

**DURATIVE AND PUNCTUAL OF INCEPTIVE
ASPECTS IN DIVERGENT NOVEL SERIES**

THESIS

Submitted to the School of Foreign Language – JIA as a partial fulfillment of
requirements for the undergraduate degree in English Literature Programme



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Be good to yourself and your surroundings, forget and forgive those who hurt you. But always introspect yourself again when people feel hurt by your attitude and speech.”

DEDICATION

This undergraduate thesis is dedicated to:

- All of my parents, (Ayah and Mamih) and (Papah and Ibu).
- All of my sister and brother, Audya, Andhira, Andre and Calista Andhara.
- All of my friends from BEM STBA JIA.
- All of my friend, who were studying with me during online class, made this thesis together and always understand me when I'm under or down with circumstances.
- All of AESPA and TWICE members that cheered me up so far with their songs and contents in Youtube. I love you so much.
- Last but not least, my best friend Nada balqis, Birgitta Dexon and the girls who made this thesis with me in my house and help me when I did my thesis.

DURATIVE AND PUNCTUAL OF INCEPTIVE ASPECT IN DIVERGENT NOVEL SERIES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to find the durative or punctual verb in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect in the novel *Divergent* series (*Divergent*, *Insurgent*, *Allegiant*) by Veronica Roth. Also, the writer wants to identify significant impact in the sentence that contains inceptive aspect to the meaning of verb. The theory that the writer uses for durative punctual verb is from Kreidler and Nurse for inceptive aspect. This research applied qualitative method, while the data were collected by identify the sentence that contains inceptive aspect with has an action so it can be classified into durative and punctual in the *Divergent* novel series. As the result, there are 20 data, 4 data (20%) are the type of 'Start' who has durative verb and 5 data (25%) for punctual verb type. For the type of 'Begin', there are 8 data (40%) for durative verb and 3 data (15%) for punctual verb type.

Keywords: Inceptive aspect, durative, punctual, divergent novel series.

DURATIVE AND PUNCTUAL OF INCEPTIVE ASPECT IN DIVERGENT NOVEL SERIES

AJENG FADILAH IRAWAN

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menemukan kata kerja duratif atau punctual dalam kalimat yang mengandung aspek inceptive dalam novel seri *Divergent* (*Divergent, Insurgent, Allegiant*) karya Veronica Roth. Selain itu, penulis juga ingin mengidentifikasi dampak yang signifikan dalam kalimat yang mengandung aspek inceptive terhadap makna kata kerja. Teori yang penulis gunakan adalah teori Kreidler dalam kata kerja duratif punctual dan teori dari Nurse untuk aspek inceptive. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif sedangkan pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara mengidentifikasi kalimat yang mengandung aspek inceptif dengan tindakan sehingga dapat diklasifikasikan ke dalam duratif dan punctual dalam seri novel *Divergent*. Hasilnya, terdapat 20 data, 4 data (20%) merupakan tipe 'Start' yang memiliki verba duratif dan 5 data (25%) untuk tipe verba punctual. Untuk tipe 'Begin', terdapat 8 data (40%) untuk tipe kata kerja duratif dengan dan 3 data (15%).

Kata kunci: inceptif aspek, duratif, punctual, novel series *Divergent*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, the writer would like to thank ALLAH Subhanahu wa ta'ala, for the blessing, given health, strength and guidance until the writer is able to finish this paper. Because, it is impossible for the writer to finish this paper without the permission and opportunity that has been given by ALLAH Subhanahu wa ta'ala.

This thesis writing is to fulfill one of the requirements for taking an undergraduate program (S1) of The English Department of School of Foreign Language JIA. In this paper, the writer explains Durative and Punctual of Inceptive Aspect in Divergent Series Novel.

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

1. Her precious parents, sisters, and brothers for their love, motivation, prayers and supports.
2. Ali Khamainy, ST., M.M, The Chairman of the School of Foreign Language JIA who has given the writer the chance and the opportunity to study in this campus.
3. Elsan Arvian, S.S., M.Hum as the first advisor for his conscientiously guidance throughout the entire process of the thesis writing, all of the

constructive comments which helped the writer to write this thesis more perfect.

4. Yeni Noryatin, S.S., M.Hum as the second advisor for giving motivation, correction, and guidance.
5. All the lecturers and staffs of STBA-JIA for the wonderful insights and knowledge that they share to the writer during his study.
6. All the dearest friends in STBA-JIA for their motivation, support, and exhilaration.
7. All of my best friends outside the college for their motivation and joy.
8. The writer also gives for deep thankfulness to some others who could not be mentioned for their concerns.
9. Last but not least, the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for everyone who reading this research paper.

Bekasi, August 26th 2022

AFI

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Every human will do a conversation to another people for delivering their purpose, exchanging of ideas and opinions or discussing between representatives of parties to a conflict. It means dialogues between them has already happened and the message has already conveyed. In every line spoke of dialogues will contain the meaning from their utterance.

Utterance itself can be said as a sound and air that flow out from the human's lip. It help people to deliver about what they want to say, after the human brain progress the situation. When people want to say something, they will think first about the word and then compiling to become a sentence. That progress is helped by brain. After that, brain will command lips to say or can be called as utterance. With this, people can say word by word and make it clear to understand by another people who hear that.

Word has a big role in human living. It can be said as a spoken unit of language. Every people who speak with each other will produce a word. But to understand the meaning of what people say is not enough just one word, they need more than one. When word became more than one, it will produce phrase. After became phrase, it will become a sentence which is more complex and people will be easier to understand when someone explain about something.

Sentence make up set of word which containing a subject and predicate. Furthermore, to make the sentence become more perfect, it must have a subject, predicate, and object. These three points help people understand the meaning. When it is related to an activity, the discussion of predicate or it can be called as a verb defines human's actions. From that point, people can quickly tell someone when they do something specifically. Here is the sample from the movie with the title 'Divergent Series Movie' that will be an object of this research. For example:

- a. My heart begin to race (durative)
- b. The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course (punctual)

From the sample a and b, the sentences are contain predicate or it can be called as verb that shown an action. 'Begin to race' in the sample a can be say as predicate, same like 'begun to kill' in sample b. It can be said that the role of a verb can help the reader or listener quickly to know about an activity that humans do. On the other hand, the type of them has many variations. They are durative and punctual.

Durative and punctual are usually used in any sentence or communication related to a time. It depends on the human activity when they are using it. Durative can be said as a verbs that describe a situation or process which lasts for a while. They use a past tense in grammatical. But actually, punctual uses the same grammatical too. It shows the difference between them

when they use grammatical to make a verb in a sentence that they are making it.

For example, 'they sitting in the last row.' The word 'sitting' here is the verb -ing of 'sit which this action still on going until now.' It can be said as a durative verb because it describes a situation or process that lasts for some time, and the person's activity can be counted by time. Another example from the sample is 'race' which it can be calculated by the time because this activity needs time and the typical of movement object. It is not a spontaneous activity. The spontaneous activity is called punctual verb.

Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time. It means that this verb is not bound with the time, and that predicate is shown as a human activity in their sentence by spontaneous and instantaneous. For example, 'they sat in the last row.' 'Sat' here is the activity that is done immediately and intuitively.

Based on the example, it can be say that verb which classified as punctual verb is an activity spontaneously and instantaneously, also it can be have a form like a past participle too like 'sat' because it has the beginning and the ending of time. Back to durative and punctual verb, they actually are in the same branch. They can be classified as the types of dynamic verbs.

The dynamic verb can usually describe actions or things that happen. This typically means to tell an act of the verb that humans use in their sentence. When they talk about the dynamic verb, it is primarily used to indicate an action, process, or sensation. An example of the dynamic verb is run, ride,

grow, and throw. When the durative gives us a verb example about an action that a human does, there will be a verb that contrasts with the durative verb. It is stative verb.

Stative verbs are primarily used to describe a state of being (I am) or situation (I have). This verb does not show physical action or processes and can be described as a mental or emotional state of being and a physical state. It contrasts with a dynamic verb. Stative verbs are not acting as dynamic verbs. They describe how something is, seems, or is a mental process. They usually use a word: have, like, seem, prefer, understand, belong, doubt, hate, and know. Both of them can be classified as part of the situation verb.

Situation types (aktionsart or lexical aspect) mean that cluster of conceptual temporal properties distinguishes each situation type. It describes the inherent internal temporal structure that came from its meaning. Also, it is a label for the typology of situations encoded in the semantics of a language. For example, language usually allows the speakers to describe a situation as static or unchanging for its duration in their verb of the sentence. Sentence itself already conducted with aspect that help human knowing the type of sentence.

One of the aspect types is inceptive aspect. This aspect tell about a sentence that contain the beginning of a new action and can be said as the type of dynamic verb that they use because an action is classified as dynamic verb. It can be found when someone who talk and the sentence is about to enter the

new action. For example based on the sample a and b above, the sentences contain the beginning of entering a new action.

In sample a, 'My heart begin to race' is a sentence that is showing a beginning of action because there is a word 'begin' which is the part of classification in showing the beginning of an action. In sample b, 'The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the divergent, of course' is a sentence that is showing a beginning of action by expression 'begun to kill'. This action was started after the speaker say his expression.

Both samples show that many variety of sentence if focus to apply an aspect when the researcher do some research. Inceptive aspect has the same branch with inchoative. Inchoative means the beginning of a new state and their verb usually contain with stative verb, different with inceptive aspect who describe the beginning of entering into an action (dynamic). These two aspects fall into the category of ingressive aspect.

Ingressive aspects can be called traditional terms for grammatical aspects. They talk about a sentence that tells of a state in existence, before that, there will be an act of entering into a state or action. It refers to any form used to enter into or the beginning of an action or state and are often translated by 'be about to do' or 'be on' the point of doing. The meaning of the ingressive aspect constitutes the definition of the aspect itself.

Aspect systems allow speakers to relate situation and time, but instead of fixing situations in time relative to the act of speaking, as tense does. With that, definition of the sentence with various verbs can be understood easily. A

verb form shows the meaning of it (action or situation) and asks the functional about if the action has already been complete, repeated, or continuous. It also interpreted as a grammatical category that reflects how verb action can be regarded or experienced concerning time in which aspect is the part of semantic.

The study of meaning in human language divided up into two major divisions. In this context, semantics always refer to one of these visions. They concerned with the inherent meaning of the words and sentences as linguistic expressions, in and of themselves also the term frequently defined as the study of meaning. It might be accurate to describe it as the study of the relationship between linguistic form and meaning.

The science of language or scientific language investigation can be called the meaning of linguistics. It focuses to learn about the science of language and the knowledge of the science will positively impact human. Moreover, they are interested in all the languages of the world and in all varieties that is found, the standard and non-standard, prestigious and the stigmatized. This knowledge helped human research language because the language will continue to generate and mutate in this life. With the background of the study that the writer has been arranged neatly, the writer is interested to research the durative, punctual, and inceptive aspects.

Through these reasons and explanation above, the researcher will analyze about “durative and punctual of inceptive aspect in Divergent series movie”. The researcher is curious about why durative and punctual in the

sentence that contains inceptive aspect has a significant impact on the meaning of a sentence. The writer choose Divergent series movie because most of researcher using an object with different medium, such as translation book, another language, and etc. in here, researcher interest to using a divergent series movie for object of the research.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

- a. What is the verb that is classified as Durative and Punctual in the sentences that contain inceptive aspects in Divergent novel series?
- b. Why do durative and punctual in the sentence that contains inceptive aspect has a significant impact in the meaning of the sentence in Divergent novel series?

2. Scope of the Research

This research focuses on the sentence that contains durative and punctual verb with seeing the aspect of inceptive in the sentence too, and using it identify why durative and punctual that contain inceptive aspect has a significant impact on the meaning of the sentence and which verb that classified as durative and punctual. The writer wants to know the model significance of inceptive aspect that contains a durative and punctual verb, so the help of semantics to solve this case is important. The leading theory that the writer used is Kreidler. The data object is taken from novel series with the title 'Divergent, Insurgent, Allegiant'. By classifying and analyzing

those data, the writer can understand the aspect that contains durative and punctual verbs.

C. Object and Significance of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

- a. To know the form of a sentence who has durative or punctual which contain inceptive aspect.
- b. To describe why the verbs are included to durative and punctual has a significant impact on the sentence containing inceptive aspects

2. Significant of the Research

From this study, the writer hopes there will be some benefits that can take from this research. The advantages that wish the reader can take the writer are divided into two parts those are theoretical and practical benefits.

Theoretically, the writer hopes this study can contribute to the linguistic field. Especially, in the study of semantics. It can also help the other writer do more research about durative punctual in the sentence that contains inceptive aspect.

And the last is in practice, the writer hopes this study can help to improve the knowledge of the reader about the linguistic field. Especially in the study of semantics. So, the reader not just only understands the durative and punctual verb but also understands the specific inceptive aspect of the sentence.

D. Operational Definition

The data of the research is used a documentation technique, there are several terminologies in this discussion and described as the following:

1. Aspect

Aspect systems allow speakers to relate situation and time, but instead of fixing situations in time relative to the act of speaking, as tense does.

2. Inceptive aspect

Inceptive aspect is express the beginning of entering into an action.

3. Situation types

Situation types are like an aspect in a tense. It describes the inherent internal temporal structure of a situation that arises from its meaning.

4. Durative

Durative is applied to the verb that describes a situation or process which lasts for a while.

5. Punctual

Punctual describe an event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time.

6. Novel

Novel is a long narrative in prose detailing the actions of fictitious people.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means how this paper orders perfectly. The thesis is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I Introduction consists of a background of the research, question, and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research which contain the writer choose an object and the reason why the writer chooses the title for their research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II Theoretical description explains linguistic, Durative, Punctual, and inceptive aspects that the researcher took from the book and journal.

Chapter III Methodology of the research involves the procedure of the form of the object. In this research, the technique of data collection, the technique of the data analysis data source will describe in this chapter and the writer will pick an object from the movie that the title is Divergent Novel Series.

Chapter IV Research findings and discussion show about data in the novel series. Analysis of the data, where the writer analyzes all the data that the writer found in the corpus data, data interpretation, and the discussion from the object that the writer chooses.

Chapter V Conclusion the final of the research that the researcher finally finds the answer of the research and suggestion from the writer which relates to the significance of the research., gives the summary of the conclusion which related to discussion and think about the benefit that if the reader was reading this research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Aspect

Traditional grammarians do not distinguish between tenses and aspects, however current linguists employ tenses to focus on when or when something happens, and aspects to reflect things such as the duration and completeness of the occurrence. Aspects do not deal with temporal deixis, but rather, as stated, they characterize several ways of viewing a situation's internal temporal composition (Comrie, 1976, p. 3, as cited in Alsami, 2013, p. 271). Another expert agrees with this idea, claiming that aspect is not a deictic category because it does not require any additional reference points to explain the temporal contents given (Schmid, 2019, p. 16).

Aspect, on the other hand, is a non-deictic concept that spans a wide variety of events connected to the internal temporal structure of the situation conveyed by a verb (Comrie, 1976, as cited in Alsami 2013, p. 273). It refers to the inherent temporal qualities of the situation, such as duration, interactivity, and so on. They also include whether it is ongoing, whether it has stopped, reached an end, is considered a complete event, or is just getting started.

Another expert explained that when talking about aspect, traditionally it refers to the morphological possibility (particularly inflection) of communicating the internal or unique temporal structure of the state of affairs,

as well as the viewpoint from which they are observed (Schmid, 2019, p. 15). This concept is historically derived from observations and studies of the structure and behavior of the verbal system of the Slavic language, which grammatically expresses aspectual contents to a large extent. Alsami (2013) rendering that in aspect, there is a term for various aspect (pp. 274-275). Here is the table:

Table 2.1

Term for Various Aspect by Alsami (2013)

Aspectual Terms	Examples
Perfective	I went there.
Perfect (a common conflation of aspect and tense)	We have arrived.
Imperfective	She is Reading a book (progressive) or she reads a book every day (habitual).
Continuous	He is playing or He knows.
Continuative	It is still raining.
Progressive	He is eating (ongoing and evolving action).
Stative	He knows Arabic (ongoing but not evolving).
Punctual	She slept.
Durative	She slept for a while.
Prospective	It is about to burst.
Habitual	I visit them every month.
Gnomic/generic	Humans speak (general truth).
Episodic	The bird flew (non-gnomic)
Pausative	They stopped talking for a while.
Resumptive	I resumed sleeping.
Delimitative	He played for an hour.
Iterative	She watches the same movie again and again.
Accidental	I accidentally knocked over the chair
Inceptive	I started to run (beginning of a new action: dynamic)
Inchoative	The flowers started to bloom (beginning of a new state: static)

Based on Saeed (2016), Aspect, unlike tense, allows speakers to view an event in a variety of ways: as complete or incomplete, as so short as to

involve almost no time, as something stretched over a perceptible period, or as something prolonged over a detectable period.. As (1958; as cited in Saeed, 2016) described that aspect has to do with the temporal distribution or contour of an event rather than its location in time. (p. 125).

From all of the theories that an expert say, it can be concluded that the definition of aspect is non-deictic and encompasses a wide range of events related to the internal temporal structure of the situation indicated by a verb, as well as different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation, which also allows speakers to view an event in a variety of ways when communicating by internal or unique temporal structure of the state of affairs as well as the perspective from which they are observed.

1. Aspect in syntax

Statement by Crystal (2008), Syntax is a traditional term for the study of the rules that govern how words in a language are combined to form sentences (p. 471). Sentence will directed with tense. Tense is a deictic that refers to the location of an event in time (past, present, or future), usually with reference to the present (which is the default case), but also with reference to other situations (Comrie, 1976, p. 5 as cited in Nichols, 2011, p. 25).

Crystal (2008) affording a statement that Tense is a grammatical category used in the description of verbs (along with aspect and mood), referring primarily to how grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verb occurred. (p. 479). This theory was support too by

Alsami (2013) in his journal that tense is a deictic category that places a situation in relation to another time (typically the time of speech), and it is divided into two categories: lexical aspect and grammatical aspect (p. 273).

a. Grammatical Aspect

In an attempt to provide a general definition, Comrie (1976; as cited in Binnick, 2012 p. 784) defined grammatical aspects are different ways of viewing a situation's internal temporal constituency. The realization that aspect operates on a situational level is probably the most important contribution, widely accepted in western aspectology, and the distinction between perfective and imperfective is the key to grammatical aspect in general (Alsami, 2013, p. 273).

According to Binnick (2012) Grammatical-aspect phenomena are not consistent across languages, and empirical differences in function and distribution (discussed, for example, by Dahl, 1985) are accompanied by even more diverse theoretical approaches (p. 784). Grammatical aspect can be analyzed using binary contrasts (such as Perfective vs. Imperfective) or binary contrast complexes (e.g., Simple vs. [Progressive vs. Habitual] as in Gaelic).

1) Perfective

Croft (2013) rendering that perfective/imperfective is used to describe the conceptual distinction (bound/unbounded) as well as a grammatical category in a specific language, such as Russian,

where that category encodes the semantic contrast in at least some circumstances. (p. 34). According to Alsami (2013), a complete action that started and finished in the past can be called as perfective (p. 274). For example “She visited London” or “He ate”. It can be seen by the verb that the sentence used. “Visited” and “ate” is a past participle which means it is a complete activity.

According to Forsyth (1970, p. 78) as cited from Croft (2013), in such sentences, a perfective verb is used to express or rather imply, not the action or event itself, but the continuous state that has resulted from the action denoted. Also, the perfective can be used to convey that the resulting state from a bounded process is still going on to the point that in English the best translation equivalent is the present perfect. Or in the case of state, the simple present (p. 123).

Another expert express that perfective denoting a bounded action conceived as a single complete whole (Hovav et al., 2010, p. 304). Perfective can be divided into two type as Binnick (1991) offering in his state consequently the Aktionsarten include the perfective, with two subspecies. It is inchoative or ingressive verbs that having to do with the moment of entering into a state (erblassen 'turn pale'), and resultative verbs (*erschlagen* 'kill'), the imperfective or durative, and iteratives, but also intensive verbs

indicating the intensity of the action (schnitzen 'carve' is glossed as *kraftig schneiden* 'to cut strongly') (p. 145).

a) Ingressive aspect

Franceschi (2015) explain that ingressive aspect has a four verb, it is; (p. 85).

1) Start.

It has a very large collocational range and enters many different patterns. It assigns several thematic relations to its arguments: subjects can be agents, patients, experiencers, causers and instruments. It can be followed by theme objects, causee-objects, be complemented by a to-infinitive or gerund clause, and it also accepts a null object. For example:

(a) If her vital signs became unstable and she started to die [...]. (GloWbE: US, B)

(b) All of a sudden, I started hearing my mom's voice faintly calling my name. (COCA: MAG, 2010)

2) Begin.

It imposes more restrictions on its arguments. In spite of a high level of syntactic interchangeability between the two verbs, the internal semantics of begin establishes different relations. The structure of sentence that contain ingressive aspect has many type. For example:

(a) He began to die when he was twenty-one, but tuberculosis is slow and sly and subtle. (COCA: FIC, 2011)

(b) [...] he had begun to be curious about her – almost against his will. (BNC: CKB, 3087)

3) Commence

The verb commence constrains its subjects to be agents, experiencers, patients or human causers and cannot be found in combination with inanimate causer subjects or instrument subjects.

(a) We had not travelled far before we commenced the ascent of the Black Hills [...]. (GloWbE)

(b) Soon after she commenced hearing voices [...]

(c) [...] they soon commenced to die like flies.

4) Initiate

Initiate is the one that imposes the tightest restrictions on its arguments. Subjects are predominantly human causers, sometimes have the semantic role of natural forces, but are only rarely agents.) For example:

(a) On October 7, 2001, the United States initiated the war in Afghanistan. (COCA: ACAD, 2009)

(b) Corrosion in a 40-year-old pipe caused a leak that initiated the fire.

Based on Tünde (2009), the aspectual constructions *begin* + to infinitive, *begin* + *ing*, *start* + to infinitive, *start* + *ing* have their own meaning that is only partially determined by the meaning of *begin* and *start*. (p. 93). Schmid (1993, 1996; as cited in Tünde 2009) believes that *begin* refers to the initial phase, whereas *start* refers to the first moment of the complement verb. He notices that *start* in dynamic contexts occurs more frequently than *start* in stative contexts. His state is due to the dynamic nature of *begin* and the more stative nature of *begin* (p. 98).

The verb *commence* requires its subjects to be agents, experiencers, patients or human causers and cannot be used in combination with inanimate causer subjects or instrument subjects. *Commence* allows to-infinitive or gerund clauses to occur to the right of the verb (Franceschi, 2015 p. 96). Of all the ingressive verbs under consideration here, *initiate* imposes the most stringent restrictions on its arguments. Subjects are primarily human causers who occasionally play the semantic role of natural forces but are only rarely agents (Franceschi, 2015 p. 99). Tünde (2009) affording that pointing to the beginning can be called as ingressive aspectualizers (p. 9) and there is two type of it. Alsami (2013) rendering there is inceptive and inchoative that showing the beginning into an

action: dynamic (inceptive) or state : static (inchoative) (p. 275).

(1) Inceptive Aspect

According to Nurse (2008), Inceptive is commonly defined as a form used to indicate the emergence of (with stative verbs) or entry into (with dynamic verbs) a situation or state, often translated by ‘be about to (eat)’, ‘be on the point of (eating)’, or ‘get (eating)’. This implies a time just before or at the beginning of the situation. This contrasts with ‘already’, which ‘depicts a state as after its coming-into-being, as subsequent to its beginning (p. 161).

But, Bybee rendering that as traditional terms for grammaticalized aspects, inceptive, inchoative, and ingressive are used identically by some authors (1994; as cited from Nurse 2013, p. 312). They refer to any form used to indicate the beginning of (with stative verbs) or entry into (with dynamic verbs) a situation or state, often translated by ‘be about to (eat)’, ‘be on the point of (eating)’, or ‘get (eating)’.

For some author, the aktionsart ingressive indicate the sudden start of an action (Bussmann, 1996, as cited from Nurse 2008, p. 312), but Alsami (2013) make the definition of inceptive aspect from another expert more

specific, he say in his table terms for various aspect that inceptive is the beginning of a new action: dynamic. For example is 'I started to run.' (p. 275). Can be say that ingressive and inceptive for some author has the same definition, but in here the writer use the definition of inceptive aspect from Alsami which inceptive aspect is the beginning of a new action (dynamic).

Based on explanation above, to analyze the data, the researcher uses the theory from Franceschi (2015) to analyze the sentence that contain beginning of action or state (ingressive aspect) and use the theory from Nurse (2008) to analyze the sentence that contain inceptive aspect.

(2) Inchoative Aspect

Jabbari (2013) rendering that grammarians have also used inchoative synonymously with "ergative" or "middle" as a verb expressing a change of state. (p. 153).

The term "inchoative" has two different meanings. Some scholars define inchoative (also known as inceptive and ingressive) as an aspectual form that expresses the beginning of a state of affairs or an action. In contrast, inchoative has been used as another grammatical concept to refer to a verb that expresses a change of state. Another expert like Bussmann (1996) as cited from Nurse (2008),

inchoative denotes the emergence of a state. (Bloom, wilt) while the ingressive indicates the sudden start of an action (burst into flames) (p. 312)

The linguistic term "inchoative" is not clear at all. Some scholars use inchoative (also referred to as inceptive and ingressive) only to refer to "a distinctive aspectual form expressing the beginning of a state or activity. For Matthews (2007; as cited from Jabbari 2013) inchoative is the construction of an intransitive such as 'open' in the *door opened*, as opposed to one that is transitive or 'causative', as in *They opened the door*. Constructions like *the door opened* appear to attract the misuse of traditional terms in other contexts: middle and ergative (p. 154).

b) Ingressive aspect

Opposite with ingressive, Franceschi (2015) explain that in ingressive has four verb such as stop, end, finish and terminate (p. 131). In Freed's interpretation, finish and end are distinct because, despite sharing the same premise (a previous event that has been brought to a close), they have distinct consequences (as cited from Bella 2008, p. 174). Ingressive verbs show differences in the breadth of their representational profile. This is reflected in their frequency with which they appear in the corpora queried. Stop is by far the most common

and widespread verb, while terminate is the least common; end and finish are the middle ground between the two extremes. (Franceschi, 2015 p. 131).

2) Imperfective

In 2008, Crystal affording that imperfective is a term used in the grammatical analysis of aspect, referring to verb forms that indicate how the internal time structure of a situation is viewed. (p. 237). It is really contrast with perfective form. The imperfective aspect can lead to a progressive or habitual interpretation in both languages and the Aorist and Passé Simple can both lead to an inchoative or bounded interpretation (Hogeweg et al., 2009, p. 3). Note also that while perfective presents can refer to the (generic) present, imperfective presents cannot (cases of temporal transposition aside) refer to the future and imperfective is an unbounded event while perfective is bounded event (p. 20).

Robering (2014) rendering that the imperfective uses of phases are semantically justified by the observer's ability to interpret a phase that has been prolonged or "stretched" in time, as Pulman (1997; as cited from Robering, 2014) puts it. Some verbs of going such as *vykhodyty* ('go out') (p. 288). For easy explanation, Nurse (2008) affording that the imperfective describes a situation over a longer, unbounded period than

progressive and state that cognitively the imperfective embraces the habitual but excludes the progressive (p. 144).

b. Lexical Aspect

Based on Chauvin (2020), in her journal say that any type of case can be referred to as a situation, whether it is a procedure, a state, or even a type of process. (p. 3). Because there may be several types involved, the term should not be overly restrictive. However, 'situation' may refer to the extra-linguistic 'event' being reported and thus is not authentically (intra)linguistic. But Vendler (1967; as cited from Binnick, 2012) say that lexical aspect is assumed to distinguish states, accomplishments and last is achievements. (p. 782)

According to another expert, the scenario aspect defines differences in the temporal structure of events and that there is a four-way separation between states, activities, accomplishments, and accomplishments (Vendler 1957, as cited in Cook, 2012, p. 19).

Table 2.2

*Vendler's Aspectual Categories with English example
(adapted from Vendler 1967 as cited in Cook 2012, p. 97)*

State	Activities	Accomplishments	Achievements
Desire	Run	Run a mile	Recognize
Want	Walk	Walk to school	Find
Love	Swim	Paint a picture	Win a race
Hate	Push a cart	Grow up	Stop/start

Know/believe	Drive a car	Recover from an	Be born/die
		illnes	

The connections between these situational elements can be expressed in a variety of ways. Sections represent four types of schemata: strict hierarchy, partial ordering, hinge ordering, and cross categorization. Aside from the formal variation shown by these typical schemata, they show the various ways in which the relationships between scenario features can be imagined. Here are some schemata examples:

Figure 2.1

Strict Hierarchy (Hatav 1997, as cited in Cook 2012, p. 43)

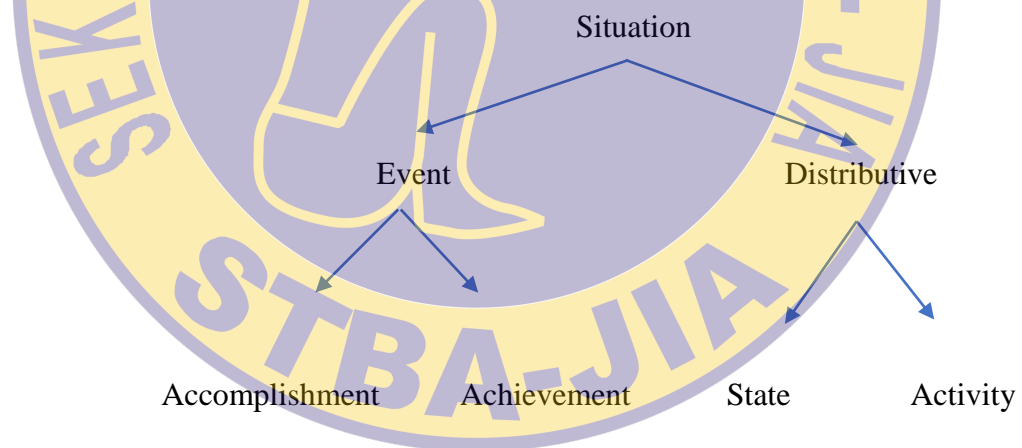
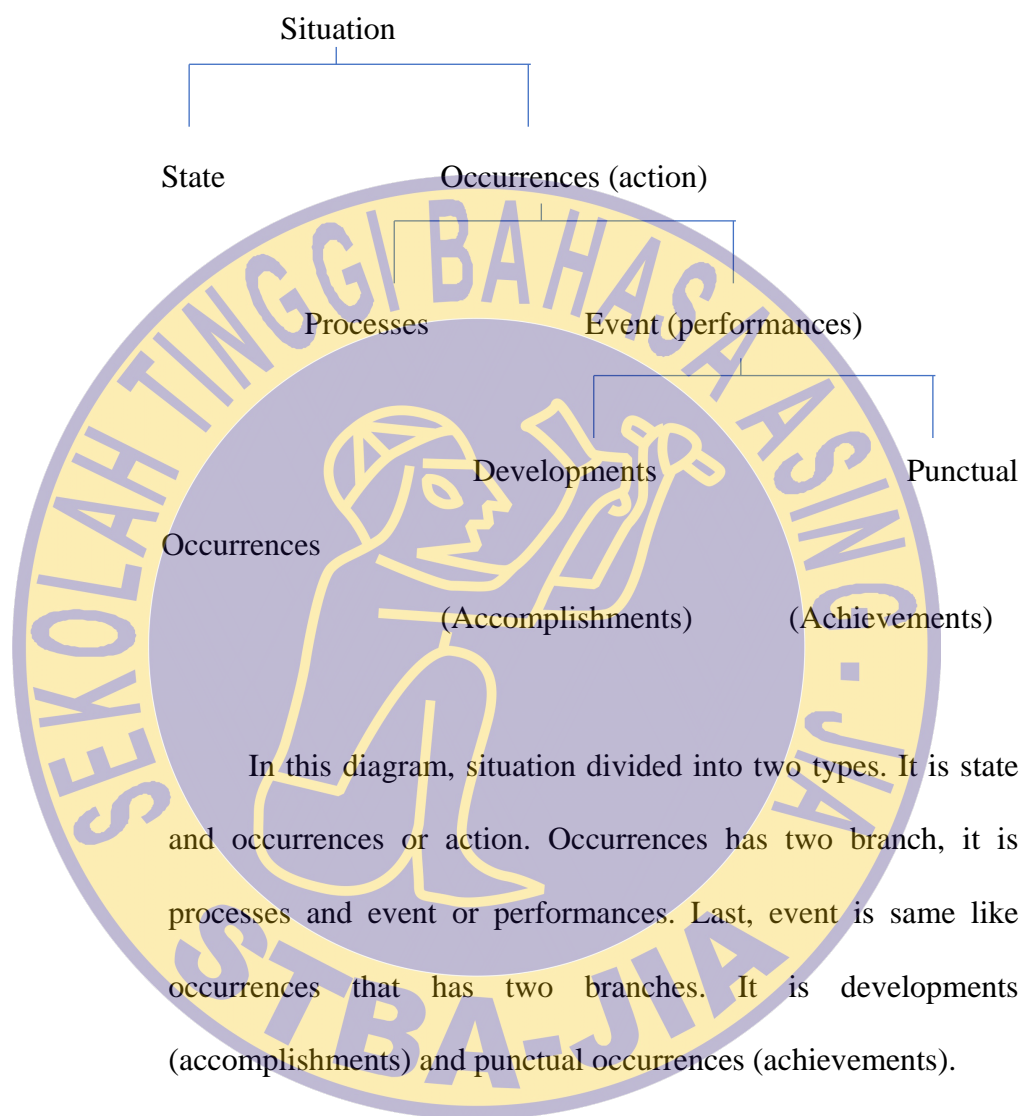


Figure 2.2

Partial Ordering (Tree Diagram) (adapted from Mourelatos 1981:201, as cited from Cook, 2012, p. 21)

**Table 2.3**

Hinge Ordering (Verkuyl 1993, as cited in Cook, 2012, p. 21)

NP	[-SQA]	[+SQA]
STATE	PROCESS	EVENT

(State of Change)	(State of Change)	(Change of State)
V	[-ADD TO]	[+ADD TO]

Hinge Ordering indicate that situation has three steps. The first is state (state of change), the second is process (state of change) and event (change of state). Verkuyl's model is tripartite, treating accomplishments and achievements as "events," based on the parameters of dynamicity (defined in terms of progression [\pm ADD TO]) and telicity (defined in terms of whether the NP contains a specified quantity [\pm SQA]).

Table 2.4

Cross-Classification (Feature Chart) (Cook, 2012, p. 21; as cited from C. S. Smith 1997: 20; Olsen 1997: 51, table 1.16)

Situations	Static	Durative	Telic	Example
State	+	+		Know, be have
Activity	-	+		Run, paint, sing
Accomplishment	-	+		Destroy, create
Achievement	-	-		Notice, win
Semelfactive	-	-		Wink, tap, cough

S. Smith's feature chart may best reflect the complexity of the relationships between the many situation characteristics among the schemata depicted above. It distinguishes states using the feature

[+static], similar to Mourelatos's tree diagram, but it also distinguishes between states and activities using the feature [telicity]. Smith's feature chart, on the other hand, lacks linguistic elegance in that it allows for feature combination that are not realized by any situation aspect (for example, [+static, +durative, +telic] (Cook, 2012, p. 22).

One influential attempt that situation aspect has state, activities, accomplishments, and achievements is from Vendler (Chauvin, 2020, p. 8). Below are the four kinds of situation she identified, together with some English verbs and verb phrases exemplifying each type (Vendler 1967, as cited in Chauvin, 2020, p. 22):

1) State

General definitions of states typically indicate that states are non-eventive (i.e., stative), and that they designate a stable property of the subject, with the default case of a stable property having no beginning, no end, and does not evolve in time (Chauvin, 2020, p.12). According to Huddleston and Pullum (2002, p. 119; as cited in Chauvin 2020) say that there is no internal temporal structure to state. They are the same throughout their duration, with no discernible phases (p. 12). Comrie (1976, p. 13; as cited in Chauvin, 2020) say that states are static, continue as before unless changed (p. 9).

Chauvin (2020) stated that there is a number of cases can therefore technically be distinguished (p. 13), such as:

- a) States that are made of episodes: For example, pain may be consistent throughout, but it may also include calmer periods and peaks. Internal homogeneity may be perceived as a generalization, but all 'points' are not necessarily similar, though the differences may be averaged out when a general statement about them is made.
- b) States that in fact have a beginning and a possible end: For example, the United Kingdom is a (European) country;
- c) Stable states that result from a change in state, such that there was a different state of affairs prior to the current state: He died, for example.
- d) For example, understand can be a punctual verb (and thus not a state, but an achievement), but it can also be considered a state (I understand her, and I agree with her). However, it may also refer to a gradual process (and thus no longer be considered a state), such as "I understand it better and better every day," "I love her more and more every day," and so on.

According to Vendler (1967; as cited in Saeed, 2016), The word state has an English verb that can be used in a sentence. It is desire, desire, love, hatred, knowledge, and belief. (p. 119). Smith (1991; as cited from saeed, 2016), building on vendler's system, semelfactives are instantaneous atelic events such as *knock, cough*.

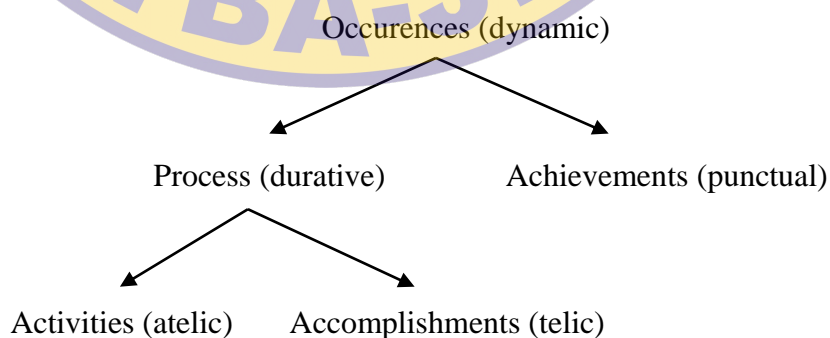
Achievements are instantaneous changes in states that result in a new state, which including *reach the top*, *win a race* (p. 28).

2) Activities

The English verb that shown activities (unbounded processes) as Saeed (2016, p. 119) say is include run, walk, swim, push a cart, drive a car and another verb from Quirk et al (2010, p. 200; as cited in Chauvin, 2020) is drink, sew, write, hunt, play and talk. Based on Lyons (1977; as cited in Chauvin 2020) he made a further distinction between acts and activities using agentivity. Acts is an agent-controlled events and activities is an agent-controlled processes (p. 10). Vendler's categories can be recognized in the classification proposed by Huddleston and Pullum (as cited in Chauvin, 2020), but the organization of the categories in relation to others is slightly modified (p. 10):

Figure 2.3

Organization of the categories in relation to others is slightly modified by Huddleston and Pullum.



3) Accomplishments

Chauvin (2020) provides a table from Vendler's typology about the definition of situation types. According to Vendler's typology, accomplishment is an event that takes time (duration) but has a natural endpoint, such as building (a house), crossing (the road), or persuading (p. 7). Another Chauvin theory holds that accomplishments are telic by definition: if you persuade someone, they must have been persuaded at the end of the persuading event, or else it is impossible to say, 'I persuaded them.' In 1972, another expert, Verkuyl (as cited from Saeed, 2016) explains that depending on the object, accomplishment verbs such as eat, write, and build generate a variety of situation types (p. 120).

4) Achievements

Allowing to Vendler's typology from Chauvin (2020, p. 7), he express that achievements is a punctual event, no duration. The example of verb is recognize, die, find, win (the race), reach the (summit) knock (once, on the door). The beginning is synchronous with the end and no internal duration. Rendering from Smith (1991, p. 28) as cited from Saeed (2016, p. 119), building on Vendler's system, adds the situation types semelfactive. Semelfactives are instantaneous atelic events, for example (knock), (cough). Achievements are instantaneous changes of states, with

an outcome of a new state, for example (reach the top), (win a race).

Based on explanation above, to analyze the data, the researcher uses the theory from Franceschi (2015) to analyze the sentence that contain beginning of action or state (ingressive aspect) and use the theory from Nurse (2008) to analyze the sentence that contain inceptive aspect.

2. Aspect in semantic

Linguistic has branches, one of them is semantic which can be say as a study of meaning in communicated through language. According to Yule, semantic is the study of the meaning of words, phrase and sentence (2010, p. 112). When do an analysis in semantic, it will attempt to focus on what the word that the people conventionally mean.

The definition of semantic also explained by Saeed (2016) that one of linguistical study is semantics which is the study of the meaning of words and sentence (p. 3). It can be say that meaning in linguistic semantic has a big role to limit ourselves when we are trying to express the meaning in a single language. Also, they are the wide subject in the general study of language.

The linguistics branches that has a function to analyze meaning of word is semantics. They are the central of study in communication. As communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social, the role of semantics become very useful and can be used in human mind. So, it

can be say that semantic also become as a center of the study in human mind – thought processes, cognition and conceptualization.

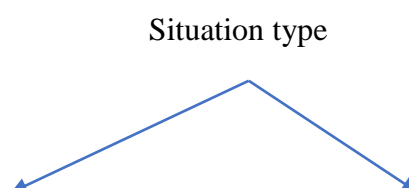
The literal meaning of a sentence is based on information that you have from your knowledge. It can be say that the role of semantic to describe the meaning of word is important for the people who study in this subject. According to Yule (2010) semantics is concerned with what and how meanings are assigned to natural and formal language words, phrases, and sentences. They can be combined and used for inference and reasoning. Semantic has branches that called situation types which it is describe about the situation or condition. (p. 112).

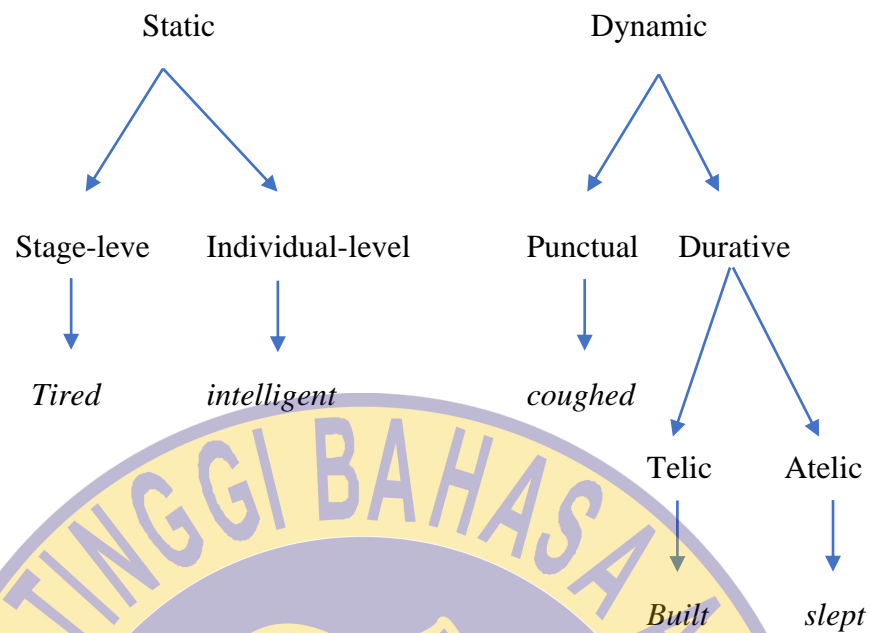
a. Situation types

According to Saeed, situation type is a label for the typology of situations encoded in the semantics of a language (2016, p. 125). For example, language frequently allows a speaker to describe a situation as static or unchanged for the course of its duration. Situation, like verbs and the system, can be appreciated in a variety of ways according to his theory. After considering these two points of view, it is possible to compare situation kinds and aspects.

Figure 2.4

Diagram from Saeed (semantic distinctions among situation types)





1) Dynamic Verbs

Crystal (2008) say that in grammatical classification, dynamic refers to one of the two main aspectual categories of verb use. Because of its ability to change information states in a language user, it has been used to describe a formal approach to semantics (p. 159-160). Saeed (2016) rendering that dynamic verbs are classified into several types based on semantic distinctions such as durative/punctual and telic/atelic (p. 116).

a) Durative Verbs

According to Saeed (2016, p. 116), Durative verbs describe a situation or process that lasts for an extended period of time. For instance 'we waited', 'the children were hungry'. Both of the sentence above is typically has a durative verb because verb

'waited and 'hungry' in the sentence is related with period of time. Kreidler (1998) affording that in English, a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or a durative interpretation (p. 204). For example:

(a) 'they sat in the last row' (punctual)

(b) 'they were sitting in the last row (durative)

Verb in (a) and (b) from 'sit' can be changed because the factor of extern (tense) and in grammatical aspect. The word 'sit' is actually showing durative verb because it related with period of time. But, in grammatical aspect, an action, there is a complete action that started and finished in the past (perfective) and there is an event is still in the past progressive which no idea if the event was completed or not (imperfective).

So, verb 'sat' can be classified as punctual verb because it is the factor of grammatical aspect where 'sat' in here is a complete action that started and finished in the past. Another expert explains that durative is a term used in the grammatical analysis of aspect to refer to a time-bound event. It is in contrast to 'non-durable' or 'punctual' (Crystal, 2008, p. 159). In durative verb, it divided into 2 type. It is telic and atelic.

(1) Telic

Statement by Saeed (2016), Telic refers to processes that are thought to have a natural completion, and the alternative

terms for telic are limited (p. 117). Another expert theory is from Crystal (2008) that is a term used in aspect grammatical analysis to refer to an event in which the activity has a clear terminal point. Telic verbs include fall, kick, and make (something) (p. 478).

Based on Garey (1957; as cited in Binnick, 2012) that the basic distinction between verb meanings is telic and atelic. Telic verbs are defined as expressing "an action toward a goal". The general concept of some "end" or "limit" rather than the narrower gentility oriented "goal" or "purpose" is the main distinguishing criterion of the telic class. (p. 721).

(2) Atelic

Crystal (2008) rendering that in the grammatical analysis of aspect, atelic refers to an event in which the activity has no clear terminal point. Look, play, and sing are examples of Atelic verbs (in such context as he is singing). They stand in stark contrast to telic verbs, which have a clear end point. (p. 42)

Based on Garey (1957; as cited in Binnick, 2012) that telic and atelic is the basic division among verb meaning. The definition of telic verbs is describe situation that "are realized as soon as they begin" (p. 721)

b) Punctual Verbs

Based on Saeed's theory (2016) punctual describes an event that appears to take place in a split second. 'John coughed,' for example. What matters, of course, is not how long an actual cough takes, but that the typical cough is so brief that speakers typically do not focus on the internal structure of the event. (p. 116). Punctual is a term used in aspect grammatical analysis to refer to a fleeting event with no temporal duration (Crystal 2008, p. 396).

In Slavic language linguistic, the equivalent of verb like *cough* are called semelfactive verb, or in latin 'semel' is 'once'. This term is adopted for general use by C.S. Smith (1991), Verkuyl (1993), and other writers. One semelfactive verbs in english would include *flash, shoot, knock, sneeze* and *blink*. One interesting fact is that in english a clash between a semelfactive verb and a durative adverbial can trigger an iterative interpretation which it is where the event is assumed to be repeated for the period describe, for example 'Fred coughed all night'. So, word 'coughed' in here can be durative although it is punctual because in the sentence above there is time description 'all night' or expressions that tell the length of time (for an hour, all during the parade, as long as she was studying) (Saeed, 2016, p. 117).

2) Stative

Rendering from Saeed (2016) in terms of stative verbs, verbs like be, hate, and know allow the speaker to see a situation as a steady state with no internal phases or changes. Furthermore, the speaker does not emphasize the beginning or end of the state. (p. 115). Based on Crystal (2008), in grammatical classification, stative refers to one of two main aspectual categories of verb use, the other being dynamic.

They can be said to express states of affairs rather than actions on semantic grounds, i.e. the expression of relational processes (e.g. be, belong to, involve, seem) or inactive perceptual or cognitive processes (e.g. know, mean, realize, suppose). The existence of verbs with both stative and dynamic uses, such as smell, complicates classification (p. 452).

Based on explanation above, to analyze the data, the researcher uses the theory from Kreidler (1998) to analyze the situation verb: durative or punctual verb in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect to answer the question of the research in this thesis.

B. Novel

A novel is a work of prose fiction of sufficient length. The novel is just one of many prose narrative forms. Nixon (2009) rendering that novel is distinguished by three key characteristics: it is fiction, it is written in prose, and it is lengthy. Many other characteristics can be added to this foundational

definition, revealing what have become well-known but often unspoken "rules" of the novel. For example, we know that the novel employs the narrative's formal building blocks (plot, character, and causation) while emphasizing specific elements such as point of view, time, and space (p. 19). Abrams (1981; as cited from Nurgiyantoro, 2009) explain that novels and short stories are two types of literary works that are also referred to as fiction. Even in its later evolution, the novel is associated with fiction. As a result, the above definition of fiction also applies to novels (p. 9) In this research, the write choose novel series as an object and the title is 'Divergent', 'Insurgent', 'Allegiant', 'Four'.

1) Synopsys of novel Divergent

Set in a dystopian future where society is divided into five factions, each representing a different virtue, teenagers must decide whether to stay in their faction or switch to another - for the rest of their lives. Tris Prior makes a decision that everyone finds surprising. Then Tris and her fellow faction members must go through a highly competitive initiation process in order to live out their decision. They must all pass extreme physical and psychological tests that will transform them all. But Tris is Divergent, which means she doesn't fit into any of the groups. If anyone found out, it would mean certain death. This secret may help her save the people she loves or it may destroy her as she discovers a growing conflict that threatens to unravel her seemingly peaceful society.

2) Synopsys of novel Insurgent

Veronica Roth's novel is about a girl who is running from the enemy with her boyfriend and brother, while revealing new secrets about her family's past and her mysterious Divergence. Tris Prior (Shailene Woodley) is sixteen years old and lives in a society divided into five factions. Each faction represents a distinct approach to dealing with issues. The intelligent are erudite. Candor is an honest person. Abandon the selfless. Amity for the kind. The brave are fearless. The Erudite have declared war on Abnegation because they believe they have vital information about the Divergent, who appear to be a threat to the faction-system. Tris, haunted by her past, must make decisions that will shape her future. While running from Erudite, who want to find her because of her abnormal brain functioning, with her boyfriend Four (Theo James) and her brother Caleb (Ansel Elgort). She and Four seek refuge with other Dauntless who have chosen to fight Erudite's self-proclaimed, smug superiority in various faction headquarters. Dauntless and other allies are plotting against Erudite until Erudite begins killing people if Tris does not sacrifice herself. Tris must confront her inner demons once more and make a decision that could change everything. What she doesn't realize is that if she sacrifices herself, the world they know will be forever changed.

3) Synopsys of novel Allegiant

Allegiant is the third book in Veronica Roth's Divergent Series. It begins with Tris, who is imprisoned as punishment for her actions in the

second installment of the series. Meanwhile, Tobias is torn; on the one hand, he wants to support Evelyn, his mother. On the other hand, he wishes to leave the city. Meanwhile, the city is in disarray; people are rioting. Tobias has a realization after Edward is killed in a riot. He concludes that Evelyn is to blame for removing the people's ability to choose. Allegiant, a rebel group, contacts Tris, claiming to want to help her and others flee the city. Allegiant wants to help Tobias and Caleb, but first Tobias must rescue Caleb before his trial. They escape the city together and really curious about beyond the wall that encircles Chicago. Finally, they know the shocking truth of the world around them.

C. Research Relevance

In this research, the writer choose 3 journal that have the similar topic with the title that the writer choose. It's "Durative and punctuality aspect in French and their translation into Indonesian" by Nunuk Tri Hapsari from Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing (STBA) LIA Yogyakarta (2013), "inchoative, a third voice (A synchronic Study)" by Mohammad Jafar Jabbari Yasouj University, Yasouj, Iran (2013) and "The aspectual system of Singapore English and the systemic substratist explanation" by Bao Zhiming (2005).

The first journal that have a title "Durative and punctuality aspect in French and their translation into Indonesia" by Nunuk Tri Hapsari from STBA LIA (2013) has a different with the writer's research. The differences is between the object of the research and the topic which the first journal using

durative and punctuality aspect to understand the meaning of the sentence. In journal that the writer use it as a research relevance, the writer's journal uses another language in novel that using French language with already translated to Indonesian as a data. The theories that used in this research are Comrie (1976) and Sculfort (1999). The technique that the journal use is qualitative research and the step is search the sentence that contain with durative and punctuality aspect in French language first that already translate into Indonesia. After that, search the verb in the sentence and last explain the meaning of sentence based on the verb. The similarity between the journal and the research is in the part on the verb which divided into two types, durative and punctual.

The second journal that the writer choose is "inchoative, a third voice (A Synchronic Study)" by Mohammad Jafar Jabbari (2013). In this journal, the journal's writer are more focus to talk about the definition of inchoative aspect. The difference between the writer's research and the journal that using it as the relevance research in the object is the topic. Topic in the journal is about inchoative aspect which has in the same branch with inceptive aspect as the topic of this research. The data of this journal was taken from simple sentences, collected from elementary language text-books which has similarities with the writer's research in English language. This journal using theories from Radford (2006) as the definition of inchoative aspect.

Last journal is 'The aspectual system of Singapore English and the systemic substratist explanation'. This journal is more focus with inchoative

aspect and verb ‘already’ in Singapore English language. The writer’s journal using Claire Lefebvre and her associates as the definition of aspectual system in Singapore English. Inversely proportional to this thesis, the researcher will focus to inceptive aspect to analyze the sentence. The data of this thesis is using the sentence that usually using a naturally occurring daily conversation from the writer and from intuitive judgements of native speakers.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the author discusses about the research methodology. The author describes the method, procedure, and technique data of collection in order to finishing the author's thesis. With this research methodology, the author hopes that the readers could understand the method, procedure and technique data in this thesis.

A. Method of the Research

This research needs some steps to accomplish research method which divided into two steps:

1. Time and Place of The Research

The research has been done from the middle of March 2021 and will be finished in the middle of August 2022. During the term, every necessary thing related to the process of writing is connected. The writer of this thesis was carried out during the Covid-19 pandemic where the writer took data from searching the source e-book, journals, thesis, online libraries, website, and the STBA JIA library. The activities consist of collecting references from various sources, data accumulation and data analyzing. The references are mostly obtained by searching books in the e-book.

The data are taken from novel in several different website on internet in form of PDF. The novel *Divergent* was release on 26th April 2011, *Insurgent* on 1st May 2012 and *Allegiant* on 22nd October 2013. Since this

is qualitative research, it will be carried out during a set of month and will not be confined to one location. The writer conducted this study at the writer's own home and at STBA JIA library.

2. Kinds of the research

The kinds of this research are qualitative research that took content analysis as one type of Qualitative. The Qualitative research to synthesize of the information and describe it clearly. Also, based on Creswell (2015, p. 4) said that a researcher employing qualitative methods selects the topic of the study, formulates particular questions or hypotheses, measures variables to aid in the discovery of answers, employs statistical analysis to gather information, then interprets the findings. In this research, the writer choose a topic about durative and punctual of inceptive aspect that formulate question to find the significant impact in the meaning of verb on the sentence that contain inceptive aspect, where the result of the question can be found after analyze the data.

According to Taylor et al. (2016) stated the phrase qualitative methodology refers in the broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data people's own written or spoken words and observable behavior (p. 7). Because the writer choose novel series as an object in a form of sentence, in this research will use qualitative methodology which using descriptive data people's own written in Divergent Series novels focus on sentence contains of aspect and word contains of verb.

Moreover, Bogdan and Biklen (2007, pp. 4-7) mention that qualitative research has five characteristics which are naturalistic, descriptive data, concern with process, inductive, and meaning. For data collected in descriptive research is more form of word or pictures rather than numbers. Based on the explanations above, the writer applies the descriptive quantitative method in this research when analyzing the data after collecting all the data.

According to some of the definitions of the research methodology given above, the writer finds that descriptive data are used in a qualitative descriptive research technique. Where the discovered data will be examined and verbally described in an organized manner. The results of the analysis will be classification into inceptive aspect and 2 different type of dynamic verb, each of which will be explained through an analysis.

B. Procedure of the Research

In this section, there is an explanation of the steps that will be taken by the writer to make this research from start to finish based on Creswell (2009, pp. 172-173). After understanding the role of systematical and considering the arrangement steps, it comes to the procedure of the research. Entered the procedure of the research. The following is a list of the steps:

1. Preparation

The fundamentals of writing this research are identifying a problem, selecting a fixed and appropriate title, formulating and limiting the scope of the research, and later considering the benefits of this research. A collection of theoretical books is used in this study to strengthen and prove the research analysis. In addition to reading several research books and theories, the author should take guidance from advisor I and II in order to verify and improve the analysis in the thesis that the author has completed.

2. Implementation

The core part of this research is the application step where the main data and theories of this research are combined. In this step, there are several things included in it, namely collecting data from data sources, analyzing the data that has been selected based on the foundation and supported theories. To get good research, the implementation presents an analysis.

The analysis of this research is about the inceptive aspects that contain durative and punctual verbs in the Divergent series novels (Divergent, Insurgent, Allegiant).

In addition, the analysis is done by reading and examining every sentence spoken by the characters in the novels that contain inceptive aspects. After all the data is collected, the author will start analyzing the sentences that show 4 types of inception of an action. The action will be

more specific to be analyzed by the author and divided into 2 types, durative and timely.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analysis data

Before compiling the results of this research, the writer arranges the analyzed data before reporting the results to complete the research. After found the novel to be analyzed, the writer must read first all the contents of the story in it. After that, the writer starts to collect all the sentences that match with the research theme. The analysis is made by collecting sentences from the novel either in the form of a conversation or a prologue in the novel that contains inceptive aspect with durative and punctual verbs. After the sentence is collected, the author calculates the sentence into 4 types of inceptive aspect. After that, the verb of the sentence is classified into durative or punctual. After all the data is grouped according to their respective types, the author starts to explain the data in the form of descriptive sentences.

b. Discussing with counselor

The counselling process is a planned, structured dialogue between a counsellor and a client. It is a collaborative process in which a trained professional assists a person known as the client in identifying the sources of difficulties or concerns that he or she is experiencing. In conducting an analysis, the writer obtains knowledge, suggestions, opinions, and corrections from all of the advisors. Every time, a

discussion with the first and second advisor was held in order to maximize the results and obtain the best possible results from this research.

c. Revising the result

Revising allowed the writer to reflect on what they had written. Revising is a technique for learning the craft of writing. Revision is closely related to critical reading because, in order to conceptually revise a piece, the writer must be able to reflect on whether their message matches their writing goal. During the analysis chapter, it is critical to seek advice from the first and second advisors on how to analyze the inceptive aspect of durative and punctual in the Divergent series novel. All of the advisors provide some corrections for material or technical errors in this research's writing.

The advice from all of the advisors is similar to providing feedback on the theory related to the writer's research, how to compose good and correct sentences, and writing techniques that are in accordance with the rules and regulations that apply in thesis preparation. It is critical to revise research errors in order to have a good research.

d. Concluding the result

The final step to make the research understandable in accordance with the rules of this final project is to summarize the results of all chapters. These results are based on all the chapters in the research. The research is concluded with the types of inceptive aspect types and

also verb types such as durative and punctual that have been collected from many sentences either in the form of dialog or prologue in the Divergent novel series.

C. Technique of the Data Collection

The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials as well as establishing the protocol for recording information (Creswell, 2009, p. 178). In collecting data for this study, the writer uses three steps. First, read the data source which the writer search a sample in data source which is in form of novel, and apply setting the boundaries for the study. Second, collecting the data that have been carefully selected. Last of this step is analyze the document in a form of sentence, that contain inceptive aspect with the type of verb durative or punctual.

Because the data is in the form of sentences, the writer takes the following steps to collect the data. Qualitative research tends to analyze existing studies in the subject area, then transform potential issues into defined problems and develop research objectives. The data of this research is in form of dialogues or the narrative sentence in the novel which are collected by identifying the selected novel as the data sources.

Based on the steps to collect the data, first the writer read the novel until it is done to understand the storyline before examining. After that, the writer

found the sentence that contain inceptive aspect and marked it with underline tool in pdf. Next is collected the data to become analyze more deeply and after that, the writer should analyze the data which it will be divided into 2 types of verb in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect.

D. Technique of the Data Analysis

In qualitative research, According to Miles et al., (2014, p. 8) data analysis techniques has 3 stages in analyzing. Namely; data condensation, data display and conclusion verification and the writer will use descriptive qualitative and the 3 step to analyze the data. From the novels *Divergent* series (divergent, insurgent, allegiant) the writer found the data and collected for doing analysis using qualitative analysis.

1. Data Condensation

The first stage is data condensation, which means to the process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, simplifying and transforming the data which appear in a text, papers, interview transcripts and other empirical materials. Related with the research, this step will explain how the process of analyzing word that can be classifying as inceptive aspect in novel *divergent* series with in form of sentence, and focus to the verb in the sentence. Then the writer will search and selecting a word and verb which focusing in inceptive aspect and durative or punctual verb. Accurate data is needed in this analysis. Data that has been collected will be explained in the form of descriptive data. In this research, the writer will be discuss

the type of verb in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect in divergent series novel (Divergent, Insurgent, Allegiant). The writer will focus on finding where the verb of the sentence form containing the inceptive aspect goes. Not only the classification according to the type of situation (durative and punctual verb) and meaning, but the writer also provides explanation and the influence of these words on sentences.

2. Data Display

Second is data display which is the important flow of analysis activity. A display, in general, is a condensed, structured arrangement of information that enables action and conclusion-making. Numerous varieties of matrices, graphs, charts, and networks are included in the displays that are described and shown in this book. In this second step, after the writer analyze the verb in durative or punctual and the sentence that related with the definition of inceptive aspect, the writer uses a table in classifying the data into 4 types of inceptive aspect and 2 type of verb situation as the summary after the writer do an analysis by descriptive, and it make easier to classify the data from each novel that has been analyzed.

3. Conclusion verification

The last process is drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusions can be temporary in qualitative research because the results of qualitative research are calculated from the amount of data analyzed by a researcher. There is no guarantee of certainty about the amount of data

analyzed. And in here, the writer will drawing a conclusion to answer the question of the reset and hopefully, which all different type of inceptive aspect and type of verb (durative or punctual) will be summarized in a conclusions. In this step of forming conclusions, the writer will presents the result of analysis which will help show the direction of the inceptive aspect into the durative or punctual verb. The writer this study can be effected for the future who wants to do a reset with the similar topic.

E. Data Sources

Primary data and secondary data are the two types of data obtained from a data source. According to Kothari, primary data are data that are collected for the first time and classified as the original source. The research object raised in this study is contained in the primary data (2009, p. 107). Secondary data, according to Kothari (2009, p. 107), is data that has already been collected by someone else and has already gone through the statistical process.

For the primary data, the writer choose *Divergent Series* novels as the data sources. The data object of this research is inceptive aspect with durative and punctual verb. About the novel, there are 487 pages in *Divergent* novel, 525 pages in *Insurgent* novel and 526 pages in *Allegiant* novel. Each novel tells about a different theme but the plot is still connected to each other.

The theme of this novel is sci-fi and is played by Tris and Four, both of whom are the main characters in each series. The obstacles they always face never change their principles to save the entire faction. Where all this time,

they were blocked by a large wall and raised suspicions about what was behind the large wall.

A good novel will include dialogue between characters that bring the story to life, as well as monologue narration from the author to help readers form a picture and flow of the events in the novel. A monologue narration and conversation in the novel help writer to make data sources, but only a sentence which categorized as a type of inceptive aspect who has durative or punctual verb that will be collected.

The secondary data which the researcher gathered are from books, e-books, journals or theses and other related research that related to Nurse theory about inceptive aspect and Kreidler for durative and punctual verb used in monologue and dialog of Divergent series novel. This secondary data is useful as a support for the researcher in reviewing, explaining and describing the main problem in this research. Not only that, other previous research about aspect and situation types also used by the writer as consideration, reference and examples of writing style, development of the research both question and objectives.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter shows about the review of the review of the data analysis. Data analysis in this chapter includes the discussion of data description, data analysis and interpretation of research findings.

A. Data Description

The problem of the research will be answered in this chapter. This chapter present the analysis of the research finding and discussion. Data object of this research is durative and punctual of inceptive aspect in *Divergent* novel series by Veronica Roth. *Divergent* novel has three series, there are *Divergent* novel (39 chapter with 212 pages), *Insurgent* novel (47 chapter and 173 pages), and *Allegiant* novel (56 chapter with 1079 pages).

As the result by using Kreidler and Nurse's theory, total of data that the writer found is twenty data. Those totals are from *divergent* novel (three data), *Insurgent* (nine data), and *Allegiant novel* (eight data). Those data will be analyze in the data analysis.

B. Data Analysis

In the data of research, the writer analyzed from series novels *Divergent* (*Divergent*, *Insurgent*, *Allegiant*) which contain inceptive aspect of durative or punctual verb from final result which have been done of those word and verbs found in the sentence. The description is reading the novel which the

word contain inceptive aspect in the sentence, and contain verb meaning of durative and punctual to make interpretation of the data analysis easily.

1. *Divergent* novel (3 data)

Datum One : “Then the scared man and his two companions begin to walk

with slow” (C. 30, P. 160, L. 20)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begin* and *walk* which is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*His two companions begin to walk with slow*’ contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begin* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. Also, the word *begin* is included in the inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *walk* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. The author finds the word *walk* which is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. It can be classified as a durative verb, because *walk* in here is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person

experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.1

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Begin' and 'walk'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
Then the scarred man and his two companions begin to walk with slow.	Start		
	Begin	✓	
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *begin* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *walk* to be durative verb in sentence '*His two companions begin to walk with slow*' because the word '*begin to walk with slow*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *begin* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *walk*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus it means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Two : “*I had begun to think of four as rigid, like soldier, and forgot that he’s also eighteen.*” (C. 19, P. 103, L. 5)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begun* and *think* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*I had begun to think of Four as rigid, like a soldier, and forgot that he’s also eighteen.*’ is a sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begun* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or event. Also, the word *begun* here is derived from the word *begin* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect who has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *think* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. The author found the word *think* which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation, the word *begun* is the form of past participle and it will impact into the meaning because a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Thus in this analysis, it can be say that *begun* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *think* become to be **punctual verb** and it means that this event it is already happened.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.2

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'begun' and 'think'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
I had begun to think of	Start		
Four as rigid, like a	Begin		✓
soldier, and forgot that	Commence		

he's also eighteen.

Initiate

From the table, the word *begun* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *think* to be a punctual verb because the grammatical form or extern meaning of *begun* is in form of past participle. Thus, making the word *think* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or extern meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *begun* which in the past participle change the type of verb *think* from durative into punctual. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence would indicate that the thing or action here has already happened thus changing the meaning or description of the sentence above.

Datum Three : “We’ve all started to put down the virtues of the other factions in the process of bolstering our own” (C. 19, P. 166, L. 13)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *started* and *put down* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The

sentence '*We've all started to put down the virtues of the other factions in the process of bolstering our own.*' is a sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *started* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or event. Also, the word *started* here is derived from the word *start* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start, begin, commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *put down* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *put down* in sentence '*We've all started to put down the virtues of the other factions in the process of bolstering our own*' and classified as a **durative verb**, because the word *put down* is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation, the word *started* is the form of past participle and it will impact into the meaning because a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Thus in this analysis, it can be

say that *started* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *put down* become to be **punctual verb** and it means that this event it is already happened.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.3

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'started' and 'put down'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
We've all started to put down the virtues of the other factions in the process of bolstering our own	Start		✓
	Begin		
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *started* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *put down* to be a punctual verb because the grammatical form or extern meaning of *started* is in form of past participle. Thus, making the word *put down* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or extern meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *started* which in the past participle change the type of verb *put down* from durative into punctual. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence would indicate that the thing or action here has already happened thus changing the meaning or description of the sentence above.

2. *Insurgent* Novel (9 data)

Datum One : “My heart begins to race” (C. 39 P. 127 L. 24)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begin* and *race* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*my heart begins to race*’ is a sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begins* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. Another proof is in inceptive aspect, there are 4 words that show of beginning, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *race* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here will related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. And in this sentence, the author found the word *race* which it is a verb type of action who has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. The word *race* in sentence above can be classified as a durative verb, because it is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.1

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
	Start		
My heart begins to race	Begin	✓	
	Commence		
	Initiate		

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Begin' and 'race'

From the table, the word *begins* forming the sentence into an inceptive aspect type, which is followed by the verb *race*. Since the verb *race* belongs to the durative verb type, it can be say that the sentence '*my heart begins to race*' directs the word *begins* into the durative verb form or the inherent meaning in durative verb because if the sentence is describe with the conditions in novel, the main character has started to feel nervous and her heart is started to beat fast at that time and still ongoing based on the verb *race*.

As a conclusion, verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. And in this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is a durative verb type. The word *race* here means her heart start to beat fast because of the word *begins* in the sentence.

Datum two : “My muscles begin to burn.” (C. 19 P. 55 L. 32)

The writer finds the words *begin* and *burn* in the sentence above, which are words that refer to the topic of this research. The sentence '*my heart begins to race*' contains elements or word *begin* which is the part of inceptive aspect. that the sentence is about to begin an action or activity. Furthermore, the word *begins* is included in the inceptive aspect because it contains four words that demonstrate the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence*, and *initiate*. Then comes the verb an

action *burn*, which fulfills the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Furthermore, action in this context is associated with the verb, which will be classified into two types of situations: durative and punctual. The author discovers the word *burn*, which it is a verb type of action that has a process that lasts a certain amount of time, also known as the definition of **durative verb**. Because *burn* is an activity that has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it in the novel, the word *burn* in the sentence '*my muscle begin to burn*' can be classified as a durative verb.

As a result, if deciphered with a table based on the above analysis, it will yield the following table:

Table 4.2

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Begin' and 'Burn'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
My muscle begin to burn	Start		
	Begin	✓	
	Commence		
	Initiate		

The word *begin* forming the sentence into an inceptive aspect type from the table, which is followed by the verb *burn*. Because the verb *burn* belongs to the durative verb type, the sentence '*my heart begins to race*' directs the word *begin* into the durative verb form or the inherent meaning in durative verb because the word '*begin to burn*' is simple tense in which this event or action starts and continues. So, if it is explained or interpreted from the sentence based on the conditions in the novel, the main character feels that his muscles are starting to burn due to the serum injected into her body by the candor faction when asked question to prove the honesty in her words.

To summarize, the word *begin* in this sentence is a direct to durative verb form with the action *burn*, and it can be stated that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect due to interference or binding with grammatical aspect, which can change the meaning of the sentence. As a result, the sentence's meaning is to indicate that the character's muscles are beginning to burn.

Datum Three : “Some of the Dauntless have started to mark the walls with

colored squares” (C. 40 P. 60 L. 34)

The writer finds the words *Started* and *Mark* in the sentence above, which are words that refer to the topic of this research. The sentence '*Some of the Dauntless have begun to mark the walls with colored squares*' contains inceptive aspect elements. According to the sentence pattern, this

sentence contains the word *Started* because it show the beginning of an action or event. Also, the word *Started* here is derived from the word *start* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then comes the verb an action *Mark*, which fulfills the definition of inceptive aspect, which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author found the word *mark* which it is show an action or event (verb) that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time or can be called as durative verb. It can be classified as a durative verb because *mark* is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Dissimilar with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation from the sentence, a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Like the word *started*, it is the form of perfect tense which it is verb 3 from 'start'. The formula of present perfect tense is have/has + verb 3, and the sentence in this analysis have the same formula (have + started to mark). So it means that the event it is already happened, because the perfect tense all give the idea that one thing happens before another time or event. Because the sentence is

present perfect tense and a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Then the result, *started* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *mark* become to be **punctual verb**.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.3

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'started' and 'mark'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
Some of the Dauntless have started to mark the walls with colored squares	Start		✓
	Begin		
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *started* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs into a punctual verb from the word *mark*. It because the grammatical form or extern meaning of *started* is included in the present perfect tense classification with the form past participle, thus making the word *mark* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or extern meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *started* which in the present perfect tense change the type of verb *mark* from durative into punctual. Therefore, so that the meaning of the sentence is to show that the signaling action which some of the dauntless factions has started and has occurred for marking the wall with color.

Datum Four : “I just let it stay there, and walked to the bathroom before I started to panic” (C. 21 P. 82 L. 3)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *Started* and *panic* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*I just let it stay there, and walked to the bathroom before I started to panic*’ is a sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect. Judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *started* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or event. Also, the word *started* here is derived from the word *start* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *panic* so that it meets the requirements of

the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *panic* which is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action or event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time or can be called as durative verb. The word *panic* in sentence '*I just let it stay there, and walked to the bathroom before I started to panic*' can be classified as a durative verb, because *panic* is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation from the sentence, a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. The word *started* is the form of pas participle and it will impact into the meaning, because a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. In this analysis, it can be say that *started* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *panic* become to be punctual verb and it means that this event it is already happened.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.4*Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'started' and 'panic'*

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
I just let it stay there,	Start		✓
and walked to the	Begin		
bathroom before I	Commence		
started to panic	Initiate		

From the table, the word *started* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *panic* to be a punctual verb because the grammatical form or extern meaning of *started* is in form of past participle. Thus, making the word *panic* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or extern meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *started* which in the past participle change the type of verb *panic* from durative into punctual. Therefore, the

meaning of the sentence would indicate that the thing or action where the girl started to panic had already happened.

Datum Five : “As I begin to sink to my knees” (C. 44 P. 160 L. 22)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begin* and *sink* which is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*Starting today, everyone will begin to learn the jobs the factionless have done for as long as we can remember*’ contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begin* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. Also, the word *begin* here is included in the inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *sink* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author found the word *sink* which can be say as the a verb classification of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. The word *sink* can be classified as a durative verb, because it is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Diverse with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so

instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.5

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Begin' and 'learn'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
I begin to sink to my knees	Start		
	Begin	✓	
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *begin* forming the sentence into an inceptive aspect type, which is followed by the verb *sink* that will be directs the word *begin* into the durative verb form. Because the word '*begin to sink*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *begin* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *sink* and it can be said that verbs

can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus it means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Six : “I failed to notice that Lynn took out her gun and started to climb toward the edge of the bridge.” (C. 21 P. 84 L. 38)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *Started* and *climb* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence above is contains elements of inceptive aspect because judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *started* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or event. Also, the word *started* here is derived from the word *start* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect which has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *climb* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. The writer found the word *climb* in sentence *I failed to notice that Lynn took out her gun and started*

to climb toward the edge of the bridge' and can be classified as a durative verb, because *climb* is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation from the sentence, a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. The word *started* is the form of past participle and it will impact into the meaning, because a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Thus in this analysis, it can be say that *started* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *climb* become to be **punctual verb** and it means that this event it is already happened.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.6

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'started' and 'panic'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
I failed to notice that	Start		✓
Lynn took out her gun	Begin		
and started to climb	Commence		

 toward the edge of the

bridge

Initiate

From the table, the word *started* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *climb* to be a punctual verb because the grammatical form or external meaning of *started* is in form of past participle. Thus, making the word *climb* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or external meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *started* which in the past participle change the type of verb *climb* from durative into punctual. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence would indicate that the thing or action here has already happened thus changing the meaning or description of the sentence *'I failed to notice that Lynn took out her gun and started to climb towards the edge of the bridge'* which if described, means that the event where Lynn took out the gun and started to climb onto the bridge had already happened and she failed to notice it.

Datum Seven : "I begin to see a pattern" (C. 47 P. 169 L. 8)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begin* and *see* which is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence '*I begin to see a pattern*' can be say contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begin* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. And also, the word *begin* here is included in the inceptive aspect who has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *see* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *see* in sentence '*I begin to see a pattern*' which it is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. And in this situation based on the sentence, the main character is seeing a pattern which is need a time to do that activity. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.7

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'begin' and 'see'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
	Start		
I begin to see a pattern	Begin	✓	
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *begin* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *see* to be a durative verb because the sentence '*I begin to see a pattern*' directs the word *begin* into the durative verb form because the word '*begin to see*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *begin* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *see*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus means that

the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Eight : “Eric clasps his hands behind his back and begins to pace, back and forth, before the line of Divergent” (C. 16 P. 66 L. 20)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begins* and *pace, back, and forth* which is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*Eric clasps his hands behind his back and begins to pace, back and forth, before the line of Divergent him*’ is the sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect because of judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begins* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. Also inceptive aspect has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start, begin, commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *say*, so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *say* in sentence ‘*Eric clasps his hands behind his back and begins to pace, back and forth, before the line of Divergent*’ which it is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on

the situation of the person experiencing it and this is the definition of **durative verb**. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.8

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'begins' and 'pace'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
Eric clasps his hands behind	Start		
his back and begins to pace,	Begin	✓	
back and forth, before the	Commence		
line of Divergent	Initiate		

From the table, the word *begin* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *pace, back and forth* to be a durative verb in the sentence '*Eric clasps his hands behind his back and begins to pace, back and forth, before the line of Divergent*' because the word '*starts to say something*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity,

and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *begins* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *pace, back and forth*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Nine : “I feel my heartbeat in my face, like my heart has detached from its moorings in my chest and begun to migrate to my brain.” (C. 44 P. 161 L. 6)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begun* and *think* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*I feel my heartbeat in my face, like my heart has detached from its moorings in my chest and begun to migrate to my brain*’ is a sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect because if arbitrating from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begun* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or event. Also, the word *begun* here is derived from the word *begin* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start, begin, commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by

the verb an action *migrate* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *migrate* which is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action or event that has a process that last a certain amount of time or an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it or can be called as durative verb. The word Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation, the word *begun* is the form of past participle and it will impact into the meaning because a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Thus in this analysis, it can be say that *begun* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *migrate* become to be **punctual verb** and it means that this event it is already happened.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.9

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'begun' and 'migrate'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
I feel my heartbeat in	Start		
my face, like my heart	Begin		✓
has detached from its	Commence		
moorings in my chest			
and begun to migrate to	Initiate		
my brain.			

From the table, the word *begun* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *migrate* to be a punctual verb because the grammatical form or extern meaning of *begun* is in form of past participle. Thus, making the word *begun* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or extern meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *begun* which in the past participle change the type of verb *migrate* from durative into punctual. Therefore,

the meaning of the sentence would indicate that the thing or action here has already happened thus changing the meaning or description of the sentence above.

3. *Allegiant* Novel (8 data)

Datum One : “The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the divergent, of course” (C. 417 P. 313 L. 12)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begun* and *kill* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course*’ contains elements which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or can be say as inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begun*. Also, the word *begun* here is derived from the word *begin* and fall into the category of inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *kill* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author found the word *kill* which it is a verb or action that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually

no time or can be called as **punctual verb**. The word *kill* in sentence '*The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course*' can be classified as a punctual verb, because the activity with the word *kill* looks very unrelated to time or it can be said that the activity looks very spontaneous and is done quickly if we see the condition from the novel. Different with the durative verb who describes an activity or event which lasts for period of time.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.1

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Begun' and 'kill'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course	Start		
	Begin		✓
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *begun* forming the sentence into an inceptive aspect type, which is followed by the verb *kill*. Since the verb *kill* belongs to the punctual verb type, it can be say that the sentence '*The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course*'

directs the word *begun* into the punctual verb form or the inherent meaning in punctual verb. Another reason why *begun* is directed into punctual verb form is because the word *had just begun* is classified as past perfect tense which describes an action that is already completed at a specific point.

The past perfect refers to a time earlier than before now. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. With this grammatical form, it can be said that *begun* here leads to a punctual which has a clear beginning and ending time. Thus, the sentence '*The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course*' can be interpreted that *Erudite kill divergent* is already happened.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the grammatical type too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is directed into punctual verb form because the word *begun* which in the past perfect tense meets an action *kill*.

Datum Two : "He starts nodding along with his own words." (C. 26 P. 859, L. 13)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *starts* and *nodding* which are words referring to the topic of this research. The sentence '*my heart begins to race*' is a sentence that contains elements of inceptive aspect. Judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the

word **starts** which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. And also, the word **starts** here is included in the inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action **nodding** which is the verb *-ing* form of the **nod** and finally meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word **nodding** which is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. The word **nodding** in sentence '*He starts nodding along with his own words.*' can be classified as a durative verb, because **nodding** is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.2

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Starts' and 'nodding'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
	Start	✓	
He starts nodding along with his own words.	Begin		
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *starts* forming the sentence into an inceptive aspect type, which is followed by the verb *nodding*. Since the verb *nodding* belongs to the durative verb type, it can be say that the sentence '*He starts nodding along with his own words*' directs the word *starts* into the durative verb form or the inherent meaning in durative verb because the word '*starts nodding along with his own words*' is shows that the nodding action was performed at that very moment, and lasted as long as he spoke the word and this event or action starts and is happening after it starts.

As a conclusion, the word *starts* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *nodding* and it can be said that

verbs can be influenced by words containing inceptive aspect either in terms of external meaning (tense and grammatical aspect) or inherent meaning (aspect) where the meaning or translation of a sentence depends on the form of the sentence.

Datum Three : “Starting today, everyone will begin to learn the jobs the factionless have done for as long as we can remember.” (C. 7 P. 99 L. 11)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begin* and *learn* which is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*Starting today, everyone will begin to learn the jobs the factionless have done for as long as we can remember*’ contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begin* gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. And also, the word *begin* here is included in the type inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *learn* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *learn* which is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition

of **durative verb**. It because *learn* is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if described with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.3

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'Begin' and 'learn'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
Starting today, everyone will	Start		
begin to learn the jobs the	Begin	✓	
factionless have done for as	Commence		
long as we can remember	Initiate		

From the table, the word *begin* forming the sentence into an inceptive aspect type, which is followed by the verb *learn*. Since the verb *learn* belongs to the durative verb type, it can be say that the sentence above is directs the word *begin* into the durative verb form because the word '*begin to learn*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the

activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *begin* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *learn* and it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus it means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Four : “They did this for several weeks, and then started to meet in secret.” (C. 21 P. 439 L. 15)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *Started* and *meet* which are words is referring to the topic of this research. The sentence ‘*They did this for several weeks, and then started to meet in secret*’ contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *started* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or event. Also, it classify into words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *meet* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. The writer finds the word *meet* which is a verb that is included in the classification of action or event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time or can be called as durative verb. this word can be classified as a durative verb, because *meet* is an activity which has a time relationship with an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the person experiencing it. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

But, in this situation, the word *started* is the form of past participle and it will impact into the meaning. Because a verb in the past tense can have a punctual or durative interpretation. Thus in this analysis, it can be say that *started* which showing inceptive aspect make the word *meet* become to be **punctual verb** and it means that this event it is already happened.

Therefore, if represented with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.4

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'started' and 'meet'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual

	Start	✓
They did this for	Begin	
several weeks, and then	Commence	
started to meet in secret	Initiate	

From the table, the word *started* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *meet* to be a punctual verb because the grammatical form or extern meaning of *started* is in form of past participle. Thus, making the word *meet* should be in the durative form to be punctual because the activity has been carried out or occurred.

As a conclusion, not just that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence, but also the inherent or extern meaning too. In this analysis, the verb in the sentence containing the inceptive aspect is direct the verb into punctual verb form because the word *started* which in the past participle change the type of verb *meet* from durative into punctual. Therefore, the meaning of the sentence would indicate that the thing or action here has already happened thus changing the meaning or description of the sentence *'They did this for several weeks, and then started to meet in secret'*.

Datum Five : “He starts to move around the stone block, toward me.”

(C. 26 P. 565 L. 10)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *starts* and *move* which is referring to the topic of this research. Because there is a word *starts*, it means the sentence contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *starts* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. And also, the word *starts* here is included in the inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *move* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *move* in sentence ‘*He starts to move around the stone block, toward me*’ which it is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time dan can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.5*Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'starts' and 'move'*

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
	Start	✓	
He starts to move around the stone block, toward me	Begin Commence Initiate		

From the table, the word *starts* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *move* to be a durative verb in the sentence '*He starts to move around the stone block, toward me*' because the word '*starts to move*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *starts* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *move*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as

the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Six : “Then the truck shudders and starts to bounce like we’re going over bumps” (C. 44 P. 880 L. 7)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *starts* and *bounce* which is referring to the topic of this research. Because there is a word *starts*, it means the sentence contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *starts* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. And also, the word *starts* here is included in the inceptive aspect because it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *bounce* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *bounce* in sentence ‘*Then the truck shudders and starts to bounce like we’re going over bumps*’ which it is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or an unknown period of time when it ends, depending on the situation of the

person experiencing it. So it can be say that **bounce** is the type of **durative verb**. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.6

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'starts' and 'bounce'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
Then the truck shudders and starts to bounce like we're going over bumps	Start	✓	
	Begin		
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word **starts** forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word **bounce** to be a durative verb in the sentence 'Then the truck shudders and starts to bounce like we're going over bumps' because the word 'starts to bounce' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the

ending of the activity. Also, the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *starts* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *bounce*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Seven : “*He starts to say something, and I interrupt him*” (C. 10 P. 176 L. 4)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *start* and *say* which is referring to the topic of this research. ‘*He starts to say something, and I interrupt him*’ is a sentence contains elements of inceptive aspect because if judging from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *starts* which gives the impression of a beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. And also, the word *starts* here is included in the inceptive aspect who has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate*. Then followed by the verb an action *say* so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. To be more specific in classifying these types of sentences, the author finds the word *say* in sentence '*He start to say something, and I interrupt him*' which it is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time and this verb can be called as the **durative verb** type. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.7

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'starts' and 'say'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
He start to say something, and I interrupt him	Start	✓	
	Begin		
	Commence		
	Initiate		

From the table, the word *starts* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect

type and directs the word *say* to be a durative verb for sentence ‘*He start to say something, and I interrupt him*’ because the word ‘*starts to say something*’ when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *starts* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *say*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

Datum Eight : “I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as David peels the layers of lies and secrets away.” (C. 15 P. 254 L. 8)

In the sentence above, the writer finds the words *begin* and *work* which is referring to the topic of this research. ‘*I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as David peels the layers of lies and secrets away.*’ contains elements of inceptive aspect because if mediating from the sentence pattern, this sentence has the word *begin* which gives the impression of a

beginning in the sentence to enter into an action or activity. Also it has 4 words that show the prefix in a sentence or action, namely *start*, *begin*, *commence* and *initiate* in inceptive aspect. Then followed by the verb an action **work** so that it meets the requirements of the definition of inceptive aspect which is the beginning of entering into an action.

Moreover, action in here related with the verb that will be classify into 2 type of situation, durative and punctual. The writer found the word **work** in sentence '*I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as David peels the layers of lies and secrets away.*' which it is a verb that is included in the classification or type of action that has a process that last a certain amount of time or can be called as the definition of **durative verb**. Different with the punctual verb who describes an activity that seems so instantaneous or fleeting that the time it has is so fleeting that it barely involves time.

Therefore, if depicted with a table based on the analysis above, it will produce the following table:

Table 4.8

Inceptive aspect of durative and punctual analysis of 'begin' and 'work'

Sentence	Classification of inceptive aspect	Type of dynamic verb	
		Durative	Punctual
I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations	Start		
	Begin	✓	

begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as	Commence
David peels the layers of lies and secrets away.	Initiate

From the table, the word *begin* forming the sentence into the beginning of entering into an action or can be called as inceptive aspect type and directs the word *work* to be a durative verb in the sentence '*I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as David peels the layers of lies and secrets away*'. Because, the word '*begin to work*' when viewed in terms of its inherent meaning (aspect) this activity has the beginning but does not know the ending of the activity, and the sentence is said before the action occurs and will perform the action.

As a conclusion, the word *begin* in this sentence is direct to durative verb form which the action is *work*. Also, it can be said that verbs can be affected by words that contain or are classified as inceptive aspect because of the interference or binding with grammatical aspect so that it can change the meaning of the sentence. In this analysis, it can be say as the type of durative verb because of the inherent meaning thus means that the activity is still ongoing and the ending of the activity is missing or unknown.

C. The interpretation of research findings

In findings of the research, it showed the result forms of inceptive aspect of durative and punctual found in novel series “*Divergent*”. In this case, the frequency and the percentage of the form durative and punctual that contain inceptive aspect are also described. The purpose is to make easier in describing the frequency and the percentage of it. The descriptions of durative and punctual in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect are in the following table:

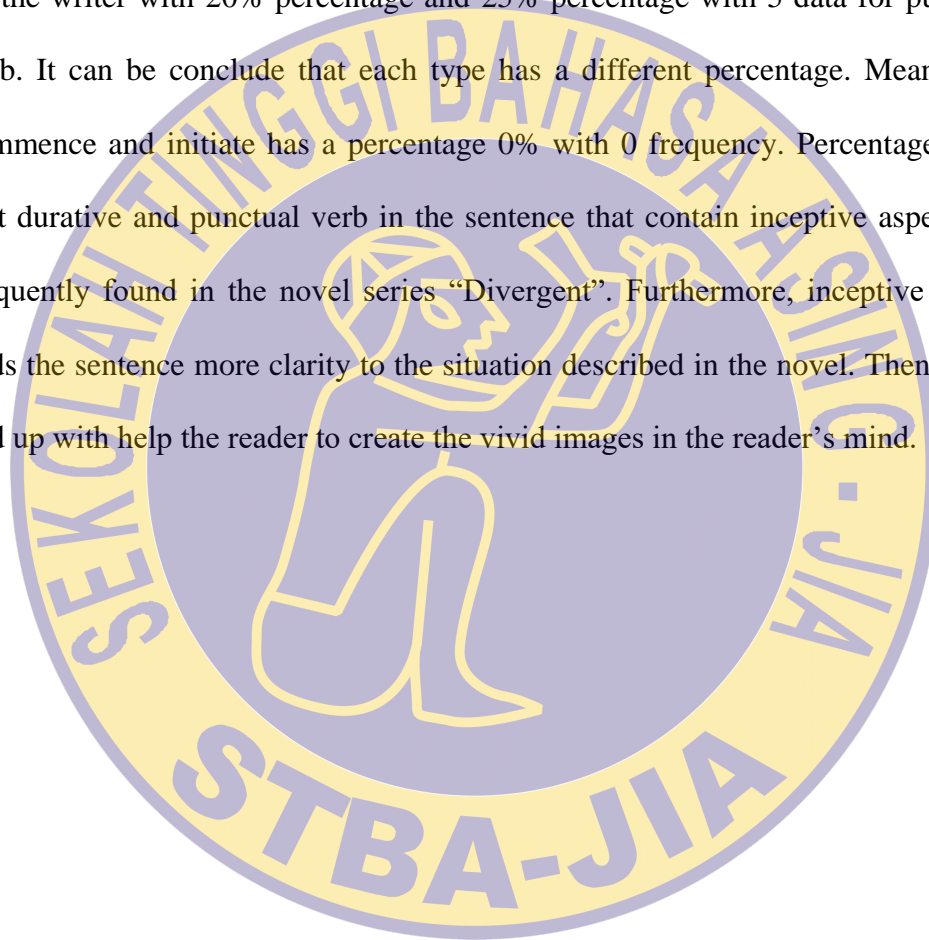
Table 4.21

The result of analysis durative and punctual in inceptive aspect

Inceptive aspect	Situation types	Frequency	Percentage
Start	Durative	4	20%
	Punctual	5	25%
Begin	Durative	8	40%
	Punctual	3	15%
Commence	Durative	0	0%
	Punctual	0	0%
Initiate	Durative	0	0%
	Punctual	0	0%
Total		20	100%

Based on the table above, after classifying the verb which is durative or punctual in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect using by Nurse (2008)

and Kreidler (1998), the writer found in a different frequency and percentage while do an analysis . The biggest percentage is from the type “Begin” with a durative verb in the amount of 40% and the lowest percentage is about 15% in the type “Begin” with a punctual verb. Another percentage is from the type of “Start” in durative and punctual verb. In durative classification, there is 4 data that found by the writer with 20% percentage and 25% percentage with 5 data for punctual verb. It can be conclude that each type has a different percentage. Meanwhile, commence and initiate has a percentage 0% with 0 frequency. Percentage show that durative and punctual verb in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect, are frequently found in the novel series “Divergent”. Furthermore, inceptive aspect adds the sentence more clarity to the situation described in the novel. Then it will end up with help the reader to create the vivid images in the reader’s mind.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the author describe about conclusion and suggestion for the reader to more understand about the research.

A. Conclusion

The following is the conclusion that the author would like to reach after conducting study and data analysis on the durative and punctual verb in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect.

1. Based on the results of the data analyzed in the previous chapter, verbs classified as durative and punctual have various forms. The biggest percentage based of the result analysis is from the model 'Begin' in durative verb with 40%. Second is in the type 'Start' in punctual verb with 25%. Third is the type of 'Start' in durative verb about 20%. Last is the lowest percentage about 15% in type 'Start' in punctual verb. As in the case of '*begin to race*', where the race here is included in the durative form because of its time-dependent nature and the action or event is still ongoing. While the punctual verb form in this research, the writer finds it in the form of past participle for example '*begun to kill*' which is included in the classification into the form of activities that have a prefix and suffix time or have already happened.
2. As a result of the research conducted by the author, it can be concluded that the inceptive aspect can change the type of action depending on the

grammatical form. For example, the sentence of 'begun to think' where 'think' here is a punctual form with the meaning of an ongoing action. However, because 'begun' here is a past participle and is a dependent verb, it requires an independent word, and that word in this sentence is 'think', thus changing the type from a durative verb to a punctual verb.

And then, it can be said that meaning of the sentence is depend on the inherent (grammatical or tense) and extern (aspect) in that word. So, it is really important to know and learn the theory first before do some analyzed the meaning of the sentence. The writer hope this thesis will be useful which will be direct for the person in suggestion.

B. Suggestion

Based on the results of exiting studies, some recommendations for more research are offered. The suggestions are detailed below.

1. To the students

Since students are interested in linguistics, particularly in the aspect and situation types, the author suggests the following scholars to expand this research in a large context. Research on the inceptive aspect eagerly expected.

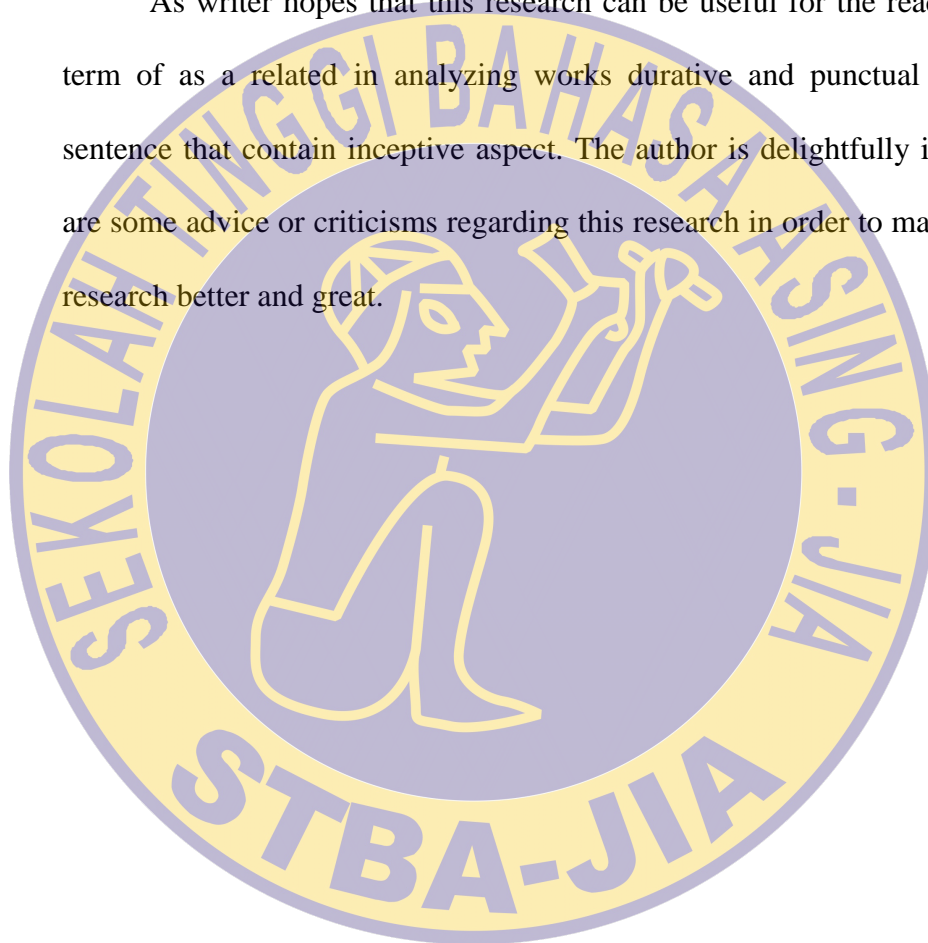
2. To the readers

This research is very relevant in the form of a prologue or dialogue, especially for the reader who interested in novel and movie in western and English language. The author concludes that reading this research can

serve as a benchmark or reader to understand the significant meaning of durative and punctual in the sentence than contain inceptive aspect and how to illustrate the timing or condition with the aim of being able to imagine the events described in a sentence.

3. To the writer

As writer hopes that this research can be useful for the readers in term of as a related in analyzing works durative and punctual in the sentence that contain inceptive aspect. The author is delightfully if there are some advice or criticisms regarding this research in order to make this research better and great.



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doi:10.1017/S0022226705003269

APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1

Table of durative and punctual of Inceptive Aspect

NO	SENTENCE	NOVEL	CHAPTER	PAGE
1	My heart begins to race	Insurgent	Thirty five	127
2	The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the divergent, of course	Allegiant	Seventeen	313
3	My muscle begin to burn	Insurgent	Thirteen	55
4	Some of the Dauntless have started to mark the walls with colored squares	Insurgent	Fourteen	60
5	He starts nodding along with his own words.	Allegiant	Twenty six	859
6	I just let it stay there, and walked to the bathroom before I started to panic	Insurgent	Twenty one	82
7	Starting today, everyone will begin to learn the jobs the factionless have done for as long as we can remember	Allegiant	Seven	99

8	I begin to sink to my knees	Insurgent	Forty four	160
9	I failed to notice that Lynn took out her gun and started to climb toward the edge of the bridge	Insurgent	Twenty one	84
10	Then the scarred man and his two companions begin to walk with slow	Divergent	Thirty	160
11	They did this for several weeks, and then started to meet in secret	Allegiant	Twenty one	439
12	He starts to move around the stone block, toward me	Allegiant	Twenty six	565
13	Then the truck shudders and starts to bounce like we're going over bumps	Allegiant	Forty four	880
14	I had begun to think of Four as rigid, like a soldier, and forgot that he's also eighteen.	Divergent	Nineteen	103

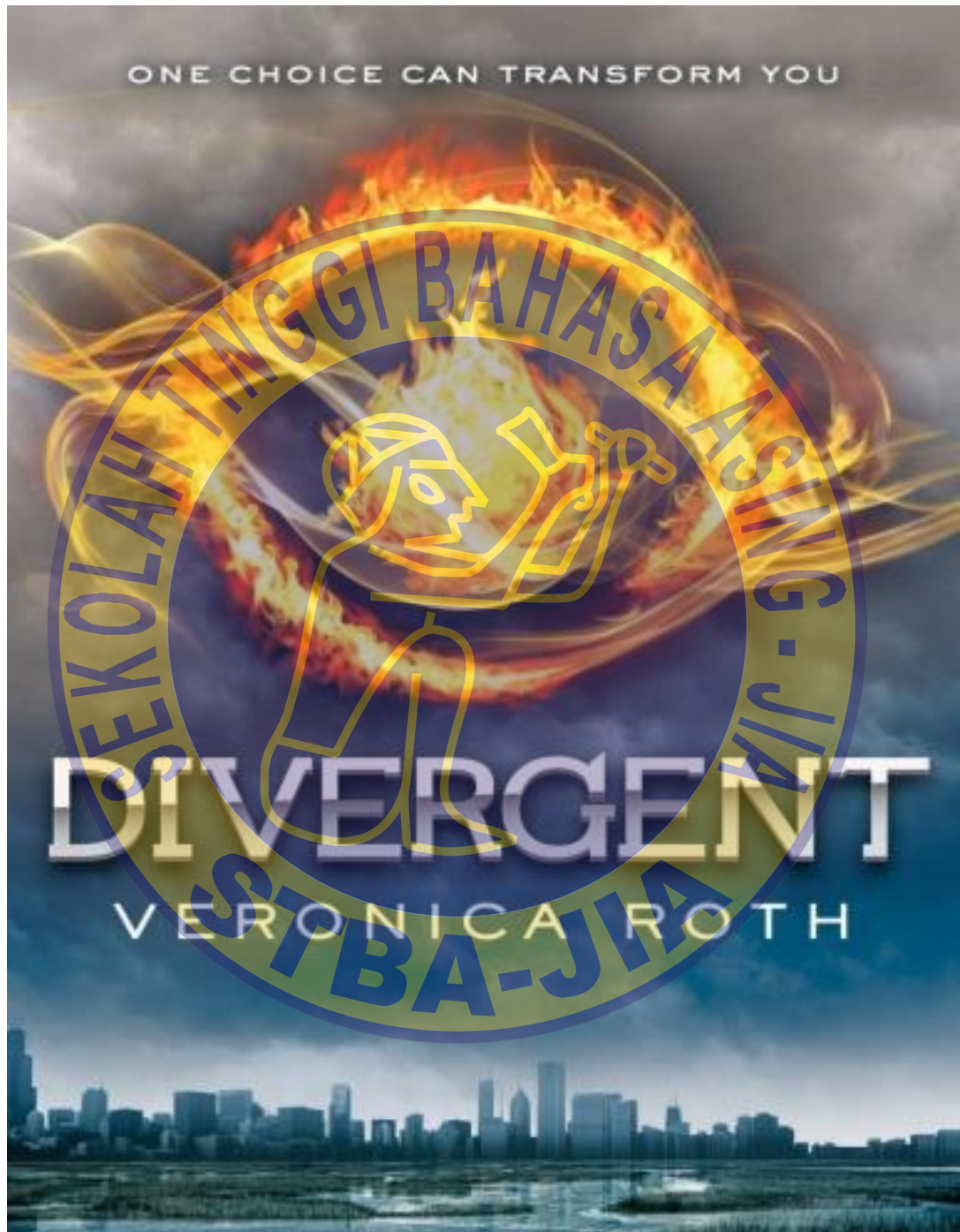
15	I begin to see a pattern	Insurgent	Forty seven	169
16	We've all started to put down the virtues of the other factions in the process of bolstering our own	Divergent	Nineteen	166
17	He start to say something, and I interrupt him	Allegiant	Ten	176
18	Eric clasps his hands behind his back and begins to pace, back and forth, before the line of Divergent	Insurgent	Sixteen	66
19	I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as David peels the layers of lies and secrets away.	Allegiant	Fifteen	254
20	I feel my heartbeat in my face, like my heart has detached from its moorings in my chest and begun to	Insurgent	Fourty four	161

migrate to my brain.



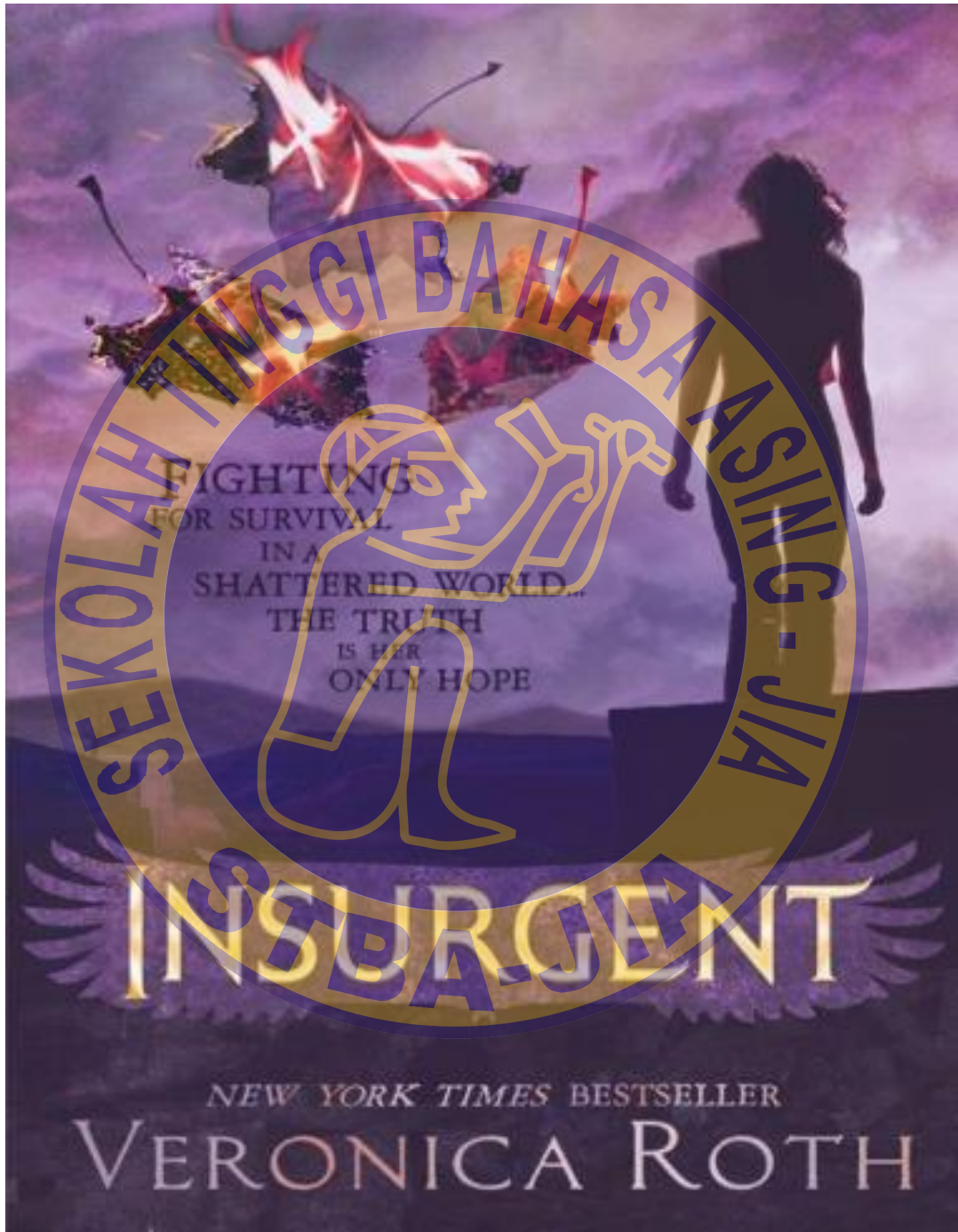
APPENDIX 2

Cover Novel of Divergent



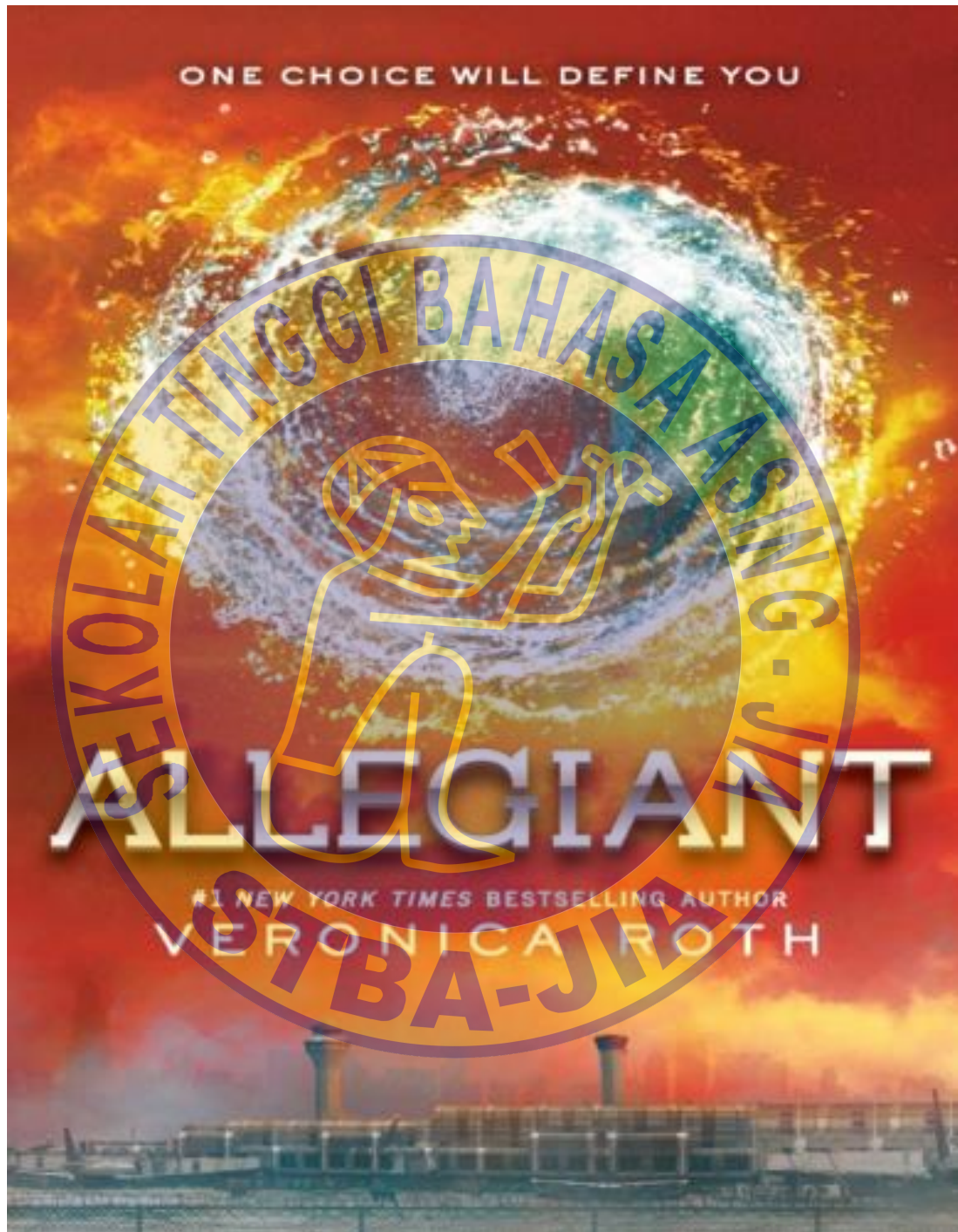
APPENDIX 3

Cover Novel of Insurgent



APPENDIX 4

Cover Novel of Allegiant



APPENDIX 5

Datum 1 in novel Insurgent

and then lie down.

The table is cold. Frigid, seeping into my skin, into my bones. Appropriate, perhaps, because that is what will happen to my body when all the life leaves it; it will become cold and heavy, heavier than I have ever been. As for the rest of me, I am not sure. Some people believe that I will go nowhere, and maybe they're right, but maybe they're not. Such speculations are no longer useful to me anyway.

Peter slips an electrode beneath the collar of my shirt and presses it to my chest, right over my heart. He then attaches a wire to the electrode and switches on the heart monitor. I hear my heartbeat, fast and strong. Soon, where that steady rhythm was, there will be nothing.

And then rising from within me is a single thought:

I don't want to die.

All those times Tobias scolded me for risking my life, I never took him seriously. I believed that I wanted to be with my parents and for all of this to be over. I was sure I wanted to emulate their self-sacrifice. But no. No, no.

Burning and boiling inside me is the desire to live.

I don't want to die. I don't want to die. I don't want to!

Jeanine steps forward with a syringe full of purple serum. Her glasses reflect the fluorescent light above us, so I can barely see her eyes.

Every part of my body chants it in unison. *Live, live, live.* I thought that in order to give my life in exchange for Will's, in exchange for my parents', that I needed to die, but I was wrong; I need to live my life in the light of their deaths. I need to live.

Jeanine holds my head steady with one hand and inserts the needle into my neck with the other.

I'm not done! I shout in my head, and not at Jeanine. *I am not done here!*

She presses the plunger down. Peter leans forward and looks into my eyes.

"The serum will go into effect in one minute," he says. "Be brave, Tris."

The words startle me, because that is exactly what Tobias said when he put me under my first simulation.

My heart begins to race.

Why would Peter tell me to be brave? Why would he offer any kind words at all?

All the muscles in my body relax at once. A heavy, liquid feeling fills my limbs. If this is death, it isn't so bad. My eyes stay open, but my head drops to the side. I try to close my eyes, but I can't—I can't move.

Then the heart monitor stops beeping.

APPENDIX 6

Datum 2 in novel Allegiant

in this chair? Had her feet touched these tiles? Suddenly I feel like there are invisible marks of my mother everywhere, on every wall and doorknob and pillar.

I grip the edge of the seat and try to organize my thoughts enough to ask a question.

“No, I don’t know,” I say. “What crisis?”

“The Erudite representative had just begun to kill the Divergent, of course,” he says. “His name was Nor—Norman?”

“Norton,” says Matthew. “Jeanine’s predecessor. Seems he passed on the idea of killing off the Divergent to her, right before his heart attack.”

APPENDIX 7

Datum 3 in novel Insurgent

"He needs all the friends he can get, it sounds like," I say. "What with Zeke and all."

"Yeah. What a nightmare that was. One day he was here, and the next ..." She sighs. "No matter how long you train someone to be brave, you never know if they are or not until something real happens."

Her eyes fix on mine. I never noticed before how strange they are, a golden brown. And now that her hair has grown in somewhat, and her baldness isn't the first thing I see, I also notice her delicate nose, her full lips—she is striking without trying to be. I am envious of her for a moment, and then I think she must hate it, and that's why she shaved her head.

"You are brave," she says. "You don't need me to say it, because you already know it. But I want you to know that I know."

She is complimenting me, but I still feel like she smacked me with something.

Then she adds, "Don't mess it up."

A few hours later, after I've eaten lunch and taken a nap, I sit down on the edge of my bed to change the bandage on my shoulder. I take off my T-shirt, leaving my tank top on—there are a lot of Dauntless around, gathering between the bunks, laughing at one another's jokes. I have just finished applying more healing salve when I hear a shriek of laughter. Uriah charges down the aisle between the bunks with Marlene thrown over his shoulder. She waves at me as they pass, her face red.

Lynn, who is sitting on the next bunk, snorts. "I don't see how he can be *flirty*, with everything that's going on."

"He's supposed to shuffle around, scowling all the time!" I say, reaching over my shoulder to press the bandage to my skin. "Maybe you can learn something from him."

"You're one to talk," she says. "You're always moping. We should start calling you Bearice Prior, Queen of Tragedy."

I stand and punch her arm, harder than if I was kidding, softer than if I was serious. "Shut up."

Without looking at me, she shoves my shoulder into the bunk. "I don't take orders from Stiffs."

I notice a slight curl in her lip and suppress a grin myself.

"Ready to go?" Lynn says.

"Where are you going?" Tobias says, slipping between his bunk and mine to stand in the aisle with us. My mouth feels dry. I haven't spoken to him all day, and I'm not sure what to expect. Will it be awkward, or will we go back to normal?

"Top of the Hancock building to spy on Erudite," Lynn says. "Want to come?"

Tobias gives me a look. "No, I've got a few things to take care of here. But be careful."

I nod. I know why he doesn't want to come—Tobias tries to avoid heights, if at all possible. He touches my arm, holding me back for just a moment. I tense up—he hasn't touched me since before our fight—and he releases me.

"I'll see you later," he mutters. "Don't do anything stupid."

"Thanks for that vote of confidence," I say, frowning.

"I didn't mean that," he says. "I meant don't let anyone else do anything stupid. They'll listen to you."

He leans toward me like he's going to kiss me, then seems to think better of it and leans back, biting his lip. It's a small act, but it still feels like rejection. I avoid his eyes and run after Lynn.

Lynn and I walk down the hallway toward the elevator bank. **Some of the Dauntless have started to mark** the walls with colored squares. Candor headquarters is like a maze to them, and they want to learn to navigate it. I know only how to get to the most basic places: the sleeping area, the cafeteria, the lobby, the interrogation room.

"Why did everyone leave Dauntless headquarters?" I say. "The traitors aren't there, are they?"

"No, they're at Erudite headquarters. We left because Dauntless headquarters has the most surveillance cameras of any area in the city," Lynn says. "We knew the Erudite could probably access all the footage, and that it would take forever to find all the cameras, so we thought it was best to just leave."

"Smart."

"We have our moments."

Lynn jabs her finger into the button for the first floor. I stare at our reflections in the doors. She's taller than I am by just a few inches, and though her baggy shirt and pants try to obscure it, I can tell that her body bends and curves like it's supposed to.

"What?" she says, scowling at me.

"Why did you shave your head?"

"Initiation," she says. "I love Dauntless, but Dauntless guys don't see Dauntless girls as a threat during initiation. I got sick of it. So I figured, if I don't look so much like a girl, maybe they won't look at me that way."

"I think you could have used being underestimated to your advantage."

"Yeah, and what? Acted all faint every time something scary came around?" Lynn rolls her eyes. "Do you think I have zero dignity or something?"

"I think a mistake the Dauntless make is refusing to be cunning," I say. "You don't always have to smack people in the

APPENDIX 8

Datum 4 in novel Insurgent

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

I RISE FROM the chair. I don't feel as dizzy as I did a moment ago; the serum is already wearing off. The crowd tilts, and I search for a door. I don't usually run away from things, but I would run from this.

Everyone starts to file out of the room except for Christina. She stands where I left her, her hands in fists that are in the process of uncurling. Her eyes meet mine and yet they do not. Tears swim in her eyes and yet she is not crying.

"Christina," I say, but the only words I can think of—*I'm sorry*—sound more like an insult than an apology. Sorry is what you are when you bump someone with your elbow, what you are when you interrupt someone. I am more than sorry.

"He had a gun," I say. "He was about to shoot me. He was under the simulation."

"You killed him," she says. Her words sound bigger than words usually do, like they expanded in her mouth before she spoke them. She looks at me as if she doesn't recognize me for a few seconds, then turns away.

A younger girl with the same skin color and the same height takes her hand—Christina's younger sister. I saw her on Visiting Day, a thousand years ago. The truth serum makes the sight of them swim before me, or that could be the tears gathering in my eyes.

"You okay?" says Uriah, emerging from the crowd to touch my shoulder. I haven't seen him since before the simulation attack, but I can't find it in me to greet him.

"Yeah."

"Hey." He squeezes my shoulder. "You did what you had to do, right? To save us from being Erudite slaves. She'll see that eventually. When the grief fades."

I can't even find it in me to nod. Uriah smiles at me and walks away. Some Dauntless brush against me and they murmur words that sound like gratitude, or compliments, or reassurance. Others give me a wide berth, look at me with narrowed, suspicious eyes.

The black-clothed bodies smear together in front of me. I am empty. Everything has spilled out of me.

Tobias stands next to me. I brace myself for his reaction.

"I got our weapons back," he says, offering me my knife.

I shove it in my back pocket without meeting his eyes.

"We can talk about it tomorrow," he says. Quietly. Quiet is dangerous, with Tobias.

"Okay."

He slides his arm across my shoulders. My hand finds his hip, and I pull him against me.

I hold on tight as we walk toward the elevators together.

He finds us two cots at the end of a hallway somewhere. We lie with our heads inches apart, not speaking.

When I'm sure he's asleep, I slip out from beneath the blankets and walk down the hallway, past a dozen sleeping Dauntless. I find the door that leads to the stairs.

As I climb step after step, and my muscles begin to burn, and my lungs fight for air, I feel the first moments of relief I've experienced in days.

I may be good at running on flat ground, but walking up stairs is another matter. I massage a spasm from my hamstring as I march past the twelfth floor, and try to recover some of my lost air. I grin at the fierce burn in my legs, in my chest. Using pain to relieve pain. It doesn't make much sense.

APPENDIX 9

Datum 5 in novel Allegiant

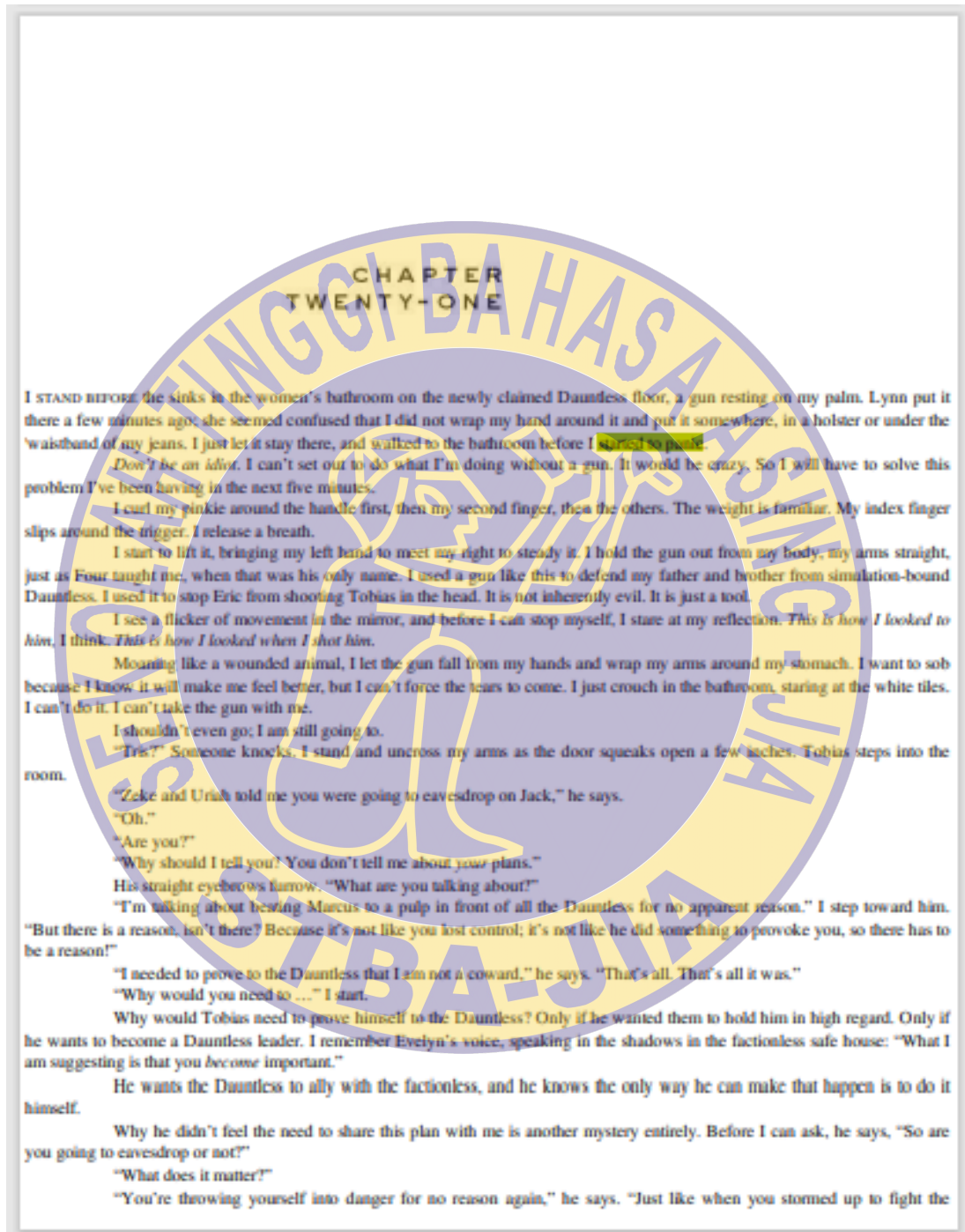
frustrates the mind.”

I look closely at the string he’s toying with. I always thought it was black, but when I look closely, I see that it’s actually green—the color of the support staff uniforms.

“Anyway, she was injured pretty badly, but one of the GPs was a council member’s kid. He claimed the attack was provoked, and that was the excuse they used when they let him and the other GPs off with some community service, but I knew better.” He starts nodding along with his own words. “I knew that they let them off because they thought of her as something less than them. Like if the GPs had beat up an animal.”

APPENDIX 10

Datum 6 in novel Insurgent



APPENDIX 11

Datum 7 in novel Allegiant

and touches her finger to her lips. I don't know why she cares—it's not like Evelyn can hear me from all the way at the front of the room.

Tori, former leader of Dauntless, ousted by Evelyn herself, stands a few feet away from me, her arms crossed. Her mouth twitches into a sneer.

“It's also time to prepare for our new, factionless way of life. Starting today, everyone will **begin to learn** the jobs the factionless have done for as long as we can remember. We will then *all* do those jobs on a rotation schedule, in addition to the other duties that have traditionally been performed by the factions.” Evelyn smiles without really

APPENDIX 12

Datum 8 in novel Insurgent

I sniff, and the air smells the same, like sweat and dust.

Across the circle is a blue door that doesn't belong there. I frown at it.

"Intruder," the voice says, and now it sounds like Jeanine, but that could be my imagination. "You have five minutes to reach the blue door before the poison will kick in."

"What?"

But I know what she said. Poison. Five minutes. I shouldn't be surprised; this is Jeanine's work, just as empty of conscience as she is. My body shudders, and I wonder if that is the poison, if the poison is already shutting down my brain.

Focus. I can't get out; I have to move forward, or ...

Or nothing. I have to move forward.

I start toward the door, and someone appears in my path. She is short, thin, and blond, with dark circles under her eyes.

She is me.

A reflection? I wave at her to see if she will mirror me. She doesn't.

"Hello," I say. She doesn't answer. I didn't really think she would.

What is this? I swallow hard to pop my ears, which feel like they are stuffed with cotton. If Jeanine designed this, it is probably a test of intelligence or logic, which means I will have to think clearly, which means I will have to calm down. I clasp my hands over my chest and press down, hoping the pressure will make me feel safe, like an embrace.

It doesn't.

I step to the right to get a better angle on the door, and my double hops to the side, her shoes scraping the dirt, to block my way again.

I think I know what will happen if I start toward the door, but I have to try. I break into a run, intending to swerve around her, but she is ready for me: she grabs my wounded shoulder and wrenches me to the side. I scream so loud it scrapes my throat; I feel like knives are stabbing deeper and deeper into my right side. As I ~~begin to sink~~ to my knees, she kicks me in the stomach and I sprawl across the floor, inhaling dust.

That, I realize as I clutch my stomach, is exactly what I would have done if I had been in her position. Which means that in order to defeat her, I have to think of a way to defeat myself. And how can I be a better fighter than myself, if she knows the same strategies I know, and is exactly as resourceful and clever as I am?

She starts toward me again, so I scramble to my feet and try to put aside the pain in my shoulder. My heart beats faster. I want to punch her, but she gets there first. I duck in the last second, and her fist hits my ear, knocking me off balance.

I back up a few steps, hoping that she won't pursue me, but she does. She comes at me again, this time seizing my shoulders and pulling me down, toward her bent knee.

I put my hands up, between my stomach and her knee, and push as hard as I can. She was not expecting that; she stumbles back, but doesn't fall.

I run at her, and as the desire to kick her slips into my mind, I realize that it is also *her* desire. I twist away from her foot.

The second I want something, she also wants it. She and I can only be, at best, at a standstill—but I need to *beat* her to get through the door. To survive.

I try to think it through, but she is coming at me again, her forehead tightened into a scowl of concentration. She grabs my arm, and I grab hers, so that we are clunched forearm to forearm.

At the same time, we yank our elbows back and thrust them forward. I lean in at the last second, and my elbow smashes into her teeth.

Both of us cry out. Blood spills over her lip, and runs down my forearm. She grits her teeth and yells, diving at me, stronger than I anticipated.

Her weight knocks me down. She pins me to the floor with her knees and tries to punch my face, but I cross my arms in front of me. Her fists hit my arms instead, each one like a stone striking my skin.

With a heavy exhale, I grab at one of her wrists, and I notice that spots are dancing at the corners of my eyes. *Poison.*

Focus.

As she struggles to free herself, I bring my knee up to my chest. Then I push her back, grunting with effort, until I can press my foot to her stomach. I kick her, my face boiling hot.

The logical puzzle: In a fight between two perfect equals, how can one win?

The answer: One can't.

She pushes herself to her feet and wipes the blood from her lip.

Therefore: we must not be perfectly equal. So what is different about us?

She walks toward me again, but I need more time to think, so for every step she takes forward, I take back. The room sways, and then twists, and I lurch to the side, brushing my fingertips on the ground to steady myself.

What is different about us? We have the same mass, skill level, patterns of thinking ...

APPENDIX 13

Datum 9 in novel Insurgent

"Max," Jack says. "Where's Jeanine? I thought she would at least have the courtesy to show up herself."

"Jeanine and I divide our responsibilities according to our strengths," he says. "That means I make all military decisions. I believe that includes what we are doing today."

I frown. I haven't heard Max speak much, but something about the words he's using, and their rhythm, sounds ... off.

"Fine," says Jack. "I came to—"

"I should inform you that this will not be a negotiation," Max says. "In order to negotiate, you have to be on even footing, and you, Jack, are not."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that you are the only disposable faction. Candor does not provide us with protection, sustenance, or technological innovation. Therefore you are expendable to us. And you have not done much to win the favor of your Dauntless guests," says Max, "so you are completely vulnerable and completely useless. I recommend, therefore, that you do exactly as I say."

"You piece of scum," says Jack through gritted teeth. "How dare—"

"Now let's not get testy," Max says.

I chew on my lip. I should trust my instincts, and my instincts tell me that something is wrong here. No self-respecting Dauntless man would say the word "testy." Nor would he react so calmly to an insult. He's speaking like someone else. He's speaking like Jeanine.

The back of my neck prickles. It makes perfect sense. Jeanine would not trust anyone, particularly not a volatile Dauntless, to speak on her behalf. The best solution to that problem is to give Max an earpiece. And the signal from an earpiece can stretch only a quarter of a mile at most.

I catch Tobias's eye, and slowly move my hand to point at my ear. Then I point above me, at my best approximation of where Max stands.

Tobias frowns for a moment, then nods, but I'm not sure he understands me.

"I have three requirements," says Max. "First, that you return the Dauntless leader you currently hold in captivity unharmed. Second, that you allow your compound to be searched by our soldiers so that we can extract the Divergent, and third, that you provide us with the names of those who were not injected with the simulation serum."

"Why?" Jack says bitterly. "What are you searching for? And why do you need those names? What do you intend to do with them?"

"The purpose of our search would be to locate and remove any of the Divergent from the premises. And as for the names, that is none of your concern."

"None of my concern!" I hear footsteps squeak above me and stare up through the mesh. From what I can see, Jack has the collar of Max's shirt wrapped around his fist.

"Release me," says Max. "Or I will order my guards to fire."

I frown. If Jeanine is speaking through Max, she had to be able to see him in order to know that he was grabbed. I lean forward to look at the buildings on the other side of the bridge. On my left, the river bends, and a squat glass building stands at the edge. That must be where she is.

I start to climb backward, toward the metal structure that supports the bridge, toward the staircase that will lead me to Wacker Drive. Tobias follows me immediately, and Shauna taps Lynn on the shoulder. But Lynn is doing something else.

I was too busy thinking about Jeanine. I failed to notice that Lynn took out her gun and started to climb toward the edge of the bridge. Shauna's mouth opens and her eyes go wide as Lynn swings herself forward, grabbing the lip of the bridge, and shoves her arm over it. Her finger squeezes the trigger.

Max gasps, his hand clapping over his chest, and stumbles back. When he pulls his hand away, it is dark with blood.

I don't bother to climb anymore. I drop into the mud, closely followed by Tobias, Lynn, and Shauna. My legs sink into the mire, and my feet make sucking noises as I pull them free. My shoes slip off but I keep going until I reach the concrete. Guns fire and bullets stick in the mud next to me. I throw myself against the wall under the bridge so they can't aim at me.

Tobias presses into the wall behind me, so close to me that his chin floats over my head and I can feel his chest against my shoulders. Shielding me.

I can run back to Candor headquarters, and to temporary safety. Or I can find Jeanine in what is probably the most vulnerable state she will ever be in.

It's not even a choice.

"Come on!" I say. I sprint up the stairs, the others on my heels. On the lower tier of the bridge, our Dauntless shoot at the Dauntless traitors. Jack is safe, bent over with a Dauntless arm slung across his back. I run faster. I run across the bridge and don't look behind me. I can already hear Tobias's footsteps. He is the only one who can keep up with me.

The glass building is in my sights. And then I hear more footsteps, more gunshots. I weave as I run, to make it more difficult for the Dauntless traitors to hit me.

APPENDIX 14

Datum 10 in novel Divergent

like it's made of ice or rock instead of water.

Sheets of rain fall around me, and I hear sizzling over the laughter. I smile, relieved, as the rain puts out the fire and soothes the burns on my hands. The ropes fall away, and I push my hands through my hair.

I wish I was like Tobias and had only four fears to face, but I am not that fearless.

I smooth my shirt down, and when I look up, I stand in my bedroom in the Abnegation sector of the city. I have never faced this fear before. The lights are off, but the room is lit by the moonlight coming through the windows. One of my walls is covered with mirrors. I turn toward it, confused. That isn't right. I am not allowed to have mirrors.

I look at the reflection in the mirror: my wide eyes, the bed with the gray sheets pulled taut, the dresser that holds my clothes, the bookcase, the bare walls. My eyes skip to the window behind me.

And to the man standing just outside.

Cold drops down my spine like a bead of sweat, and my body goes rigid. I recognize him. He is the man with the scarred face from the aptitude test. He wears black and he stands still as a statue. I blink, and two men appear at his left and right, just as still as he is, but their faces are featureless—skin-covered skulls.

I whip my body around, and they stand in my room. I press my shoulders to the mirror.

For a moment, the room is silent, and then fists pound against my window, not just two or four or six, but dozens of fists with dozens of fingers, slamming into the glass. The noise vibrates in my rib cage. It is so loud, and then the scarred man and his two companions begin to walk with slow, careful movements toward me.

They are here to take me, like Peter and Drew and Al; to kill me. I know it.

Simulation. This is a simulation. My heart hammering in my chest, I press my palm to the glass behind me and slide it to the left. It is not a mirror but a closet door. I tell myself where the weapon will be. It will be hanging against the right wall, just inches away from my hand. I don't shift my eyes from the scarred man, but I find the gun with my fingertips and wrap my hand around the handle.

I bite my lip and fire at the scarred man. I don't wait to see if the bullet hits him—I aim at each featureless man in turn, as fast as I can. My lip aches from biting it so hard. The pounding on the window stops, but a screeching sound replaces it, and the fists turn into hands with bent fingers, scratching at the glass, fighting to get in. The glass creaks under the pressure of their hands, and then cracks, and then shatters.

I scream.

I don't have enough bullets in my gun.

Pale bodies—human bodies, but mangled, arms bent at odd angles, too-wide mouths with needle teeth, empty eye sockets—topple into my bedroom, one after the other, and scramble to their feet, scramble toward me. I pull back into the closet and shut the door in front of me. A solution. I need a solution. I sink into a crouch and press the side of the gun to my head. I can't fight them off. I can't fight them off, so I have to calm down. The fear landscape will register my slowing heartbeat and my even breath and it will move on to the next obstacle.

I sit down on the floor of the closet. The wall behind me creaks. I hear pounding—the fists are at it again, hitting the closet door—but I turn and peer through the dark at the panel behind me. It is not a wall but another door. I fumble to push it aside and reveal the upstairs hallway. Smiling, I crawl through the hole and stand. I smell something baking. I am at home.

Taking a deep breath, I watch my house fade. I forgot, for a second, that I was in Dauntless

APPENDIX 15

Datum 11 in novel Allegiant

the last piece of my mother that I have. I feel closer to her when it's with me.

I think that's why I can't give it to Caleb, even though he has a right to see it. I'm not sure I can let go of it yet.

"They met in a class," Zoe says. "Your father, though a very smart man, never quite got the knack of psychology, and the teacher—an Erudite, unsurprisingly—was very hard on him for it. So your mother offered to help him after school, and he told his parents he was doing some kind of school project. They did this for several weeks, and then started to meet in secret—I think one of their favorite places was the fountain south of Millennium Park. Buckingham Fountain? Right by the

tentatively.

I am not all right. I was beginning to feel that I had finally found a place to stay, a place that was not so unstable or corrupt or controlling that I could actually belong there. You would think that I would have learned by now—such a place does not exist.

“No,” I say.

He starts to move around the stone block, toward me. “What is it?”

“What is it.” I laugh. “Let me put it this way: I just found out you’re not the worst person I know.”

I drop into a crouch and push my fingers through my hair. I feel numb and terrified of my own numbness. The Bureau is responsible for my parents’

APPENDIX 17

Datum 13 in novel Allegiant

people from a terrible fate is one person willing to do something about it. Even if that “something” is a fake bathroom break.

Amar drives for a few more minutes before anything happens. Then the truck shudders and starts to bounce like we’re going over bumps.

“Shit,” Amar says, scowling at the speedometer. “I can’t believe this.”

“Flat?” I say.

“Yeah.” He sighs, and eases on the brakes so the car slips to a stop by the side of the road.

“I’ll check it,” I say. I jump down from the passenger’s seat and walk to the back of the truck. The back tires are completely flat, flayed by the knife

APPENDIX 18

Datum 14 in novel Divergent

happens to be his face. He cringes and adjusts his grip on her legs. At a glance, Al seems happy, but there is something heavy about even his smiles. I am worried about him.

I see Four standing by the chasm, a group of people around him. He laughs so hard he has to grab the railing for balance. Judging by the bottle in his hand and the brightness of his face, he's intoxicated, or on his way there. I had **begun to think** of Four as rigid, like a soldier, and forgot that he's also eighteen.

"Uh-oh," says Will. "Instructor alert."

"At least it's not Eric," I say. "He'd probably make us play chicken or something."

"Sure, but Four is scary. Remember when he put the gun up to Peter's head? I think Peter wet himself."

"Peter deserved it," I say firmly.

Will doesn't argue with me. He might have, a few weeks ago, but now we've all seen what Peter is capable of.

"Tris!" Four calls out. Will and I exchange a look, half surprise and half apprehension. Four pulls away from the railing and walks up to me. Ahead of us, Al and Christina stop running, and Christina slides to the ground. I don't blame them for staring. There are four of us, and Four is only talking to me.

"You look different." His words, normally crisp, are now sluggish.

"So do you," I say. And he does—he looks more relaxed, younger. "What are you doing?"

"Flirting with death," he replies with a laugh. "Drinking near the chasm. Probably not a good idea."

"No, it isn't." I'm not sure I like Four this way. There's something unsettling about it.

"Didn't know you had a tattoo," he says, looking at my collarbone.

He sips the bottle. His breath smells thick and sharp. Like the factionless man's breath.

"Right. The crows," he says. He glances over his shoulder at his friends, who are carrying on without him, unlike mine. He adds, "I'd ask you to hang out with us, but you're not supposed to see me this way."

I am tempted to ask him why he wants me to hang out with him, but I suspect the answer has something to do with the bottle in his hand.

"What way?" I ask. "Drunk?"

"Yeah...well, no." His voice softens. "Real, I guess."

"I'll pretend I didn't."

"Nice of you." He puts his lips next to my ear and says, "You look good, Tris."

His words surprise me, and my heart leaps. I wish it didn't, because judging by the way his eyes slide over mine, he has no idea what he's saying. I laugh. "Do me a favor and stay away from the chasm, okay?"

"Of course." He winks at me.

I can't help it. I smile. Will clears his throat, but I don't want to turn away from Four, even when he walks back to his friends.

Then Al rushes at me like a rolling boulder and throws me over his shoulder. I shriek, my face hot.

"Come on, little girl," he says, "I'm taking you to dinner."

I rest my elbows on Al's back and wave at Four as he carries me away.

"I thought I would rescue you," Al says as we walk away. He sets me down. "What was *that* all about?"

APPENDIX 19

Datum 15 in novel *Insurgent*

Tori gives her a look.

"I didn't think so," says Johanna. "Do remember, though, that sometimes the people you oppress become mightier than you would like."

She turns and walks out of the lobby.

Something about her words hits me. I am sure she meant them as a threat, and a feeble one, but it rings in my head like it was something more—like she could easily have been talking not about the Amity, but about another oppressed group. The factionless.

And as I look around the room, at every Dauntless soldier and every factionless soldier, I begin to see a pattern.

"Christina," I say. "The factionless have all the guns."

She looks around, and then back at me, frowning.

In my mind I see Therese, taking Uriah's gun when she already had one herself. I see Tobias's mouth pressed into a line when I asked him about the uneasy Dauntless-factionless alliance, holding something back.

Then Evelyn emerges into the lobby, her posture regal, like a queen returning to her kingdom. Tobias does not follow her. *Where is he?*

Evelyn stands behind the table where Jeanine Matthews's body lies. Edward limps into the lobby behind her. Evelyn takes out a gun, points it at the fallen portrait of Jeanine, and fires.

A hush falls over the room. Evelyn drops the gun on the table, next to Jeanine's head.

"Thank you," she says. "I know that you are all wondering what will happen next, so I am here to tell you."

Tori sits up straighter in her chair and leans toward Evelyn, like she wants to say something. But Evelyn pays no attention.

"The faction system that has long supported itself on the backs of discarded human beings will be disbanded at once," says Evelyn. "We know this transition will be difficult for you, but—"

"We?" Tori breaks in, looking scandalized. "What are you talking about, disbanded?"

"What I am talking about," says Evelyn, looking at Tori for the first time, "is that your faction, which up until a few weeks ago was clamoring along with the Erudite for the restriction of food and goods to the factionless, a clause that resulted in the destruction of the Abnegation, will no longer exist."

Evelyn smiles a little.

"And if you decide to take up arms against us," she says, "you will be hard pressed to find any arms to take up."

I watch, then, as each factionless soldier holds up a gun. Factionless are evenly spaced around the edge of the room, and they disappear into one of the stairwells. They have us all surrounded.

It is so elegant, so clever, that I almost laugh.

"I instructed my half of the army to relieve your half of the army of their weapons as soon as their missions were completed," says Evelyn. "I see now that they were successful. I regret the duplicity, but we knew that you have been conditioned to cling to the faction system like it is your own mother, and that we would have to help ease you into this new era."

"Ease us?" Tori demands. She pushes herself to her feet and limps toward Evelyn, who calmly takes her gun in hand and points it at Tori.

"I have not been starving for more than a decade just to give in to a Dauntless woman with a leg injury," Evelyn says. "So unless you want me to shoot you, take a seat with your fellow ex-faction members."

I see all the muscles in Evelyn's arm standing at attention, her eyes not cold, not quite like Jeanine's, but calculating, assessing, planning. I don't know how this woman could have ever bent to Marcus's will. She must not have been this woman then, all steel, tested in fire.

Tori stands before Evelyn for a few seconds. She then limps backward, away from the gun and toward the edge of the room.

"Those of you who assisted us in the effort to take down Erudite will be rewarded," says Evelyn. "Those of you who resisted us will be tried and punished according to your crimes." She raises her voice for the last sentence, and I am surprised by how well it carries over the space.

Behind her, the door to the stairwell opens, and Tobias steps out with Marcus and Caleb behind him, almost unnoticed. Almost, except I notice him, because I have trained myself to notice him. I watch his shoes as he comes closer. They are black sneakers with chrome eyelets for the laces. They stop right next to me, and he crouches by my shoulder.

I look at him, expecting to find his eyes cold and unyielding.

But I don't.

Evelyn is still talking, but her voice fades for me.

"You were right," Tobias says quietly, balancing on the balls of his feet. He smiles a little. "I do know who you are. I just needed to be reminded."

APPENDIX 20

Datum 16 in novel Divergent

motion, he pulls it over his head.

A patch of Dauntless flames covers his right side, but other than that, his chest is unmarked. He averts his eyes.

"What is it?" I ask, frowning. He looks...uncomfortable.

"I don't invite many people to look at me," he says. "Any people, actually."

"I can't imagine why," I say softly. "I mean, look at you."

I walk slowly around him. On his back is more ink than skin. The symbols of each faction are drawn there—Dauntless at the top of his spine, Abnegation just below it, and the other three, smaller, beneath them. For a few seconds I look at the scales that represent Candor, the eye that stands for Erudite, and the tree that symbolizes Amity. It makes sense that he would tattoo himself with the symbol of Dauntless, his refuge, and even the symbol of Abnegation, his place of origin, like I did. But the other three?

"I think we've made a mistake," he says softly. "We've all started to put down the virtues of the other factions in the process of bolstering our own. I don't want to do that. I want to be brave, and selfless, and smart, and kind, and honest." He clears his throat. "I continually struggle with kindness."

"No one's perfect," I whisper. "It doesn't work that way. One bad thing goes away, and another bad thing replaces it."

I traded cowardice for cruelty; I traded weakness for ferocity.

I brush over Abnegation's symbol with my fingertips. "We have to warn them, you know. Soon."

"I know," he says. "We will."

He turns toward me. I want to touch him, but I'm afraid of his bareness; afraid that he will make me bare too.

"Is this scaring you, Tris?"

"No," I croak. I clear my throat. "Not really. I'm only...afraid of what I want."

"What do you want?" Then his face tightens. "Me?"

Slowly I nod.

He nods too, and takes my hands in his gently. He guides my palms to his stomach. His eyes lowered, he pushes my hands up, over his abdomen and over his chest, and holds them against his neck. My palms tingle with the feel of his skin, smooth, warm. My face is hot, but I shiver anyway. He looks at me.

"Someday," he says, "if you still want me, we can..." He pauses, clears his throat. "We can..."

I smile a little and wrap my arms around him before he finishes, pressing the side of my face to his chest. I feel his heartbeat against my cheek, as fast as my own.

"Are you afraid of me, too, Tobias?"

"Terrified," he replies with a smile.

I turn my head and kiss the hollow beneath his throat.

"Maybe you won't be in my fear landscape anymore," I murmur.

He bends his head and kisses me slowly.

"Then everyone can call you Six."

"Four and Six," I say.

We kiss again, and this time, it feels familiar. I know exactly how we fit together, his arm around my waist, my hands on his chest, the pressure of his lips on mine. We have each other memorized.

buttonholes.

“No,” I say. “I just saved your life, actually.”

He starts to say something, and I interrupt him. “Might not want to thank me just yet. We’re taking you with us. Outside the fence.”

Outside the fence—the place he once tried so hard to avoid that he turned on his own sister. It seems a more fitting punishment than death, anyway. Death is so quick, so certain. Where we’re going now, nothing is certain.

He looks frightened, but not as frightened as I thought he would be. I feel like I understand, then, the way he ranks things in his mind: his life, first;

APPENDIX 22

Datum 18 in novel Insurgent

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

I SHIFT MY hand back, centimeter by centimeter, so the soldier pointing a gun at me doesn't notice. The elevator doors open again, bringing more of the Divergent with more Dauntless traitors. The Candor woman on my right whimpers. Strands of her hair are stuck to her lips, which are wet with spit, or tears, I can't tell.

My hand reaches the corner of my back pocket. I keep it steady, my fingers shaking with anticipation. I have to wait for the right moment, when Eric is close.

I focus on the mechanics of my breathing, imagining air filling every part of my lungs as I inhale, then remembering as I exhale how all my blood, oxygenated and unoxygenated, travels to and from the same heart.

It's easier to think of biology than the line of the Divergent sitting between the elevators. A Candor boy who can't be older than eleven sits to my left. He's braver than the woman to my right—he stares at the Dauntless soldier in front of him, unflinching.

Air in, air out. Blood pushed all the way to my extremities—the heart is a powerful muscle, the strongest muscle in the body in terms of longevity. More Dauntless arrive, reporting successful sweeps of specific floors of the Merciless Mart. Hundreds of people unconscious on the floor, shot with something other than bullets, and I have no idea why.

But I am thinking of the heart. Not of my heart anymore, but of Eric's, and how empty his chest will sound when his heart is no longer beating. Despite how much I hate him, I don't really want to kill him, at least not with a knife, up close where I can see the life leave him. But I have one chance left to do something useful, and if I want to hit the Erudite where it hurts, I have to take one of their leaders from them.

I notice that no one ever brought the Candor girl I warned to the elevator bank, which means she must have gotten away. Good.

Eric clasps his hands behind his back and begins to pace, back and forth, before the line of Divergent.

"My orders are to take only two of you back to Erudite headquarters for testing," says Eric. "The test of you are to be executed. There are several ways to determine who among you will be least useful to us."

His footsteps slow when he approaches me. I tense my fingers, about to grab the knife handle, but he doesn't come close enough. He keeps walking and stops in front of the boy to my left.

"The brain finishes developing at age twenty-five," says Eric. "Therefore your Divergence is not completely developed."

He lifts his gun and fires.

A strangled scream leaps out of my body as the boy slumps to the ground, and I squeeze my eyes shut. Every muscle in my body strains toward him, but I hold myself back. Wait, wait, wait. I can't think of the boy. Wait. I force my eyes open and blink tears from them.

My scream accomplished one thing; now Eric stands in front of me, smiling. I caught his attention.

"You are also rather young," he says. "Nowhere near finished developing."

He steps toward me. My fingertips inch closer to the knife handle.

"Most of the Divergent get two results in the aptitude test. Some only get one. No one has ever gotten three, not because of aptitude, but simply because in order to get that result, you have to refuse to choose something," he says, moving closer still. I tilt my head back to look at him, at all the metal gleaming in his face, at his empty eyes.

"My superiors suspect that you got two, Tris," he says. "They don't think you're that complex—just an even blend of

relieved to know the real answer at last. But I just feel like something is off, itching in the back of my mind.

I thought that “Divergent” explained everything that I am and everything that I could be. Maybe I was wrong.

I am starting to feel short of breath as the revelations begin to work their way into my mind and heart, as David peels the layers of lies and secrets away. I touch my chest to feel my heartbeat, to try to steady myself.

“Your city is one of those experiments for genetic healing, and by far the most successful one, because of the behavioral modification portion. The factions, that is.” David smiles at us, like it’s something we should be proud

APPENDIX 24

Datum 20 in novel *Insurgent*

I see the door over her shoulder, and I realize: We have different goals. I *have* to get through that door. She has to protect it. But even in a simulation, there is no way she is as desperate as I am.

I sprint toward the edge of the circle, where there is a table. A moment ago, it was empty, but I know the rules of simulations and how to control them. A gun appears on it as soon as I think it.

I slam into the table, the spots crowding my view of it. I don't even feel pain when I collide with it. I feel my heartbeat in my face, like my heart has detached from its moorings in my chest and begun to migrate to my brain.

Across the room, a gun appears on the ground before my double. We both reach for our weapons.

I feel the weight of the gun, and its smoothness, and I forget about her; I forget about the poison; I forget about everything.

My throat constricts, and I feel like there is a hand around it, tightening. My head throbs from the sudden loss of air, and I feel my heartbeat everywhere, everywhere.

Across the room, it's no longer my double who stands between me and my goal; it's Will. *No, no*. It can't be Will. I force myself to breathe in. The poison is cutting off oxygen to my brain. He is just a hallucination within a simulation. I exhale in a sob.

For a moment I see my double again, holding the gun but visibly shuddering, the weapon as far out from her body as she can possibly hold it. She is as weak as I am. No, not as weak, because she is not going blind and losing air, but almost as weak, almost.

Then Will is back, his eyes simulation-dead; his hair a yellow halo around his head. Brick buildings loom from each side, but behind him is the door, the door that separates me from my father and brother.

No, no, it is the door that separates me from Jeanine and my goal.

I have to get through that door. I *have* to.

I lift the gun, though it hurts my shoulder to do it, and wrap one hand around the other to steady it.

"I..." I choke, and tears smear my cheeks, run into my mouth. I taste salt. "I'm sorry."

And I do the one thing my double is unable to do, because she is not desperate enough:

I fire.

BIOGRAPHY



Ajeng Fadilah Irawan is the name of the writer of this thesis. The writer was born in Cianjur, May 21st 2000. She is the first daughter in her family (Rendra Irawan and Refi Yulfadeira). She is the eldest of 4 sibling and lives in Bekasi.

The writer graduated the study at SDN MEKARSARI 09 in 2012. After that, the writer continued to the Junior High School SMPN 2 TAMBUN SELATAN (DUTA) until 2015. After graduating from Junior High School in 2015, the writer move to Cianjur and continued to study in Senior high School of 2 CIANJUR (SMANDA CIANJUR) until 2018. Then, she continues to take her degree as a college student at School of Foreign Language JIA, Bekasi and majoring in English Literature.



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JUDUL SKRIPSI : Durative and punctual of Inceptive Aspect in
Divergent Novel Series
NAMA PEMBIMBING I : Elsan Arwan, S.S., M.Hum.

NO	TANGGAL BIMBINGAN	MATERI BIMBINGAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING
1	Rabu 23-3-2022	Judul	
2	06/04/2022	Bab 1	
3	13/05/2022	Bab 1	
4	18/05/2022	on the way 2	
5	11/06/2022	Bab 2	
6	15/06/2022	Bab 2	
7	22/06/2022	Bab 2	
8	29-Juni-2022	Bab 3	
9	02-Juli-2022	Bab 3	
10	06-Juli-2022	Bab 3	
11	08-Juli-2022	Bab 4	
12	12-Juli-2022	Bab 4	
13	20-Juli-2022	Bab 4	
14	22-Juli-2022	Bab 4	
15	28-Juli-2022	Bab 2 & 4	
16	03-Agustus-2022	Bab 4	

18 - Agustus - 2022



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NO	TANGGAL BIMBINGAN	MATERI BIMBINGAN	TANDA TANGAN PEMBIMBING
1	25 - Maret - 2022	Format penulisan	
2	9 - April - 2022	Format penulisan Bab I	
3	10 - Juni - 2022	Format penulisan Bab II	
4	20 - Juni - 2022	Format penulisan Bab II (Revisi)	
5	15 - Juli - 2022	Format penulisan Bab II (Novel)	
6	23 - Juli - 2022	Format penulisan Bab II (Research R.)	
7	30 - Juli - 2022	Format penulisan Bab III	
8	5 - Agustus - 2022	Format penulisan Bab III (Technique)	
9	18 - Agustus - 2022	Format generalisasi Bab III & IV	
10	18 - Agustus - 2022	Format penulisan :	
11			
12		Ready to Thems Defense	
13			
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