

**THE VERBAL PARADIGM ASPECTS OF THE SIMPLE
SENTENCES IN *THE CHOICE* NOVEL BY NICHOLAS
SPARKS**

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Submitted to the School of Foreign Languages – JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements
for the Undergraduate Degree in English Literature Programme



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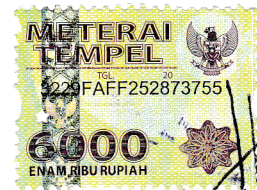
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO:

Happiness is easy if you stop caring on how others define it.

DEDICATION:

This paper is dedicated to my father, mother, brothers and all the people that have been supporting and loving me unconditionally.

THE VERBAL PARADIGM ASPECTS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCES IN THE CHOICE NOVEL BY NICHOLAS SPARKS

GALIH KHARISTA PUTRI

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to know the type of aspect and the kind of verb meaning in situation types which happened in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks. The research uses a descriptive analysis of qualitative research. This research is combining the theory from Comrie (1976) and Saeed (2016) as the main theories. The data from this research are 22 of verbs that contain aspects in both syntax and semantics, which from aspect in syntax include 14 data of perfective and 8 data of imperfective. Meanwhile, from aspect in semantics include 8 data of stative verb, 10 data of dynamic verb (punctual), and 4 data of dynamic verb (durative). The process in analyzing the data is: (1) identifying the data, (2) classifying the data, and finally (3) concluding the data. The result of the research shows that from aspect in syntax, perfective found 14 times (63,6%) and imperfective found 8 times (36,4%). Meanwhile, from aspect in semantics dynamic verb (punctual) found 10 times (45,5%), stative verb found 8 times (36,3%), and dynamic verbs (durative) found 4 times (18,2%). It can be concluded that in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks, aspects that mostly appeared from both sides are perfective and dynamic verbs (punctual).

Keywords: aspects, syntax, semantics, novel.

**ASPEK VERBAL PARADIGMA PADA KALIMAT SEDERHANA DI DALAM
NOVEL THE CHOICE KARYA NICHOLAS SPARKS**

GALIH KHARISTA PUTRI

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe dari aspek dan jenis-jenis makna verba pada tipe-tipe situasi yang terjadi di dalam novel *The Choice* karya Nicholas Sparks. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggabungkan antara teori dari Comrie (1976) dan Saeed (2016) sebagai teori utama. Data dari penelitian ini adalah 22 verba yang mengandung aspek dalam sintaksis dan semantik, di mana pada aspek dalam sintaksis meliputi 14 data perfektif dan 8 data imperfektif. Sementara itu, pada aspek dalam semantik meliputi 8 data verba statif, 10 data verba dinamis (pungtual), dan 4 data verba dinamis (duratif). Proses dalam menganalisis data adalah: (1) mengidentifikasi data, (2) mengklasifikasi data, dan yang terakhir (3) menyimpulkan data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari aspek dalam sintaksis, perfektif ditemukan sebanyak 14 kali (63,6%) dan imperfektif ditemukan sebanyak 8 kali (36,4%). Sedangkan, dari aspek dalam semantik verba dinamis (pungtual) ditemukan sebanyak 10 kali (45,5%), verba statif ditemukan sebanyak 8 kali (36,3%), dan verba dinamis (duratif) ditemukan sebanyak 4 kali (18,2%). Dapat disimpulkan pada novel *The Choice* karya Nicholas Sparks, aspek dari kedua sisi yang paling banyak muncul adalah perfektif dan verba dinamis (pungtual).*

Kata kunci: aspek, sintaksis, semantic, novel.

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During the research, the writer encountered a lot of hardship and difficulties both in finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported the data and information to finish this paper, especially to:

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Bekasi, 11th August 2018

GKP

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the research

Language is one of the most important thing in the communication field and also used as tools of communication among the people all around the world. Human being uses language to express ideas, share information, and expressing their feelings directly through speaking or indirectly through writing. As social creatures, people need language to communicate and to interact with others to fulfill their daily needs. Even though only for a very period, people can not skip using a language.

Most popular language is English. English has becoming an international language in the world. Every person from every country has to learn English to support their activities. Moreover, English is used by all countries in the world to communicate in every field, such as politics, sports, education, fashion, travel, economics, etc. It will give advantages to learn about languages.

Learning languages will give benefits in so many ways. The conversation can be understood right away and also people can understand what other people try to imply. People at least master one language, but some are capable to master more than one language. Therefore, learning language is very beneficial for human beings to make communication easier. People can make friends from all around the world easily when there are no language boundaries because people will tend to be kinder when they met foreigners who can speak their mother

language. When talking about language it can not be skipped to also talk about linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of language and it is studied to understand language better from the point of view of its internal structure. It concerns with describing and explaining the nature of human language. Language is the most essential part of communication in human's daily activity. Moreover, people can not do their activities without using a language even only for a day as language is served for all human kinds.

All human kinds are blessed with language capacity. Linguistics make the bridge in which people will know deeper about what language is through learning about linguistics. All in all, linguistics has so many benefits in human's life. Through learning linguistics, it helps to understand human language and communicate better. Furthermore, linguistics is related to human language since it is the study of the human language. Linguistics deals with broad area such as language in context, language meaning, and language form or structure.

When learning about language automatically grammar is something that has to be learnt. Grammar is used to form good sentences to make us more understand about the message that is trying to be delivered both in speaking and writing field. Expressing a language through written text must use correct grammar to standardize the process of writing. Knowing something about grammar can help to improve to write better. Through grammar, learning English will be clear and effective because it will more understandable when the grammar is correct.

Grammar makes every speaker and writer have good sentences because it consists of the pattern to arrange word parts into sentences. When the grammar is incorrect the message will not be fully transferred. People will be confused of what others are trying to tell if the grammar is not correct. Furthermore, grammar explains about what parts of speech are, how each is used in relation to the others, and what each contributes to the expression of thought. Using the right grammar helps to communicate more effectively and also sharing information to be more exactly on point when the grammar is proper.

Grammar is the general term referring to the set of rules in a language including syntax and morphology. Morphology deals with the words form and it looks at how the smallest linguistic unit called morphemes are formed into complete words. Meanwhile, syntax deals with the structure of the sentence and it looks at how those words are formed into a complete sentence. Besides improving the grammar part, it is also to know the right way to convey the language meaning so there will not be anyone that is confused. Talking about language meaning, linguistics component that study about meaning is semantic.

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences in language communication. Which is a wide subject within the general study of language. Semantic tries to understand what meaning is as the element of language and how it is constructed by language as well as interpreted by speakers and listeners of language.

In this language component, semantics learns on how meaning is conveyed, focusing either on lexical meaning or grammatical meaning. In studying

meaning, it is important to consider both the meaning of individual words and the meaning which result from the interaction of elements in sentence. Other than that, semantics and syntax have so many topics as the subject and aspect is one of them.

Aspect has been widely discussed in English to the internal structure of actions, states, and events as it revolves around the grammatical category of English verb and tenses. Depending on the interpretations of action, states, and events as a feature of the verbs or as a matter of speaker's viewpoint, two approaches available for aspects syntactically are perfective and imperfective. On the other hand, another subject of semantics is semantics situation which discussed aspects of word meaning. Language is classified into situations by using semantic distinctions of situation type, tense and aspect.

Aspect can be defined as the view taken of an event, basically it is seen as complete and whole which is called perfective aspect or as incomplete and ongoing that is known as imperfective aspect. In perfective, the event is seen as complete and whole. Meanwhile, imperfective aspect is usually a way to express a situation happening at the very moment of speaking, it is mean still incomplete situation.

In 2016, based on Comrie as cited in Saeed that said knowing the difference between perfectivity and imperfectivity is important when discussing about aspect. It is quite possible for the same speaker to refer to the same situation once with a perfective form, then with an imperfective, without in any way being self-contradictory. Perfectivity is when viewing a situation externally or from

outside, with no reference to its internal temporal structure, while the imperfectivity allows the viewing of a situation from the internal. (p. 130)

Meanwhile, situation type relates to the meaning of the verb where the verb has a different situation such as stative and dynamic. The state is a verb which has meaning that is not a physical movement, the verb that implies state describe or explaining a situation and the verb of state does not have duration. Whereas, dynamic situation is a verb that has physical movement, physical changes, and has duration. According to Saeed (2016) situation type is a label for a classification according to general type of the situations encoded in the semantics of a language. (p. 113)

Based on the explanation above, the writer can perform analysis of the verbal paradigm aspects from novel. The writer will find the verbs in the simple sentence that contain aspect in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks. The writer chooses novel as the source of research data because there are many simple sentences containing verbs in the novel. The novel containing the data that relevant to the issues that are being discussed and analyzed in this study. The research data were taken in some chapters of *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

To make the explanation clearer, the writer gives two samples of the data taken from *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks:

1. He *hated* that look. (C.1, P.8, L.13)

Syntactically, the verb *hated* in the sentence He *hated* that look can be categorized as an imperfective aspect because it is used to describe a feeling that

happens with duration even though there is no information about how the state ends. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and does not have end-point. The sentence He *hated* that look only tells about someone who is hating a look without telling the end-point. The end-point is unspecified. It is not clear on how the state ended: whether he hates that look only for a day, or something else happened and he just does not hate that look anymore.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence He *hated* that look there is a verb which is *hated*. It can be seen from the sentence He *hated* that look that the speaker gives no information about the state as he just explains that he hates a particular look. The sentence does not explain how the state ended. It can not be known whether his mind changed and he does not hate the look anymore or no. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *hated* is imperfective. It refers to an event which is still taking place. Still unknown when it is going to be completed. The verb *hated* is not an action verb and it does not portray physical movement. Instead, the verb *hated* expresses feeling and it can be categorized as a stative verb because it expressed feeling with no physical movement.

2. Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm.

(C.1, P.8, L.14)

The verb *enjoyed* in the sentence Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm is used to express a feeling as a single whole situation as it is in the characteristic of perfective. Perfective aspect has a character that it indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. The sentence Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm indicates a complete action without involving phase as the speaker stated that most of the time, he enjoyed his friend's boundless enthusiasm as it is already happened.

Also, from the sentence Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm there is a verb in which the meaning of the verb can be analyzed. The verb is *enjoyed*. Based on the meaning of the verb which has a relation to distinguish the situation type, the verb *enjoyed* is classified as a stative verb. From the sentence Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm, it is obvious that the speaker explains that he enjoys his friend's boundless enthusiasm which happens most of the time and it requires no expenditure of energy. The verb *enjoyed* has no action or physical movement because it is his feelings that decided that he feels the enjoyment by his friend's boundless enthusiasm. Moreover, the speaker does not overtly focus on the beginning or end of the state.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *enjoyed* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm, it can be observed that there is no

action or physical movement. Furthermore, the verb *enjoyed* expresses feeling with no physical movement it makes it obviously categorized as a stative verb.

From the explanation above, the writer chooses the title of the paper:

**THE VERBAL PARADIGM ASPECTS OF THE SIMPLE SENTENCES
IN *THE CHOICE* NOVEL BY NICHOLAS SPARKS.**

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background above, through this research the writer formulates these following questions:

- a. What classification types of aspect of the verbal paradigms in the simple sentences that appears in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks?
- b. How to classify the types of aspect of the verbal paradigms in the simple sentences that appears in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks?
- c. What are the meanings of the verbs in the aspect found in the novel?

2. Scopes of the Research

In this research, the writer just focuses on the verb to know the type of aspects and also the verb meaning from *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks as the supporting data sources. The writer wants to know what types of aspects and the meaning of the verbs exist in the novel. The theories which are used are from Comrie and Saeed. By analyzing and classifying, it can be understood what aspects is, the types of aspects, and also know the meaning of the verbs in the aspects found in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

C. The Objectives and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

- a. To find what classification types of aspect of the verbal paradigms of the simple sentences that appears in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.
- b. To know how to classify the types of aspect of the verbal paradigms in the simple sentences that appears in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.
- c. To know the meaning of the verbs in the aspect found in the novel.

2. Significance of the Research

Hopefully, this research can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers who are learning about Linguistics deeper or who have a relation with English in a daily basis. The significances of the research are described as follows:

a. Theoretically

Writer hopes this research of semantics which focuses on analyzing the type of aspect and the meaning of the verbs in the aspects can be more varied and make a contribution in linguistics field.

b. Practically

1) For the Writer

This research is intended to explain the type of aspect and the meaning of the verbs in the aspect found in *The Choice* novel by

Nicholas Sparks. The research can give the writer more knowledge and better understanding about the types of aspects and the meaning of the verbs in the aspect.

2) For the Reader

The writer hopes this research can be useful for the readers to understand better about the types and meaning of aspects found in the verbs. The writer hopes this research can give useful information about what types of aspect and the meaning of the verbs in the aspect and make the readers understand the difference between perfective and imperfective also stative and dynamic.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read and understood some theories which exist in the title elements from several books related to the verbal paradigm of aspects. The writer tries to explain the operational definitions as the theories which received from the source books as follow:

1. Aspect

Aspect is the point-of-view of the speaker of an event based on internally.

Aspect syntactically can be described as perfective and imperfective.

Meanwhile, semantically it can be classified as stative and dynamic.

2. Verbal paradigm

Verbal paradigm is a list of all inflectional forms of a word. Knowledge of the verb paradigm is helpful in determining whether or not a given word

should be classified as a verb. If a word can fit into three or more slots of the paradigm, it is classified as a verb.

3. Simple sentence

Simple sentence is a sentence that contains only one subject and one predicate with no clauses. It can also consist of only two words, a noun and a verb or many words in both subject and predicate as long as only containing one subject and one predicate.

4. Novel

Novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length. Typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions and thoughts of the characters. Usually novel is the writer's imagination so that novel is basically a fiction story.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the research means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I consists of introduction which explains about the background of the research, the scopes and questions of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definitions, and the systematization of the research.

Chapter II contains of theoretical description which explains about the definition of syntax and semantics, the history of syntax and semantics,

syntax and semantics in linguistics, aspect in syntax and semantics, the definition of novel, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III includes of methodology of the research which explains about method of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis and sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV consists of research findings and discussion which explains about the data description, the analysis of the data, the data interpretation and discussion.

Chapter V contains of conclusion and suggestion which gives the summary of all chapters and some suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

This chapter will discuss theories related to the verbal paradigms aspects of the simple sentences in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks. This is why this paper needs some theories to support the research. In this chapter, the theories are taken as a basic of the research. Those theories are about:

A. Syntax

1. The Definition of Syntax

Syntax plays the role in analyzing structure of sentence to prevent the ambiguity. A part of grammar that deals with the structure of sentences and also the formations is known as syntax. Syntax is an analysis when a sentence must have correct phrases grammatically. The sentence has to be well-formed no matter what the language is being spoken. (Yule, 2010, p. 97)

Moreover, in 2005, Kroeger agreed by saying that syntax is the arrangement of words in a sentence to form a correct structure and it is usually relevant to the aspect of grammar. If the structure is correct, it will be well accepted. It does not matter if the sentence is wrong semantically as long as it is correct syntactically. (p. xi)

Meanwhile, Radford (2009) argued by stated that the term syntax means the study of how words are combined together to form phrase, clause, and sentence. (p. 4). In 2002, Miller agreed by saying that syntax deals with how

words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are built together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences. (p. xii). Moreover, syntax means the construction of a sentence on how words group together to make phrases and sentence. Some people also use the term grammar to mean the same as syntax, although most linguistics follow the more recent practice whereby the grammar of a language includes all of its organizing principle such as about the form of words and also how adjusting language according to the context. (Tallerman, 2011, p. 1)

Furthermore, in 2008, Crystal explained that syntax is a traditional term for the study of the rules controlling the way words are combined to form sentences in a language. In this use, syntax is opposed to morphology which is the study of word structure. An alternative definition is the study of the interrelationship between elements of sentence structure, and of the rules governing the arrangement of sentence in sequences. (p. 471)

In addition, Richards and Schmidt (2010) said that syntax is a major component of the grammar of a language. It is alongside with lexicon, phonology, and semantics. Syntax concerns with the combination of words to form a good sentence and the rules which govern the formation of sentences, making some sentences possible and others not possible within a particular language. (p. 579)

From all the definitions of syntax above, it can be concluded that syntax is specifying the correct word order for a language. In other word, it is a study that concerns with the formation of words to make a correct sentence based

on grammatical categories. So, if the sentence is odd semantically but correct syntactically then it is a no problem.

The sentence must be formed properly to make a well-formed clause, phrases, or sentence. Syntax field handle the structure of words to formed a good sentence. It refers to the rules that govern the ways in which word combine to form phrases, clauses, and sentence. Also, syntax deals with grammatical categories like tense and aspect categories that are present in all language.

2. The History of Syntax

Syntax is one of the linguistics branches which is a part of grammar. It deals with the structure of sentences and also the formations. Through learning syntax, it can help to be aware on how to make a well-structured sentence. For a better understanding of syntax, it will be better to also know about the history of it.

Traditionally, historical linguistics is presented as the study of language change. Hence, a volume devoted to historical syntax is expected to deal with syntactic change which are describing and possibly explaining it. In a sense, this is what the chapter of the present volume do, addressing the problem from various angles, but mostly within the framework with term such as the abstract biolinguistic approach. (Crisma and Longobardi, 2009, p. 1)

Meanwhile, in 2015 Viti stated that it is already well known that syntax has been less investigated than phonology or morphology in Indo-European studies, and as a consequence of the things that had been mentioned, in

historical linguistics, which to a large extent has been conducted on Indo-European languages. Although excellent syntactic studies were produced in the research traditions of Neogrammarians and of Structuralists in the XIX century and in the first half of the XX century, they do not usually aim to reconstruct unattested syntactic structures, but rather represent a synchronic analysis of the syntax of the ancient IE languages and are more descriptive than explanatory discussions of syntactic change. Even the upsurge of syntactic theory that may be observed in the generative framework in the second half of the XX century has privileged synchronic over diachronic matters.

Only in recent times has diachronic syntax been established as an autonomous discipline, in Indo-European studies. However, much of the recent literature on historical syntax tends to be divided along what might be called party lines with separate conferences and separate volumes for minimalists, functionalists, variationists. As a result, there is often no consensus on many empirical and theoretical issues of historical syntax. This especially holds for syntactic reconstruction, which in recent years has received even less attention than syntactic change. (p. 3)

Based on the explanation about the history of syntax above, it can be concluded that syntax used to have less investigation than phonology or morphology. Only in recent times, syntax has been established as an autonomous discipline in Indo-European studies. Moreover, historical syntax tends to be divided into several parts which make syntactic reconstruction

receiving less attention than syntactic change.

3. Syntax in Linguistics

In linguistics, the field that study the approach of how phrases, clauses, and sentences work is called syntax. Syntax in linguistics plays a huge role in forming words to become a perfect sentence. If the formation of the words is correct syntactically then there is no need to concern about the meaning.

Based on Yule (2010) that stated if concentrating on the structure and ordering of components within a sentences, people are studying what is technically known as syntax of language. The word syntax came originally from Greek and literally means putting together or arrangement. (p. 96). Meanwhile, in 2009, Radford presented that syntax is the study of how words are combined together to form phrase, clause, and sentence. (p. 4). Likewise, Miller (2002) says that syntax deals with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are built together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences. (p. xii)

Based on all the statements above, the writer conclude that syntax is the study of sentences structure and how to organize words together to form correct sentences and to determine the grammatical sentence. Putting words together to build phrases until it formed sentences with correct structure. Furthermore, there are many things and aspect in syntax which are very important in order to understand that forming language and sentence is one of them. One situation with subject and predicate is expressed by a grammatical complete sentence.

a. Sentence

Grammar deals with the rules for combining words into larger units. The largest unit that is described in grammar is normally sentence. Several words that combined together is called a sentence. The statement is supported by Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) that said a sentence is usually contain more than just the subject and the verb. (p. 12). The subject does not always come first in the sentence. Sometimes, a word or phrase comes between the subject and the verb.

Furthermore, Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) stated that a sentence expresses a complete thought and began with capital letter then ended with a period. (p. 102). There are parts of the simple sentence, structure, form, function, subject, predicate, and verbs. The simple sentence is related to the main constituent which are subject and predicate. The predicate consists of the verb.

From all the explanation above, it can be concluded that sentence is a combination from several words. A sentence is also used to express a complete thought that begin with capital letter and end with a period. In some cases, many sentences end with a question mark or an exclamation mark, and capital letters are used for names and places.

In a sentence, usually the subject is not always come first. A word or phrase sometimes comes between the subject and the verb. Subject and predicate is related to the sentence. The most important constituent of the predicate is the verb, since regular sentence may consist of only a verb.

b. Sentence Types

Sentences may have different degrees of complexity. It may consist of one or more main clauses or with one or more dependent clauses. Based on Verspoor and Sauter (2000) there are several types of sentences depending on the types of clauses that the sentences contain. (p. 35)

1. Simple Sentence

A sentence that consists of one clause is called a simple sentence. This statement is supported by Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) that stated simple sentence is a sentence that consists of one clause. (p. 267). Likewise, Delahunty and Garvey (2010) stated that simple sentence is a sentence that only contain of a subject and a verb. (p. 69)

Simple sentence can contain an independent clause which are a subject and a predicate. It is also stated by Verspoor and Sauter (2000) that a simple sentence contains one main clause with no subordinate clauses (p. 35). It may be short and truly simple as in uncomplicated, or it may have several phrases that lengthen it and add complexity. Moreover, simple sentence is the basis of all sentence construction.

2. Compound Sentence

A sentence that consists of two or more clauses and linked by the coordinating conjunctions is called compound sentence. In 2009, Greenbaum and Nelson stated that a compound sentence is a sentence that contains two or more clauses linked by one of the coordinating conjunctions such as and, or, and but. (p. 110). Moreover, in 2000,

Verspoor and Sauter agreed by saying that a compound sentence consists of two or more independent clauses that may stand on their own. (p. 36)

3. Complex sentence

A multiple sentence in which one or more subordinate clauses are attached is called a complex sentence. Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) said that complex sentence is a multiple sentence in which one or more subordinate clauses are embedded. (p. 110). Furthermore, in 2000, Verspoor and Sauter stated that a complex sentence is a sentence that contains of at least one full dependent clause with its own subject and predicate. (p. 37)

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that sentence is when the subject and the verb combined together. The structure of the subject does not always come first in the sentence. Sometimes, a word or phrase comes between the subject and the verb. So, the subject and verbs is always related to a sentence.

There are three types of sentences depending on the types of clauses that the sentences contain which are simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence. Simple sentence contains of one clause. Meanwhile, compound sentence contains of two or more clauses linked by the coordinating conjunctions. Lastly, complex sentence is a multiple sentence in which one or more subordinate clauses are embedded.

B. Semantics

1. The Definition of Semantics

In semantics field, there are many interesting parts that can be learnt, commonly related with the meaning of words. Semantics is the study of meaning either to the entire texts or to a single word meaning without concerning the context because semantics concerns only with the meaning of words and phrases that represent them. More specifically, it is the study of meanings through the relationship of words on how they are used and how they are said. The interesting parts of semantics are tense and aspect and situation types.

Semantics is related with the meaning of words. The statement is supported by Saeed (2016) that said the definition of semantic is the study of meaning of words and sentences scientifically as the tool to communicate through language. (p. 3). In 2010, Yule agreed by stated that semantics is the study of meaning of words, phrases and sentence in a language. Semantics definition in common is always focused on how the word means. (p. 112)

The word meaning is used to refer to such different things as the idea or intention lying behind a word and the translations of words between languages. An important task of linguistic semantics is to distinguish between different types of meaning. (Riemer, 2010, p. 2). Meanwhile, in 2006, Griffiths compared that semantics can be introduced as a knowledge that revolves around the vocabulary of the language and the patterns of the vocabulary for building more elaborate meanings. (p. 1). Moreover,

according to Kreidler (1998) linguistic semantics is focused on how the languages organized and also how it expressed the meanings. (p. 3)

In addition, Finegan (2012) said that semantics is a more familiar term than phonology, morphology, or syntax. Semantics has to do with meaning, and linguistics semantics is the study of the systematic ways in which languages structure meaning, especially in words and sentences. (p. 188). Also, in 2008, Crystal explains that semantic is a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language. The meaning of word is determined by the words arrangement in sentences or other words. (p. 428)

From all the definitions of semantics above, it can be concluded that semantics is a subfield of linguistics that explained about the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences theoretically in language communications. It can be seen that language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others. Also, semantics focused on how the languages organized and how it expressed the meanings.

2. The History of Semantics

Semantics is one of the branch in linguistics. It is the study of meaning of the language which trying to understand that there is another meaning of words or sentences when people communicate. For a better understanding of semantics, it is better to also know about the history on how the word is formed. The word semantics comes from the Greek word.

The study of semantics is extremely ancient. In the late nineteenth century, the word semantics comes from the ancient Greek word *semantikos*

by a French linguist Michel Bréal. It is an adjective meaning relating to signs based on the noun *semeion* which means sign. In ancient Greek, one of the original uses for a medical term for the symptoms that were the signs of underlying diseases was *semeion*. (Riemer, 2010, p. 4)

In 2010, Riemer added that from the fifth century before century onwards, the word semantics reflects the origins of the Western tradition of linguistics analysis in the writings of Greek thinkers. There are so many human behaviors that are intentional which can be seen as having a meaning. The meaning can be a signs or known as semiotics. (p. 4)

Based on the explanation about the history of semantics above, it can be concluded that the word semantics comes from the Greek noun *semeion* which means sign. It comes from the French linguist, Michel Bréal. He is the first linguist who creates the name for semantics and it was in the late of nineteenth century.

3. Semantics in Linguistics

Semantics explores about the meaning of a language. As it is already known, semantics has important role in linguistics. The opinion is supported by Saeed (2016) that said semantics is the most diverse field within linguistics. In addition, semanticists have to have at least a nodding acquaintance with other disciplines, like philosophy and psychology. (p. 4). Likewise, in 1998, Kreidler said that three disciplines are concerned with the systematic study of meaning in itself are psychology, philosophy and

linguistics. Their particular interests and approaches are different, yet each borrows from and contributes to the others. (p. 2)

Meanwhile, Kearns (2000) stated that the study of linguistic meaning is generally divided in practice into two main fields which are semantics and pragmatics. Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which taken together form the core of meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed. Furthermore, Kearns described that pragmatics deals with all the ways in which literal meaning must be refined, enriched or extended to arrive at an understanding of what a speaker meant in uttering a particular expression. (p. 1). Moreover, Griffiths (2006) stated that semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistics studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. Griffiths defined semantics as the study of word and sentence meaning (p. 1)

Based on all the explanations above, it can be concluded that semantics roles in linguistics is studying about the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. Linguistics meaning is generally divided into two main fields which are semantics and pragmatics. The distinctions between semantics and pragmatics is that semantics deals with the literal meaning of words. Meanwhile, pragmatics deals with all the ways in which literal meaning must be refined to arrive at an understanding of what a speaker meant in uttering a particular expression. Psychology, philosophy and linguistics are the three disciplines that concerned with the systematic study of meaning in itself.

C. Aspect

1. Aspect in Syntax

Aspect revolves around the grammatical category of verbs and tenses. Depends on the interpretations of the actions, states, and events as a feature of the verbs or based on the speaker's viewpoint. Two common approaches for aspect are perfective and imperfective. Basically, an event that is seen as complete is called perfective aspect and on the contrary, an event that is still on-going or incomplete is called imperfective.

Based on Comrie (1976) aspect is not connected with the time of the situation to any other time-point, but rather with the internal temporal constituency of the one situation. (p. 5). Meanwhile, in 2016, Saeed argued by saying that aspect is a grammatical system relating to time. (p. 114). In aspect the speaker permitted to look into the internal temporality of situations.

Another opinion from Kreidler (1998) that stated aspect is the expression of all the viewpoints. It is both grammatical and lexical as it is expressed in predicates, especially in verb inflections and collocations of verb. However, the expression of aspect may also appear in certain temporal adverbs and in the choice of referring expressions. (p. 198)

Both tense and aspect convey information about time of a described event or state of situations. The difference between tense and aspect is that tense locates the whole event or situation of the timeline in the past, present or future. Meanwhile, aspect does not locate an event in time, but concern with the internal temporal structure of the event itself, rather than to the temporal

relationship between one event and another.

From all the definitions of aspect above, it can be concluded that aspect is different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation. Aspect can be seen as the expression of all the viewpoint. Aspect can be defined as the view taken of an event, basically it is seen as complete and whole which is called perfective aspect or as incomplete and on going which is called imperfective aspect.

a. Meaning and form

So far, aspect has been presented essentially in semantic terms, with reference to the internal structure of a situation, without any discussion of the formal expression of aspect. In 1976, Comrie stated that in treatments of aspect, there is no such uniformity of terminology, so that the term aspect is now used to refer to the general semantic oppositions possible, now restricted to particular grammaticalized oppositions based on these semantics distinction in individual languages. (p. 6)

In any discussion of aspect, preference will be given to examples from languages where aspect exist as a grammatical category. In a work dealing with aspect from the viewpoint of general linguistics, the second approach, from meaning to form, is the more feasible, since the center of interest is not the particular forms that exist in any one particular language. Where a form is said to have more than one meaning, it is often the case that one of these meanings seems more central and more typical than the others.

In such cases, it is usually to speak of this central meaning as the basic meaning. Comrie (1976) stated that in certain cases, the existence of both basic and secondary meanings can be shown to be the result of a historical process where the basis meaning is the original meaning. Meanwhile, secondary meanings have been acquired as extensions of the original meaning. (p. 11)

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the second approach when dealing with aspect from the viewpoint of general linguistics, from meaning to form, is the more feasible, since the center of interest is not the particular forms that exist in any one particular language. Where a form is said to have more than one meaning, it is often the case that one of these meanings seems more central and more typical than the others. There are basic and secondary meaning where basic meaning is the original meaning, while secondary meaning is the extension of the original meaning.

b. Perfective

A situation that has reached its end-point is called perfective. Perfective forms indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. The perfective can not be defined as describing a situation with limited, as opposed to unlimited, duration. A very frequent characterization of perfectivity is that it indicates a complete action. (Comrie, 1976, p. 16)

Perfective has a frequent character that it indicates a completed action. The perfective does indeed denote a complete situation, with beginning, middle, and end. The perfective indicates that situation is to be viewed as a bounded whole, looks at the situation from outside, without necessarily distinguishing any of its internal structure.

As said above, it can be concluded that perfective concern in a short duration of situations. Perfective viewpoint focus on a situation in its entirety or as a whole, starts from the beginning up to the end of the situation. Perfective comes from perfect which means complete. So, a perfective aspect describes an action that is already complete.

c. Imperfective

According to Comrie (1976) that said imperfectivity pays essential attention to the internal structure of the situation. (p. 16). In 1976, Comrie also added that imperfective indicate situations of long duration. Imperfective described a situation viewed with internal structure, such as ongoing, habitual, and repeated. (p. 24)

A very frequent characterization of imperfectivity is that it indicates a still ongoing action, whether that situation occurs in the past, present, or future. Although many languages have a general imperfective, other have distinct aspects for one or more of its various roles, such as progressive, habitual, and iterative aspects. The imperfective looks at the situation from inside, or looks inside its temporal boundaries, and its crucially concerned with its internal temporal structure.

The conclusion of the difference between perfective and imperfective meaning is that the perfective looks at the situation from outside, without necessarily distinguishing any of the internal structure of the situation. Meanwhile, the imperfective looks at the situation from inside, and is crucially concerned with the internal structure of situation. It can both look backwards towards the start of the situation, and look forward to the end of the situation. Imperfective is the total opposite of perfective.

2. Aspect in Semantics

There are three important tasks of classifying a situation. The three dimensions are situation type, tense, and aspect. Aspect systems allow speakers to relate situations and time. Aspect allows speakers to view an event in various ways which are as complete, or incomplete, as a short period, or as something repeated over a period. Meanwhile, tense fixing situations in time relative to the act of speaking.

Commonly, speakers are allowed to describe a situation by language as static or known as unchanging for its duration. Meanwhile, dynamic situation imply that the action has subparts. The distinction between static and dynamic situations is reflected in the choice of lexical items.

In English, adjectives are practically used for states and verbs for dynamic situations. According to Saeed (2016) there are a number of stative verbs like *be*, *have*, *remain*, *know*, *love* that can be used to describe states even though there is not an exact correlation. (p. 114). Adjectives and stative verbs are inherently static which is a part of their lexical semantics to portray

a static situation type.

a. Situation Type

Tense, Aspect, and Situation types are a number of semantics categories that belong at the sentence level and which can be seen as the ways that language allows speakers to built different views of situations. The task for the semanticist is to show how the inherent semantic distinctions carried by verbs, and verb phrases, map into a system of situation types. The meaning of the verbs has a relation to distinguish the situation type. The elements of the meaning of verbs are stative verbs and durative verbs.

According to Saeed (2016) a label for the typology of situations that encoded in the semantics of a language is called situation type. (p. 113). Likewise, in 2010, Declerck has the same opinion with Saeed that said situation is used as a cover term for the various possible types of contents of clauses, as a cover term for anything that can be expressed by a clause, namely an action, an event, a process or a state. (p. 40). Thus, it can be said that commonly languages have semantics distinction that is the types of situation which describe the situation by the clause.

Stative verbs display some grammatical differences from dynamic verbs. Dynamic verbs can be classified into a number of types, based on the semantic distinctions durative or punctual and telic or atelic. The first distinction is between durative and punctual: durative is applied to verbs that describe a situation or process which lasts for a period of time, while

punctual describes the opposite in which an event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time. The second distinction is between telic and atelic: telic refers to those processes that are seen as having a natural completion, while atelic described the opposite which the process still continuing indefinitely.

Another opinion from Vendler as cited in Saeed (2016) one influential attempts to show how the inherent semantic distinctions carried by verb is by the four kinds of situations that Vendler himself identified, together with some English verbs and verbs phrases exemplifying each type. (p.119) The four kinds of situations are;

1. States

Desire, want, love, hate, know, believe

2. Activities (unbounded processes)

Run, walk, swim, push a cart, drive a car

3. Accomplishments (bounded processes)

Run a mile, draw a circle, walk to school, paint a picture, grow up, deliver a sermon, recover from illness

4. Achievements (point events)

Recognize, find, stop, start, reach the top, win the race, spot someone

In addition, Saeed (2016) explained that in certain lexical categories, in particular verbs, inherently describe different situation types. Some describe states, the others are dynamic and also describing processes and events. He also described the main semantic distinctions among situation

type which are stative verbs, dynamic verbs, durative/punctual, and telic/atelic. (p. 115)

1) Stative verbs

According to Saeed (2016) stative verbs are like be, have, know, and love. These verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phases. Moreover, the speaker does not overtly focus on the beginning or end of the state. Even if the speaker uses a stative in the past. (p. 115). States are described in the following examples:

- (1) Robert loves pizza.
- (2) Mary loved to drive sport cars.

From the example sentences above, the speaker gives no information about the internal structure of the state, it just holds for a certain time, unspecified in the above examples. No attention is directed to the end of the state. It can not be known from the example number 1 and 2 if or how the state ended, whether Mary's and Robert's taste changed, or both of them are no longer around. All that being told is that the relationship described between Robert and pizza also Mary and sport cars existed for a while.

In another opinion, a stative predicate, according to Comrie as cited in Kreidler (1998) a stative predicate reports a state that requires no expenditure of energy and that continues until the energy is expended to change that state. A stative predication relates a situation that does

not change during the time when the predication is valid. A stative predication relates a situation that consist of the same kind parts. Here are other stative verbs. (pp. 201-202)

- a. Verbs that express feeling are abhor, adore, desire, enjoy, envy, fear, hate, like, long for, mind, prefer, regret, want, and wish.
- b. Verbs that express other mental states are believe, doubt, expect, intend, interest, know, suppose, suspect, think, and understand.
- c. Verbs that express a relation between two entities are belong, consist, contain, cost, deserve, equal, fit, include, involve, keep, lack, matter, mean, need, owe, own, remain, require, resemble.
- d. Verbs that express a physical stance or position are kneel, lean, lie, sit, and stand.
- e. Verbs that express non-action are remain, stay, and wait.

2) Dynamic verbs

Dynamic verb is the opposite of the stative verb. According to Comrie as cited in Kreidler (1998) stated that a dynamic predicate reports a situation that will only continue if there is a continual input of energy, but it ceases when the energy is no longer expended. (p. 201). From this statement the writer understands that dynamic verb expresses a wide range of actions that may be physical movement which require energy.

Moreover, in 1998, Kreidler explained that dynamic verbs include those that express some form of physical movement for example come,

drift, float, go, hop, jump, pound, rotate, run, swim, turn, vibrate, and walk. Not only have that, dynamic verbs also expressed verbs of communication, which are argue, complain, discuss, explain, invite, question, report, say, shout, talk, translate, whisper, and write. And the last is verbs of perception that involve doing something like feel, listen, look at, look for, smell, sniff, taste, and watch. (p. 202)

The following are the examples sentences of dynamic verb:

- (1) Fred and Ethel argue from morning till night.
- (2) The basketball team practiced from September till November.

The example sentences above explain that sentence number 1 tells us that Fred and Ethel argue at every moment from morning until night. Meanwhile, in sentence number 2, if it is true that the basketball team practiced from September until November, does that mean the basketball team is practicing was true at every moment from the first of September until the end of November? Certainly not. Duration is not the same for an activity as for a state. Action is constant but not necessarily continuous.

Furthermore, Saeed (2016, pp.116-117) stated that dynamic verbs can be classified into a number of types, based on the semantic distinctions such as durative or punctual and telic or atelic. Durative applied to verbs that describe a situation which lasts for a period of time, while punctual involves no time. Telic refers to the process that seen as having a natural completion, while atelic refers to the process which is

continuing.

3) Durative and Punctual

There are two important semantic distinctions in verbs which underline the different dynamic situation types which are durative and punctual. According to Saeed (2016) durative is applied to verbs which describes a situation or a process which lasts for only a period of time. (p. 116). Based on the said statement, the writer can understand that durative is a verb which has situations which are conceived of as having a certain duration.

Meanwhile, punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time. (Saeed, 2016, p. 122). In similar opinion, Comrie (1976) stated that punctuality is the opposite of durativity in which thus means the quality of a situation that does not last in time is not conceived of as lasting in time, one that takes place only momentarily. (p. 42) As stated in the statement above, it should be noted that the crucial point here is that punctual situations do not have any duration, not even of a very short period as it is happening instantly. These are the example sentences of a typical comparison between the durative in number 1 and the punctual in number 2:

(1) John slept

(2) John coughed

From the example sentences above, it can be seen from the example number 1 that the actual sleep takes time, it has a certain duration and

from the example number 2 what matters is not how much time an actual cough takes but that the typical cough is so short that conventionally speakers do not focus on the internal structure of the event.

a) Telic and Atelic

It is particularly clear that situations are not described by only the verb, but rather by the verb with arguments such as the subject and the object, and it is difficult to find sentences that are unambiguously telic or atelic. The telic nature of a situation can often be tested as follows in Comrie (1976, p.45) that stated a telic situation is one that involves a process that lead up to a well-defined point, beyond which the process cannot continue, meanwhile the atelic situation has no such terminal point, and can be protected indefinitely or broken off at any point.

In addition, Kreidler (1998, pp. 206-207) explained that the predicates do not have an end or a goal is described as atelic and telic is when a situation or an event is having a result or an end goal. Examine the example sentences below.

1a George was waiting. Sandra was holding the baby.

1b Sandra was swimming. George was running.

1c George was leaving. Sandra was dying.

1d Sandra was writing a letter George was cutting the rope.

The sentence in 1a are stative and those in 1b are activities. If

it is true that George was waiting and Sandra was swimming, for example, then it can be reported that George waited and Sandra swam. In contrast, 1c contains achievement sentences and the sentences in 1d are accomplishment. If George was leaving, he did not necessarily leave; Sandra might be dying for months and yet not die. These sentences do not report events, happenings, but processes that moving towards events.

The sentences in 1d are also about processes that moving toward completion. If Sandra was writing a letter but stopped, it would be true that Sandra wrote which is an activity, but not that she wrote a letter which can be considered as an accomplishment. Similarly, the fact that George was cutting a rope does not necessarily lead to the fact that he cut it. Accomplishments (1d) are like achievements (1c) in having an end result. It can be asked for how long does it take for Sandra to write a letter? and it can also be said with, for example, that it took George several minutes to cut the rope.

b. Tense

Both tense and aspect systems allow speakers to relate situations to time, but they offer different point of view on time. In 2016, Saeed stated that tense allows a speaker to locate a situation relative to some reference point in time, most likely the time of speaking. Meanwhile, aspect systems allow speakers to view an event in various ways which are either as

complete or incomplete, as so short as to involve almost no time, as something stretched over a perceptible period, or as something repeated over a period. (p. 112)

Tense is said to be a deictic system, since the reference point for the system is usually the act of speaking. Most grammatical tense systems allow the speaker to describe situations as prior to, concurrent with, or following the act of speaking. So in English, there are three tenses: past, future, and present. Tense is marked on the verb by endings and the use of special auxiliary verbs.

From the explanation above, the writer knows that aspect and tense interact in subtle ways and are marked on verbs in similar ways, even sharing composite endings. Tense is known as deictic system. There are three tenses in English which are past, future, and present.

c. Aspect

Aspect is the speaker's viewpoint of an event based on internally. The approaches for aspect is perfective and imperfective. According to Comrie as cited in Saeed (2016) described that perfectivity as viewing a situation externally, from outside, with no reference to its internal temporal structure. Meanwhile, imperfectivity allows the viewing of a situation from within, making explicit reference to the internal temporal structure. (p. 130). Likewise, Smith as cited in Saeed (2016) proposes a similar definition saying that perfectivity includes the viewing of the beginning and end of a situation, while imperfectivity focuses on the middle phase,

leaving especially the end unspecified. (p. 130)

Thus the interaction between situation type and aspect is a complex area of semantics. Moreover, what seems clear is that in describing a speaker's aspectual choices it is a must to distinguish between three dimensions which are real situations, the situation types lexically coded in languages. The ways of viewing these situations types in terms of their internal structure on the choice of whether or not to focus on their beginning, middle, and end phases.

Based on all the explanation above, it can be concluded that the difference between tense and aspect is that tense locates the whole event or situation of the timeline in the past, present or future. Tense is related with external situation time. Aspect does not locate an event in time, but concern the internal temporal structure of the event itself. Aspect is situation internal and non deictic. Aspect refers to the perceived temporal structure of the event itself, rather than to temporal relationship between one event and another.

D. Novel

Among all the forms of imaginative literature, novel has been chosen as the most favorite literary works. It is a piece of prose fiction that has a reasonable length. These days, people are more interested to read novel, because it has many kinds so it does not make the reader feel bored. People can choose their own favorite kind of novel to read.

Eagleton (2005) said that novel is a piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length. (p. 1). In 2007, Crane agreed that novel is fictional prose narrative of substantial length. While one may question the distinction between fact and fiction or the requirement that the novel have written in prose, this simple definition seems generally precise, describing the books that commonly labeled as novels. (p. 1)

Meanwhile Klarer (2004) stated that novel is often characterized by the term realism and individualism. Until this day novel still maintains its leading position as the genre which produces the most innovations in literature. (p. 11). According to Peck (1993) novel also has several different kinds of novel. (p.111) which are:

1. Comic Novels

Comic novels primarily intended to make the reader laugh, because comedy is the main point of comic novel. Comedy consists of laughing at the characters that caught in difficult situations, it makes the social criticism entertaining. The comic novelists are writing from a detached position in which surveying the whole picture in an amused way possible.

2. Eighteenth-century Novels

Skepticism is the characteristic of the eighteenth century when the writers were questioning the ability of this new form to present a convincing picture of life. Crusoe introduced us to some central features of novel in general, such as novel with realistic manner with a detailed account of his

feelings and the ordinary business of life. Realistic novel becomes dominant in the nineteenth century.

3. Nineteenth-century Novels

Nineteenth-century was the great age of the novel, when it becomes the supremely confident form for consideration of an increasingly complex world. The novelist referred in the nineteenth-century are Austen, Dickens, Eliot and Hardy. All the four writers look at conflicts between individuals and society. Both Austen and Eliot feel that society, for all its faults, is in reasonable health and that individuals should comply with the rules. Meanwhile, Dickens and Hardy are the fiercer critics of the existing social structure, and so fully aware why characters might always feel at odd with the world.

4. Realism

Realistic is the label that applied to those novels that seek to provide a convincing illusion of life as everyone normally thinks of it. Readers who are just beginning to study novels often feel most comfortable with realistic novels because they appear relatively straightforward. The realistic novels can seem like a clear window on the world as the reader can become fully involved with the characters and events.

5. Reflexive Novels

There are some words that can be applied as the labels to the novel, where the writer draws attention to the fact that he or she is writing a novel, such as reflexive, self-referential or self-conscious. The good reflexive novelist must

offer the reader a sense that life is complex, so that it can be felt that it cannot be processed within a novel, yet the reader must also feel the author's urge to confront and try to understand experience. Many reflexive novels use an intrusive narrator, but not every reflexive novel use it.

6. Romance

The term romance is used to describe those novels where the story is more adventurous or more over imaginative and rather unrealistic compared to realistic novels. Romance suggests a search for some truths beyond a situation that might be encountered in ordinary experience. The American novel has always been more romantic than realistic. It suggests that it is possible to escape to a more purposeful life.

7. Twentieth-century Novels.

Modern novelists can be divided into those who continue within a broad tradition of realism and those who experiment far more with the form of the novel. Writers such as John Galsworthy, Arnold Bennett, Graham Greene, Iris Murdoch, Doris Lessing, Ernest Hemingway, John Updike and Saul Bellow are essentially realists. They are less intrusive than nineteenth century realists, presenting a credible picture in which is not particularly aware of the narrator's presence. It deals with social, personal and ethical problems, and offer us an entertaining yet at the same time instructive look at how people cope with life in the twentieth century.

8. Magical Realism

A similar sense of the complexity of the world and the neatness of narrative is encountered in magical realism. Like most modern literature, magical realism reflects the ontological uncertainty of the times. Ontology is a branch of philosophy concerned with the nature of being. Magical realists no longer share traditional realist fiction's confident assumption of our ability to understand and describe the world. What is most likely to strike the reader in magical realism is the bizarre nature of the events and stories that are included in the plots, many of them calling upon and exploiting myth.

From the definitions of the novels above, it can be concluded that novel is a long story in prose fiction. Sometimes based on human's experience, which the author tries to connect the feelings to the readers while reading to make the readers experience something through reading. It is usually a long and complex story with characters in it. The aim of the novel is to inform and to entertain.

The kinds of novel are comic novels, eighteenth-century novels, nineteenth-century novels, realism, reflexive novels, romance, twentieth-century novel, and magical realism. Referring to the definition of the kinds of novel above, it can be stated that an object of this research taken from *The Choice* novel is a romance kind of novel. The reason why the said novel is categorized as a romance novel is because the plot is rather unrealistic. One of the characteristic of romance novel is that the plot is being rather unrealistic, more adventurous and more imaginative compared to a realistic novel.

E. Research of Relevance

Research of relevance is the latest research with the same topic discussion. There have been some conducted researches that deal with Aspect. However, those research of relevance are different from this research. To prove the originality of this research, the writer presents five researches with the similar topic discussion.

The first research was a journal done by David McNeill from University of Chicago, USA. The title is *Aspect of Aspect*. This research aims at describing the possibilities for observing how speech and action are synchronized and mutually shape each other. His research has focused on the nexus of speech-gesture and how speech and gesture consist of an integrated system of thought and communication.

This journal used Comrie and Vendler as the references to classified the action by distinguishing activities from accomplishments and achievements. He described that activities are logically unbounded actions, such as holding it. The moment you hold something, the activity of holding it logically comes into being. Accomplishments are actions that have temporal extent but cannot be said to occur until the attainment of a logical endpoint as part of their constitution.

The second research was a journal from Stanford University, USA. The title is *Aspectual Approaches to Lexical Semantic Representation* by Beth Levin. This research aims at describing aspectual approaches. In the journal, Levin stated that aspectual notions introduced so far are duration/punctuality and telicity. Also, one of the most basic aspectual notions are stativity or its inverse,

dynamicity — events that involve change: activities, accomplishments, achievements, semelfactives like *run, walk, sleep, sweep, reach, win, break, knock, hit* — events that do not involve change: states which are *hate, know, believe, be red*.

The third research was a journal that was published in December 2, 2011 at 8:59 PM by Hana Filip. The title is *Lexical Aspect*. This research aims at describing lexical aspect and also aspectually relevant concepts. The writer analyzed the lexical aspect which mainly focused in the telic and atelic distinctions in English.

The writer used Comrie and Dowty as the references. In the conclusion, the writer stated that lexical aspect focused on the idea introduced by Dowty that the explanation for the differences among aspectual classes lies in understanding the change-of-state entailments that are or are not present in the different classes as well as in the expectations about the way changes happen over time. Current research at the intersection of mereological and degree-based frameworks suggests that future directions in the domain lexical aspect will also profit from building on the insights and formal tools of the philosophy and logic of measurement.

The fourth research was from STBA–JIA, Bekasi. The title is *Telics and Atelics Verbs in the two songs by Michael Learns to Rock* by Siti Mariefatun. The research conducted by the writer in 2016 and using descriptive qualitative research as the method. The research aims at analyzing the kinds of aspect which focused to identify and explaining about telic and atelic verbs and the writer used

songs as the data sources. According to the result, the writer found 31 aspects which contain of 13 telic transitive, 9 telic intransitive, 5 atelic transitive and 4 atelic intransitive.

The last research was from STBA–JIA, Bekasi by Tri Mandarsari. The title is *Aspect Analysis of Temporality Components Which Happened in Two songs by Richard Marx*. The research conducted by the writer in 2014 and using descriptive qualitative research as the method. The research aims at analyzing the types of aspect in temporality components which focused to find the perfective and imperfective. The data sources are taken from songs. According to the result, the writer found 33 aspects from the two songs and that imperfective is the most dominant with 27 imperfectives and 6 perfectives. The writer used Comrie and Saeed as the references of the research. The data source is taken from song.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Method of the Research

1. Time and Place of the Research

This research entitled “The Verbal Paradigm Aspects of the Simple Sentences in *The Choice* Novel by Nicholas Sparks.” has been arranged for five months from March to July 2018. This research covers the entire process that begins from the determination of the title to the reporting process of the research. The writer conducted and collected the data and theory needed for the writing process. To collect theory of the data to complete the research, some references are used. The references are in the form of a wide variety of books obtained from the library of JIA and also from e-books that related with the research. The settings of this research are the library of STBA JIA, several libraries from other universities, and also the writer’s home.

2. Kind of the Research

Research is a process of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting information to answer the questions. The method which is used for the research is a descriptive qualitative method. This research needs some steps to make an analysis and to do the research, one of them is collecting data, because it is very important to support the analysis process because qualitative methodology refers to people’s own words in written or spoken term. This statement is supported by Taylor and Bogdan (2016) that explained

qualitative methodology refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data from the people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior. (p. 7)

Likewise, Creswell (2009, p. 4) stated that qualitative research is a process to find out and understanding the meaning individuals or groups that explore a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collecting in the participants setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. Another opinion said that qualitative research is of specific relevance to the study of the social relations, due to the fact of the pluralization of life worlds. (Flick, 2009, p. 12)

In this research, collecting data is very important to support the analysis process. This research is a qualitative research because it involves collecting data and analyzing the data. The qualitative method that is used in this research is related to the objectives of the research which to find about the aspect and the meaning of the verbs. Thus, the writer used *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks as the data source and took the verbs to find out about the aspect and the verb meaning in the novel.

B. Procedure of the Research

After arranging those steps above, here the writer needs to explain some procedures in order to ensure that the writer conducts this research procedurally.

The steps as follows:

1. Preparation

The several basic things during the writing are to identify the problem, to select the fixed title, to formulate and to limit the statements of the research and to consider the advantage later. This research uses some theories from books to strengthen and to prove the analysis of the research in the next chapter. Despite having read some books, it is important to seek some advices from the first and the second counselor.

2. Implementation

In order to obtain the research, the implementation presents analyzing the simple sentence which can be found in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks. Moreover, the analysis is done by classifying the verb in the simple sentence and analyzing the verb to identify the types of the aspect and the meaning of the verbs to identify the situation types.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data

Before reporting the result to finish the research, the data analysis needs to be composed after giving the mark, to be gathered with the type of aspect and the verb meaning from the simple sentences.

b. Discussing with the counselors

Discussing with the first and the second counselor from time to time to maximize the result of the research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis chapter, it is important to seek advices about how to analyze the verbs to find about the aspect and the meaning of verb that found in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks from the first counselor and the second counselor. The counselors corrected some mistakes in the material or technical in writing. Revising the mistakes in the research is important to make the research better.

d. Concluding the result

The final phase of the research to make it more understandable is by concluding the result of all chapters. The result is based from all the chapters in the research. The research can be concluded with the types of aspects and the meaning of verbs that exist in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

According to Mahsun as cited in Muhammad (2011) the technique of the data collection in this research can be done by using *teknik simak bebas libat cakap* (non-participant observant) in which the researcher is only being the observer of the informant's that use the language. In this case, the writer uses novel, the researcher is not directly involved in the conversation in the novel as

the researcher just scrutinizes the text. The taking notes technique is also used in this research. This technique is the continuation technique of non-participant observation technique. It can be done by marking and jotting down the data that have been obtained in the novel. (p. 218)

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

Before doing the research, the data analyzed needs to be fully understood first. After collecting data from the data source, the data need to be analyzed using the basic technique in order to obtain the accurate data. There are steps to analyze the data: identifying, classifying, and concluding the data.

It is important to collect the references from some sources. The data were collected by observing thoroughly the simple sentence and marking the verbs to find out about the aspect and the verb meaning in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks. The analysis uses some references which related with syntax and semantics. There are some steps that the writer had done and it is explained in the following.

The first step is identifying the sentence. The writer finds the data in the form of verb. The writer looks into the characteristics of the verb in order to know about the type of aspect and also the meaning of the verb. The types of aspect are perfective and imperfective, meanwhile the situation types of the verb meaning are stative and dynamic.

The second step is classifying the data based on the types of aspect and the meaning of verb. On the type of aspect, the writer looks into the verb of the

sentence. The verb based on its character by looking at the structure of the sentence.

The third step is concluding the data. After classifying the verb, it can be concluded what type of aspect and what the situation type are in the verb. The verb appeared with different aspect type and the verb meaning.

E. Sources of the Primary and Secondary Data

In 2010, Ratna stated that data are divided into two kinds which are quantitative and qualitative data. Likewise, the data source is also divided into two types, they are primary and secondary data. The source of primary data is the actual event of collecting data. Meanwhile, the source of secondary data is from another source that already existed before the research has begun, such as articles, text books, etc. (p. 143)

1. The Primary Data

In this research, the writer used *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks as the primary data. *The Choice* is a 2007 romance novel by American novelist and screenwriter named Nicholas Sparks. Nicholas Sparks is one of the world's most beloved storytellers. His novels have been *New York Times* and international bestsellers, and were translated into more than fifty languages. Nine of Nicholas Spark's novels were also adapted into major motion picture.

2. The Secondary Data

The secondary data are the additional data obtained from various sources. The secondary data which are used in this research are based on several

linguistics books, journals, and e-books which related to aspects and supported to the verb of the aspects which is the writer's main focus in this research.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter presents the analysis of the research finding and discussion. The data are taken from *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks which are going to be analyzed. The novel was published in New York in 2007.

Finding data in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks are analyzed according to some steps. The first step is identifying the sentence. The second step is classifying the data based on the types of aspect and the meaning of verb. The last step is concluding the data. The descriptions are listed below to make the interpretation of the data analysis easily:

Table 4.1 Data Description in the Novel

No.	Data	Page/Line/Chapter
1.	He hated that look.	P.8/L.13/C.1
2.	Most of the time he enjoyed his friend's boundless enthusiasm.	P.8/L.14/C.1
3.	Joe turned to Matt.	P.11/L.26/C.1
4.	Joe saw Matt sigh again.	P.12/L.16/C.1
5.	Moby continued to stare.	P.19/L.23/C.1
6.	He hesitated .	P.27/L.14/C.1

7.	More specifically, she wanted to be a doctor.	P.41/L.2/C.2
8.	Gabby knew she was stressed.	P.42/L.5/C.2
9.	Travis glanced at her.	P.55/L.26/C.3
10.	She said the only thing that came to mind.	P.57/L.4/C.3
11.	She cleared her throat.	P.58/L.7/C.3
12.	He needed to experienced life.	P.61/L.22/C.4
13.	Gabby gasped .	P.70/L.17/C.5
14.	Travis sipped the coffee with gratitude.	P.77/L.13/C.6
15.	He wiped his face.	P.77/L.17/C.6
16.	She swallowed .	P.80/L.10/C.6
17.	He lifted an eyebrow.	P.87/L.27/C.6
18.	Gabby shifted from one foot to another.	P.95/L.24/C.7
19.	Stephanie cackled .	P.103/L.19/C.8
20.	She put her hands on her hips.	P.124/L.11/C.9
21.	She nodded toward the grill.	P.134/L.13/C.10
22.	Stephanie stretched her arms overhead.	P.144/L.17/C.11

B. Data Analysis

This chapter will present the analysis of the data in simple sentences which taken from *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks which contain aspects and verb meaning. The data are analyzed by listing the simple sentence and marking the

verbs to find about the aspect type and categorizing the verb meaning. Below are analysis of aspects and the meaning of verbs that have been found in the novel:

Chapter One

Datum 1: *hated*

The sentence: He *hated* that look. (P.8, L.13)

From the sentence above, the verb *hated* is classified as an imperfective aspect. Looking at the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *hated* is already apparent. The verb *hated* in the sentence he *hated* that look is used to described a feeling that happens with duration even though there is no information about how the state ends in the sentence he *hated* that look. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *hated* can be classified into a stative verb because it expressed feeling with no physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.2 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
He <i>hated</i> that look.	Imperfective	Stative

Syntactically, the verb *hated* in the sentence he *hated* that look can be categorized as an imperfective aspect because it is used to describe a feeling that happens with duration even though there is no information about how the state ends. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and does

not have end-point. The sentence he *hated* that look only tells about someone who is hating a look without telling the end-point. The end-point is unspecified. It is not clear on how the state ended: whether he hates that look only for a day, or something else happened and he just does not hate that look anymore.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence he *hated* that look there is a verb which is *hated*. It can be seen from the sentence he *hated* that look that the speaker gives no information about the state as he just explains that he hates a particular look. The sentence does not explain how the state ended. It can not be known whether his mind changed and he does not hate the look anymore or no. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *hated* is imperfective. It refers to an event which is still taking place. Still unknown when it is going to be completed. The verb *hated* is not an action verb and it does not portray physical movement. Instead, the verb *hated* expresses feeling and it can be categorized as a stative verb because it expressed feeling with no physical movement.

Datum 2: *enjoyed*

The sentence: Most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm.

(P.8, L.14)

The sentence above contains a verb which is *enjoyed*. The verb *enjoyed* is classified as an imperfective aspect. Based on the structure of the sentence, the

general characterization of the verb *enjoyed* is already apparent. The verb *enjoyed* in the sentence most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm is used to indicate a feeling of a long duration as it is also repeated and it is in the characteristic of imperfective. Meanwhile, *enjoyed* is a verb that expressed feeling. The meaning of the verb *enjoyed* can be categorized as the stative verb because it does not have physical movement. The analysis above can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.3 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Most of the time he <i>enjoyed</i> his friend's boundless enthusiasm.	Imperfective	Stative

The verb *enjoyed* in the sentence most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm is used to indicate a situation of a long duration also repeated as it is in the characteristic of imperfective. Imperfective aspect has a character that it indicates an ongoing and incomplete action, whether that situation occurs in the past, present, or future and it indicates situations of long duration. Also, imperfective aspect described a situation that is a habitual, continuous, and repeated. The sentence most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm indicates a repeated situation as the speaker stated that

most of the time, he enjoyed his friend's boundless enthusiasm which mean that the situation is being repeated.

Also, from the sentence most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm there is a verb in which the meaning of the verb can be analyzed. The verb is *enjoyed*. Based on the meaning of the verb which has a relation to distinguish the situation type, the verb *enjoyed* is classified as a stative verb. From the sentence most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm, it is obvious that the speaker explains that he enjoys his friend's boundless enthusiasm which happens most of the time and it requires no expenditure of energy. The verb *enjoyed* has no action or physical movement because it is his feelings that decided that he feels the enjoyment by his friend's boundless enthusiasm. Moreover, the speaker does not overtly focus on the beginning or end of the state.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *enjoyed* is imperfective. It is still incomplete as the situation has not reached the end-point. The sentence above stated that most of the time he *enjoyed* his friend's boundless enthusiasm, it can be observed that there is no action or physical movement. Furthermore, the verb *enjoyed* expresses feeling with no physical movement it makes it obviously categorized as a stative verb.

Datum 3: *turned*

The sentence: Joe *turned* to Matt. (P.11, L.26)

There is a verb found from the sentence Joe *turned* to Matt which is *turned*. The verb *turned* is classified as a perfective aspect. Observing the structure of

the sentence, the general characterization of verb *turned* is already apparent. The verb *turned* indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *turned* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.4 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Joe <i>turned</i> to Matt.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Based on the arrangement of the sentence Joe *turned* to Matt, the verb *turned* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicated a complete action without any particular specification of phase. The sentence Joe *turned* to Matt indicates a single whole action with a short duration because it stated that the speaker just turns his head to Matt and it takes a short time to do so. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence Joe *turned* to Matt, *turned* is the verb. In the sentence above, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is turning his face. Based on the semantic distinction, dynamic verbs can be classified into a number of types such as durative and punctual, the

verb *turned* can be classified into punctual. Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that involves virtually no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *turned* is perfective. The sentence above stated that Joe *turned* to Matt, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *turned* is an action that seems to happen instantaneous that it involves virtually no time.

Datum 4: *saw*

The sentence: Joe *saw* Matt sigh again. (P.12, L.16)

The verb *saw* from the sentence Joe *saw* Matt sigh again is categorized as an imperfective aspect. Examining the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *saw* is already apparent. The verb *saw* in the sentence Joe *saw* Matt sigh again is used to describe an action with long duration not a situation as a single whole. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *saw* can be classified into the stative verb because it reports a situation with a steady state as it requires no expenditure of energy. The analysis above can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.5 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Joe <i>saw</i> Matt sigh again.	Imperfective	Stative

The aspect of the verb *saw* can already be classified as the general characterization of imperfectivity is already apparent. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and indicates a situation of long duration that does not have end-point. Also, imperfective aspect described a situation that is a habitual, continuous, repetitive, and in progress. The sentence above tells about Joe that saw Matt sigh again which mean the event is repeated as he did that more than once. Also, the end-point is unspecified because the sentence above refers to the action that is still taking place and the speaker also does not give any information about the end point.

Furthermore, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. The verb *saw* from the sentence Joe *saw* Matt sigh again can be included into a stative verb. It does not require any energies to just see someone sigh and the verb *saw* itself is not included as an action verb nor have physical movement. Also, from the sentence Joe *saw* Matt sigh again, no attention is directed to the end of the state because the speaker gives no information about the state. The writer does not know if or how the state ended: whether something happen and he averts his gaze so he does not see the sigh of Matt anymore or Matt himself is no longer around. All the sentence told is that Joe is there to see Matt sigh again.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *saw* is imperfective. The verb *saw* in the sentence Joe *saw* Matt sigh again does not portray any energy expenditure. It can be concluded that the verb *saw* is categorized as a stative verb.

Datum 5: *continued*

The sentence: Moby *continued* to stare. (P.19, L.23)

From the sentence above, the verb *continued* is classified as an imperfective aspect. Looking at the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *continued* is already apparent. The verb *continued* in the sentence Moby *continued* to stare is used to describe a situation that is still taking place or ongoing, so it is categorized as imperfective. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *continued* can be classified into a stative verb because the verb *continued* in the sentence Moby *continued* to stare does not portray any physical movement. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.6 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Moby <i>continued</i> to stare.	Imperfective	Stative

Syntactically, the verb *continued* in the sentence Moby *continued* to stare can be categorized as an imperfective aspect because it is used to describe a situation that is still ongoing. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and does not have end-point. The sentence Moby *continued* to stare also gives no information about the internal structure of the state, the speaker only tells about Moby that continue to stare without telling the end-point, so it is unspecified. It is not clear on how the state ended. The sentence

above refers to the action which is still taking place. Still unknown when it is going to be completed.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence Moby *continued* to stare there is a verb which is *continued*. It can be seen from the sentence Moby *continued* to stare that it requires no energy to just stare and it represents a steady state. The sentence above also does not explain how the state ended as the speaker gives no information about the internal structure of the state. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *continued* is imperfective. The verb *continued* is not an action verb and it does not portray physical movement and it can be categorized as a stative verb.

Datum 6: *hesitated*

The sentence: He *hesitated*. (P.27, L.14)

The verb *hesitated* from the sentence *he hesitated* is categorized as an imperfective aspect. Examining the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *hesitated* is already apparent. The verb *hesitated* in the sentence *he hesitated* is used to describe an event which is still ongoing or still taking place, it indicates a situation with long duration not a situation as a single whole, so it is categorized as imperfective. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *hesitated* can be classified into the stative verb because it is not an action

verb and it does not portray physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.7 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
He <i>hesitated</i> .	Imperfective	Stative

The aspect of the verb *hesitated* can already be classified as the general characterization of imperfectivity is already apparent. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and indicates a situation of long duration that does not have end-point. The sentence he *hesitated* only tells that the speaker is hesitated without telling the end-point. The end-point is unspecified. It is not clear on how the state ended as the speaker does not give any information about it.

Furthermore, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence he *hesitated* there is a verb which is *hesitated*. The verb *hesitated* can be included into a stative verb because it expresses feeling. It can be seen from the sentence he *hesitated* that it does not require any physical movement nor does it involve energy expenditure to feel hesitate. Also, the sentence he *hesitated* does not give any information about the internal structure of the state. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *hesitated* is imperfective. The verb *hesitated* in the sentence he *hesitated* does not portray any energy expenditure as it is expressing feeling. Thus, it can be concluded that the verb *hesitated* is categorized as a stative verb.

Chapter Two

Datum 1: *wanted*

The sentence: More specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor. (P.41, L.2)

The sentence above contains a verb which is *wanted*. The verb *wanted* is classified as an imperfective aspect. Observing the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *wanted* is already apparent. The verb *wanted* in the sentence more specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor is used to describe the speaker's desire to be a doctor which is not a single whole situation and have process. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *wanted* can be classified into a stative verb because it expressed feeling with no physical movement. It is also not an action verb. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.8 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
More specifically, she <i>wanted</i> to be a doctor.	Imperfective	Stative

There is a verb found from the sentence more specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor which is *wanted* and is categorized as imperfective. Imperfective aspect has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and does not have end-point. The sentence more specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor is still not perfect or complete as it is only a desire to be a doctor and still not accomplished, so it is categorized as imperfective. Moreover, the sentence above refers to the action which is still taking place and describes a situation that needs a process.

Meanwhile, from the sentence more specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor there is a verb in which the meaning of the verb can be analyzed. The verb is *wanted*. Based on the meaning of the verb which has a relation to distinguish the situation type, the verb *wanted* is classified as a stative verb. From the sentence more specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor, it can be observed that it is describing a state because the speaker gives no information about the internal structure of the state. It can not be known if or how the state ended whether she still has the desire to be a doctor or she changed her mind about it. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended. Moreover, the speaker does not overtly focus on the beginning or end of the state.

So, from all the explanation above, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *wanted* is imperfective because from the sentence more specifically, she *wanted* to be a doctor it is still unknown when it is going to be completed.

Meanwhile, the verb *wanted* is not an action verb nor have physical movement because it expresses feeling and it makes it included as a stative.

Datum 2: *knew*

The sentence: Gabby *knew* she was stressed. (P.42, L.5)

The verb *knew* from the sentence Gabby *knew* she was stressed is categorized as an imperfective aspect. Examining the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *knew* is already apparent. The verb *knew* in the sentence Gabby *knew* she was stressed is used to describe a situation with a long duration not a situation as a single whole. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *knew* can be classified into the stative verb because it reports a situation with a steady state as it requires no expenditure of energy. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.9 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Gabby <i>knew</i> she was stressed.	Imperfective	Stative

The aspect of the verb *knew* can already be classified as the general characterization of imperfectivity is already apparent. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and indicates a situation of long duration that does not have end-point. Also, imperfective aspect described a situation that is continuous and in progress. The sentence Gabby *knew* she was

stressed tells about Gabby that knows she is in a stress situation without telling the end-point as it is unspecified. It refers to the action that is still taking place and the speaker also does not give any information about the end point. It is not clear on how the state ended: whether she still feels stress or she does not anymore.

Furthermore, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. The verb *knew* from the sentence Gabby *knew* she was stressed can be classified as a stative verb. It can be seen from the sentence Gabby *knew* she was stressed that it described a state that requires no expenditure of energy. The sentence does not explain how the state ended either because the speaker does not give any information about the internal structure of the state as it is only explaining that Gabby knows she is stressed and it certainly does not require any energy to just being aware about a certain thing. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb above is imperfective. The sentence Gabby *knew* she was stressed tells about a situation of a long duration which is still taking place. Meanwhile, the verb *knew* is not an action verb and it does not portray physical movement. It is obvious that the verb *knew* belongs to the stative verbs.

Chapter Three

Datum 1: *glanced*

The sentence: Travis *glanced* at her. (P.55, L.26)

There is a verb found from the sentence Travis *glanced* at her which is *glanced*. The verb *glanced* is classified as a perfective aspect. Observing the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of verb *glanced* is already apparent. The verb *glanced* indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *glanced* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. The analysis above can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.10 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Travis <i>glanced</i> at her.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Based on the arrangement of the sentence Travis *glanced* at her, the verb *glanced* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicated a complete action without any particular specification of phase. The sentence Travis *glanced* at her indicated the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration as it is in the characteristic of perfective aspect. Perfective has a character that it indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. The sentence above indicates a complete

action without involving phase because it is stated that Travis glanced at her in which it does not take a long duration to just glance. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence Travis *glanced* at her, *glanced* is the verb. The verb *glanced* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. In the sentence Travis *glanced* at her, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement of his head. Based on the semantic distinction, dynamic verbs can be classified into a number of types such as durative and punctual, the verb *glanced* can be classified into punctual. Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that it needs no duration.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *glanced* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that Travis *glanced* at her, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *glanced* has no duration and does not require any durations to do so.

Datum 2: *said*

The sentence: She *said* the only thing that came to mind. (P.57, L.4)

Based on the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *said* can already be seen. The verb *said* in the sentence she *said* the only

thing that came to mind is used to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. Meanwhile, it can be classified that the meaning of the verb *said* is included into a dynamic situation because it is a verb which express a physical movement and there is energy expenditure. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.11 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
She <i>said</i> the only thing that came to mind.	Perfective	Dynamic (Durative)

There is a verb found from the sentence she *said* the only thing that came to mind which is *said* and is categorized as perfective. Perfective has a character that it indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. The sentence she *said* the only thing that came to mind indicates a complete action without involving phase because it is stated that she said the only thing that come to her mind. It has reached the end-point as a single whole.

Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence she *said* the only thing that came to mind, *said* is the verb. In the sentence she *said* the only thing that came to mind, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is saying something which mean of course there is a movement of her mouth

position when it is used to speak. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *said* can be classified into durative. Durative describes a situation which lasts for a period of time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *said* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence she *said* the only thing that came to mind stated that she *said* the only thing that came to mind, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement in the sentence and that the action can be categorized into durative because the verb *said* is an action that needs time to do.

Datum 3: *cleared*

The sentence: She *cleared* her throat. (P.58, L.7)

The sentence above contains a verb which is *cleared*. The verb *cleared* is classified as a perfective aspect. Based on the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *cleared* is already apparent. The verb *cleared* in the sentence she *cleared* her throat is used to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration as it is in the characteristic of perfective. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *cleared* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.12 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
She <i>cleared</i> her throat.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

The verb *cleared* in the sentence she *cleared* her throat is used to indicate a complete action without involving phase. The sentence she *cleared* her throat indicates a single whole action with a short duration because it is stated that she cleared her throat and it certainly does not need a long time to do so. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence she *cleared* her throat, *cleared* is the verb. In the sentence she *cleared* her throat, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is clearing her throat which mean the speaker has to make an action to do it. The verb *cleared* can be categorized into punctual based on the semantic distinction. Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that it virtually requires no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *cleared* is perfective. The sentence above stated that she *cleared* her throat, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *cleared* in this sentence is an action that involves virtually no time to happen.

Chapter Four

Datum 1: *needed*

The sentence: He *needed* to experienced life. (P.61, L.22)

From the sentence above, the verb *needed* is classified as imperfective aspect. Looking at the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *needed* is already apparent. The verb *needed* in the sentence he *needed* to experienced life is used to described an event which is still ongoing or still taking place, it indicates a situation with long duration not a situation as a single whole. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *needed* can be classified into a stative verb because it is not an action verb and it does not portray physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.13 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
He <i>needed</i> to experienced life.	Imperfective	Stative

Syntactically, the verb *needed* in the sentence he *needed* to experienced life can be categorized as an imperfective aspect because it is used to describe an event that is still not perfect as it needs a phase to experience life so it is still not accomplished, hence it is categorized as imperfective. Imperfective has characters that are still ongoing or incomplete and does not have end-point. The sentence above stated that he needs to experience life without telling the end-

point. The end-point is unspecified. It is not clear on how the state ended as the speaker does not give information about the end-point.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence he *needed* to experienced life there is a verb which is *needed*. It can be seen from the sentence above that it does not require any energy to just feel the need to experience more. Also, the sentence he *needed* to experienced life describes a state because the speaker gives no information about the internal structure of the state and does not explain how the state ended. The characteristics of stative verbs are that the verbs allow the speaker to view a situation as a steady state, with no changes or internal phase and it just holds for a certain time without knowing how the state ended. The sentence does not explain how the state ended. It can not be known whether he still feel the need to experience life or not anymore.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *needed* is imperfective. The sentence he *needed* to experienced life refers to an event which is still taking place. Still unknown when it is going to be completed. The verb *needed* does not portray any energy expenditure. It can be categorized as a stative verb because it is not an action verb and has no physical movement.

Chapter Five

Datum 1: *gasped*

The sentence: Gabby *gasped*. (P.70, L.17)

There is a verb found from the sentence Gabby *gasped* which is *gasped*. The verb *gasped* is classified as a perfective aspect. Observing the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of verb *gasped* is already apparent. The verb *gasped* indicated the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *gasped* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.14 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Gabby <i>gasped</i> .	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Based on the arrangement of the sentence Gabby *gasped*, the verb *gasped* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicated a complete action without any particular specification of phase as it is in the characteristics of perfective. Perfective aspect has a character that it indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. The sentence Gabby *gasped* indicates a complete action without involving phase because it is stated that Gabby gasped and it does not take a long time to gasp. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence Gabby *gasped*, *gasped* is the verb. In the sentence Gabby *gasped*, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement of her mouth position when it is used to gasp since gasping is an action that require to open the mouth to do it. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *gasped* can be classified into punctual. Punctual describes an event that involves virtually no time as it happens instantaneously.

Chapter Six

Datum 1: *sipped*

The sentence: Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude. (P.77, L.13)

Based on the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *sipped* can already be seen. The verb *sipped* in the sentence Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude is used to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. Meanwhile, it can be classified that the meaning of the verb *sipped* is included into a dynamic situation because it is a verb which express a physical movement and there is energy expenditure. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.15 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Travis <i>sipped</i> the coffee with gratitude.	Perfective	Dynamic (Durative)

There is a verb found from the sentence Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude which is *sipped* and is categorized as perfective. Perfective has a character that it indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. The sentence Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude indicates a complete action without involving phase because it is stated that Travis sipped the coffee with gratitude and sipping a drink takes only a short time to do. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase

Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude, *sipped* is the verb. The verb *sipped* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which express a physical movement and there is energy expenditure. In the sentence Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is sipping the coffee and it certainly involve the movement of the mouth to do so. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *sipped* can be classified into durative. Durative describes a situation which lasts for a period of time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *sipped* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that Travis *sipped* the coffee with gratitude, it can be presented that there is an action or physical

movement in the sentence and that the action can be categorized into durative because the verb *sipped* is an action that needs time to do.

Datum 2: *wiped*

The sentence: He *wiped* his face. (P.77, L.17)

The sentence above contains a verb which is *wiped*. The verb *wiped* is classified as a perfective aspect. Based on the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *wiped* is already apparent. The verb *wiped* in the sentence he *wiped* his face is used to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration as it is in the characteristic of perfective. Meanwhile, the verb *wiped* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which express a physical movement. The analysis above can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.16 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
He <i>wiped</i> his face.	Perfective	Dynamic (Durative)

The sentence he *wiped* his face indicates a complete action without involving phase because it is stated that he wiped his face and it takes a short time to do it. It is already a completed action as it indicates situations of short duration. The situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase as it is in the perfective characteristics.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence he *wiped* his face, *wiped* is the verb. In the sentence he *wiped* his face, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is wiping his face that certainly involve the movement of his hand. The verb *wiped* can be classified into durative based on the semantic distinction. Durative describes a situation which lasts for a period of time. The sentence above stated that he *wiped* his face,

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *wiped* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that he *wiped* his face, it can be presented that there is a physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into durative because the verb *wiped* is an action that needs time to do it.

Datum 3: *swallowed*

The sentence: She *swallowed*. (P.80, L.10)

From the sentence she *swallowed*, the verb *swallowed* is classified as a perfective aspect. Looking at the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *swallowed* is already apparent. The verb *swallowed* indicated the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration of time. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *swallowed* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.17 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
She <i>swallowed</i> .	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Syntactically, the verb *swallowed* in the sentence *she swallowed* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicated a complete action without any particular specification of phase as it a single whole situation that happens with a short duration. The sentence *she swallowed* indicated a single whole action with a short duration because it stated that she swallowed and it does not need a long time to do that. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence *she swallowed*, *swallowed* is the verb. The verb *swallowed* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. In the sentence *she swallowed*, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is swallowing which involving the movement of the muscle around the throat. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *swallowed* can be classified into punctual. Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous to happen that involves nearly no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *swallowed* is perfective. The sentence above stated that *she swallowed*, it can be presented that there is an

action or physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *swallowed* is an action that seems to happen so fast it needs no time.

Datum 4: *lifted*

The sentence: He *lifted* an eyebrow. (P.87, L.27)

There is a verb found from the sentence he *lifted* an eyebrow which is *lifted*. The verb *lifted* is classified as a perfective aspect. Observing the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of verb *lifted* is already apparent. The verb *lifted* indicated the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *lifted* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.18 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
He <i>lifted</i> an eyebrow.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Based on the arrangement of the sentence he *lifted* an eyebrow, the verb *lifted* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicated a complete action without any particular specification of phase. The sentence he *lifted* an eyebrow indicated a single whole action with a short duration because it stated

that he lifts an eyebrow and lifting an eyebrow takes only a short time to do. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence he *lifted* an eyebrow, *lifted* is the verb. In the sentence above, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that involving his eyebrow to do the action. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *lifted* can be classified into punctual. Punctual describes an event that happens so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *lifted* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that he *lifted* an eyebrow, it can be presented in the sentence that there is a physical movement that requires expenditure of energy and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *lifted* in the sentence above is an action that seems to happen instantaneous that it involves almost no time.

Chapter Seven

Datum 1: *shifted*

The sentence: Gabby *shifted* from one foot to another. (P.95, L.24)

The sentence Gabby *shifted* from one foot to another contains a verb which is *shifted*. The verb *shifted* is classified as a perfective aspect. Based on the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *shifted* is already apparent. The verb *shifted* in the sentence Gabby *shifted* from one foot to another is used to to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of

a short duration as it is in the characteristic of perfective. Meanwhile, *the* meaning of the verb *shifted* can be categorized as dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.19 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Gabby <i>shifted</i> from one foot to another.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

The verb *shifted* in the sentence Gabby *shifted* from one foot to another indicates the view of a situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. It is already a single whole action without involving phase as it is stated that Gabby shifted from one foot to another and it takes virtually no time to do so.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. In the sentence Gabby *shifted* from one foot to another, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring expenditure of energy that is shifting one foot to another which mean there is a movement involving her feet. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *shifted* can be classified into punctual. Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that involves virtually no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *shifted* is perfective. The sentence above stated that Gabby *shifted* from one foot to another, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *shifted* is an action that seems to happen instantaneous that is involves nearly no time.

Chapter Eight

Datum 1: *cackled*

The sentence: Stephanie *cackled*. (P.103, L.19)

From the sentence Stephanie *cackled*, the verb *cackled* is classified as a perfective aspect. Looking at the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of the verb *cackled* is already apparent. The verb *cackled* indicated the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *cackled* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with an action or physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.20 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Stephanie <i>cackled</i> .	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Syntactically, the verb *cackled* in the sentence Stephanie *cackled* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicated a complete action without any

particular specification of phase. The sentence Stephanie *cackled* indicated a single whole action with a short duration because it stated that Stephanie cackled and it takes on a short time to do it. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point.

Meanwhile, semantically the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence Stephanie *cackled* can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is cackling which mean the speaker has to make an action to do it. The verb *cackled* can be classified into punctual based on the semantic distinction. Punctual describes an event that seems to happen so instantaneous that involves nearly no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *cackled* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that Stephanie *cackled*, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *cackled* is an action that does not need any duration to happen.

Chapter Nine

Datum 1: *put*

The sentence: She *put* her hands on her hips. (P.124, L.11)

There is a verb found from the sentence she *put* her hands on her hips which is *put*. The verb *put* is classified as a perfective aspect. Observing the structure

of the sentence, the general characterization of verb *put* is already apparent. The verb *put* indicates the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *put* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur a physical movement. The analysis above can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.21 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
She <i>put</i> her hands on her hips.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

Based on the arrangement of the sentence she *put* her hands on her hips, the verb *put* is used to describe an action as a single whole and indicates a complete action without any particular specification of phase. The sentence she *put* her hands on her hips indicates a single whole action with a short duration because it is stated that she *put* her hands on her hips and it takes on a short time to do so. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence she *put* her hands on her hips, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that is putting her hands on her hips which mean the speaker has to make a physical movement with her hand to do it. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *put* can be classified into punctual because it happens without any duration.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *put* is perfective. The sentence above stated that she *put* her hands on her hips, it can be concluded that there is a physical movement and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *put* is an action that seems to happen instantaneous that it has no duration.

Chapter Ten

Datum 1: *nodded*

The sentence: She *nodded* toward the grill. (P.134, L.13)

Based on the structure of the sentence she *nodded* toward the grill, the general characterization of the verb *nodded* can already be seen. The verb *nodded* in the sentence she *nodded* toward the grill is used to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *nodded* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur a physical movement. Based on the analysis above, it can be classified as the table below.

Table 4.22 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
She <i>nodded</i> toward the grill.	Perfective	Dynamic (Punctual)

There is a verb found from the sentence she *nodded* toward the grill which is *nodded* and is categorized as perfective. Perfective has a character that it

indicates the view of a situation as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence she *nodded* toward the grill indicates a complete action without involving phase because it is stated that she *nodded* toward the grill and it takes on a short time to do it. It has reached the end-point as a single whole.

Also, the situation type can be distinguished by the meaning of the verb. From the sentence she *nodded* toward the grill, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement that involves her head. The verb *nodded* is categorized as punctual. Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that involves virtually no time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *nodded* is perfective because it is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that she *nodded* toward the grill, it can be presented that there is a physical movement and this action can be categorized into punctual because the verb *nodded* is an action that seems to instantaneous that it involves no duration.

Chapter Eleven

Datum 1: *stretched*

The sentence: Stephanie *stretched* her arms overhead. (P.144, L.17)

There is a verb found from the sentence Stephanie *stretched* her arms overhead which is *stretched*. The verb *stretched* is classified as a perfective aspect. Observing the structure of the sentence, the general characterization of verb *stretched* is already apparent. The verb *stretched* indicated the view of a

situation as a single whole or complete action and it indicates situations of short duration. Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb *stretched* can be classified into the dynamic situation because it is a verb which occur with action or physical movement. The classification from the analysis above can be seen in the table below.

Table 4.23 Aspects

Data	Aspect	
	Syntax	Semantics
Stephanie <i>stretched</i> her arms overhead.	Perfective	Dynamic (Durative)

Syntactically, the verb *stretched* in the sentence Stephanie *stretched* her arms overhead is used to indicate the view of a situation as a single whole and of a short duration. The sentence Stephanie *stretched* her arms overhead indicates a single whole action with a short duration because it takes a short time to make an action to stretch the arms overhead. It is a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point.

Meanwhile, the meaning of the verb has a relation to distinguish the situation type. From the sentence Stephanie *stretched* her arms overhead, it can be concluded that the speaker did an action which occurring a physical movement of her arms. Based on the semantic distinction, the verb *stretched* can be classified into durative. Durative describes a situation which lasts for a period of time.

So, the conclusion of the aspect from the verb *stretched* is perfective. It is already a completed action as the situation has reached the end-point as a single whole without involving phase. The sentence above stated that Stephanie stretched her arms overhead, it can be presented that there is an action or physical movement in the sentence and this action can be categorized into durative because the verb *stretched* is an action that needs a certain time to do it.

C. Interpretations of the Research Findings

According to the data analysis which have been analyzed from *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks, the writer found twenty-two data which contain aspects in the simple sentence. They are perfective and imperfective from aspect in syntax. Also, stative and dynamic verbs (durative and punctual) from aspect in semantics. The interpretation of the data is formed in the following tables:

Table 4.24 Research Findings of Aspects in Syntax

No.	Aspect in Syntax	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Perfective	14	63,6%
2.	Imperfective	8	36,4%
	Total	22	100%

The first table contains aspect in syntax which are perfective and imperfective. After classifying the aspect in syntax in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks, the data found need to be discussed. From the data on the table

above, it can be concluded that perfective aspect is the most frequently appeared with 14 data (63,6%). Meanwhile, imperfective aspect has 8 data (36,4%). The percentages show that aspects are frequently found in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

Table 4.25 Research Findings of Aspects in Semantics

No.	Aspect in Semantics	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Stative	8	36,3%
2.	Dynamic (Durative)	4	18,2%
3.	Dynamic (Punctual)	10	45,5%
	Total	22	100%

The second table contains aspect in semantics which are stative and dynamic verbs (durative and punctual). After classifying the aspect in semantics in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks, the data found need to be discussed. From the data on the table above, it can be concluded that dynamic (punctual) is the most frequently appeared with 10 data (45,5%), followed by stative with 8 data (36,3%), and the least appeared is dynamic (durative) with 4 data (18,2%). The percentages show that aspects are frequently found in *The Choice* novel by Nicholas Sparks.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing 22 data of the types of aspects and also the meaning of verbs in the simple sentence as presented on the research findings and the analysis in the previous chapter, the conclusions of this research are presented in the following:

1. The classification types of aspect are perfective and imperfective. One of the characteristic of perfective is that it views a situation as a complete action. Meanwhile, the characteristic of imperfective is that it describes a situation which still ongoing or incomplete.
2. The types of aspect can be classified by the verb by looking at the structure of the sentence so that the characterization of the verb will be discovered.
3. The element of the meaning of verbs are stative and dynamic verbs. Stative verb describes a situation with a steady state as it requires no expenditure of energy. Meanwhile, dynamic verb describes a situation which occur an action or physical movement. Dynamic verbs, based on the semantic distinction, is divided into two which are durative and punctual. Durative describes a situation which lasts for a period of time. Meanwhile, punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that involves virtually no time.
4. It requires logical ability to understand the types of aspect and the meaning verbs.

B. Suggestion

After drawing some conclusions of this research, the writer gives some suggestions in the following:

1. The Readers

This research is expected to provide more information and increase the readers' knowledge about aspect elements and its types which are perfective and imperfective, identifying and describing the meaning of the verbs in the aspect, and also to distinguish the differences between aspect in syntax and semantics.

2. The Next Researchers

This research is expected to be a worthy work to look at and become one of the reference for the next researchers. This research also can be observed with the same title with different objectives or methodology by the next researcher. The research about aspect element, particularly about the type of aspect which may be found in song, short stories, or poetries.

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BIOGRAPHY



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