CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 A Brief Description of Contrastive Analysis

Some people may regard contrastive linguistics and contrastive analysis are synonymous or interchangeable terms. But they are different. Contrastive analysis is focused on finding the similarities and differences of sub-system of language compared. The interest in contrastive analysis is the linguistic nature of both language compared without relating the similarities and differences to the speaker in the process of analysis. While error analysis focused on the effect of the first language of a speaker when he/she tries to learn second language especially toward his/her first language. So, the learner may compared his/her first language and the second language explicitly or implicitly in the process of learning. Interferences analysis focused on the interacting of both language compared when language on how much first language is interacted with the second language and how much the second language is interacted with the first language when she/he speaks the first language. From the description above, it can be clearly seem that three ways in contrastive linguistics are differences.

Contrastive analysis attempts to analyze the correspondences of languages compared especially the aspect of language concerned. In conducting contrastive analysis, there must be at least two languages that are going to be compared. the language compared is called language in contact. The first language is called source language, and the second language is called target language. In this analysis, the aspect of language to compare is the tenses between English language and Arabic language. And English language is the source language Arabic language is the target language.

There are some definition of contrastive analysis based on linguists below:

According to Hartman and Stock (1972:43) the words comparative and contrastive have similarity. They compare two or more language or a branch of linguistic. Which compares two or more languages. Two languages that are compared in this study are English and Arabic language.
Further more, Richards (1994: 63) have stated that contrastive analysis is the comparison of the linguistic system of two languages, for example the sound system or the grammatical system.

It is understood that the contrastive study refers to the research that is aimed at finding out the similarities or differences of any idea. The main purpose of this study is to contrast the tenses in English and Arabic language.

2.2 A Brief History of English

According to Barbara A. Fannell in her book *A History of English: A sociolinguistics Approach*, English was originated from the old saxon language, which brought to Britain by Germanic settlers from various part of northwest Germanic. From the beginning of the Christian era around A.D 400, the speakers was become English were scattered along the northern coast of Europe. They spoke a dialect of Low German. More exactly they spoke several different dialects since they were several different tribes. The name given to the tribes who got to England are Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. For convenience, we can refer to them all as Anglo saxon.

The history of English can be divided into three periods:

a. **Old English (500-1100)**

Old English is said (technically) to begin in 449 CE with the invasion of Kent by Henges tand Horsa. Although we place its starts at 500 CE, since it must have taken one or two generations- at least- for it to develop its distinctive character; we do not have the first manuscript attestations of English until about 700 CE. We know that the Anglo-Saxons spoke West Germanic. A sister dialect to old High German, Old Frisian, Old Low German, Low Saxon and Old Low Franconian. Several very important features characterize Old English:

1. Old English was synthetic, or functional, rather than analytic or isolating.
2. The noun, verb, adjective determiner and pronoun were highly inflected. Consequently word order was not as rigid as in present-day English.
3. There were weak and strong declensions of noun and adjectives.
4. There were also weak and strong conjugations of verb.
(5) The vocabulary of Old English was overwhelming Germanic in character (approximately 85 percent of the vocabulary used in Old English is no longer in use in Modern English).

(6) Word formation largely took the form of compounding, prefixing and suffixing; there was relatively little borrowing from other languages.

(7) Gender was grammatical (dependent on formal linguistics criteria), not logical or natural (contingent on sex).

b. Middle English (1100-1500)

During the middle English period a number of very significant changes became more and more visible in the English language. The major changes from Old to Middle English are the loss of inflections and with it the development of more fixed word order. As the Old English period, language contact led to borrowing, but its scale was far greater during this period than it had been before there are some changes in the linguistics development, such as major changes in the sound system: the consonants, vowels, lengthening and shortening, diphthongs; major morphological changes: verb and word order.

c. Modern English (Early modern English 1500-1800 and present day English 1800-percent)

By the Early Modern English Period the structure of the standard language was very close to its structure in Present Day English. There were still some significant changes to come, such as the Great Vowel Shift, but with regard to short vowels, consonants, morphology and syntax, changes were slight. What is noticeable to a present-day reader of Early Modern English is its comparative variability. In the period from 1500-1700, there was considerable free variation of forms in comparison with present day- English. This is hardly surprising in a language that was only just beginning to be accepted as a legitimate medium of communication in science, the arts and administration. By 1700, however, English had stabilized and texts written after that period are remarkably easy for modern reader to comprehend.

English language as we know it today was fairly well established by the eighteenth century. Since that time while some changes in the structure have indeed occurred, they are comparatively minor in nature. Unlike in the Early Modern English period, there are few changes in phonology and even fewer in morphology and syntax, with major changes
taking place (as ever) in the lexical stock of English. The changes that have taken place in this last-named component are minor.

### 2.3 A Brief History of Arabic

Arabic (اللغة العربية, al-`Arabiyyah) is one of Central Semitic language, which is included in the Semitic language family and are related to Hebrew and Aramaic languages. Arabic has more speakers than any other languages in the Semitic language family. He is spoken by over 280 million people as a first language, which is where most live in the Middle East and North Africa. This language is the official language of 25 countries, and is the language of worship in Islam because it is the language spoken by the Qur'an. Based on geographic distribution, conversational Arabic has many variations (dialects), some dialects cannot even understand each other. Modern Arabic is classified as a macro language with 27 sub-languages in ISO 639-3. Standard Arabic (sometimes called Literary Arabic) is widely taught in schools and universities, and used in the workplace, government, and mass media.

Standard Arabic is derived from Classical Arabic, the only member of the Old North Arabic language family, which is still used, as seen in the inscriptions of pre-Islamic Arab heritage derived from the 4th century. Classical Arabic has also been a language literature and language more or less worship of Islam since the 6th century. Arabic alphabet is written from right to left.

Arabic has given a lot of vocabulary to other languages of the Islamic world, just as the role of Latin to most European languages. During the Middle Ages Arabic was also a major tool of culture, especially in science, mathematics and philosophy, which led many European languages also borrowed much vocabulary from Arabic.

### 2.4 Description of Tenses in English

Tense is a method that we use in English to refer to time - past, present and future. Many languages use tenses to talk about time. According to Comrie (1985), absolute tenses take the present moment as a deictic center, the time of utterance. The three absolute tenses are 'present', 'past' and 'future'. Relative tenses are defined relative to an additional reference point which does not (necessarily) correspond with the moment of utterance (Comrie 1985:122f). In absolute-relative tenses, the "reference point is
established relative to the present moment, and a situation is located in time relative to that reference point" (Comrie 1985:125).

Tenses are verb forms (both within flections or auxiliary support verbs) to show the time and degree of completion of an activity. Tenses in other words that it is based on grammatical forms of the verb, and indicates whether a job or activity that has been carried out, being implemented, will be implemented or have been implemented in a specific period. In English, there is a degree of time in expressing an activity, job or situation. In some literature mentioned that the level of the time there are basically three, namely: present, future. Here will be discussed division of tenses based on the time and nature of the incident, namely:

1. **Present Tenses**
   - Simple Present Tense
   The Simple Present Tense is the tense of the most widely used, simple meaning that is simple, while the present is now. So to say that the Simple Present is the tenses (sentence patterns) that are used to tell the current time in a simple form. For examples:
   - I write a letter
   - I buy new car
   - She go to campus by car

   - Present Continuous Tense
   Present Continuous tense in English tenses are used for ongoing action now, the incident at the time was talking and action that last only for a short period of time. Present Continuous tense is also called the Present Progressive Tense. For examples:
   - I am writing a letter
   - She driving a car
   - They are reading their lesson

   - Present Perfect Tense
   Forms of the Present Perfect tense in English tenses are used for a simple act of ongoing, but it has no effect until the present. Placing an emphasis on results. For examples:
   - She has learnt a lesson
   - I have bought a new car
   - It has rained
Present Perfect Continuous has revealed that the action started in the past and is still continuing. English tenses is also used to tell the events that began in the past and has just finished. For examples:

I have been studying since 2 o’clock
We have been watching television since 1 o’clock

2. Past Tenses

- Simple Past Tense
Simple past tense is used to express the events that have occurred at a particular time in the past. For examples:
They went to cinema
She wrote a letter last night

- Past Continuous Tense
Past Continuous Tense expresses past action in progress. Some times the action can also be interrupted by something. English tenses form is called Past Progressive Tense. For examples:
They were climbing on a hill
You waiting for him yesterday
It was raining yesterday

- Past Perfect Tense
We use the Past Perfect tense to indicate an action in the past with regard to other actions in the past before. For examples:
He had slept
I had finished my work last week

Past Perfect Continuous tense
Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express an action that began in the past and lasted until an other action in the past. For examples:
We had been waiting for him for one hour
It had been raining for three days

The difference between the Present Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous is: Present Perfect Continuous express action continuing until now whereas Past Perfect Continuous is not.
3. Future Tenses

- Future Simple Tense

Among all forms of tenses Future, Future Simple is the most common, used in many situations such as when making promises, predictions or plans. Future Tense is also called the Present Future Tense. For examples:

She will send me a letter
I will give you a gift

Simple Future Tense is divided into two forms, namely "Will / shall" and "going to" but have different uses.

"Going to" is used to express an action plan that had been made before talk. Also used to express a prediction based on current signs (probably inevitable).

"Will" is used in pronouncing a plan of action that you just think / have not planned / spontaneous moment talk. Also used to reveal the impending forecast by calculation or feeling (not necessarily certainty).

- Future Continuous Tense

Future Continuous tense is generally used to indicate that we will be in the midst of an event in a specific time in the future. Future also known as Continuous Present Continuous Future. For examples:

She will be enjoying her vocations
It will be raining tomorrow

Future Continuous also have 2 forms of "will" and "going to" have the same meaning and be interchangeable when used. In contrast to the use of the simple future tense.

- Future perfect Tense

Future Perfect tenses we use the English language to express the events that will be completed in the future that has already begun in the past. Also called the Present Future Perfect Tense Future Perfect Tense or Future Perfect Simple. For examples:

She will have finished the work by Sunday
We will have started a job

- Future Perfect Continuous Tense

We use the Future Perfect Continuous tenses English to recount events that will take place at a specific time in the future. Future Perfect Continuous Tense is also known as the Present Continuous or Future Perfect Future Perfect Progressive. For examples:

I will have been living in Medan since 2000
He will have been playing cricket for two hours

Conditional Past Future Tense

- Conditional / Future Past Tense

Past Simple Future Tense is used to express the events that will occur in the past (not the present, the inverse of the simple future tense).

- Conditional / Future Past Continuous tense

We use Future Past Continuous or Past Progressive Future tense English to tell an action that will occur in the past was (for that was going on today called Future Continuous Tense).

- Conditional / Future Past Perfect tense

Past Tense Future Perfect used to express action that will have been completed in the past (please compare the difference with Future Perfect Tense).

- Conditional / Future Past Perfect Continuous tense

English past tense is used to express the events that would have been taking place in the past. Past future perfect continuous tense in common with the future perfect continuous tense.

4.1.3 Description of Tenses In Arabic

In Arabic, the verb is called al-fi’il. According to Al ghulayaini, Fi’il is a sentence that shows the meaning by itself. The main tenses in Arabic are the past tense (fi’il madhi) and the present tense (fi’il mudhari’), the future tense in classical Arabic is formed by adding either the prefix sa or the separate word saufa onto the beginning of the present tense verb, for examples : sa-yaktubu or saufa yaktubu means he will write.

In some contexts, the tenses represent aspectual distinctions rather than tense distinctions. The usage of Arabic tenses is as follows :

- The past tense often specifically has the meaning of a past perfective. It expresses the concept of ‘he did’ as opposed ‘he was doing’. The letter can be expressed using the combination of the past tense of the verb kana ‘to be’ with the present tense or active participle. For example : kana yaktu or kana katibun means he was writing.

- The two tenses can be used to express relative tense when following other verbs in a serial verb construction. In such a construction, the present tense
indicates time simultaneous with the main verb, while the past tense indicates time prior to the main verb.

Both fi’il madhi and fi’il mudhari’ constantly change it shape according to the type of fa’il dhamir or subject. For fi’il madhi the shape changes occur at the end of the word, while for fi’il mudhari’ it’s shape changes occur at the beginning of the word and at the end of the word. For examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dhamir/English pronouns</th>
<th>Fi’il Madhy</th>
<th>Fi’il Mudhari’</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَنَا</td>
<td>فَعَلْتُ</td>
<td>أَعْلَنْ</td>
<td>ا I work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَحْنَ مِنْهُ</td>
<td>فَعَلْنَا</td>
<td>نَفْعَلْنَ</td>
<td>you (male) work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْتَ</td>
<td>فَعَلْتَ</td>
<td>تَفْعَلْ</td>
<td>you (female) work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْتِ</td>
<td>فَعَلْتِ</td>
<td>تَفْعَلِينَ</td>
<td>you’re both working</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْتَ مَا</td>
<td>فَعَلْتْمُ</td>
<td>تَفْعَلاْنِ</td>
<td>you’re (male) work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْتَ مَا</td>
<td>فَعَلْتْمُ</td>
<td>تَفْعَلاْنِ</td>
<td>you’re (female) work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْتَ نُّونَ</td>
<td>فَعَلْتُنَا</td>
<td>تَفْعَلْنَ</td>
<td>he work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Past

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Pronouns</th>
<th>Arabic Pronouns</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Present</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I anaa (أَنَا)</td>
<td>akaltu (أَكَلْتُ)</td>
<td>aakulu (آَكَلْنَ)</td>
<td>aakulu (آَكَلْنَ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou (m) anta (نَتَّ أَ)</td>
<td>akalta (أَكَلْتَ)</td>
<td>ta'kulu (تَأْكُلُ)</td>
<td>ta'kulu (تَأْكُلُ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thou (f) anti (أَنْتِ)</td>
<td>akalti (أَكَلتِ)</td>
<td>ta'kuliyna (تَأْكُلُيَنَ)</td>
<td>ta'kuliyna (تَأْكُلُيَنَ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He huwa (هُوَ)</td>
<td>akala (أَكَلَ)</td>
<td>ya'kulu (يَاَكُلُ)</td>
<td>ya'kulu (يَاَكُلُ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Personal Object Pronoun</td>
<td>Infinitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
<td>hiya  ﴿هيَّ ﴾</td>
<td>akalat  ﴿أكلْتَ ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
<td>nahnu  ﴿نحنَ ﴾</td>
<td>akalna  ﴿أكلْنَا ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>antum  ﴿أنتمُ ﴾</td>
<td>akaltum  ﴿أكلْتُمْ ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>antunna  ﴿أنتمْنَ ﴾</td>
<td>akaltunna  ﴿أكلْتُنْكَ ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You two (m,f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>antumaa  ﴿أنتمَا ﴾</td>
<td>akatumaa  ﴿أكلْتَانِ ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They two (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>humaa  ﴿همَّ ﴾</td>
<td>akalaa  ﴿أكلْتِ ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They two (f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>humaa  ﴿همّ ﴾</td>
<td>akalataa  ﴿أكلْتَانِ ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They (m)</td>
<td></td>
<td>hum  ﴿هم ﴾</td>
<td>akaluu  ﴿أكلُوا ﴾</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They (f)</td>
<td></td>
<td>hunna  ﴿هنَّ ﴾</td>
<td>akalna  ﴿أكلْنَ ﴾</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>