)
- She **hasn't been able** to play tennis *since* she **broke** her arm. (*rather than ... has broken ...*)

However, we use the present perfect in the time clause if the two occurrences indicated in the main clause and time clause continue until the present:

- **Have you met** any of your neighbours **since you've lived** here? (*not ... you lived ...*)

2.3 Present Perfect Continuous

The concept of an action (a chore, item of labour, etc.) that has been ongoing until recently or until the moment of speaking is represented by the present perfect continuous:

- Have you been working in the garden all day? You look exhausted.
- She's been writing the book since she was in her twenties and at last it's finished.

When discussing past events (generic traits or occurrences), we can frequently utilise the present perfect or present perfect continuous.:

- We've been looking forward to this holiday for ages. (or We've looked forward to ...)

When discussing something that has recently finished and the results are still obvious, we usually use the present perfect or present perfect continuous. However, the present perfect continuous is frequently used with verbs that express extended or recurrent work.

- He's broken his finger and is in a lot of pain. (*not He's been breaking ...*) and
- I've been playing squash and need a shower! (*more likely than I've played ...*)

3. Research Method

The qualitative research method was applied in this study. As proposed by (Litosseliti, 2018), the qualitative method used words and utterances, whereas the quantitative method used numbers. The researchers examined the script from Jonathan Liandi's Empetalk, interviewing Coach Yeb and Kairi to find the impropriety of present tense. This study employed the observational method and (Sudaryanto, 2015) methodology in collecting the data. The steps in collecting the data are watching the video, listening to the speakers, and identifying the use of present tense. Furthermore, this study used a non-participant technique which the researchers were not the participants. The researchers just paid attention to every word of the interview script. The qualitative method of analysis is carried out by identification and the technique was competence in comparing (Catherine & Rossman, 2014). The steps in analyzing the data by identifying the impropriety of present tense. The impropriety was compared to the

theory. Finally, the outcome of qualitative method research is a descriptive narrative essay (Taylor et al., 2016).

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The researchers discovered seven utterances based on the findings. spoken that show the improper use of present tense. There were the impropriety of verb used, and the impropriety of adverb of frequency used:

4.2 Discussion

Data 1

He never idolizing someone

Correct sentence: He never idolizes someone

Explanation:

He used one of the adverb of frequency "never" to express the habit of Coach Yeb, but he used verb-ing after the adverb of frequency. In term of simple present tense, after using the adverb of frequency, we use verb 1.

Data 2

Have you uh have Idol in Indonesia for the player or role model?

Correct sentence: Do you have an Idol in Indonesia for the player or role model?

Explanation:

Lack of subject-verb agreement: The verb "have" should be conjugated to agree with the subject "you" in the simple present tense. The correct form is "Do you have" instead of "Have you."

Data 3

I think the first, my first Idol Indonesia is, but Sasa is Malaysia.

Correct sentence: I think my first idol is from Indonesia, but Sasa is from Malaysia.

Explanation:

The sentence lacks a clear subject. Without a subject, it is difficult to determine who or what is performing the action. The phrase "the first" and "my first Idol Indonesia is" are not properly connected or compared to anything. It is unclear what is being referred to as "the first" or "my first Idol Indonesia." The verb "is" does not agree with the subject. It should be conjugated based on the subject's number and person.

Data 4

I forgot Sans that my, Sans the biggest idol

Correct sentence: I forget that Sans is my biggest idol

Explanation:

Lack of subject-verb agreement: The verb "forgot" should agree with the subject "I" in the simple present tense. Therefore, it should be "I forget" instead of "I forgot." The sentence is incomplete and lacks a clear main verb and object. It is unclear what action is being performed and what the subject is forgetting.

Data 5

His mechanic so good

Correct sentence: His mechanic is very good

Explanation:

The verb "so good" is not a valid verb phrase in simple present tense. It seems to describe the quality of the subject's mechanic, but it does not follow proper verb structure. In the corrected sentence, the subject "his" is followed by the verb "is," which is the appropriate form of the verb "to be" in the simple present tense. The phrase "very good" describes the quality of the subject's mechanic.

Data 6

So you guys just play usual?

Correct sentence: So, do you guys just play as usual?

Explanation:

The sentence is lack of subject-verb agreement: The verb "play" should be conjugated to agree with the subject "you guys" in the simple present tense. It should be "play" instead of "play". In the correct sentence, the subject "you guys" is followed by the auxiliary verb "do" in the simple present tense. The verb "play" remains in the base form, and the phrase "as usual" describes the manner in which the action is performed.

Data 7

We talking about the preparation for M4

Correct sentence: We are talking about the preparation for M4

Explanation:

In the present continuous tense, the verb should be in the form of "be" + present participle. In this corrected sentence, the subject "we" is followed by the auxiliary verb "are" (the present tense of "be") and the present participle "talking." The phrase "about the

preparation for M4" provides more context about the topic of the conversation.

5. Conclusion

This research has discovered the improperness of present tense in Jonathan Liandi's Empetalk. The research used the theory of (Hewings, 2013) as the guide in identifying and analyzing the data. This researcher used the script from the interview from Jonathan Liandi's Empetalk as the data source. Thus, the researchers discovered data of improperness of present tense in the script of the interview. The researchers discovered 7 utterances based on the findings. spoken that show the improper use of present tense. There were the improperness of verb used, and the improperness of adverb of frequency used.

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