



TENSES IN TEXT BOOK OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL: A SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

Jon Pieter Situmorang¹, Sri Rezeki Helena Samosir²

^{1,2} Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Katolik Santo Thomas Medan

Email : jonpsitumorang61@gmail.com

Abstract

This article deals with Tenses in Text Book of Senior High School : A Semantic Analysis. The objective of this article is to find out what functions of tenses in the English Textbook 1st year "TALK ACTIVE". The article used the qualitative research to carry out the study. In discussing about functions of tenses, the theory of Sukma Setiabudhi (1958) was used to analyze the data. The result shows that in the curriculum, there are four kinds of tenses, they are: (1) simple present tense, (2) simple past tense, (3) simple future tense, and (4) present perfect tense. Meanwhile, in the English Textbook 1st year "Talk Active", there are nine kinds of tenses, they are (1) Simple Present Tense (2) Simple Past Tense (3) Simple Future Tense, (4) Present Continuous Tense (5) Past Continuous Tense (6) Present Perfect Tense (7) Past Perfect Tense, (8) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (9) Past Perfect Continuous Tense. It is evident that there is a significant inconsistency between the materials presented in the textbook and the syllabus. This disparity is causing unnecessary confusion for both the teacher and the students. The teacher is unable to teach tenses mentioned in the curriculum but not explained in the textbook, which is unacceptable. It is imperative that the materials are synchronized to ensure a seamless learning experience.

Keywords: semantics, tense, function

1. Introduction

Language is an absolutely crucial aspect of human life. The ability to communicate effectively and share ideas is essential for human progress. Without language, we would be unable to express our thoughts and ideas in a meaningful way. It goes without saying that every language has its own unique structure, grammar, and vocabulary that can be used to express a wide range of meanings and emotions. According to Burton & Roberts (1986), a language is a system of communication and set of sentences.

In linguistics, semantics is generally considered as the study of meaning in a language. Semantics is the study of linguistics meaning which is the meaning of the word, phrases, and sentences. It does not only study the concrete things, but it also studies the abstract things. According to Keith D. Foote (2016), Semantics is the study of language and its meaning.

In this article, we focus discussing about the functions of tenses. Tense is a

category that expresses time reference.

(1) He visits his grandma every week

In the example above, the pronoun "he" has a habit to visit his grandma every week. One of functions of simple present tense is presented here. Simple present tense is used to indicate habitual or repeat actions, to indicate general truths and scientific facts, to give the direction and instruction to someone, and to speak about fix arrangements.

(2) He visited his grandma last week

In the example above, the pronoun "he" expresses the activity that occurred in the past. One of the functions of simple past tense is presented here. Simple past tense is used to express work that occurred in the past, and to show the habits in the past.

Tenses are usually manifested by the use of specific forms of verbs, particularly in their conjugation patterns. The main tenses found in many languages include the past, present, and future. Tenses generally express time relative to the moment of speaking. In some contexts,



however, their meaning may be relativized to a point in the past or future which is established in the discourse (the moment being spoken about). In English, there are sixteen tenses, they are: (1) simple present tense (2) simple past tense (3) simple future tense, (4) present continuous tense (5) past continuous tense (6) present perfect tense (7) past perfect tense, (8) present perfect continuous tense (9) past perfect continuous tense, (10) future continuous tense, (11) future perfect tense (12) future perfect continuous tense, (13) past future tense, (14) past future continuous tense, (15) past continuous tense, (16) past future perfect continuous tense. They have different meanings, structure and their own functions depend on when the activity or event happen.

This article will use the English Textbook 1st year of Senior High School "TALK ACTIVE", as the source the data, and using the syllabus of curriculum 2013 for comparing the functions of tenses in English Textbook versus in syllabus.

2. Review Of Literature

2.1. What Tense Is

Tense is "grammatical category that is realized by verb inflection" (Greenbaum & Quirk, 2003, p.47). Swan (2005) said that "tense is grammatical system for showing time relations through changes in the forms of verbs". Maclin (2009) defined that tense is grammatical that used to express the bond of time, situation and the form of the verb. So, tense is a grammatical system which is used to express time and action through the modification of form of the verb.

Tenses are used in every sentence. The importance of tenses can be seen from their frequency of use (Dang, 2010). Tenses often appear in students' writing, speaking, listening and also reading activity. It is impossible that students do not meet tenses in students' academic activity or daily activity. Students need tenses to make a simple sentence for their communication. Hence, students will always encounter tenses. Tenses make communication to be clear. Tenses are part of grammar which

indicates time when situation proceeds place and detects a situation time (Manokaran, Ramalingam & Adriana, 2013). By using tenses, there will be a clear communication because there is good division of time. It is also avoid misunderstanding in communication.

2.2. Kinds of Tenses

Tenses are a form of verb in English to indicate the time (present, future, or past) of an action or event. Tenses have a very big role in a sentence, because with tenses we can know when an event or action occurs. Each of the three forms has a perfect form which indicates an event that has occurred late, each also has a progressive form which indicates an event that is ongoing continuously, and each also has a perfect progressive form which indicates an event which is currently occurring which will later be revealed in full at the appointed time.

	Simple Forms	Progressive Forms	Perfect Forms	Perfect Progressive Forms
Present	Take/s	Am/is/are taking	Have/has taken	Have/has been taking
Past	Took	Was/were taking	Had taken	Had been taking
Future	Will/shall take	Will be taking	Will have taken	Will have been taking

2.2.1. Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense is used to express an event or situation that tends to repeat itself, occurs again, or does not change, we use the present tense in English. It can also be used to state general truths. Michel Swam explains that we use simple present to talk action and situation in general time which happen at any time or repeatedly or all the time. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the simple present tense form of the verb in a sentence is defined as



“the tense that is used to refer to events, actions, and conditions that are happening all the time, or exist now.” The Cambridge Dictionary gives a much more elaborate definition of the simple present tense. According to them, “the present tenses of a verb are the ones that are used to talk about things that happen regularly or situations that exist at this time. The simple present tense uses the base form or the ‘s’ form of a verb, as in ‘I play tennis twice a week’ and ‘She works in a bank’.”

To show you how sentences are formed using the simple present tense and how they are employed for various purposes. Simple present tense is used to indicate general truths and scientific facts, here is the example:

1. The Sun **sets** in the west.

In addition to simple present tense is used to indicate general truths and scientific facts. It is also used to indicate habitual or repeat actions. Based on the example below, we know that the pronoun I has a habitual action that when he want to go work, he will take a bus.

(2) Every day, I **go** to work by bus

Simple Present Tense is also used to give the direction and instruction to someone. In the example below, the speaker explains how to get the hospital.

(3) **Take** right from the junction to reach the hospital.

In case below, we can see that the simple present tense can be used to speak about fix arrangements.

(4) Our summer vacation **starts** on the 16th of April.

2.2.2 Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense, in English, is used to represent an action/event that took place in the past. The ‘simple past tense’, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as “the form of a verb used to describe an action that happened before the present time and is no longer happening. It is usually made by adding -ed.” The Collins Dictionary defines the ‘simple past tense’ as “a tense used to refer to the past.” The

Macmillan Dictionary defines the simple past tense as “the tense used to talk about habitual actions, behavior, or situations that happened or existed before now.”

The simple past tense, in English, is used to represent an action/event that took place in the past. Simple Past Tense is used to express work that occurred in the past. The pronoun I received the letter **a week ago**. Based on the time of the sentence below, we can know that the action already finished.

(1) I received the letter a week ago.

In the example below, the Simple Past Tense also can be used to show the habits in the past. The pronoun he has a habit to study everyday but it’s in the past. The habit already finished, and we can know it from the verb “studied” in this sentence.

(2) He studied many hours every day.

2.2.3 Simple Future Tense

The ‘future tense’ form of any verb refers to the conjugation of the verb to represent an action that is going to happen in the future or will be continuing in the future. The ‘future tense’, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as “the form of a verb that you use when talking about something that will happen or exist.” According to the Collins Dictionary, the ‘future tense’ is defined as “a tense of verbs used when the action or event described is to occur after the time of utterance.” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines the future tense as “a verb tense that is used to refer to the future.”

Simple Future Tense can be used to state the work that will happen, the opinion of the speaker or future habitual action. We can see the example below:

(1) I shall see her tomorrow.

In the example below, the Simple Future Tense is also used to show future action as a result of other work in the present or future.

(2) When it gets warmer the snow will start to melt.

Besides using will/shall, Simple Future Tense can use be + going to. The structure of using going to in future tense is:



subject + form of “to be” (am/is/are) + going to + base of a verb.

Be + Going to is used to reference an event that has already been planned.

(3) Last week, they decided they are going to get married in December.

Going to is also used when there is evidence in the present that emphasizes something will happen.

(4) You’re going to fall if you don’t tie your shoelaces.

2.2.4 Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense, as the name suggests, is the form of tense that is used to denote an action that is ongoing or occurring in that current moment. It is also referred to as the present progressive tense as they represent the action that is progressing in the present. The Cambridge Dictionary defines the ‘present continuous tense’ as “the verb form used for actions or events that are happening or developing now.” According to the Collins Dictionary, the present continuous tense is defined as “a verb form consisting of an auxiliary be in the present tense followed by a present participle and used especially to indicate that a present action or event is in progress, being repeated, or of a temporary nature or to express the future.” The present continuous tense is “the tense used to talk about actions or behavior that are in progress now or planned for the future”, according to the Macmillan Dictionary.

The present continuous tense, is the form of tense that is used to denote an action that is ongoing or occurring in that current moment. Present Continuous Tense can be used to show a work that is in progress at the time of speaking. We can see the example below:

(1) The boys are playing tennis.

In the example below, the Present Continuous Tense can be also used to express a temporary job which may not actually be in progress at the time of speaking. Meanwhile, the sentence is teaching French and learning Greek shows work that perhaps he did not do both when

speaking.

(2) He is teaching French and learning Greek.

In the example below, the Present Continuous Tense is also used to express planned actions in the near future. This sentence explains that the plan they were going to carry out at that time was within a short period of time.

(3) We are leaving for Singapore by the night plane.

2.2.5 Past Continuous Tense

The Past Continuous Tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action or event that was going on in the past. In other words, it shows the progress of the action or event at a specific time in the past. The past continuous tense is, therefore, also called the ‘past progressive tense’. The past continuous tense, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as “the grammatical form used for an action that someone was doing or an event that was happening at a particular time.” The Macmillan Dictionary defines the past continuous tense as “the tense used to talk about actions or behaviour that were begun and ended at some time in the past”, and according to the Collins Dictionary, it is defined as “a verb form consisting of an auxiliary be in the past tense followed by a present participle and used esp. to indicate that an action or event was incomplete or in progress at a point of reference in the past, as ‘was sleeping’ in *I was sleeping when the phone rang.*”

The Past Continuous Tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action or event that was going on in the past. Past Continuous Tense can be used to express work in progress at some point in the past. We can see the example below:

(1) The light went out while I was reading.

In the example below, the Past Continuous Tense is also used to express habits in the past

(2) *He was always grumbling.*



2.2.6 Future Progressive Tense

The Future Continuous Tense is generally used to represent an event or action that is happening at a certain point in time in the future. The tense is also called the future progressive tense, as it denotes an action or event that is progressing or continuing at a particular time in the future. The future continuous tense, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as a tense that is used to “refer to temporary actions and events that will be in progress at a particular time in the future.” According to the Collins Dictionary, the future continuous tense is used “to suggest that something is about to happen or will happen at some time that is not clear or precise.”

The Future Continuous Tense is generally used to represent an event or action that is happening at a certain point in time in the future. Future Continuous Tense can be used to express a work that will take place in the future. We can see the example below:

- (1) When we go to the seaside next week, we will be getting up at five every morning to go fishing.

In the example below, the Future Continuous Tense is also used to show events in the future and has been planned.

- (2) He will be meeting us next week.

2.2.7 Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect Tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action that just happened in the recent past and still has its effect in the present or an action that represents an indefinite time in the past. The Oxford Learner’s Dictionary defines the Present Perfect Tense as “the form of a verb that expresses an action done in a time period up to the present, formed in English with the present tense of ‘have’ and the ‘past participle’ of the verb, as in *I have eaten.*” According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the Present Perfect Tense is defined as “the form of the verb used for actions or events that have been completed or have happened in a period of time up to now.”

The Present Perfect Tense is employed in a sentence to represent an action that just

happened in the recent past and still has its effect in the present or an action that represents an indefinite time in the past. The Present Perfect Tense can be used to show the action that has been completed at the time of speaking. When the speaker was speaking about him, the pronoun he has already gone out from them. We can see the example below:

- (1) He has just gone out.

In the example below, the Present Perfect Tense is also used to show express an event in the past whose time is not specified. This sentence explains that the incident that happened has already passed and we don't know exactly when it happened.

- (2) My son has been to the United States of America.

Based on the sentence below, the Present Perfect Tense is also can be used to show the explaining of past events if we emphasize the consequences. When the speaker was talking about his finger, at the same time after the incident, it emphasizes the consequence such as his finger is now bleeding.

- (3) I have cut my finger.

In the example below, the Present Perfect Tense can be used to express habits or work that was done repeatedly in the past. In this sentence it is explained that the pronoun I always walked home and has the same route every day.

- (4) I have always walked home by that route.

Based on the sentence below, the Present Perfect Tense can be also used to show a work that is started in the past and is still ongoing at the time of speaking. So, the pronoun I is already here until now.

- (5) He has been here for an hour.

2.2.8 Past Perfect Tense

The Past Perfect Tense is slightly different in its structure and use in a sentence from the simple past tense and the past continuous tense. The Past Perfect Tense clearly states that one action took place before another action in the past. It can also be said that the past perfect tense represents



a past action that took place in the past. The Past Perfect Tense, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as “the form of a verb that is used to show that an action had already finished when another action happened.” The Oxford Learner’s Dictionary defines the past perfect tense as “the form of a verb that expresses an action completed before a particular point in the past, formed in English with had and the past participle.”

Another definition of the Past Perfect Tense given by the Merriam Webster Dictionary is as follows. According to it, the Past Perfect Tense is “the form of the verb that is used in referring to an action that was completed by a particular time in the past.” The Collins Dictionary puts it a little differently. According to it, the Past Perfect Tense is “a tense indicating an action as completed or a state as having ended before a specified or implied time in the past,” and they also call the tense with another term – ‘pluperfect.’ In the example below, the Past Perfect Tense can be used to describe a work that was done before a certain time in the past.

(1) I met him in Paris in 2011. I had seen him last five years before.

In the example below, the Past Perfect Tense can be used to show the order in which they happened. If two events happened in the past, it is necessary to show the order in which they happened.

(2) When I reached the station the train had started (so I could not get into the train).

2.2.9 Future Perfect Tense

The Future Perfect Tense is a tense form that can be used to represent an action or event that will be over within a particular time in the future. The action referred to in the future perfect tense has an end date or time. The future perfect tense, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as “the form of the verb that is used to show that an action will have been performed by a particular time.” According to the Collins Dictionary, the future perfect tense is defined

as one “denoting a tense of verbs describing an action that will have been performed by a certain time.” The Merriam-Webster Dictionary defines the future perfect tense as a tense “relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is traditionally formed in English with will have and shall have and that expresses completion of an action by a specified time that is yet to come.” According to the Britannica Dictionary, the future perfect tense is “a verb tense that is used to refer to an action that will be completed by a specified time in the future.”

The Future Perfect Tense is a tense form that can be used to represent an action or event that will be over within a particular time in the future. (1) By the end of this month we will have gone to the movies four times. In the example below, the Future Perfect Tense can be also used to refer to an action or event which will happen before another action or event in the future. In the sentence explains that “the train will have left” before the pronoun you reach the station.

(2) The train **will have left** by the time you reach the station.

In the example below, the Future Perfect Tense is also used to make a conviction about something that will or will not happen at a time in the future. So, based on the sentence above, Mithuna has a conviction that she will have cleaned the house completely when they reach home.

(3) I don’t think Mithuna **will have cleaned** the house completely by the time we reach.

2.2.10 Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The present perfect continuous tense is employed in a sentence to indicate an action that started in the recent past and is still continuing in the present. It is also referred to as the present perfect progressive tense as the action progresses from the past to the present. The Oxford Learner’s Dictionary defines the ‘present perfect continuous tense’ as a tense that is used to ‘talk about an action or activity that started in the past and continues now or has only just stopped’.



Similar to the present perfect tense, the present perfect continuous tense also consists of helping verbs and main verbs. The only difference is that instead of one helping verb and one main verb in the past participle form, the present perfect continuous tense uses two helping verbs and a main verb in the present participle form. The helping verbs used are 'have' or 'has' along with 'been'. These verbs are followed by the present participle of the main verb, which is formed by adding an 'ing' to the base verb. The present perfect continuous tense can be used for the following reasons: in the example below, the Present Perfect Continuous Tense can be used to show events that started in the past and are still ongoing at the time of speaking.

(1) I have been waiting for an hour and she still has not turned up.

In the example below, the Present Perfect Continuous Tense can be used to show an activity which is sometimes used to express work that has been completed. In such cases, continuity of activity is emphasized as a description of the work.

(2) "Why are your clothes so wet?"
"I have been watering the garden".

2.2.11 Past Perfect Continuous tense

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is generally used in a sentence to depict an action that started at some time in the past and continued until a specific time in the past. It is also called the past perfect progressive tense since it refers to an action that had been progressing until a certain point in the past. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense, according to the Oxford Learner's Dictionary, is defined as a tense form used to indicate "an action or a situation that continued for a period of time before another action or situation in the past." According to the Cambridge Dictionary, the Past Perfect Continuous tense is defined as a tense that refers to "actions or events which started before a particular time in the past and were still in progress up to that time in the past."

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is

generally used in a sentence to depict an action that started at some time in the past and continued until a specific time in the past. Similar to the Present Perfect Continuous Tense, the Past Perfect Continuous Tense also consists of two helping verbs and a main verb. Among the three verbs that represent the tense, the first helping verb should always be 'had' followed by 'been', which is in turn followed by the present participle of the main verb. This rule holds true when the sentence is a positive sentence. In case you are employing the tense form in an interrogative sentence, the helping verb 'had' comes first followed by the subject which is in turn followed by the helping verb 'been' and the present participle of the main verb. For a negative sentence, 'not' is placed after the first auxiliary verb 'had' and for a negative interrogative sentence, you can either use the contraction 'hadn't' or place 'not' after the subject.

In the example below, the Past Perfect Continuous Tense can be used to denote an action that is the cause of another action in the past. So, based on the example above, Asha became exhausted because she had traveled for three days continuously.

(1) Asha was completely exhausted as she **had been travelling** continuously for three days.

In the example below, the Past Perfect Continuous Tense can be used to represent an action that progressed in the past until another action in the past. So, based on the sentence above, the pronoun I, had been waiting for more than a month and also had applied to other colleges, when he was still waiting, he has already applied to other colleges.

(2) I **had been waiting** to hear from the admissions officer for more than a month before I applied to other colleges.

2.2.12 Future Perfect Continuous tense

The Future Perfect Continuous tense is a verb tense that can be used to refer to an action that will be continuing until a certain



point of time in the future. The Future Perfect Continuous Tense can also be referred to as the future perfect progressive tense as it expresses an action or event that will be progressing to a specific time in the future. The Future Perfect Continuous Tense, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is defined as a tense form used “when we are looking back to the past from a point in the future, and we want to emphasize the length or duration of an activity or event.”

The Future Perfect Continuous tense is a verb tense that can be used to refer to an action that will be continuing until a certain point of time in the future. There are few examples to see how the future perfect continuous tense is used to perform the different functions. In the example below, the future perfect continuous tense can be used to denote an action that will continue till a certain point of time.

(1) Next month, I **will have been following** a diet for three months.

In the example below, the Future Perfect Continuous Tense can be used to depict an action or event that is the cause of another action or event that will happen in the future.

(2) I think my sister will be exhausted when she gets here as she will have been working out for two hours continuously.

3. Methods

The method of this article used qualitative research. The data were collected from the English Textbook “TALK ACTIVE”. The instrument of collecting the data is the writers ourselves. First, we seek the textbook. Second, we read the book and found out the tenses. And finally, we identified them and analyzed functions of the tenses.

The number of the data that were analyzed was 337 data consisting of they are (1) Simple Present Tense 43 data that are divided into three, they are: Simple Present Tense is used to indicate general truths 2 data, Simple Present Tense is used to

indicate habitual or repeat actions 33 data, and Simple Present Tense is used to give the direction and instruction to someone 8 data, (2) Simple Past Tense 152 data that are divided into two, they are: Simple Past Tense is used to express work that occurred in the past 147 data, and Simple Past Tense is used to show past habits 5 data, (3) Simple Future Tense 28 data that are divided into 4 consisting of Simple Future Tense (will) is used to state the work that will happen, the opinion of the speaker or future habitual action 14 data, Simple Future Tense (will) is used to show future action as a result of other work in the present or future 2 data, Simple Future Tense (be+going to) is used to reference an event that has already been planned 9 data, and Simple Future Tense (be+going to) is used when there is evidence in the present that emphasizes something will happen 3 data, (4) Present Continuous Tense 27 data that are divided into 2, they are: Present Continuous Tense is used to show a work that is in progress at the time of speaking 26 data, Present Continuous Tense is used to express planned actions in the near future 1 data, (5) Past Continuous Tense 22 data that are divided into 2, they are: Past Continuous is used to declare an action that has started and is still ongoing when another action followed in the past 22 data and to express habits in the past 0 data, (6) Present Perfect Tense 35 data that are divided into 5, they are: Present Perfect Tense is used to indicate completed work at the time of speaking 22 data, Present Perfect Tense is used to express events in the past that have an unspecified time 2 data, Present Perfect Tense is used to explain events that have passed if we emphasize more on the consequences 3 data, Present Perfect Tense is used to express a habit or work done repeatedly in the past 1 data, and Present Perfect Tense is used to denote work that is began in the past and continue up to the time of speaking, (7) Past Perfect Tense 16 data that are divided into 2, they are: Past Perfect Tense is used to show that an action had already finished when another action happened 16 data and describe work that was



done before a certain time in the past 0 data, (8) Present Perfect Continuous Tense 12 data that are divided into 2, they are: Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to show an event that started in the past and is still ongoing at the time of speaking 11 data and to express work that has been completed 1 data, and (9) Past Perfect Continuous Tense 2 data, it used to represent an action that progressed in the past until another action in the past.

To analyze the data, the following procedures were done. First, we searched the textbook and found the tenses in English Textbook 1st year "TALK ACTIVE". Second, we identified them and analyzed the functions of the tenses. And finally, we compared the data with the curriculum.

4. Result and Discussion

In this article, we discussed the data and analyzed them according to some theories of tenses. Concerning the tenses the theory proposed by Sukma Setiabudhi is used.

Simple Present Tense has three functions, they are: Simple Present Tense is used to indicate general truths, used to indicate habitual or repeat actions, and used to give directions and instructions to someone. The example of Simple Present Tense is used to indicate general truths is "*Jogja offers travelers guided tours of both the Prambanan and Borobudur temples, providing insight into both the Hindu and Buddhist history in Indonesia*". The datum explains that Jogja has Prambanan and Borobudur temples that are already known of many people. The example of Simple Present Tense is used to indicate habitual or repeat actions is "*She always treats all her students kindly*". The datum shows that she repeats her action to treat her student. The example of Simple Present Tense is used to give directions and instructions to someone is "Please come to me for any books". The datum gives the instruction that if anybody wants a book, they can go to her.

Simple past tense has two functions, they are: Simple past tense is used to express

an action, an activity, or an incident that was completed or done in the past and used to show past habits. The example of Simple past tense is used to express an action, an activity, or an incident that was completed is "*Queen Victoria died in 1901*". The datum explains that the incident of Queen Victoria was completed in the past that was in the year of 1901. The example of Simple past tense is used to show past habits is "*Every morning and every evening, he plowed his field with his buffalo*". The datum shows that the pronoun "he" has a habit to plow his field with his buffalo in the past.

Simple Future Tense has four functions: 1) to happen in the future or will be continuing in the future, and 2) to show future action as a result of other work in the present or future, 3) to reference an event that has already been planned, 4) when there is evidence in the present that emphasizes something will happen. "*I will call you later.*", this datum is an example of simple future tense that is used to state the work that will happen, the opinion of the speaker or future habitual action. The datum shows the action that the speaker will call "you" later (in the future). "*I will give you anything if you can find my shawl.*" this datum is an example of simple future tense that is used to show future action as a result of other work in the present or future. The datum shows that after the pronoun "you" can find the speaker's shawl, the speaker will give anything. "*I am going to go to the supermarket to pick up some food and some drinks for Saturday's picnic later.*" this datum is an example of simple future (be+going to) that is used to reference an event that has already been planned. The datum shows that the speaker has a plan to go to supermarket to pick up some food and drinks for Saturday's picnic later. "*She is going to be professional dancer when she grows up.*" , this datum is an example of simple future tense (be+going to) that is used when there is evidence in the present that emphasizes something will happen. The datum shows she will be professional dancer when she grows up.



Present Continuous Tense has three functions: 1) to show a work that is in progress at the time of speaking, 2) to express planned actions in the near future, and 3) to express a temporary job which may not actually be in progress at the time of speaking. “*My flowers are dying*”, this datum is an example of present continuous tense that is used to show a work that is in progress at the time of speaking. The datum shows that the flowers are almost dying (is ongoing). “*I am preparing to return back home tomorrow*”, this datum is an example of present continuous tense that is used to express planned actions in the near future. The datum shows that she will return back home tomorrow and is preparing for her stuff. Aside from being used to express planned actions in the near future, it is also used to express a temporary job which may not actually be in progress at the time of speaking. Based on the data that we have found, we didn’t find the Present Continuous Tense is used to express a temporary job which may not actually be in progress at the time of speaking.

Past Continuous Tense has two functions: 1) to represent an action or event that was going on in the past, 2) to express habits in the past. “*They were doing their work when the teacher came to the classroom*”, this datum is an example of past continuous tense that is used to represent an action or event that was going on in the past. The datum states that “the students were doing their work” is a still ongoing action while the teacher came to the classroom is another action that followed in the past. Aside from being used to declare an action that has started and is still ongoing when another action followed in the past, it is also used to express habits in the past. Based on the data that we have found, we didn’t find the Past Continuous Tense is to express habits in the past.

Present Perfect Tense has five functions: 1) to indicate completed work at the time of speaking, 2) to express events in the past that have an unspecified time, and 3) to explain events that have passed if we

emphasize more on the consequences, 4) to express a habit or work done repeatedly in the past, 5) to denote work that is began in the past and continue up to the time of speaking. “*My family has experienced much hardship*”, this datum is an example of present perfect tense that is used to indicate completed work at the time of speaking. The datum states that the speaker’s family already experienced much hardship when he/she was speaking. “*Jane’s neighbor has just graduated from a state university*”, this datum is an example of present perfect tense that is used to express events in the past that have an unspecified time. The datum shows that Jane’s neighbor has just graduated but we don’t know exactly when it happened.” “*I have lost my keys!*”, this datum is an example of present perfect tense that is used to explain events that have passed if we emphasize more on the consequences. The datum states that the speaker has lost his key, it means he don’t have the key anymore. “*I’ve stayed awake many nights in the past*”, this datum is an example of present perfect tense that is used to express a habit or work done repeatedly in the past. The datum shows that the speaker has a habit that is repeated in past namely “stayed awake many nights”. “*I haven’t seen him since last summer*”, this datum is an example of present perfect tense that is used to work that is began in the past and continue up to the time of speaking. The datum states that the speaker hasn’t seen him since summer and doesn’t see him until now.

Past Perfect Tense has two functions: 1) to show that an action had already finished when another action happened, and 2) to describe work that was done before a certain time in the past. “*When the party began, we had sat in our seats.*”, this datum is an example of past perfect tense that is used to show that an action had already finished when another action happened. The datum shows that the action “had sat in our seats” is the action was completed before “the party began” is another action that was performed in the past. Aside from being is used to show the order in which the activities happened,



past perfect tense is also used to describe work that was done before a certain time in the past. Based on the data that we have found, we didn't find the Past Perfect Tense is used to describe work that was done before a certain time in the past.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense has two functions: 1) to show that an action had already finished when another action happened, and 2) to describe work that was done before a certain time in the past. "*The people have been seeing the concert since two hours ago*", this datum is an example of present perfect continuous tense that is used to show an event that started in the past and is still ongoing at the time of speaking. The datum shows that the people have been seeing the concert since two hours ago, so until now they still see the concert. "*I have been doing great*", this datum is an example of present perfect continuous tense that is used to express work that has been completed. The datum shows that the speaker "I" has done great in her work.

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense is generally used in a sentence to depict an action that started at some time in the past and continued until a specific time in the past. "*A controversial new addition to Facebook, allowed users to view what their friends had been buying online*", this datum is an example of past perfect continuous tense that is used to represent an action that progressed in the past until another action in the past. The datum shows that when they had been buying online, the users are allowed to view.

In the curriculum, there are four kinds of tenses, they are: (1) simple present tense, the students will be learned about using to be and have (2) simple past tense, the students will be learned about how to create sentences in past form, the characteristics of simple past, and the differences between simple past and present perfect tense (3) simple future tense, the students will be learned about using "I will" and "I am going to" and (4) present perfect tense, the students will be learned about how to create sentences in present perfect form, the characteristics of

present perfect, and the differences between simple past and present perfect tense.

Meanwhile, when we analyzed the sentences in English Textbook 1st year "Talk Active", we have found (337) data, they are (1) Simple Present Tense (43) data that are divided into three, they are: Simple Present Tense is used to indicate general truths (2) data, Simple Present Tense is used to indicate habitual or repeat actions (33) data, and Simple Present Tense is used to give the direction and instruction to someone (8) data, (2) Simple Past Tense (152) data that are divided into two, they are: Simple Past Tense is used to express work that occurred in the past (147) data, and Simple Past Tense is used to show past habits(5) data, (3) Simple Future Tense (28) data that are divided into 4 consisting of Simple Future Tense (will) is used to state the work that will happen, the opinion of the speaker or future habitual action(14) data, Simple Future Tense (will) is used to show future action as a result of other work in the present or future(2) data, Simple Future Tense (be+going to) is used to reference an event that has already been planned (9) data, and Simple Future Tense (be+going to) is used when there is evidence in the present that emphasizes something will happen (3) data, (4) Present Continuous Tense (27) data that are divided into 2, they are: Present Continuous Tense is used to show a work that is in progress at the time of speaking (26) data, Present Continuous Tense is used to express planned actions in the near future(1) data, (5) Past Continuous Tense (22) data that are divided into 2, they are: Past Continuous is used to declare an action that has started and is still ongoing when another action followed in the past (22) data and to express habits in the past 0 data, (6) Present Perfect Tense (35) data that are divided into 5, they are: Present Perfect Tense is used to indicate completed work at the time of speaking(22) data, Present Perfect Tense is used to express events in the past that have an unspecified time(2) data, Present Perfect Tense is used to explain events that have passed if we emphasize



more on the consequences(3) data, Present Perfect Tense is used to express a habit or work done repeatedly in the past(1) data, and Present Perfect Tense is used to denote work that is began in the past and continue up to the time of speaking, (7) Past Perfect Tense (16) data that are divided into 2, they are: Past Perfect Tense is used to show that an action had already finished when another action happened(16) data and describe work that was done before a certain time in the past 0 data, (8) Present Perfect Continuous Tense (12) data that are divided into 2, they are: Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to show an event that started in the past and is still ongoing at the time of speaking(11) data and to express work that has been completed (1) data, and (9) Past Perfect Continuous Tense (2) data, it used to represent an action that progressed in the past until another action in the past.

It is evident that there is a significant inconsistency between the materials presented in the textbook and the syllabus. This disparity is causing unnecessary confusion for both the teacher and the students. The teacher is unable to teach tenses mentioned in the curriculum but not explained in the textbook, which is unacceptable. It is imperative that the materials are synchronized to ensure a seamless learning experience.

5. Conclusion

Tenses are a form of verb in English to indicate the time (present, future, or past) of an action or event. Tenses have a very big role in a sentence, because with tenses we can know when an event or action occurs.

We have found 337 data from the English Textbook 1st year "Talk Active", they are (1) Simple Present Tense 43 data that are divided into three, they are: Simple Present Tense is used to indicate general truths 2 data, Simple Present Tense is used to indicate habitual or repeat actions 33 data, and Simple Present Tense is used to give the direction and instruction to someone 8 data, (2) Simple Past Tense 152 data that are divided into two, they are: Simple Past Tense

is used to express work that occurred in the past 147 data, and Simple Past Tense is used to show past habits 5 data, (3) Simple Future Tense 28 data that are divided into 4 consisting of Simple Future Tense (will) is used to state the work that will happen, the opinion of the speaker or future habitual action 14 data, Simple Future Tense (will) is used to show future action as a result of other work in the present or future 2 data, Simple Future Tense (be+going to) is used to reference an event that has already been planned 9 data, and Simple Future Tense (be+going to) is used when there is evidence in the present that emphasizes something will happen 3 data, (4) Present Continuous Tense 27 data that are divided into 2, they are: Present Continuous Tense is used to show a work that is in progress at the time of speaking 26 data, Present Continuous Tense is used to express planned actions in the near future 1 data, (5) Past Continuous Tense 22 data that are divided into 2, they are: Past Continuous is used to declare an action that has started and is still ongoing when another action followed in the past 22 data and to express habits in the past 0 data, (6) Present Perfect Tense 35 data that are divided into 5, they are: Present Perfect Tense is used to indicate completed work at the time of speaking 22 data, Present Perfect Tense is used to express events in the past that have an unspecified time 2 data, Present Perfect Tense is used to explain events that have passed if we emphasize more on the consequences 3 data, Present Perfect Tense is used to express a habit or work done repeatedly in the past 1 data, and Present Perfect Tense is used to denote work that is began in the past and continue up to the time of speaking, (7) Past Perfect Tense 16 data that are divided into 2, they are: Past Perfect Tense is used to show that an action had already finished when another action happened 16 data and describe work that was done before a certain time in the past 0 data, (8) Present Perfect Continuous Tense 12 data that are divided into 2, they are: Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to show an event that started in the past and is still



ongoing at the time of speaking 11 data and to express work that has been completed 1 data, and (9) Past Perfect Continuous Tense 2 data, it used to represent an action that progressed in the past until another action in the past.

Based on the data that we have analyzed before, we conclude that there are 4 kinds of tenses that are learnt at the school. Hence, when we analyzed the tenses in that book, we found 9 tenses in the text of the book, even the tense has not learnt yet. In this case, when the students found the tenses that are not explained before with specific, will be difficult to understand some sentences and the functions of the tenses. This situation causes the teacher will teach them laboriously. So, the book needs to upgrade the materials in order sync with the curriculum criteria. And The Ministry of Research Technology and Higher Education Indonesia should pay attention to the books and materials in it. In order can make learning process in each school better.

Finally, we admit that there may be some mistakes in accomplishing this article due to my limited knowledge and horizon of English. Therefore, any constructive criticism to improve this article will be highly appreciated.

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