The Tense and Aspect in The Three Novel CoronaVirus-19 Songs

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Abstract. This research is aimed to explain the tense and aspects that are used in the lyrics of The Three Novel CoronaVirus-19 Songs. It is also aimed to explain the messages in these songs. The data are taken from the three singers' Youtube Videos. The method used in this research is a qualitative method. The analysis of the data is using the theory by John. I. Saeed (2003) and Charles W. Kreidler (1998). The results of this research found that tenses in lyrics show the different situation of the verbs; the use of the verbs show the process of both actions that have its focus in beginning and ending. Meanwhile, the aspects in the lyrics show that the lyrics have a completion or ongoing events. The messages conveyed by the song are to remind people of the dangerous situation of the virus, to tell people to have awareness of the situation and get closer to the family, and to persuade people to get more sensitive to their surroundings and do whatever they can do to others.

Keywords: *Tense, aspect, Situations, Covid-19, Songs*

1 Introduction

As the Covid-19 still exists around the world, entertainers such as the song writers participate in writing songs related to the Covid-19. They want everyone to be aware about the danger of the virus. Through their songs, they tell us that the virus causes people to change their way of life. They have to stay at home, have to wash hands, not being at the crowded place, and have to live their life differently.

Many songs about Covid-19 not only can be watched through television but also can be done through a streaming application including YouTube channel. The information and the songs' themes have already attracted the writers' attention as well as the meaning conveyed by the songs to its listeners. That is why they are very curious to know about how humans express their feelings through the songs during the Pandemic, especially the one with Covid-19 theme. Then,

they decided to do research with the title ``The Tense and Aspect in The Three Novel CoronaVirus-19 in Songs".

In doing scientific research cannot be done directly without formulating some problems, as 1) What Tense are used in three Novel CoronaVirus (Covid-19) songs?; 2)What Aspects are used in three Novel CoronaVirus (Covid-19) songs? 3) What messages are conveyed by the songwriters in three Novel CoronaVirus (Covid-19) songs?

2   Literature Review

A. **The Verbs Situation Types**

The use of the verbs in sentences expresses not only condition or state of being but also action. They show whether the action moves or does not move. In semantics, these verbs differentiate between stative or dynamic verbs. So, the verbs can be in the forms of statives or dynamics. Statives are expressed by verbs like *have, love, believe, know, realize, sit,* and *stand*, etc., but also by adjectives with a copula, as in *is clever, is happy,* and nouns like *killing, accident,* etc. This subinterval property is a characteristic of states. Statives either denote a situation or entry into the situation. Saeed (2003:119) stated that particular verbs describe different situation types. Hence, the use of verbs in a sentence may describe a different situation. The stative verbs are also known as non-action verbs. They are some predicates that state about a stative or stable situation or condition, or unchanged situation. He then divides the situation into some types: describe states and dynamics; and describe processes and events.

The first situation verb is stative verbs. Saeed (2003:119) stated that stative verbs allow the speaker to view the situation as a steady state, with no internal phases or changes. Moreover, the speaker does not overtly focus on the beginning or ending of the state. From the statement above, it can be said that stative verbs means the use of verbs to show a stative situation. In addition, A stative predicate according to Comrie (1976:49), a state that requires no expenditure of energy and that continues until energy is expended to change that state; A dynamic predicate reports a situation that will only continue if there is a continual input of energy, but it cases when energy is no longer expended. Comrie emphasizes his statement in the involvement of energy in his verbs whether it continues or stays. Then, Kreidler (1998:199) also stated that a stative prediction relates a situation that does not change during the time when the prediction is valid. In other words, statives predication relates a situation that consists of homogenous parts.

The next is dynamic verbs. Dynamic verbs are also known as action verbs. It tells the actions. Dynamic verbs are divided into four types: durative, punctual, telic, and atelic (Saeed, 2003:120). Durative is applied to verbs which describe a situation or process which lasts for a period of time, while punctual describes an event that seems so instantaneous that it involves

virtually no time. It can be said that between durative and punctual verbs distinguishes whether one has a range of time in its process and the other does not. The writer also thinks that punctual verbs occur suddenly and need no range of time in its action.

As Kreidler (1998:199) stated that punctual verbs are the action verbs that have no duration. It can be said that the verbs used in sentences that show instant activity can be said as punctual. Showing some movements, the dynamic verbs then understood to be grouped into durative and punctual dynamic verbs. Other two dynamic verbs are telic and atelic. Telic verbs refer to those processes which are seen as having a natural completion or having result; while atelic shows a process with no completion or result. Supporting Saeed (2003), Kreidler (1998) then defined that the action and events that are designated by dynamic predicates may occur within a brief instant or not stretch out over a longer period of time, and the difference may be due to external circumstances or to the nature of the action itself; a single act of hitting or falling cannot take long but talking and walking are apt to continue for at least several minutes. The next situation verbs are processes and events. In process, the speaker views the situation as the internal structure of a dynamic situation; while in events the speaker views the situation as a whole.

Different from the above theories, Vendler also has classified the verb situation on different names. Furthermore, Vendler (1967) proposed a four-way classification of predicates as stative, activity, achievement and accomplished predicate - a classification that derives essentially from Aristotle. Stative and activity predicates are atelic**,** and achievement predicates are telic.

B. **The Tense**

In English, the sentence is built by forming each unit that consists of Subject and Predicate. The predicate has an important role in showing the message and situation. So, the predicate always becomes the main focus in the sentence. It also shows different times to indicate the differences of time and action. The time shown in the sentence can be seen in the use of different predicates. The use of sentences in English mostly shows differences in time signals. The sentence talking about previous action or situation may be described in Past Tense, or the action about the next one will be described in Future Tense. In Semantics, predicates may show whether the action is stop or continue. The use of the sentence based on the time of the action in semantics is known as the tense.

Mani, *et al* (2005:3) define tense as a specific mechanism built into language for locating information in time. That is why tense shows the use of certain language for different locations of time. It is found in the different tenses of sentences. As stated in the above theory, tense is used to inform more about different times in a sentence. Supporting Mani, *et al*, Comrie (1976:9) stated that tense can be defined as 'the grammaticalized expression of location in time'. This grammaticalized expression involves marking, via change of form, of particular

syntactic elements, e.g. the verb and auxiliaries. In order to show the use of tense in a sentence, some markers to express time are used. For example, the past tense morpheme represented as -*ed* is used to indicate that the event occurred at a time earlier than the speech time. While the use of modal auxiliary 'will' is used to locate the event as occurring at a future time, i.e. later than the speech time. So, Tense is mainly marked on the verb and auxiliaries associated with the verb group.

Then, Saeed (2003:124-125) stated that "Tense allows a speaker to locate a situation relative to some reference point in time, most likely the time of speaking". The speaker sees the time of speaking as referring to the situation of speaking though it also happens to aspect. It can also be said that tense and aspect related to the speaker's view of time. By understanding that the speaker's utterances show the time view, it helps the addressee to give the same and expected responses to the speaker. As a result, the communication will run smoothly.

In addition, Nurse and Devos (in de Velde, Bostoen, Nurse, and Philippson, 2019:216) said, "Tense locates a situation in time relative to a reference point, which is most often - but not always the present or time of speech. Since tenses reflect not the world but our categorisation of the world, different languages may divide the timeline up differently, resulting in a different number of tenses. The above theory also states that the use of language that is based on different time causes different forms of sentences.

Tense is marked on the verb by adding suffix to its endings and the use of special auxiliary verbs. Tense is said to be a deictic system, since the reference point for the system is usually the act of speaking. Deictic systems are the ways in which a speaker relates reference to space and time to the 'here' and 'now' of the utterance. The deictic system in a sentence is seen by its chosen morphemes, such as morpheme verb, noun, adjective, and others.

Another expert such as Dowty (1979) in Ogihara (2005:393) assumes that a tensed sentence is analyzable into a tense morpheme and a tenseless sentence. On this assumption, a tense morpheme is understood to be an expression that specifies the time with respect to which the truth value of a tenseless sentence is determined. Based on Dowty's statement above, it can be concluded that the use of morpheme in the tensed or tenseless sentence can be analyzed based on different times and expressions.

As the use of time in tense divides the differences in time speaking, the speaker automatically changes the morpheme into its proper tense. In English, tenses are divided into three: Past, Present, and Future. The first is past tense. Past tense usually refers to a time prior to speech time. Thus, *'John slapped Bill'* means that there was a time prior to the speech when the slapping event occurred. The past tense can also involve *definiteness*, i.e. the speaker has a particular time in mind, as in the Partee (2004) '(Oops,) *I didn't turn off the stove'* (uttered

halfway down the turnpike). From the above example, it can be seen that there was some unspecified time when the stove was not turned off and no earlier time when I turned off the stove.

Second is Present tense. The English simple present is used as an ordinary present tense with stative verbs. With non-stative verbs the simple present has other uses: it is used for habitual action. In English, the present tense usually locates events as occurring roughly at the speech time. The present tense can also be used to locate events as occurring in the past, as in Like, *then he tells me ...* . It can also be used to locate events in the future, as in *I leave next week,* as also to express a habitual use indicating a generalization over a set of times, as in *John loves sushi.* Th**e** future tense usually refers to a time after the speech time though, like the other tenses, it can also be used to refer to other times, e.g. *He'll be home by now.*

C. **The Aspect**

Scholars have described different views about verbs itself. According to Vendler (1967:20) "verbs describe activities like running, working, etc., express actions that consist of successive phases following each other in time". Based on Vendler's theory, the words that describe action or activities are verbs. As a result, it is natural to express events by means of a 'continuous tense', such as a verb in the progressive form (*John is running*). As a result, it is natural to express events by means of a 'continuous tense', i.e. a verb in the progressive form (*John is running*). Vendler characterizes verbs that describe activities as processes.

In viewing the process happens in using verbs, sometimes verbs show its beginning while others show its ending. Some events are viewed as over and done at some particular time, others as still continuing, and the continuity may be a matter of constant status or constant change. The expression of all these viewpoints is called aspect (Kreidler, 1998:198). From the statement above, it is understood that the use of verbs convey the event or action differently. One tells that the action or event has been done, while others may continue. He then said that the present perfect, or present retrospective, form in affirmative statements, refers to events that occured in the past and situations that began in the past and which are seen as relevant 'now' at the present time. Meanwhile the other is the present proggressive, or the 'continuous' or 'durative' or 'ongoing'. Since the simple present can express a general truth, something that is always or typically so, and the present proggressive is used for what is temporarily true.

Furthermore, Saeed (2003:126) said aspects have to do, not with the location of an event in time, but with its temporal distribution or contour. From this theory, it can be concluded that aspects focus on whether one verb shows any temporal in one sentence. In addition, Comrie (1976:3) also says that aspects are understood to be ''different ways of viewing the internal temporal constituency of a situation". The theory above stated that the

temporal situation occurs in understanding situations in sentences viewed differently by the language user. Perfective aspect can express termination or completion of an eventuality, while the imperfective aspect can express the ongoing nature of an activity. Likewise, Hopper (1982) says that aspect identifies two possible perspectives; 1) the perspective aspect which defines a bounded, complete event, and 2) the imperfective aspect that defines a durative incomplete activity. In addition, Binnick (2012:31) stated the concept of "aspect" comprehends at least two distinct systems of categories that are nonetheless so intertwined that they have been, and still are, difficult to prise apart. Aspect "proper"-*grammatical* or verbal *aspect*. The writer concludes that aspects see whether the use of verbs in sentences indicate the actions as still occurring or have finished.

3   Method

The method of this research is a descriptive qualitative method to explain the tense and aspect found in Covid-19 songs. The data is all the lyrics in the songs that contain aspect and tense. The technique of data collection in this research is by browsing the internet. After finding the data on YouTube, the writers decided to choose the three Covid-19 songs. The writers listened to the three songs, and then wrote down the lyrics of the songs and categorized it into the aspect and tense focused on the following predicates.

In this research, the writers used the descriptive qualitative research method by Creswell (2014). Since the data are not numbers, we only describe the data by giving explanations without showing numerical processes. In qualitative research, the writer usually shows data that probably are not taken from counting or processing numbers. That is why the method shows the factual data without using any numbers (Nuryanti, 2019: 47-151). So that, in qualitative research using a qualitative method, writers describe the phenomena and the research result by using language.

4   Finding and Discussion

4.1 Finding

There are three songs that have themes about Covid-19 virus as the data in this research. Because the data are songs, some lyrics are repeated. So that, the writer will not show the repeated lyrics in her finding as well as in her discussion. Data one is the song title 'C O V I D-19' by Casey and Groves (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VtNUTBsI49A); data 2 is the song title 'Stir Crazy' by Unlike Pluto (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8YreYCxNGH0); and the last data is the song by Bon Jovi with the title 'Do What You Can' (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vh6ctK7ONo0).

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The tenses found in three Novel CoronaVirus (Covid-19) songs

Data 1 Song 1 C O V I D-19

In the beginning of the video, the singer described the situation he went through. It was in the early days when Corona spread around the world. The government made some policies to prevent the outbreak of the virus due to the increasing number of victims. That was why he had to stay at home. The singer wanted to go somewhere but when he got into his car, he turned on the radio and heard the news that the Virus was spreading and everybody was not allowed to go anywhere. This song tells us that the virus affects the way humans live their life. The used of the verb of every sentence in the song lyrics can be seen in the following detail:

Data 1 Line 1 "**Heard** a message in my car on the radio station"

In the first lyric of the song, the lyric says "Heard a message in my car on the radio station". The lyric is started by using the predicate 'hear' in its participle form 'heard'. The lyric in data one says that the singer hears something before the present time, that is the action of hearing a message.

Based on the lyrics above, the singer heard a message about a situation a few moments ago. He does not hear it at the moment he says it. The use of the predicate 'heard' tells that the action of hearing is completely finished as well as it happened in the past. On the other hand, the predicate 'heard' tells that the action or the situation is stated to no longer continue, or stop. So that, the lyric in data 1 tells the situation in the past. It states an action in the past time. In conclusion, the use of the verb 'heard' in data one is in Past tense.

The use of the predicate 'heard' in data 1 shows one situation. The predicate 'heard' shows a dynamic predicate. The dynamic predicate 'heard' points to an impromptu situation in which a speaker suddenly did one action, that is the action of sudden hearing. The use of dynamic predicate 'heard' in a sudden action means a punctual situation occurs. It means that an event or the action of 'hearing message' occurs instantaneously without any duration of the hearing process. It is because of how much time the actual 'heard' takes but the action of 'heard' is short or sudden. Since the dynamic predicate 'heard' happens in instantaneous situations, the writer then concludes that this dynamic predicate 'heard' is a punctual situation type.

The use of the predicate 'heard' in data one shows that the action of hearing a message in the car has happened. In this process, the singer did not know the news previously, now he has changed. The change is from not knowing the news into knowing the news about a virus. The writer concludes that semantically, the predicate that shows a result means that it is telic.

Data 1 Line 4 "**Seems** like it**'s affecting** everyone in creation"

In the fifth line of the song lyrics says 'Seems like it's affecting everyone in creation'. In the fourth line of the song, it has two predicates "seems' and 's affecting or is affecting'. The above predicates have different deictic time signals in sentences. The first predicate 'seems' is a simple form of predicate 'seem'. Both 'seems' and 'seem' occur in sentences depending on the following subject. Due to the subject of the sentence above, the predicate 'seem' changes to 'seems' because of its subject.

The predicate 'seems' is stated in the present time. It describes a situation at the moment of speaking. In addition, the predicate 'seems' in the present time can also convey eternal truth. It is about the fact that the virus can affect all creation. The occurrence of the predicate 'seems' also can be continuous. The writer sees the use of the predicate 'seems' in this data as used in Present Tense.

The situation shown by the use of predicate 'seems' describes the non-activity predicate because there is no action of it. Unlike other predicates (such as eat and talk) that show the occurrence of action, the predicate 'seem' shows a steady situation. There is no time duration of this predicate as well as no internal phases. In using the predicate 'seem', the speaker does not focus on the beginning or the ending of the state. As a result, it also does not focus on whether the activity is complete or not. In addition, the use of predicate 'seem' in this data shows the atelic situation because of no result of the activity. So, the writer sees that the use of predicate 'seem' in this data is a stative predicate.

The second predicate of the fourth line is 's affecting'. The predicate 's affecting' is a contraction form of 'is affecting'. The predicate 'is affecting' is about progressive action as on-going and continuing. It also states and provides a way of describing processes as being extended through time without any implication of completion. Not only that, the predicate 'is affecting' is also known as stative predication. Stative predicates are atelic because it does not change during the time when the predication is valid. It states that the virus is affecting the creation. In the time of the singer stating the statement, the Corona Virus keeps affecting the people in the world. Based on the predicate 'is affecting' as an on - going action, it will continue. That is why he uses the on-going predicate 'is affecting'.

Data 2 Song 2 Stir Crazy

This song is about what the singer has been through during all this craziness. For him personally, it has been a mental battle of trying to stay positive, and hoping everything returns to normal. Yet something in the back of his mind thinks the world will never be the same. The singer reminds everyone that he and others are all stuck at home. At least he hopes people are

still isolating themselves, and sometimes he thinks that the situation gets a little stir crazy. The detailed lyric and analysis data will be shown as follow;

Data 2 Line 2 "**Breath** the air, it's hard to try to care"

In line 2 data 2 "Breath the air, it's hard to try to care". The writer sees that there are the verbs found in the above lyrics 'breath'. The predicate 'breath' is an action that refers to the time of speaking, or at a simultaneous action. The action of breathing happens not in the future or in the past, yet it happens in the act of speaking. That is why the writer concludes that the action of breathing tells an action by the singer that it used a present tense.

The situation verb 'breath' in "Breath the air, it's hard to try to care". tells an action. The action of breathing is not a stable action, but it is a dynamic action because breathing causes the movement of the organ. So, the verb 'breath' shows a dynamic activity. The action 'breath' in this data is a dynamic state. The action of breathing has its beginning and its ending. The breathing process needs some duration from beginning to breath until the breathing process exists.

In the process of breathing, the range of time occurs at an unspecified time. Breathing process can be in a short time or it also can be in a long duration, like an exhale. That is why the action of 'breath' holds some time in its process. Since the activity of breathing has duration, the verb 'breath' in this data is a kind of durative verb. The verb situation 'breath' in data 2 line 2 has a process in breathing that is seen having a natural completion which is breathing the air. In Semantics, the process of the situational verb 'breath' has a compilation known as telic. Hence, it is also known as resultative. In conclusion, the verb 'breath' is an action done by the singer in the present time. So, the tense used in data 2 line 2 is a present tense. Therefore, the action of breathing by the singer has a process which is an instantaneous that has a completion.

Data 2 Line 26 "when I breathe the air I'**m choking**"

Data 2 line 26 "when I breathe the air I'm chokin", the data above is found with the verb situation 'I'm chokin'. The verb situation 'chokin'' here is an informal form of the word 'choking'. The informal form of the word 'chokin' is usually used in spoken form. The verb situation 'choking' is an event that tells an event that seems so instantaneous with no virtually time. The verb 'choking' has no duration in the choking process. That is why its beginning as well its ending appears suddenly.

The use of the verb be 'am' in this data shows the situation is happening. The action of choking is an ongoing action that has no information whether it might stop or continue after the utterance occurs. Therefore, the writer concludes that the use of the verb in '... I am chokin' shows the progressive aspect used in the utterance. The verb 'choking' describes an event that happens in

the time of the singer speaking but it gives no information about when the event choking happens and ends when the singer breathes. The verb ongoing 'choking' describes the event that has no information whether it will continue or stop at the moment of speaking. The action happens suddenly, it shows a punctual action that is still in an ongoing situation. The verb 'choking' uses a dynamic situation without any implication of completion whether it will complete or keep continuing. This is why the writer concludes that the aspect found in the above data is an ongoing aspect.

Data 3 Song 3 "Do What You Can"

The last data is titled "Do What You Can". This song talks about many events that happened during the Pandemic of Covid-19 outbreak. It tells about the lockdown situation and what people do during the lockdown time. Therefore, it also gives some advice and some support to each other on this situation. Hence, the singer also gives some hope for the people to get vaccines. The analysis about his data will be show below;

Data 3 Line 2 "And they **boarded** up the schools"

In the above data, the verb situation is 'boarded' in the lyrics 'And they boarded up the schools'. The verb situation 'boarded' is an action that describes a situation as a inchoatives process that does not focus on the ending or the result of the action. It is because the process of boarding up the school does not give information about how it will end.

The verb 'boarded' in the lyrics "And they boarded up the schools" is an action that happens in the past time of the moment of the singer speaking. The action might begin in the past as well as might finish in the past too. Therefore, the writer thinks that the verb used in this data is a verb of Past tense. The verb 'boarded' in the data shows the action done in the past. The use of the verb 'boarded' in this data means that the process of boarding up the schools happens suddenly because of the pandemic. So that it can be said that the use of the verb 'boarded' in this data is an instantaneous action. Therefore, the writer can say that the use of the verb 'boarded' in this data is a punctual verb.

The process of 'boarded the school' that happened in the past might also finish in the past. It means that it could have result of action. The result is the school students would not study at school anymore, it would be done online. Since the use of the verb 'boarded' in this data has resulted, the verb is a resultative verb or a telic verb that completes.

Data 3 Line 48 "Although I**'ll keep** my social distance"

The verb situation 'will keep' in "Although I'll keep my social distance" is an action. The action of keeping the social distance among others is uttered in the present time but the action itself

will happen in the future time of speaking. It is known by the use of auxiliary 'will' that emphasizes the time of the action. As a result, the writer concludes that the use of the verb 'keep' in the above data is used in future tense.

The use of the verb keep in the data above shows the steady action done by someone. There are no changes of the state. It means that the verb 'keep' is a stable verb of one condition. That is why the verb 'keep' in the above data is said as a stative verb. The use of the verb 'keep' shows no information whether the action has its result or it does not. So, the stative verb 'keep' is an inchoative verb that does not focus on the ending of the action. the action of keeping distance may complete its action by keeping in distancing the social.

4.2.2 The Aspects found in three Novel CoronaVirus (Covid-19) songs

The aspects found in data one song one is progressive aspect. The progressive aspects use the verbs which occur as the durative verbs situation and the process show the inchoatives process with the incomplete events. The verbs show the aspects are found in line four "… it's affecting everyone in creation"; in line seven "… and nobody's acting like a good neighbor"; in line nine "Coronavirus is a buggin me"; in line fifteen "And it's putting my patience to the test". The progressive aspects in data one song one mostly occurs as on-going aspects.

In addition, the aspect found in data two song two also occurs as progressive aspect that shows an on-going aspect. The on-going aspects in data two song two are found in line nine and twenty "My mind is slowly pushing up daisies, I am chained"; in line twelve and line 24 "And it feels like I am stirring up crazy". Since the lyrics are repeated some times, the aspects are also repeated in data two.

The next is the aspects found in data three song three. Different from the other two data, the writer found that the verbs show aspects in this data as progressive and perfect aspects. The progressive aspects are found in line one "Tonight they're shutting down the border"; line three "Small town are rolling up their sidewalks"; line eleven "Moms and babies blowing kisses": line twelve "May be saving someone's life": Line 19, 35, 59 "I'm wanting to send". The perfect aspects are found in line eight "We gotta make it through"; line 27 "Had succumbed to this disease".

4.2.3 The messages conveyed by the songs

The first song is C O V I D 19. The song was sung by Casey & Groves. The message that the writer found in this song is that human life changes drastically, they have to get through the situation without hurting people. The way people live has become abnormal because of the

pandemic. People have to do everything online and stay at home isolated. They cannot socialize anymore. It causes everyone to feel lonely and now something that they want is to be close with their family again. The song tells that Pandemic Covid-19 causes families around the world to get closer day by day, something which probably differs from the pandemic did not appear. People get aware of not only their family but also their surroundings. So, from the song it can be seen that the singer try to remind everyone to have awareness of the people around them.

The second song is titled Stir Crazy. The song was sung by Unlike Pluto. The message conveyed by the song is that the virus is dangerous. It spreads easily and takes people's lives very fast and unpredictable. One way to stop the outbreak of the virus is that people have to do isolation. Everybody has to stay at home and do everything at home. This causes some people to get stressed about the situation. The song writer tries to convince people around the world that it is the best way to stop the virus. Besides that, he also reminds people to stay healthy so they will not be remembered as the CoronaVirus-19 souvenir. In conclusion, the writer concludes that the message of the song says even though it is hard to get through the Pandemic of Covid-19. In order to stay healthy and survive from this virus people have to follow the rules given by the government.

The last song is "Do What You Can". It is sung by Bon Jovi. The song talks about the action that can be done by everyone. The Pandemic of Covid-19 causes people to limit their activity. Although people's movement is limited, the singer said that people still can do whatever they want to do and do what they can do. Through the song, people still can do many things to prevent the Covid-19 spreading. This pandemic causes people to receive under-paying jobs due to the impact of the pandemic on the economics field. Unfortunately, in order to survive the hard situation, they have to do their work professionally. This Pandemic teaches everyone to be grateful and deal with this hard situation.

5   Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the writers found that the use of verbs that show its tense in past tense; while the verb situation used are punctual verbs and telic verbs; the process verbs show that the verbs are resultative and the vent verbs show complete events. In addition, the present tense found with the verb situation shows that the verbs are used as durative and atelic verbs, while the process shows as inchoatives verbs and the event incomplete verbs. The last, the verbs show future tense found with situation verbs in its stative and atelic verbs, while the verb process shows inchoatives verbs, and incomplete verbs even.

In data two song two, the writer found that data two song two does not have any Past tense, yet the verbs show the tense are used in Present and Future Tense. It can be because the song talks about the factual situation of the releasing of the song in the middle of the spreading of the

virus. The verbs in Present Tense show that its situation verbs are found to have duration and they are durative verbs which have result (telic and resultative verbs). The event verbs of using Present Tenses show incomplete events. In addition, the Future tense in data above uses stative verbs that focus its situation on the beginning or inchoative verb and incomplete event.

Finally, in data three song three the writer found that the data three use the verbs that show different tenses. The tenses found in this data are in Past tense, Present Tense, and Future tense. From the above analysis, the writer found that present tenses are mostly used in this data. The present tenses are found followed by both stative and dynamic verbs in which the dynamic verbs occur as durative verbs. The other situation verbs as Present Tenses found in this data also occur as atelic and inchoative verbs that have no result and incomplete events. In some lyrics, the present tenses verbs also occur as durative verbs and its situations verbs show the verbs focus on its result and have complete events.

The aspects found in the three data are varied. Data one song one and data two song two use progressive aspects that show an on-going action. On the other hand, data three song three has both the progressive and the perfect aspect. The progressive aspects in this data show ongoing or incomplete action, while the perfect aspects show the action as a complete and finished action. Through songs a song writer expresses their idea, telling an event, or persuading their listeners to do something.

The messages are also found in writers three data. The C O V I D 19 tells that Pandemic Covid-19 causes families around the world to get closer day by day, something which probably differs from the pandemic did not appear. People get aware of not only their family but also their surroundings. The writer also reminds everyone to have awareness of the people around them.

The second song is titled Stir Crazy. The message conveyed by the song is that the virus is dangerous. The song writer tries to convince people around the world that it is the best way to stop the virus. Besides that, he also reminds people to stay healthy so they will not be remembered as the CoronaVirus-19 souvenir. Even though it is hard to get through the Pandemic of Covid-19, in order to stay healthy and survive from this virus people have to follow the rules given by the government. The last song Do What You Can tells the action that can be done by everyone since the pandemic outbreak. Through the song, the song writer reminds everyone that they still can do many things to prevent the Covid-19 spreading. He also said that this Pandemic teaches everyone to be grateful and deal with this hard situation.

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