Aspect is the point I want to observe in my research. In English, aspect is closely related to tense and mood. Aspect is defined as the way that an event is distributed through the time frame in which the event occurs. So here I think it is important to present the theory of aspect in English, that's why my discussion will explain the term of aspect in detail to make us easy to observe.

2.1 Tense

Talking about tense, in this discussion it will be described from some theories. One of them is Cobuild in his book entitled English Grammar. He states that:

"A set of verb forms that indicate a particular point in time or period of time in the past, present, or future is called tense" (Cobuild, 1990:245)

According to Cobuild, there are three kinds of tenses; the present, the past, and the future. Each of them has their parts and it will be described below:

2.1.1 The Present

The present tense is used when we are discussing about something and uses verb in the present tense. The verb is referring to the present. Usually, people only use an adjunct of time for emphasizing refer to something which is unrelated
to the present moment. The present tense can be divided into simple present, present continuous, present using adjunct, and present perfect.

The simple present is used when we want to talk about our feelings and thought about something at the present moment. We can also use the simple present to talk about a physical feeling that affects us or somebody else. We use simple present when we want to say about something which is always true or generally true. Talking about something that a particular person or thing does regularly or habitually, the simple present is used.

Present continuous is used when someone talks about something that is happening at the moment when we are speaking. We can use present continuous when we want to emphasize the present moment or to indicate that a situation is temporary.

Adjunct is also used with simple present when we want to talk about something that is always or generally true. Adjunct of frequency can be used with simple present when we want to say something to be more specific about how often it happens.

The present perfect tense talks about something that happened in the past but we do not want to state a specific time. The present perfect tense can be used to talk about activity or situation that started at some time in the past, continued, and is still happening now.

Example:

1) My stomach *hurts* (Cobuild,1990:246).

2) *I'm working* as a British Council Officer (Cobuild,1990:248).
3) We're safe now (Cobuild,1990:248).

4) I have noticed this trait in many photographers (Cobuild,1990:251).

In the example (1), the word *hurts* is a sign of simple present. That verb is in simple present because the sentence is talking about a physical feeling that affects oneself or somebody else.

The example (2) is in present continuous. It is signed by the verb of *I'm working*. The verb is in present continuous because the sentence is talking to indicate that a situation is temporary.

The word *now* in the example (3) is sign of the present using adjunct in that sentence. The sentence is talking about something that is emphasizing the immediate present or general present, or to contrast the present with the past or future.

In example (4) the word of *have noticed* is a sign for present perfect. It is talking about something that happened in the past but we do not want to state a specific time.

2.1.2 The Past

The past tense is used when we are discussing about something. The verb used is verb in the past tense. The verb is referring to the past. The expression of past is to specify the particular time in the past that we are referring. The past tense can be divided into simple past, past continuous, past using adjunct, and past perfect.
The simple past tense is used when we talk about event which occurred at a particular time in the past. The simple past can be used when we talk about something that happened in the past, and mention a situation that existed at that time.

The past continuous talks about continued states or repeated action which occurred in the past. To contrast a situation with an event which happened just after the situation existed.

The past perfect talks about a past event or situation occurred before a particular time in the past. The past perfect can be used to emphasize the recentness and the duration of continuous activity which took place before a particular time in the past.

We normally use an adjunct of time at some point to indicate that we are talking about the past. When we use simple past to describe habitual or regular activities, we can use adjunct of frequency to indicate the regularity or repetition of the activity.

Example:

1) Our regular window cleaner went off to Canada last year
   (Cobuild, 1990:250).

2) He was looking ill (Cobuild, 1990:251).

3) She had lost her job as a real estate agent and was working as waitress.
   (Cobuild, 1990:252).

4) It was terribly hot yesterday (Cobuild, 1990:252).
In the example (1), the verb *went off* is a sign of simple past. That word is in simple past because the sentence is talking about an event which occurred at particular time in the past.

The verb *was looking* in sentence (2) is a sign of past continuous. The word is in past continuous because the sentence is talking about continued states or repeated action which occurred in the past.

In the example (3), the word of *had lost* is a sign of past perfect. It is talking about past event or situation that occurred before particular time in the past.

In the example (4), the word of *yesterday* is a sign of adjunct of time that happened in the past.

### 2.1.3 The Future

The future events is usually an expression of what you think that might happen or what you intend to happen. The future tense shows something which is planned to happen or that we think it is likely to happen in the future. We use the modal 'will' in front of the base form of the verb. We use the future tense when we talk about general truths and to say what can be expected to happen if a particular situation arises. The future continuous tense is talking about something which will happen because arrangements have been made. We use the future perfect tense when we talk about something that has not happened yet but will happen before a particular time in the future. The future perfect continuous is indicating the duration of an event at a specific time in the future.
The event will happen quite soon or if we are stating our intention that will happen, we can use 'be going to' followed by infinitive. We can also use 'be due to' and be about to' to refer to planned future events that you expect to happen soon. They are followed by infinitive clauses.

If we want to make a general vague reference to future time, we use an adjunct which refers to indefinite time. The word of ‘tomorrow’ is mainly used with future tense.

Example:

1) Nancy will arrange it (Cobuild,1990:255).
2) I'm going to explore the neighbourhood(Cobuild,1990:256).
3) We’ll try somewhere else tomorrow (Cobuild,1990:256).

The example (1) is in the future tense. The word of will arrange is a sign of the future tense. The sentence is talking about something plans to happen or think it is likely to happen in the future.

The example (2) is reffering to something which will happen quite soon or if we are stating our intention that will happen.

In the example (3), tomorrow is the word mainly used with future time.

2.2 Mood

As mentioned above that aspect is also related to the mood. There are some theories that described about mood. One of them is from Saeed (1997) in his book Semantics.
He declares that:

"Moods are marked by verb endings which form distinct conjugations"

His idea will be supported by the following examples:

1) She is bringing the money (Saeed,1997:129).

2) That she is bringing the money (Saeed,1997:129).

Sentence (1) indicates the subjunctive mood, in which the verb form shows that the verb is in main clause. In this case the subordinated clause verb is always differentiated from the main clause equivalents by combination of tone and endings, as in sentence (2), which is identified as a subordinate clause.

Quirk also declared that mood is as follow:

"Mood is expressed to a very minor extent by the subjunctive, past tense form, and means of the modal auxiliaries"

The following examples will support his idea:

1) He spoke to me as if I were deaf (Quirk,1973:52).

2) I wondered if you'd like a drink (Quirk,1973:52).

3) He would make it (Saeed,1997:129).

Sentence (1) identifies as subjunctive mood that is used in conditional and concessive clauses and in subordinate clauses. It occurs as the 1st and 3rd person singular past of verb be, that matches to indicative was. Sentence (2) indicates the past tense that conveys the impossibility which involves an attitudinal rather than a time distinction from I wonder if you'd like a drink. And sentence (3) indicates the uses of modal auxiliary of would which has a characteristic activity in the past as informal or it was typical.
2.3 Aspect

According to Comrie, aspect is not concerned with relating the time of the situation to any other time point, but rather with the internal temporal constituency of the one situation; one could state the difference as one between situational internal time (aspect) and situation external (tense) (Comrie, 1976:3).

For example:

John was reading when I entered (Comrie, 1976:3)

In sentence above, the first verb (was reading) presents the background to some event, it is introduced by the second verb (entered). The different forms do serve a deictic function of locating my entry internally to John’s reading.

According to Frawley, aspect is closely associated with events, so we would begin by recalling our discussion of events to get the proper context. An event is a relation that makes essential reference to time. Aspect, however, is the way that event is distributed through the time frame in which the event occurs (Frawley, 1992:294)

For example:

1) John ran (Frawley, 1992:295).

2) John was running (Frawley, 1992:295).

Those sentences represent the same active motion event, ‘run,’ in the past tense, but they differ in the way that event is put together within the past time frame. Sentence (1) expresses the motion event as a completed act. In sentence (2)
the event is necessarily extended or stretched into a continuous event, even though it is still relegate to the past.

According to Saeed, aspect systems allow speakers to relate situations and time, but instead of fixing situations in time relative to the act of speaking like tense does, aspect allows speakers to view an event in various ways: as complete, or incomplete, as so short as to involve almost no time, as something stretched over a perceptible period, or as something repeated over period. (Saeed, 1997:116)

For example:

1) Ralph was building a fire-escape last week (Saeed, 1997:116).
2) Ralph built a fire-escape last week (Saeed, 1997:116).

Both sentences describe a situation in the past but sentence (2) views the fire-escape as completed, because it has happened while sentence (1) gives no information about when the fire-escape ever got finished. The sentence (1) is still ongoing at that time.

The types of aspect can be classified into two, such as six major aspects and minor aspects. And those will be described as follows:

2.3.1 Major Aspects

As described above that aspect has its type. The first, is six major aspects which consist of perfective/imperfective, telic/atelic, punctual/durative, semelfactive/iterative, progressive, and habitual. Those aspect will be described as follows:
2.3.1.1 Perfective/imperfective

There are many theories that described about perfective and imperfective. One is according to Comrie (1976) in his book entitled *Aspect* that declares perfective and imperfective as follows:

"Perfective form indicates a situation which has an end and the imperfective indicates a situation in progress" (Comrie, 1976:19)

His theory above will be supported by the following examples:

1) I have written the letter (Frawley,1992:296).
2) I was writing the letter (Frawley,1992:296).

The event of sentence (1) 'write has a perfective interpretation: it is a complete. In sentence (2), where the action is seen as still in progress.

The theory of aspect is also given by Frawley (1992) in his book entitled *Linguistic Semantics*. He states that perfective and imperfective as follows:

"Perfective is viewed as complete event and imperfective is viewed as incomplete event" (Frawley,1992:296)

1) They built the house (Frawley,1992:299).
2) They are building the house (Frawley,1992:299).
3) While the telephone rang, John was leaving the house (Frawley,1992:301).

Sentence (1) indicates that it is in perfective aspect. It is not only to induce unitization of event, but to focus on the determinate bound itself; it is the nature and structure of entities in the perfective event. Sentence (2) indicates as imperfective aspect. It shows the event which tends to be associated with continuous, habitual, and nonresultative actions: that is an event's indeterminateness. Imperfectives regularly co-occur with nonspecific entities
because they are indeterminate and thus functionally unbounded. Sentence (3) is odd because the foreground event is in the continuous (imperfective) and the background event is in simple past (perfective).

2.3.1.2 Telic / atelic

Comrie stated:

"if a sentence referring to the situation in a form with imperfective meaning (such as English Progressive) implies the sentence referring to the same situation in a form with perfect meaning (such as English perfect), then the situation is atelic; otherwise it is telic." (Comrie, 1976:44)

His idea will be supported by the following examples:

1) John is singing (Comrie, 1976:44).

2) John is making a chair (Comrie, 1976:44).

Sentence (2) is in telic aspect. The situation described by the action of making a chair has built into a terminal point, namely that point at which the chair is complete, when it automatically terminates. Sentence (1) is in atelic aspect. The situation described the action by sing has no such terminal point, and can be protracted indefinitely or broken off at any point.

Frawley stated:

"Telic events are resultative, which means they have built in goals that they must reach in order be successfully asserted. Atelic events have no such inherent consequence." (Frawley, 1992:302)

Nedjakov and Jaxontov (1988) observe that telic events denote states that also necessarily imply previous events.

For example:

1) I baked a cake (Frawley, 1992: 302).
2) He walked to the shop (Saeed, 1997:110).

Sentence (1) has telic interpretation. The state of the cake being baked is entirely dependent on the prior events of mixing ingredients, putting the cake in the oven, and so on. Sentence (2) is atelic aspect. It denotes both the process and result, and so if he is interrupted in walking to the shop, then the prior event of walking holds while the result arriving in the shop is nullified.

2.3.1.3 Punctual / Durative

Comrie stated that punctual and durative is as follows:

"Punctual event means the quality of a situation that does not last in time (is not conceived of as lasting in time), one that takes place momentarily. Durative event refers to the fact that the given situation lasts for a certain period of time (or at least, is conceived of as lasting for certain period of time)." (Comrie, 1976:41)

Examples:


2) He was coughing (Comrie, 1976:42).

Sentence (1) is punctual verb in the English verb. It is referring to a single cough and the situation did not have any duration. And sentence (2) would be appropriate to refer to a situation where he gave a single cough, then the possible interpretation for the sentence would be that the reference is to series of coughs, even if there are only two coughs, and the single act of coughing has now been extended, it is clearly a durative situation.
According to Frawley stated punctual and durative is as follows:

"If an event is momentary and has no temporal duration, it is punctual; if it is necessarily distributed over time, it is durative." (Frawley, 1992:306)

To make it clearer the following examples will support his idea:

1) Lisa received the package (Frawley, 1992:306).
2) Lisa climbed the tree (Frawley, 1992:306).

The sentence (1) is punctual event because it denotes a momentaneous act. Note that it is odd to ask specifically about the length of time required for Lisa to receive the package. The sentence (2) is durative event. Climb, on the other hand, denotes a durative (or nonpunctual) event because climbing occupies time. It is reasonable to ask about the exact length of time required for this event to unfold.

Saeed stated that punctual and durative is as in follow:

"Punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that it involves virtually no time. Durative is applied to verbs which describe a situation or process which lasts for a period of time." (Saeed, 1997:111)

His theory above will be supported by the following examples:

1) John coughed (Saeed, 1997:111).
2) John slept (Saeed, 1997:111).

Sentence (1) is punctual verb in the English verb. It referring to a single cough and the situation did not have any duration. Sentence (2) is durative. Slept refers the situation have any duration.
2.3.1.4 Semelfactive / iterative

The theory of semelfactive and iterative is stated by Frawley. He declared that:

"Semelfactive aspect consists of a single act and iterative has multiple subevents, or is plural." (Frawley, 1992:310)

The theory above will be supported by the following examples:

1) Bob shrugged (Frawley, 1992:310).
2) Bob wiggled (Frawley, 1992:310).

Sentence (1) expresses an event composed of single sub event. *Shrug* denotes the single raising (with optional lowering) of the shoulders and so is technically a semelfactive. In sentence (2), the event denoted must occur more than once.

*Wiggle* refers to multiple movements of the body. Note that Bob wiggled once is sensible only if once denotes a single unit of multiple movements. If Bob performs a single body movement, then wiggle is inapplicable (and something like twitch is appropriate) hence wiggle is inherently iterative or frequentive.

Saeed also gave the theory of semelfactive. He stated as follows:

"Semelfactive is adopted for general use and iterative interpretation to the event is assumed to be repeated for the period described"

The idea above will be supported by the following examples:

1) Fred coughed all night (Saeed, 1997:111)

2) The cursor flashed until battery ran down (Saeed, 1997:111)

The sentence (1) is iterative event, the event is assumed to be repeated for the period described. The sentence (2) is semelfactive event that is instantaneous
atelic event. Flash has function as semelfactive because it is adopted for general use and the activity described is so short, and the event can continue indefinitely.

2.3.1.5 Progressive

The traditional definition of the progressive is the aspect that encodes action in progress, on-line, or ongoing. This intuition is corroborated by an example from English, where the progressive surfaces, as in the vast majority of languages (Dahl 1985), as a separate, periphrastic form [the verb to be plus the present participle (-ing) of the main verb] (Frawley, 1992:312)

The examples:

Maria is watching (Frawley, 1992:312).

The sentence above is understood to be on-line or in progress, whatever the exact time of the activity: Maria was watching a bird and Maria will be watching a bird.

Saeed also gave theory of progressive. He stated that:

"The Progressive describe action as on-going and continuing. As mentioned earlier, progressive are used with dynamic situations rather than states and provide a way of describing processes as being extended through time without any implication of completion." (Saeed, 1997:117)

The example:

Tom was walking (Frawley, 1992:313).

The sentence above describes a past progressive aspect. Was walking indicates that the situation has done in the past, but it still on going. The situation also expresses uncompleted action.
2.3.1.6 Habitual

The theory of habitual is given by Comrie. He stated that habitual is as follow:

"Habitual is essentially the same as iterativity, i.e. the repetition of a situation, the successive occurrence of several instances of the given situation." (Comrie, 1976:27)

To support his idea will supported by the following example:

1) The temple of Diana used to stand at Ephesus (Comrie, 1976:28).
2) The old professor used always to arrive late (Comrie, 1976:28).

Sentence (1), the individual situation is one that can be protracted indefinitely in time, then there is no need for iterativity to be involved. In sentence (2), if the situation is one that cannot be protracted, then the only reasonable interpretation will involve iterativity.

The theory of habitual is also given by Frawley. He stated that habitual is as follows:

"Habitual aspect indicates the persistence of an event irrespective of time" (Frawley, 1992:316)

The idea above will supported by the following examples:

1) Maria used to buy a coat every winter (Frawley, 1992:316).
2) When I visited John, he used to be reciting his latest poems (Comrie, 1976:30).

The habitual form in the sentence (1) is appropriate if over period of several years Maria bought a coat. But it is more difficult to determine precisely how often, and with what degree or regularity (for surely a few winters could pass without coat). Or we are free to use an explicitly habitual form to describe it.
Sentence (2) implies that on each occasion I visited John and he was already engaged in reciting his poetry.

2.3.2 Minor Aspect

Besides the major types of aspect, there are also the minor types of aspect such as prospective and retrospective. Those can be described as follows:

2.3.2.1 Prospective

Based on Comrie, the prospective aspect is as follows:

"If language were completely symmetrical, one might equally well expect to find prospective form where a state is related too some subsequent situation, for instance where is someone is in a state of being about to do something." (Comrie, 1976:64)

The example in follows will support Comrie's idea above:

1) The ship is going to sail (Comrie, 1976:64).
2) Bill is going to throw himself off the cliff

Sentence (1) belongs to prospective because it presents the state related to future tense, but it is without any implication of imminent futurity. In sentence (2) means that Bill is going to throw himself off the cliff might well be shouted as a warning to some third party to prevent the future of the situation so it is called prospective aspect.

Frawley declared the prospective aspect as follows:

"Prospective aspect indicates that an event is expected. It denotes that an event is about to takes place or is on the verge of obtaining." (Frawley, 1992:322)
His idea will supported by the following examples:

They are about to eat (Frawley,1992:322).

The meaning of sentence above is they haven't eaten yet. The function of negative is to signal that the event itself is still prospective or has not yet come to pass.

2.3.2.2 Retrospective

The theory about retrospective is given by Frawley. He stated that:

"Retrospective aspect encoding of a point immediately subsequent to the end point of an event." (Frawley,1992:322)

His idea will supported by the following example:

1) I slipped just now (Frawley,1992:322).

2) She spoke to me (Saeed,1997:115).

The sentence (1) has some productive retrospective aspect. It indicates that the language has such a form, though it may be distinguishable from a tense that expresses recent past. Sentence (2) refers to the retrospective about aspect that view an event from that stand point of completion that can be accommodated by the perfective and punctual, as well as past tense.