

AN ANALYSIS OF TIME ORIENTATION IN INFORMAL CONVERSATION OF TATEDE VILLEGES IN SUMBAWA REGENCY

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Abstract

The purpose of the study was to analyze and identify time orientation such as the past, present, and future. The method was used in this research qualitative descriptive. This study focused on the used of time in everyday conversations. The object of this research is the community in Tatede village, Sumbawa Besar, West Nusa Tenggara. The researchers collected five conversations. Each conversation consisted of 3-9 people. The techniques of data collection were observation and interview. In this research, the researchers found that the society of Tatede village was dominantly using the past tenses. From the five conversations, there were four different reasons such as the first and fifth conversations have the same reason the second, third and fourth have different reasons. The results of this study indicate that Tatede people have similarities with Asian countries such as China, Japan and Korea that is using the past tense in everyday conversation

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian adalah menganalisa dan mengidentifikasi time orientation seperti masa lampau, sekarang dan masa yang akan datang. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah descriptive kualitatif. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada penggunaan waktu dalam percakapan sehari – hari. Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah masyarakat di desa Tatede, Sumbawa Besar, Nusa Tenggara Barat. Peneliti mengambil lima percakapan. Setiap percakapan terdiri dari 3-9 orang. Teknik pengambilan data ada dua cara yaitu observasi dan wawancara. Di penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan bahwa masyarakat Tatede lebih dominan menggunakan masa lampau. Dari kelima percakapan terdapat empat alasan yang berbeda. Seperti percakapan pertama dan kelima memiliki alasan yang sama selanjutnya yang kedua, ketiga dan keempat memiliki alasan yang berbeda. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat Tatede memiliki kesamaan dengan Negara Asia seperti Cina, Jepang dan Korea yaitu menggunakan waktu lampau dalam percakapan sehari – hari.

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INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, there are several provinces, districts, sub districts and villages. Each region has its own language. According to Rohmi (2010), Language is one of the most important things in communication. Language is used as a tool of communication among the countries all over the world. Language helps human to exchange their ideas and opinions with other people.

It will be difficult to understand and cooperate with each other Without language. Through language, people can understand what other people think and want. Therefore, the ability to use language to create good communication by someone can help developing their knowledge. According to Muammar (2012), Communication can be done in an oral or written form. Basically, all people need to communicate to each other to convey what they want to achieve, whether in informal or formal situations.

Thus, Communication divided into two parts, both of formal and informal conversation then difference function. The formal conversation is a conversation that occurs between organizations or companies whose ordinances are set in the structure of the organization, while informal conversation is a conversation that usually uses more relaxed sentences or expressions. This conversation usually done with friends or people who are familiar. In addition, informal conversations usually done in places that are not formal such as at home.

In communication there were always a conversation. Human conversation cannot be separated from the three periods past, present and future. The past was a lesson, the present was a reality and the future was a hope. The lessons of the past have become a foothold in doing the best in the present, for the sake of a better life in the future.

Time was an important component of communication. Times often used by people are morning, afternoon, evening and night. In time orientation the used of grammatical English cover present, past, and future time.

Temporal orientation , was the ability of an individual to know the relationship of day, date, month, season, or year, present, past, or future. According to Henry (in Gary and James, 1976), Time orientation refers to the emphasis of the past and tradition as opposed to living for today or investing in tomorrow. Evidence suggests that some people were more prone to a past-orientation, whereas others were prone to a future-orientation, depending on their cultural backgrounds. Researcher conducted in order to illuminate people about the orientation of time the used in their daily conversation whether they combine the three times, present, past, and future. The questions raised in this study were 1) what time markers are used by Tatede villagers in daily conversation? 2) what is the reason of choosing the use of time orientation ?

Time Marker

According to Teguh and Widiarti (2013) say that tenses is a verb form in the grammar that indicates the timing of an act or event and its completion stage. While, according to Hartanto, et al (2003) argue that tenses is a verb that denote time. Tenses indicate the timing of an action or event. In English , there are four main tenses: the present, the past ,the future and the past future. Each of them divide into four kind, such as simple past, past continuous, past perfect and past perfect continuous.

Time Orientation

Time orientation refers to the emphasis of the past and tradition as opposed to living for today or investing in tomorrow Henry (in Gary and James, 1976. p. 2). In time orientation there are time management and means of time. According to Leman (2007: 24) defines that time management is using and make the most of the time, as optimally as possible through planning an organized and mature activity. every individual will make timing in line with his needs in doing activity. Means of Time: Asia (Eastern countries such as China, Japan, and Korea tend to have past time orientations),

Westerners (Americans and Northern Europeans, have more of a future time orientation). Asians have an intergenerational time perspective that considers both current and future generations (Tse, Lee, Vertinsky, and Wehrung 1988). While Americans have a less extended future time orientation, they are more likely to have a better structured and more dynamic future. In tenses it's also important to know time management which is useful for participation to realize the error of using time formula in their conversation.

Conversation

Conversation is a talk, especially an informal one, between two or more people, in which news and ideas are exchanged (Oxford Dictionary, 2017). According to Cutting (2002. p. 23) conversation is complete utterance that are linked to other complete utterance through their function grammatically and lexically. According to Nordquist (2017), Conversation is the spoken exchange of ideas, observations, opinions, or feelings between people. The point of conversation is a dialogue in human life where all participants are free to take turn in talk. Conversation is made by two or more people. Conversation divided into two parts, the first Formal conversation is a conversation that occurs between organizations or companies whose ordinances are set in the structure of the organization and the second Informal conversation is a conversation that usually uses more relaxed sentences or expressions. This conversation is usually done with friends or people who are familiar. In addition, informal conversations are usually done in places that are not formal such as at home, markets, malls, on the road and so forth.

METHOD

Qualitative descriptive is the data that is collected in the form words, pictures, and not number Moleong, (2013, p.11). researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach that is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words or oral from people and behavior to be observed.

Data source is society of Tatede Villager, Lopok sub district in Sumbawa Besar Regency. Instrument of gathered the data was (a) tape recording, (b) interview sheet that used for asked the participant, (c) note takings and data collection used observation and interview. Data analysis in this research used data reduction and data display. Reduction means summarize, select topic of the data, focus on the important things of the data and Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2011, p.249). states the most frequent form of the display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text. (1) Researcher has identified the data that has been obtained from the observation, interview, note taking and type recorder, (2) After identifying, the researcher was classified the data, describe the meaning of information of the data and transcript the data from the obtained data, (3) The next step was explained the results of the data to answer the research question that formulated in the previous chapter, (4) After explained the data the researcher has evaluated and (5) Conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. The time markers used by Tatede village in daily conversation.

From the five conversations that made the research data found that overall past tense there were 394 conversations or about 48.1%, present tense there were 372 conversations or about 40.10% and there were 62 conversations or about 7.5% used the future tense of 24 participant. From the results of observations that have been done by men more dominant used present tense than women, because more women used past tense to tell the activities that have been done to his friend.

To be clearer the time markers used in the conversation can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Time Markers Used

Table 1: Time Markers Used				
No	Participant	Time Orientation Frequency		
		Past (Pa)	Present (Pr)	Future (F)

1	Conversation I	163	73	19
2	Conversation II	18	52	15
3	Conversation III	75	83	9
4	Conversation IV	72	86	15
5	Conversation V	66	78	5
Total		394	372	63

Furthermore, five conversations that were used as research data, the location or place they communicate was inside, home and home. From all participants, they know each other because they were in a village and some of them have a close relationship between husband and wife, parents with their children, siblings and neighbors. Their martial arts relationship was very good, although their educational and economic backgrounds were different but they have a high value of solidarity.

In a conversation can not be determined the time used in each language. Since the use of time was determined from the topics discussed in the conversation, any time someone may used the past, present time and future time. However, there were times when a person was able to adapt to a particular situation in his conversation.

As displayed in the findings, there are 3 (three) kind time marker that used in their daily conversation, those are past orientation, present orientation and future orientation in their daily conversation.

a. Past Orientation

Past orientation is the time that explains the events that occur or signifies the past in an event that has occurred when in talk again. In everyday conversations past orientation is used when horror events are done. For reasons, past orientation is used when topic talks about activities that have been done in the past. Past orientation can not be used when speaking without corresponding to the topic discussed.

Conversation I

TM : aji na **ka** beang tugorengan ne.
: *if he did not give us the fried foods.*
IO : ao ao
: *yes that's right.*

In the first sentence of the conversation one was related to past it showing “aji na ka beang tugorengan ne, *if he did not give us the fried foods*” because the topic of this sentence about the harvest of corn and snack that was eat during the harvest place. Time marker of sentence above was **ka**.

Conversation II

ID : ao, mara lamung ntu **ka** kerja pang kantor desa ne.
: *like your sport shirt when you work in the village office.*
KE : ao, ete mo adi bau jangka 8 ne.
: *yes take around of eight.*

This sentence of ID it showing “ao, mara lamung ntu ka kerja pang kantor desa ne, *like your sport shirt when you work in the village office*” was related to past time orientation

because the main of the sentence is sport shirt. Where the KE want to bought the sport shirt and ask help to ED in order to. But ED do not know the shape of the sport shirt and then ID given to suggest like your sport shirt when you work in the village office to ED. Prefix **ka** in this sentence is time marker of past time.

Conversation III

- RM : aji **ka** ujan ai aji apa dana ujan es na.
 : *its not water rain, its ice rain*
- HN : ka pang kapal taitenik lantaran es ne nan pang tau operasi na.
 : *at the place titanic boat was getting collision. There is our boat operation.*
- ET : kapal panderwek nan.
 : *vanderwijck boat.*

The third sentence of conversation three, when we said “aji ka ujan ai aji apa dana ujan es na, *its not water rain, its ice rain*”. This sentence related to past time orientatin because the main of sentence was the situation HN in outside country and HN explain to RM and ET the location he work there at the time. Time marker in the sentence above was **ka**.

Conversation IV

- SK : pang ruangan apa?
 : *where is he room?*
- ET : plamboyan.
 : *plamboyan.*
- RM : ruangan plamboyan.
 : *plamboyan's room.*
- SK : pang **ka** ruangan mak nan?
 : *in mother s room at last mounth.*

In conversation above, the sentence that was related to past time orientation it showing “pang ka ruangan mak nan” because the main sentence to exp ain the room of his mother living room in hospital at the time. The order to participant to know the room what his main because them ever gone there. The topic this conversation was to know the living room of their family to nursed in hospital and SK to explain their family the living same as his mother at the time. **Ka** is time marker related to past time orientatin in this sentence.

Conversation V

- SH : **ka** ku beli emme pang bao kapal na. mak ling si wati to ka sia mangan pang bao kapal, kasi ba ta ka emme ku ngka aku roa ling ku. Kakan mo ling kau ling ku, kareng nemak sia tunung mo dunung make e. mbang jam 3 ne, eee wati bah me waya mu mangan ling ku rena ngka ku mangan. Jadi ka mangan mangrup nan ka lowe tama emme na.
- : *I bought rice in the ship. Wati said “ mom, did you eat in the ship?” “yes, I was. This is my rice, I didn t want it. Just eat it with you” she said “mom, just sleep first.” Then in 15.00 I said “ when will u eat, wati? I didn t eat. then I only ate in maghrib time.*
- AY : ba lamin tu alo ko ana e, tu lempat harus tu bawa me.
 : *if we go there, we should bring rice.*
- BN : bawa emme ke rantang ka.
 : *bring the rice with food containers.*

From the first sentence of the five conversation “ka ku beli emme pang bao kapal na, *I bought rice in the ship*” was related to past time orientation because the sentence tells the events that have happened at the time and the procedure of eating at home family. The situation made him feel uncomfortable being there for long time, for his story AY gave a statement that every time he went to visit her son. She always brought rice from home, rice on the ship a little and uncomfortable and BN suggests to use a basket to bring his rice. Prefix **ka** in sentence above was time marker of past time orientation.

b. Present Orientation

Present orientation is the time that describes the current event or the usual everyday events that take place during the time of the conversation. Present orientation is often used when speaking because the conversation topic that is dominantly discussed is about the activities performed during the conversation.

Conversation I

- IO : **mem rua baso nan mas cote?**
 : *how about your corn condition sister?*
- BN : ya mate mo sopo dua, lamin to trang peno mo de mate na.
 : *yes, there are some corn has death. Maybe now all of them was death.*

The sentence “mem rua baso nan mas cote” was related to present orientation because the sentence “*how about your corn condition sister*” to know about the condition of BN’s corn. BN answered the question of IO, the his corn was available which can be harvested, although not all of them. Although the corn was not all to dry were still be harvested. While, the sentence occurs directly in the conversation.

Conversation II

- ED : **kak man kam kulia to.**
 : *now Man brother has to study.*
- ID : nan ling kulia ling.
 : *yes, I know that.*

“kak man kam kulia to” this sentence was related to present time orientation because the sentence “*now Man brother has to study*” giving information to KE that “kak Man kulia” it was burden his wife only. So, to the family does not agree, the disagreement is irritated and annoyed to Man brother. The situation happened by chance without any prior planning.

Conversation III

- RM : **ano ta trang kam jure seles prontok ana.**
 : *maybe he has already going out his machine for rice today.*
- HN : pang desa Suate na.
 : *in Suate village.*

When we said “ano trang kam jure seles prontok ana” the sentence was to the present time orientation because the sentence “*maybe he has already going out his machine for rice today*” explain the activities of his day was done by his son in his uncle’s field and want to know whether it was finished or not.

Conversation IV

- AM : mam mangan ide.
: lets eat.
UT : alom mo.
: just go to eat.
NE :kuda ka selis dalam pengisi.
: I Put out the fish from the place.

This words “mam mangan Ide” orientation because this sentence “lets conversation without any prior planning. This sentence was an invitation to eat and asked his family and her family.

Conversation V

- BN : deto panas rena mesang.
: *it is hot and itch.*
AY : bay a sin an sate ada mpok ee.
: *yes that right, it going to bigger.*
BN : ntu kena din jarak ne senap.
: *when it met jarak leave it was cool.*

“deto panas rena mesang, *it is hot and itch*” this sentence was related to present time orientation because the sentence shows the present unhealthy state, caused by poisonous insect bites. So, the present state of his face is swollen, hot and itchy when given water of Jarak leaves her feel comfortable. This almost every one feels pain when bitten by such insects.

c. Future Orientation

In conversation, future orientation is used when discussing the planning that will be done in the future. Reasons when using future orientation because the topic discussed about planning ahead is better than events that have occurred in the last year. Whether about the rice fields, the life or education of their children. So, in the conversation can not be determined the time to be used. Because it depends on the situation and condition.

Conversation I

- IO : kerante lin – lin ano jemat **ya** alomko Tanobila ana.
: *talk others, when will be going to Tanobila?*
BN : ka tada ling tanobila na.
: *do you have nasar in Tanobila?*
TM : ao.
: yes

When we talk “kerante lin – lin ano jemat **ya** alomko Tanobila ana, *talk others, when will be going to Tanobila*” want to know for sure whether Friday next week we were went to tanobila beach to fulfill the vultures (something ritual that had been intended) after the healing TM’s family and took some of his family and the person who led the prayer to went to his show. Prefix **ya** in sentence above that time marker of future orientation.

Conversation II

- KE : pidan mu **ya** alo ke samawa.
: *when did you go to Sumbawa?*
ET : alo ke samawa.
: *go to Sumbawa.*

Prefix **ya** in sentence above was time marker. From conversation two, this sentence “pidan mu **ya** alo ke samawa, *when did you go to Sumbawa*” same like planning and

this sentence was related to future time orientation. Because the sentence asking for certainty when ED shall return to Sumbawa whether today or tomorrow. Because there were something he want to bought in Sumbawa. Associate ED study in Sumbawa so he entrusted to bought his custody.

Conversation III

RM : **sate mo aku ajak jelet roro ana kaling nya merantas pang orong ana na anak, ba nawar ada mo si tono.**

: *I want to bring him to burn the trashes. He will cut the grass in the rice field and tomorrow Tono will come to help.*

ET : pang me uma paman gina?
: *where is uncle's rice field?*

RM : pang orong bawa.
: *in Orong Bawa.*

In this conversation, the sentence “sate mo aku ajak jelet roro ana kaling nya merantas pang orong ana na anak, ba nawar ada mo si tono, *want to bring him to burn the trashes. He will cut the grass in the rice field and tomorrow Tono will come to help.*” was related to future time orientation. Because when said that was shows the activities to be done in the paddy field of childhood and the son in low. The activities was done regularly like clearing the land, burning dirt of grass, dry trees and repairing the fence.

Conversation IV

MN : apa hasil lep ling kaji, balong si ling.
: *what is the lab result, the result ok.*

AM : poko lamin enda perubahan nawar si ya bawa ke mataram, no si **ya** bada – bada ling.
: *if there is no change, tomorrow he was bought to Mataram without telling anyone.*

The time in this sentence was related to future time orientation “poko lamin enda perubahan nawar si ya bawa ke mataram, no si ya bada – bada ling. *if there is no change, tomorrow he was bought to Mataram without telling anyone*” the meaning of this sentence if no changes occur in the patient shall referred to the Mataram hospital because the situation was getting worse even though the patient does not want to be referred to Mataram. But his clean hard family shall take him without having to confirm to his patients. Because her family wants his to be healthy and to get back on her as before. **Ya** is time marker of the sentence above

Conversation V

AT : mata rua lamin **ya** dapat pondok bagus ta bae si aku.
: *I thing of Bagus if he was going to Islamic boarding school.*

AY : ntu mula dapat ne.
: *when the first time he arrived there.*

SH : sargioapa na.
: *and Sargio too.*

This sentence was related to future time orientation, its showing “mata rua lamin ya dapat pondok bagus ta bae si aku, *I thing of Bagus if he was going to Islamic boarding school.*” to imagine the state of his son, when he entered in Islamic building school at Mataram. Because his son was naughty and unruly. That made his mother restless and imagined things that shall happen to his son in the school later. Prefix ya was time marker in the sentence above.

2. The Reason of Choosing the Use of Time Orientation

From the interview results there were four reasons they was in used past, present and future time of the five conversations above:

1. The first participant and the five participant argue that they was more dominant using the present time orientation *De lebe dominant tu kenang de ano ta, apa de tu kerjakan ano ta.* (KE) *The most dominant time used in daily speaks is present time.* (KE) *De lebe dominant tu kenang de ano ta.* (SH) *The present time because we are doing the present life.* (SH) Because the present is a reality, to do in daily activity in their life.
2. The second participant used future orientation as the quoted below: *Waktu de kenang lebe dominant nan de keangkang apa kehidupan tu lebih ke kegiatan keangkang.* (RM) *The most dominant time is future time because our every activities is depends on the future plans.* (RM) peoples who think ahead were people who want to live a successful life. Because the success can be realized with a sense of courage to imagine and contain plans for life in the future to be better than ever.
3. The third reason of the three participant was dependent on the request of the person as the quoted below: *Lamin ada tau katoan tu de perap nan po selaong deperap na.* (EL) *Nothing is most dominant because every time we talk like this, the tomorrow"s and the yesterday"s activities would be talked if there are people who want to talk about it like this.* (EL). Here explained that the time spent cannot be determined, when he is asked about the activities has been done so he will discuss about the past activity so on when asked about the present and future.
4. The last reason of the four participant, depending on the situation as the quoted below: *tergantung situasi.* (UN) *It depends on situation.* (UN) The situation here is the situation during the conversation and related to the topic being discussed. When the topic that is discussed about the events that have been done means they use past time so on with the present and future time.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion, society of Tatede village in their conversation used three time marker such as past, present and future. Their focus on one time marker the conversation was monotonous and boring. There are four reasons that can be concluded from the results of research. The reason of the participant is found from the interview. The first is oriented in the present, the second reason of participant is oriented towards the future, the third reason is dependent on the question of the person and the last reason is dependent on the situation and condition.

It can be concluded that Tatede society can not determine the more dominant time used in everyday language. Departing from all participant reasons that can determine the time in all conversations is the situation and conditions. The researchers to clarify that respondents of Tatede villages were more dominant in using past orientation.

There are a number of suggestions to be made. For teachers, development in the use of time orientation in daily life both in school environment and society environment can be applied. For students, the results of this study are expected to provide an understanding of time orientation. For future researchers, the results of this study can be used to explore a wider scope of this topic.

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