A CLOSER LOOK OF MARTIAN TIME-SLIP NOVEL: A LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS

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Abstract

An attempt to reveal linguistically the novel by Philip K. Dick entitled, Martian Time-Slip which the researcher shows the literary importance of the novel. Explicitly, the linguistics signals emerged in the novel serve as a basis for a thorough description of interpretation which the researcher is challenged to dig the real essence of linguistics features found in the novel. Hence, the researcher conducts the linguistics analysis of this novel and it is showed that the concordance of the noun 'time' usually modified by definite article, 'the' and it is followed by a verb form. It is also observed that the noun 'time' is hyphenated to form another meaning. The modal verb 'could' revealed 30.89% of the total modal verbs found in the novel. The additive conjunction, 'and' occurred 98.5%; adversative conjunction, 'but' disclosed 49.   04%; causal conjunction, 'so' got 40.06%; and temporal conjunction, 'then' exposed 85.08% of the total conjunctions used in the novel. The preposition 'to' emerged 28.61% of the total prepositions found in the novel. Meanwhile, the Signaling Nouns (SNs) 'way' transpired 17.05%; 'right' appeared 15.82%; and 'fact' emerged 6.76% of the total SNs found in the novel. Integrating with the teaching of this concordance of the nouns, modals, conjunctions, prepositions, and SNs to the ESL students would be a great help in learning English as a second language. It also awakens the young minds that learning the L2 is remarkable and important in this competent and survival world. Thus, this humble and meritorious novel analysis will serve as a stepping stone for future researchers to dwell a comparable study.

Keywords: Linguistic, Analysis, Science, Technology, Linguistic Feature, Semantic, Syntactic

INTRODUCTION

Many scholars have studied novels in various types such as mystery, romance, thriller, fantasy, historical fiction and science fiction analyzing its elements on the novel under study, however, scrutinizing the linguistics features used by the writer of the novel which the scholars overlook to be included in their analysis. In this study, the present researcher will explore one of the science fiction novels of Philip K. Dick entitled, Martian Time-Slip which was written in 1962 and published in 1964 and it is regarded as one of the top-tier novels. This novel has achieved a narrative technique that is organized in astonishingly efficacious approach which his technique is to have a large number of perspective characters, exchange from one to another on every page. Moreover, the story told in this novel is complicated with each character, comes into interaction with the other characters in a variability of diverse ways and in different settings. According to Koornick (n.d.), the novel considers as an important novel in PKD's career as one of the best novels he wrote which the landscapes, the setting on space travel, and futuristic science commonly found in the genre. It also focuses on the problems on human, personal and psychological issues which share common realities.

This novel analysis of the present researcher has inspired of the following novel analyses using linguistics approach. Ahnstedt (2013) stated in his novel 300, analysis the linguistics strategies

that are engaged in doing so. The author was taking note of the five most common rhetorical devices and analyzing this model of Rhetorical Framework Processing. The five rhetorical devices qualifying for analysis (bold text formatting, text box layout, repetition, anaphora, and metaphor) revealed the significance of foregrounding narrative elements to lead the audience into certain emotional attitudes valuable to the telling of the story. The significance of different modalities of literature is concerned, and it is argued as to whether a higher number of modalities can provide for a richer story. Another novel study, The Picture of Dorian Gray by Rodrigues, Jr. & Barbara (2013) revealed on how linguistics elements of appraisal construe the evaluative representations of (gay) literary characters projecting verbal processes and the content of the message that constitute either the narrative point of view or the dialogues performed by the characters construing of the plot and for the establishment of ideological standpoints. The discussion has also shown several differences of evaluative linguistics choices in the translation and adaptations when compared to the original, demonstrating that the corpora do not fall within the margins of a strict linguistics correspondence, but quite within the limits of the text recreation or rewriting. The linguistics analysis of Nofal (2013) on the novel Darkness in Conrad's Heart of Darkness that the heart of the critical linguistic approach is the concept of thought which the critical linguistics concept is totally used to refer to the idea of worldview or value system such value systems or ways of thinking is the reflection of the sets of assumptions and beliefs which potentially disseminate. Halliday's method in linguistics analysis is adopted by Nofal in the descriptions and explanations of lexicogrmmatical features in which to focus on the words, structures, and social-cultural context of the novel.

In this novel study, Martian Time-Slip emphasizes the linguistics analysis which the combined frameworks of the analysis will be based on concordance, appraisal, grammatical and lexical cohesion. Concordance shows a single word based on a small corpus which is a part of the corpus analysis. It is to be noted that the concordance can be ordered in various ways from left and right of the keyword or phrase to reveal different collocational and grammatical patterns. The 20 top nouns in the COBUILD corpus are time, people, way, man, years, work, world, thing, day, children, life, men, fact, house, kind, year, place, home, sort, end (Flowerdew, 2013). The present researcher limits only in the noun **'time'**. Appraisal Theory is formulated on how speakers or writers employ linguistic resources to express attitudes towards events and people, with more or less intensity or graduation, and with different forms of commitment, or engagement (Martin & White, 2005). However, it limits to the engagement which is focused on categorizing bases in discourse, or who is concerned about the content of the discourse. Flowerdew (2013) presents the subsystem which has to do with the speaker's or writer's commitment to what has been said or written. In this particular case, modal verbs and conjunctions constitute the linguistic features for pinpointing engagement in the novel. Christiansen (2011) has argued that the conjunction as 'perhaps the most explicit and obvious cohesive device in a text', because, with this type of cohesion, the meaning relation is contained in the cohesive item itself. Halliday and Hasan (1976) cited in Flowerdew (2013) has made a point that there is 'no single uniquely correct inventory of conjunctive types and they distinguish four major types of conjunction in English for marking these relations: Additive, Adversative, Causal, and Temporal. Moreover, Halliday and Mathiessen (2004) describe

conjunction as a system for marking what they refer to as lexicosemantic relations. On the other hand, the (12) list of prepositions are taken from Academic Word List and the work of Avril Coxhead (Haywood, n.d.) in compiling it, such as of, on, for, by, in, with, as, to, about, between, against, from that usually emerged and took high occurrence in academic English. General nouns which Halliday and Hasan (1976) cited in Flowerdew (2013) listed the most common Signaling Nouns (SNs) which feature can be emphasized so the present researcher has adopted the (80) lists of signaling nouns (SNs) in analyzing the novel.According to Hardison (2011), a linguistics analysis of literature encompasses the exploration of linguistics features of a work of literature; examination of the sounds of poetry (and other text as appropriate) for the correlation to the effects of sounds; investigation of discourse features in narrative including condition of discourse, thought presentation in discourse, and speech presentation in discourse. In this study, the exploration of discourse features in the narrative which is the novel of Philip Dick, Martian Time-Slip. Henceforward, a linguistics analysis will use to show the literary importance and linguistic features of the novel which is the basis of a detailed description of the novel under study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study aims to categorize and recognize the linguistics features used in the novel analysis such as concordance of the noun 'time', modal verbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and signaling nouns (SNs) as the basis for a detailed description of the interpretation and explanation of the novel, Martian Time-Slip.

Specifically, this study aims to answer the following questions:

1. What are frequent concordances of the noun 'time' emerged in the novel?
2. What are frequent modal verbs articulated in the novel?
3. What are frequent conjunctions manifested in the novel?
4. What are frequent prepositions revealed in the novel?
5. What are frequent Signalling Nouns (SNs) occurred in the novel?

METHODOLOGY

A linguistic analysis of the novel was based on the aforementioned frameworks. These combined frameworks serve as the basis for exploring, scrutinizing, and organizing the data. It orients the way in which it analyzes the data through the directional principle by presenting sample extracts from the novel. This novel analysis also employs the descriptive approach of the research in order to describe linguistic features engaged in the novel. The analyses of the linguistic features are classified in the following: concordance of the noun 'time', modal verbs, conjunctions, prepositions, and signaling nouns (SNs) which the exploration of the said linguistic features have observed towards the description of the linguistic inclinations of the said novel.

This study is descriptive in nature, according to Leech & Onwuegbuzie (2011), the actual use of analysis of the novel delivers a precise description of characteristics of a specific individual, situation, or group. These studies are a means of determining new meaning, unfolding what exists, determining the occurrence with which something occurs, and classifying information. The frequency count, percentile rank of the linguistic features of the novel and the analysis of extracts of the novel are employed in the study. The validity and reliability of this analysis, a researcher asked the expertise of the inter-coders who were experts in the field of English language. A seminar-training and discussion of the coding analysis were based on how to code and organize to attain the reliable result among the inter-coders including the researcher himself as intra-coder for the comparable coding and interpretation of the combined frameworks.

The present researcher has adopted the protocol of Ansary and babaii (2010) which is the reliability of the analysis, the inter-coders, who were trained in a joint training session beforehand by the intra-coder, asked to independently code the novel and there was a cross-double checked procedure done by intra and inter-coders from each hard copy given to the coders for the accuracy and consistency of the data. In this study, there was a collective arrangement between the coders, some concepts were redefined and refined further. After substantial redefinition, the coders reanalyzed individually the novel in order to attain almost comprehensive agreement about the recognized linguistic features. As a result, some inconsistencies were found with regards to the exact boundaries of a few of the linguistic features. In all text-analytic research, one needs to do certain logical tests is to establish the validity and reliability of the analysis. It constructs validity which refers to "establishing correct operational measures for the concepts being studied" and reliability refers to "demonstrating that the operations of a study can be repeated with the same results". In order to increase construct validity is by developing a sufficiently operational set of measures and seminar-training on the operation of study is for the reliability of the analysis. Thus, the analysis of novel using the aforementioned frameworks has reviewed and cross-examined in several times during frequent discussions with the identified inter-coders (Ansary and Babaii, 2010). Moreover, according to Dayag (2006), the unit of analysis used in this novel is a semantic unit that is driven by its function in a text. In this study, the unit of analysis was word/sentence/clause/paragraph of the Novel. Specifically, T-unit (or Minimal Terminable Unit) that is appropriate because of its application to written discourse. The T-unit is defined as "one main clause plus whatever subordinate clauses happen to be attached or embedded within it.

FINDINGS / RESULTS

The novel of Philip Dick, Martian Time-Slip was linguistically explored as follows: The novel composed more or less 85, 573 words using word document counter of the Microsoft software and Counter the Occurrence of a Specific Word or Character in a Text by count calculate-wall cloud:

Table 1: Frequency of Concordance of the word and character 'time'

1.1 Frequency of Concordance of 'time' sorted by the first word on the left		1.2 Frequency of Concordance of 'time' sorted by the first word on the right	
this	8	by	1
and	3	**and**	**8**
first	6	for	1
perhaps	1	**flowed**	**1**
unpredictable	1	the	3
of	20	**settled**	**1**
any	5	he	6
several	3	they	3
one	5	duo denal ulcer	1
the	**22**	Arnie	1
their	2	on	1
same	8	worries	1
many	3	before	2
short	1	**had**	**5**
a	8	you	1
in	8	**in**	**8**
have	1	**is**	**6**
every	2	at	3
now	3	but	3
its	1	to	4
some	4	while	1
intervening	1	as	2
that	3	look	1
much	2	I	2
made	1	Jack	2
paid	1	now	3
long	19	**shared**	**1**
modern	1	with	1
only	1	that	5
disfigured	1	if	1
mean	1	or	1
because	2	taking	1
perceive	1	ago	2
what	1	**could**	**1**
if	1	**was**	**1**
millionth	1	we	1
next	1	progress	1
your	2	theory	1
Past	1	thinking	1
four-four	2	more	1
into	1	Doreen	1
controls	1	remaining	1
halt	1	Dr. Glaub	1
requires	1	**passed**	**1**
happy	1	which	1

enough	1	enough	1
own	2	five	1
meal	1	like	1
		an	1
		it	1
		has	**1**
		waving	1
1.3 Hyphenated word 'time'			
time-rate	2		
time-sense	5		
time-theory	1		
big-time	1		
time-travel	1		
old-time	1		

Table 1 shows the linguistic feature resulted that the frequency of concordance of the noun 'time' and the researcher also considers in counting 'times' with **–s** form since it considers a plural form of the noun 'time'. The noun 'time' usually modifies with the definite article "**the**" which belongs to the prepositional phrase (PP) frequent found in the novel when sorted by the first word on the left. While, 'time' sorted by the first word on the right, it is revealed that **'and'** and **'in'** are recognized in terms of frequency count, however, the researcher has observed the manifestation of the verb forms when noun 'time' is sorted on the right. It is assumed that 'time' is usually served as a subject of the sentence because it follows by a verb as shown in the following extracts. There are also occurrences of the hyphenated noun word 'time' such as time-rate, time-sense, time-theory, big-time, time-travel, and old-time. These hyphenated words are `general,` hyphenate two or more words when they appear before a noun they transform and act as a single idea. Meanwhile, PP is a group of words that contains a preposition, the object of the preposition either a noun or pronoun, and all the words between them (Luzada & Ong, 2012: 86). In other words, PP can modify sentences substantially which is essential for writers to understand their form and function in order to make appropriate stylistic choices.

(1) *...How would it be to have an affair? Difficult, but surely worth it, if she could keep it from her husband. The problem, of course, was David. And now Jack worked a good deal **of the time** at home, and her father-in-law was visiting as well...*

(2) *...Relentlessly, Leo went on, "When I was a boy there was no mental illness like there is now. It's a sign **of the times**; too many people, too much overcrowding. I remember when you first got sick, and a long time before that, say from when you were seventeen on, you were cold toward other people, uninterested in them...*

(3) *..."I appreciate that," Arnie said. "And be sure and tell him that Arnie holds no grudges. Sure, I was taken aback **at the time**; but that's all over. Tell him--" He pondered. "Tell Bohlen he's got absolutely nothing to worry about regarding me." He rang off, then, and sat back with a feeling of grim, honest accomplishment...*

(4)   … Chewing her knuckle, Mrs. Esterhazy stared blindly down at the carpet of the office. **Time passed.** *Then in a quavering voice she said, "Doctor, as you perhaps know, I have been active for some time in fighting a bill now before the UN which would close Camp B-G." Her voice gained strength.*

(5)   … It had not at any **time settled** *in the desert proper. Evidently, as with the Tigris and Euphrates civilization on Earth, it had clung to what it could irrigate.*

(6)   …"We're going on a ride, young man," Leo said to him. "How does that sound?" Then, remembering what Jack had said about the boy's **time-sense**, *he repeated what he had said very slowly, dragging each word out…*

Table 2: The frequency of the Modals articulated in the Novel

Modal Verbs	Frequency	%
can	119	15.06
could	**244**	**30.89**
would	180	22.78
may	19	2.40
will	98	12.41
should	35	4.43
must	65	8.23
might	29	3.67
shall	1	0.13
Total	**790**	**100.0**

Table 2 shows the linguistic feature resulted that modal verb, 'could' articulated 244 or 30.89 percent in the novel followed by 'would, can, will, must, should, might, may, and shall' with the total of 790 modal verbs expressed in the entire text of the novel. Hykes (2000) presented almost the same findings on her study when she compared the use of modal verbs in research articles by professionals and non-native speaking graduate students. She said that the modal verbs 'can' and 'will' were particularly overused by students. However, in this study, 'could', 'would', and 'can' are almost occurred in the whole text of the novel and modal 'can' is the same occurrence in the study of Hykes on research articles by professionals and non-native speaking graduate students. This further suggests that 'can', 'could', and 'would' are regarded as commonly aiding a different function in the novel to express the involvedness in a logical way and flow of thoughts of the entire novel. Dayag (2006) mentioned that the focus on modal verbs is important because of their involvedness in both syntactical form and semantic meaning, which makes them interesting to learn and use in any setting, and because of their importance in all communication.

(7)   …To claim land on Mars they had to be on the spot; it **could** *not be done from Home-- that was the law. So one* **could** *expect the speculators to start coming over any time now if Anne's rumors were correct. It* **would** *be like the first year of colonization when speculators were active everywhere…*

(8)   … I know goddamn well that your religion teaches that you **can** *foretell the future, and what's so peculiar about that? We've got extra-Sensory individuals back Home, and some of them have precognition,* **can** *read the future. Of course, we have to lock them*

up with the other nuts, because that's a symptom of schizophrenia if you happen to know what that means"...

(9)   ..."Yeah, you look like a black coffee man. You think you **can** fix that machine right here and now, or are you going to have to take it with you?"...

Table 3: The frequency of the Conjunctions manifested in the Novel

Conjunctions	Frequency	%
Additive		
and	**2109**	**98.51**
in fact	27	1.26
as well	2	0.09
as well as	1	0.05
besides	0	0.00
in addition	2	0.09
Total	**2141**	100.0
Adversative		
or	185	29.65
but	**306**	**49.04**
nor	6	0.96
either	16	2.56
yet	54	8.65
however	33	5.29
neither	6	0.96
although	11	1.76
otherwise	0	0.00
even though	0	0.00
on the other hand	2	0.32
Nevertheless*	2	0.32
in other words*	3	0.48
Total	**624**	100.0
Causal		
so	**286**	**40.06**
if	242	33.89
because	94	13.17
maybe	57	7.98
because of	10	1.40
since	18	2.52
as long as	1	0.14
therefore	5	0.70
hence	1	0.14
Total	**714**	100.0
Temporal		
then	**211**	**85.08**
finally	6	2.42
next	27	10.89
after that	4	1.61
Total	**248**	100.0
Grand Total	**3727**	**100.0**

Table 3 shows the result of frequency on conjunctions that additive, 'and' revealed 2109 or 98.51 percent of the total additive conjunctions found in the novel while adversative, 'but' occurred 306 or 49.04 percent of the entire adversative conjunctions. On the causal, 'so' manifested 286 or 40.06 percent of the whole causal conjunctions while temporal, 'then' articulated 211 or 85.08 percent of the total temporal conjunctions. There are also occurrences that function as conjunct such as 'nevertheless' and 'in other words' in the novel. The conjunction is a connectivity of thoughts in discourse and sentences to one another in the text, hence making the flow of information in a unified system (Hinkel, 2003). This is also supported by Halliday and Mathiessen (2004) argued on how conjuncts can connect text lengths of varying extent, extending from pairs of clauses to longer lengths of text.

(10) …The boy darted past him **and** shot down the steps and off toward the canal; he moved in a blur of speed and disappeared from sight behind the Bohlen house…

(11) …The boy wrapped up in his inner world, drew and ignored them; he glanced up now and then, **but** not at the two men. His eyes were blank…

(12) …"I'll be darned." Leo laughed. "**So** those are Martians . . . they look more like aboriginal Negroes, like the African Bushmen"…

(13) …Jack said, "That's the theory, anyhow." He went on, **then**, to explain to Leo how the chamber worked. The explanation was filled with technical terms, however, which Leo did not understand, and he felt a little irritable as Jack droned on…

(14) …The question seemed odd to him; he was not brooding about anything, his mind was empty. The match folder still filled up his range of perception. **Nevertheless**, it was necessary that he give them an account of what he was brooding over; they all expected it, so, dutifully, he made up a topic…

(15) …It was his own fault. There he had been, three years ago, a paid-up member of the union in good standing, **in other words,** a bona fide Good member…

Table 4: The frequency of the Prepositions revealed in the Novel

Prepositions	Frequency	%
in	1056	13.12
on	662	8.22
to	**2303**	**28.61**
as	471	5.85
of	1558	19.36
for	513	6.37
with	611	7.59
from	416	5.17
by	196	2.44
about	210	2.61
between	28	0.35
against	25	0.31
Total	**8049**	100.0

Table 4 linguistically shows the frequency of propositions revealed in the novel. The preposition 'to' is the most frequent appeared 2303 times or 28.61 percent while, preposition 'of' transpired 1558 times or 19.36 percent followed by preposition 'in' expressed 1056 times or 13.12 percent meanwhile, preposition 'on' articulated 662 times or 8.22 percent and preposition 'with' emerged 611 times or 7.59 percent of the entire prepositions in the novel. Litkowski (2007) presents an inventory of preposition analysis by on the database constructed in the following corpus-based lexicographic principles, guided by computational linguistic and lexicological considerations. Since the FrameNet database was not created with prepositions in mind, this corpus offers a high-quality, independent, an impartial corpus that substantially simplifies the construction of a high-quality preposition databank. Furthermore, the 56 most common English prepositions, a corpus of over 27,000 sentences covering preposition occurrences was taken from the FrameNet database of sentences identified with semantic roles (frame elements). Litkowski presented the inventory summary of the following prepositions in a particular order: in, on, to, as, and of for the comparability of the result to the present study. As a result, there is a difference between the analysis of the present researcher and the inventory summary of prepositions by Litkowski like the frequency of preposition **'in'** as the most preposition in the FrameNet database of sentences compared to preposition **'to'** as the most frequent preposition appeared in the novel.

(16)   …"Gosh, Dad," Jack said, "it sure is wonderful that you feel able **to** make such an arduous trip. I hope you're up **to** it." He felt resigned…

(17)   …Mr. Yee pointed to the slip and then solemnly acted out its meaning: he shivered, poured from left hand **to** right, then mopped his forehead and tugged at his collar. Then he inspected the wrist watch on his bony wrist…

Table 5: The frequency of the Signalling Nouns (SNs) revealed in the Novel.

SNs	Frequency	%	SNs	Frequency	%
Example	4	0.61	assumption	0	0.00
Case	19	2.92	step	13	2.00
Result	3	0.46	period	5	0.77
Way	**111**	**17.05**	stage	5	0.77
Problem	13	2.00	purpose	10	1.54
Theory	14	2.15	discussion	0	0.00
Idea	22	3.38	failure	2	0.31
Point	27	4.15	attempt	5	0.77
Thing	32	4.92	feature	0	0.00
Question	8	1.23	potential	1	0.15
Reason	17	2.61	technique	0	0.00
Effect	4	0.61	topic	5	0.77
Method	1	0.15	instance	10	1.54
Process	13	2.00	evidence	1	0.15
Factor	3	0.46	role	3	0.46
Fact	**44**	**6.76**	objective	3	0.46
Principle	0	0.00	decision	4	0.61
Issue	3	0.46	behavior	2	0.31

Approach	1	0.15	intention	1	0.15
Procedure	1	0.15	prediction	0	0.00
Condition	6	0.92	hypothesis	0	0.00
Right	**103**	**15.82**	implication	0	0.00
Solution	2	0.31	advantage	7	1.08
Function	3	0.46	definition	0	0.00
Change	18	2.76	observation	0	0.00
Value	9	1.38	notion	0	0.00
Argument	0	0.00	characteristic	0	0.00
Possibility	0	0.00	phenomenon	0	0.00
Ability	8	1.23	target	0	0.00
Difference	2	0.31	difficulty	2	0.31
Concept	4	0.61	indication	2	0.31
Analysis	2	0.31	suggestion	1	0.15
Conclusion	2	0.31	opinion	6	0.92
Situation	5	0.77	belief	0	0.00
Policy	0	0.00	effort	6	0.92
View	5	0.77	need	28	4.30
Response	7	1.08	chance	10	1.54
Relationship	3	0.46	emphasis	0	0.00
Strategy	0	0.00	innovation	0	0.00
consequence	0	0.00			
			Total	**651**	**100.0**

The present researcher did not arrange alphabetically the SNs which is originally the same in the reference presented by Flowerdew (2013). The frequency analysis of the three (3) most frequent SNs are as follows: SN- way appeared 111 or 17.05 percent, SN- right occurred 103 or 15.82 percent, and SN- fact expressed 44 or 6.76 percent in the entire text of the novel. According to Flowerdew & Forest (2015) signaling nouns (SNs) are abstract nouns like the result presented by the present researcher 'way', 'right, and 'fact', which are nonfigurative and nonrepresentational in their meaning when considered in isolation and accurate in their meaning by condition to their semantic standpoint. Thus, SNs are deliberated to contribute to the cohesion and appraisal in the discourse.

(18) *…Certainly, he was guaranteed nothing in the **way** of employment. The fault lay with the big powers back Home, China and the U.S. and Russia and West Germany. Instead of properly backing the development of the planets, they had turned their attention to further exploration…*

(19) *…However, the Great Powers showed no symptoms of rationality. Their obsessive competitiveness still governed them; **right** this moment they were locking horns, two light years away, to Arnie's relief…*

(20) *…The **fact** that Anne Esterhazy had once been his wife and that they still had financial ties was not well known. When he wanted to get in touch with her he did not dictate a letter to one of the settlement's stenographers; instead, he used a little encoding dictation machine which he kept on his desk, sending the reel of tape over to her by special messenger…*

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This linguistic analysis of the novel concludes that the concordance of the noun 'time' is generally modified by definite article 'the' when sorted by the first word on the left and verb form when sorted on the right which suggests that the 'time' is usually a subject of the sentence and always modified by an article. According to Flowerdew (2013), the power of this presentation for language educational purposes is in the perspective for contrasting data from different corpora and gaining information about register variation according to the field of discourse.

The modal verb 'could' frequently articulated in the novel articulates logical indicators and flow of views in the entire text which makes thought-provoking learn and use both in syntactical form and semantic meaning in the discourse. Since modal verbs, in general, are one of the most powerful devices available in English for a demonstration of assumptions with a variety indirect degrees in strength and sureness (Flowerdew, 2013). Thus, it should be incorporated in the teaching of the modal verbs on the significance and densities to the learners of English as to the functions and forms.

The index of the conjunction 'and' revealed that this additive conjunction has manifested the supplementary and continuousness of the views in every statement articulated in the novel as what Hinkel (2003) has mentioned that the connection of thoughts in the discourse and sentences to one another in text that builds a flow of information in a unified way. According to Halliday and Hassan, as cited in Flowerdew (2013), there is no single uniquely correct inventory of conjunctive types so this study serves its purpose on pedagogical as a reference to the ELS teachers and researchers in benchmarking of the inventory of conjunctions in ESL.

 It also concludes that the prepositions of the present analysis are varied in the list of summary of prepositions done by Litkowski. The present researcher suggests that the novel is recurrently used the preposition 'to' to a certain occurrence that the novel stresses only in a collective setting and theme unlike the inventory summary of prepositions which taken from the FrameNet database of sentences identified with semantic parts.

Meanwhile, Signalling Nouns (SNs) such as way, right, and fact articulated in the novel exposed the context of the novel, Martian Time-Slip which takes around science fiction novel is a clear expression of the futuristic technologies turned into a reality in this generation and future civilization. Consequently, the novel expresses about the way we think, in our future of this earth, to find ways to explore the right path, in discovering the other planet same as our planet earth in the universe, which presumably the fact presented by some prominent scientists, for the survival of the human species.

Thus, these SNs are the corpus-based description of the grammatical and discourse markers of signaling nouns offer significant discernments in the text use, provide substantial impact in exploring cohesion and coherence in texts since SNs are non-specific in their meaning when considered in isolation and specific in their meaning by reference to their linguistic context. Integrating with the teaching of these SNs to the ESL students would be a great help in learning English as a second language and be able to communicate globally.

Lastly, it reproduces of the realization that in a discourse academy comprehends the linguistic signals/markers/features/items/clues/forms which the scholars interchangeably used these terms but the same intuition and function for the deeper and noteworthy analysis in the field of linguistics. It also awakens the young minds that learning the L2 is remarkable and important in this competent and survival world. Thus, this humble and meritorious novel analysis will serve as a stepping stone for future researchers to dwell a comparable study.

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