DYNAMIC VERBS IN *PEAKY BLINDERS SEASON 1*

Oleh:

Nailla Shahifah Rahmadiva Kushariputri

Beny Alam

Imron Hadi

Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing JIA

naillashahifah@gmail.com

beny.a@stba-jia.ac.id

imron.h@stba-jia.ac.id

Abstract

The need to be able to understand what other people convey is very important for humans as social beings. Humans communicate through words that have forms and meanings that contain ideas, intentions, or emotions. This research was written to find out the meaning in the form of an action of a word form, namely a dynamic verb when it is associated with the whole sentence. Dynamic verbs and their types that will be analyzed are taken from the popular series, Peaky Blinders Season 1 Episode 1 and Episode 2. The writer took thirty data to be the object of the analysis. The qualitative method is the method used in the preparation of this study based on Saeed (2016) who divides dynamic verbs into four types namely, durative-punctual and telic-atelic as the main theory. The findings were: three data were declared as durative-atelic with a percentage of 10%, ten data were declared as punctual-telic with a percentage of 33.3%, and seventeen data were declared as durative-telic with a percentage of 56.7%. There are three positions from the findings, namely durative-telic as the most type, punctual-telic in the middle position, and durative-atelic as the least.

**Keywords:** Semantics, Dynamic Verbs, Peaky Blinders, Durative-Punctual, Telic-Atelic.

Artikel diterima: 5 Juni 2024
Revisi terakhir: 11 Juni 2024
Tersedia online: 25 Juni 2024
A. INTRODUCTION

Words can be considered as an important thing to humans in order to socialize with others. Meanings, emotions, feelings, or intentions are conveyed through words. As cited by Fromklin (2014), words are a crucial part of linguistics knowledge and constitute a component of our mental grammars (p. 33). Those are the ideas that are contained in words and it is why words help people to communicate, convey senses, and of course grasp information they receive.

One of words’ classification is verbs. As stated by Lobeck (2014, p. 10), verbs can be classified as either an action or a state and categorized as one of the most extensive lexical classes. Therefore, one of the largest classes of words can be known as a verb. Its role in a sentence can be said as a predicate to the sentence's subject. It has a function to describe activities or actions the subject does or is doing.

In the context of lexical aspect, verbs can be categorized as Static Verbs and Dynamic Verbs. According to Cowan (2008, p. 352), Dynamic Verbs require motion. That is to say verbs in dynamic define any activities which require physical changes and movements. Because dynamic verbs are action verbs, they can be distinguished into types based on two distinctions: durative and punctual, and telic and atelic. These are semantics distinctions (Saeed, 2016, p. 116).

The category of dynamic verbs includes all verbs that, in some manner, express movement. According to Kreidler (2002, p.202), dynamic verbs are defined as those that require doing something, including physical motion, verbs of speech, and verbs of perception that involve doing something.

A further division into three subcategories of Dynamic Verbs are possible when considering the lexical aspect of the features of dynamic verbs, as stated by Cowan (2008, p.352). Each of these subcategories possesses a unique characteristic or test. Those three categorizations are Activity Verb, Achievement Verb, and Accomplishment Verb.

Activity verbs are those that represent actions that are capable of being carried out in a continuous manner. In addition to this, there are no endpoints. The action being expressed could either be one that is constant or one that is changing, as stated by Cowan (2008, p. 352).

Achievement verbs are the second categorization. Cowan (2008, p. 352) stated that Achievement is utilized to describe
actions that occur immediately. Unlike stative and activity verbs, they possess a definitive endpoint. It is clear that this holds true regardless of whether the verb faces a change in state or occurs instantaneously.

According to Cowan (2008, p. 352), *Accomplishment* verb has both an end goal and a particular amount period of time that indicates how long it takes for the action to occur from its starting point to its final point of completion. As a result, it is possible to obtain information regarding the time at which the activity is expected to come to a finish.

It is possible to categorize dynamic verbs into a variety of subcategories due to the fact that they are action verbs. The dynamic is said to be shared based on two different semantic distinctions, as stated by Saeed (2016, p.116).

According to Saeed (2016, p.116), durative is added to verbs that explain a state of situations or a process that continues for a considerable amount of time. Because it can prompt people to wonder "how long" the activity or the state continues, the word "durative" can sometimes be employed in place of stative verbs.

The polar opposite of durativity is punctuality. Punctuality is the quality of a situation that does not last in time (is not perceived of as lasting in time), one that takes place in the here and now, according to Comrie (1998, p.41), which is the quality of a situation that takes place momentarily.

The term "telic" was stated by Saeed (2016, p.117) to describe processes that are considered to have a "natural completion". It is used to refer to an action that is aimed toward achieving a specific objective or reaching a predetermined destination.

The length of time that atelic can continue on in an unpredictably extended manner is not known, nor is the point at which it will end. Obviously, this is the complete opposite of the telic situation. Atelic verbs are those in which actions do not have a completion and finish point, and they fall into this category, as cited by Saeed (2016, p.117).

Some researches which are relevant to this research is an undergraduate thesis titled: An Error Analysis of Stative Verb in Students Writing Skill at MAN 1 Metro (2019) by Sri Rahayu: 1501070129 from the State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro. The comparison of that research to this one is that the discussion related to the types of situation verbs. However the main topic is not directly to the dynamic verbs.
because the previous research focused only to stative verbs.

The other research that also has similarity is titled: An Analysis of Action Verb in The Legend of Putri Hijau Comic Text (2020). It is written by Nabilah Khalisah Boru Simamora: 1602050063 from the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan. In comparison to her thesis, the previous research discussed action verbs. However, the meaning of action verbs and dynamic verbs are so close. Even, the previous researcher said action verb is also called as dynamic verbs.

After the explanation above, the questions of this research are as follows:
1) What are dynamic verb types that are found in Peaky Blinders Season 1?
2) What are dynamic verb subcategories that are found in Peaky Blinders Season 1?

Theoretically, this research intends to improve the readers’ knowledge about dynamic verbs and its types which sometimes are found in the movies or series they normally watch. Practically, this research intends to help readers and some researchers understand and able to identify dynamic verbs and their types in movies or series.

B. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

1. Research Methodology

Creswell (2018) distinguishes qualitative techniques to data gathering, analysis, interpretation, and report writing from standard, quantitative approaches. Purposive sampling, open-ended data collection, text or image analysis, information representation in figures and tables, and personal interpretation of the findings all inform qualitative approaches.

The processing of the research should use appropriate methods to fit the research objectives. The data in this research include determining dynamic verbs and its types, classifying the data using semantically, and explanation about how dynamic verb can be used so this study is qualitative.

2. Time and Place of the Research

This research was started approximately from March 2023 until August 2023. The author mostly conducted the research in STBA JIA and its library. STBA JIA is a tertiary institution that is located on Cut Mutia Street No. 16A, Bekasi.

3. Data Source
The primary data of this research is a series from BBC channel titled Peaky Blinders. The contains of data are utterances that had been said by all characters or casts in the series. This data will be obtained from the first two episodes of Peaky Blinders Season 1 which more detail number is 17 data from first episode and 13 data from the second episode. From each episodes is 60 minutes duration.

The secondary data are the additional data obtained from various sources which are used in this research are based on several linguistics books, journals, e-books, and oxford dictionaries which support those primary data sources.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

First, the writer selected the appropriate series from BBC channel. Second, the writer chose one of the series on BBC channel. Third, the data would be arranged semantical ways according to the research focuses.

The first step would be done by the writer by watching the series and focusing on the dialogue. The second one, the concentration would be focused to utterance by marking the time of minute of potential data. Next step was to collect information related to dynamic verbs from e-books or journals to be the tools for analyzing.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In Sugiyono (2013, p. 246), Miles and Huberman explained how the writer might go through the phases of data reduction, display, and verification while interpreting qualitative data. The writer must be carefully to analyze data and must be regarded to use basic techniques accurately.

The data can be collected if the data match with the characterization of the stative and dynamic verbs. The analysis uses some references related to semantics, grammar, and dynamic verbs. The steps of analyzing will be divided into four stages:

The first step taken by the writer is to write the subtitles by highlighting the verbs to be analyzed along with the time stamp of the minute the sentence was uttered by the character. The second step is to find the meaning of the highlighted verbs from the online dictionary (Oxford and Cambridge). The third step is to determine whether the verbs being analyzed can be said to be dynamic verbs according to the
theory used. The writer then analyzes the situation contained in the action of the selected verb to determine what type of dynamic verb is suitable for that verb.

6. Instrument of the Research

Due to qualitative research, the instrument was the researcher itself along with the primary and secondary data.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS

In the first episode, the writer analyzes seventeen data and the last thirteen data are from the second episode. The data will be analyzed according to the theory of Cowan (2008) about activity, achievement, and accomplishment and Saeed (2016) about dynamic verbs. Here is representation of the data found in the first episode:

Datum one: made
Sentence: “Abraham made his home in a cave.” (02:47)

By examining all of the definitions in the dictionary, the writer believes that the first definition is the most appropriate for the verb stated above. The reason for this is that the verb made in the data relates to making something with materials, and that object is a house. Materials are required to construct a suitable house in which to reside. A character in the story reveals that Abraham made his home in a cave. Therefore, the writer thinks it is safe to say that this verb is categorized as a dynamic verb because as stated by Saeed (2016, p.113), dynamic verb refers to actions that have sub parts and involve changes.

Because it has been said that the verb made in the data is described as building a house and that there are three phases to be able to carry out this action, it is clear that there is a rather long process. As a result, it is guaranteed that the verb made in the data belongs to the durative type of dynamic verb.

When the house in issue is completed, the endpoint is indicated. Just like what Saeed (2016, p.117), telic refers to processes that have natural completion. As a result, the verb made here is a telic type of dynamic verb.

According to Cowan (2008, p.353), actions that goes on for a certain amount of time and ends with a completion is considered as an accomplishment. This falls under the accomplishment subcategory of dynamic verb.

Datum two: say
Sentence: “The washerwomen say she’s a witch.” (06:02)

According to Oxford Online Learner’s Dictionary, the word say has so many meanings. The first meaning is to speak
using words in order to tell something to somebody. The second one is to say something to repeat words. The third meaning is to give particular written information or instructions. The fourth meaning is to express opinion on something. The fifth meaning is to share and show thoughts or feelings to someone. The sixth meaning is to show what someone or something is like. The last meaning is to give something as an example or a possibility.

After looking through all the meanings of the word say, the writer then chooses the best-suited meaning for the sentence and that is the first meaning. The meaning of the verb say in the data is to speak using words in order to tell something. Saying something does not require a long time or certain duration. Saeed (2016, p.116) stated that event that seems instantaneous that involves virtually no time is described as punctual. Because it is momentarily, then it can be considered as a punctual type of dynamic verb.

The action of the verb say is finished right after the fact is told. Because the action is seen to be finished, then it can be seen that it does have a certain endpoint. Hence, it is considered to be a telic type of dynamic verb.

From the prior explanation, the verb say is said to be an instantaneous action that has almost no period of time to do its action and has clear endpoint. It is considered to be an achievement subcategory of dynamic verb. According to Cowan (2008, p.353), achievement verbs have an end point and refer to those verbs that are instantaneous.

Datum three: scrape
Sentence: “While you scrape to find enough to put shoes on your children’s feet.” (09:02)

By looking at the meanings of the word, the writer analyzes the best meaning of the word scrape in the datum is to make a hole in the ground. The activity continues until the hole is big enough to find or put something in it. Because it does have a period of time and a process to proceed with the activity, the verb scrape in datum is then classified as a durative type of dynamic verb.

In the datum, the verb scrape does not have any indications until when its action seems to be finished, or it can be said as to have unclear endpoint. Saeed (2016, p.117) stated that atelic refers to those that can continue indefinitely. Hence, the scrape in the datum can be considered as an atelic type of dynamic verb.
According to Cowan (2008, p.352), actions that can go on for an indefinite period of time and lack an end point is considered to be achievement verbs. Because it has a period of time but no certain endpoint, it can be considered to be an activity subcategory of dynamic verbs.

Below is a table that shows the number and percentage of each type and subcategory of dynamic verbs in Peaky Blinders Season 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Types</th>
<th>Data Findings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Durative</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Punctual</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Telic</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Atelic</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the first row of the table above, the durative type of dynamic verb is found in 21 data with the percentage of 35% as the second most found data. In the second row, the punctual type of dynamic verb is found in nine data with the percentage of 15% as the third most found data. Then, in the third row, the telic type of dynamic verb is found in 27 data with the percentage of 45% as the most found data of all. Lastly, the atelic type of dynamic verb is found in three data with the percentage of 5% as the least found data.

After knowing the fact of the above research findings, the writer summarized that durative and telic types as the non-specific endpoint are probably quite familiar in common speaking than the other categories. Therefore, the verbs used mostly are the verb which gives meaning of continuance but no specific end point.

The writer chose Peaky Blinders because of being interested to analyze its spoken language conveyed by characters within. The context of this movie focused on the crime story and the writer assumed that the crime is an action requiring motion. Therefore, the essence of dynamic verbs as verbs that require motion is suitable to the action.

D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

The writer found all the four types of dynamic verbs. The findings are: telic has the percentage of 45% and is the most found type, durative has the percentage of 35% and is placed in second most found type, punctual has the percentage of 15% and is in third place, and atelic has the percentage of 5% and is the least found type.
This research also reveals three subcategories of dynamic verbs, which are activity, achievement, and accomplishment. The writer found all subcategories in this research. The findings were: accomplishment was 56.7% as the most found data, achievement was 33.3% which was in the middle position, and activity contributed 10% and was the least data.

2. Implication

The implication of this research should be prioritized to give beneficial contribution to the field of semantic. The subject of dynamic verbs must get more attention. Hence, the lecturer should explain clearer and more detail.

3. Recommendation

The writer recommends that in later research, it can be developed in its analysis by using more supporting sources for the main theory used. The further researcher could be more innovative in doing the similar research like focusing on the stative verbs or analyzing with the other types of aspect such as the perfective aspect. Moreover, the data setting could also be more creative. The up-to-date best-seller novels, the English notice signs of public areas, or the subtitle of presidential debate could be the object to be analyzed.

REFERENCES


