

‘Sampai Di’ Vs ‘Sampai Ke’: Accomplishment or Achievement Verb?

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ABSTRACT

The Malay corpus shows that the verb ‘*sampai*’ (arrive) can occur with the preposition ‘*ke-*’ as in ‘*Sharifah Aini mahu segera sampai ke kampung itu*’ (*Sharifah Aini want to arrive at the village immediately*). ‘*Sampai*’ can also occur with the preposition ‘*di-*’ as in ‘*Nisa terbangun ketika sampai di Tanjung Malim.*’ (*Nisa awoke when she arrived at Tanjung Malim*). Based on data in the corpus, it is discovered that ‘*sampai*’ occurs in two locative preposition patterns which are locative direction preposition (*ke*) and locative position preposition (*di*). ‘*Sampai-ke*’ occurs as an accomplishment (which has the features + duration and + telic), meanwhile ‘*sampai-di*’ occurs as an achievement (which focuses on telicity). Accordingly, this paper will examine the emergence of locative preposition patterns with ‘*sampai*’. It will determine whether the verb ‘*sampai*’ is classified as an achievement verb or an accomplishment verb. Data is amassed from two novels, titled *Buih* and *Noni*. Data from both novels were electronically recorded and inputted into the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP) Malay corpus data base. The analysis will be based on the aspectual features of the verb focusing on the *Aktionsart*’s representation decomposition classes (Van Valin, 1997, 2005). This paper will further explain the situation that ‘*sampai di-*’ and ‘*sampai ke-*’ can occur in sentences. It also concludes that ‘*sampai*’ should occur with the locative preposition ‘*di*’, not with the preposition ‘*ke*’ based on the semantics properties of the verb ‘*sampai*’ as an achievement.

Keywords: Accomplishment, achievement, *Aktionsart*, aspectual, *sampai* (arrive), locative preposition, Malay corpus, verb

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INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of locative prepositions ‘*di*’, ‘*ke*’ and ‘*dari*’ with a verb can be foreseen.

Maslida (2009) demonstrated that the preposition ‘*di*’ expresses the relationship of the static locations that correspond with the characteristics of stative verbs, achievement and activity (without any change of positions) while the prepositions ‘*dari*’ and ‘*ke*’ indicate the location of the dynamic relationship that is suitable to the characteristics of the location change which is the accomplishment characteristics that determine the target and completion of an action.

The verb ‘*sampai*’ is a motion verb which is inherently directional. This type of verb includes specific direction of motion even in the absence of an overt directional complement.¹ In the corpus, the verb ‘*sampai*’ (which means *tiba*) can occur with the positional preposition ‘*di*’ as in the sentence *Hari itu 19 Ogos, ***sampai di*** HKL kira-kira pukul 12.00 tengah hari (That day 19 Ogos, arrived at HKL, approximately at 12.00 afternoon)* and can also occur with the directional preposition ‘*ke*’ as in “*Apabila ***sampai ke*** lokasi, pengarah tidak ada masa untuk melatih pelakon (When he arrived at the location, the director did not have time to train the actor)*”. Based on data from the corpus, the verb ‘*sampai*’ shows

¹ Levin, B (1993) states that for some verbs, this specification is in deictic terms; for others, it is in nondeictic terms. None of these verbs specify the manner of motion. However, the members of this class do not behave uniformly in all respects. They differ as to how they can express the goal, source, or path of motion and depending on the verb, these can be expressed via a propositional phrase, as a direct object, or both.

two patterns of occurrences with locative preposition, namely being present with the locative preposition (directional) (*ke*) and also occurring with the locative preposition (position) (*di*). This paper will discuss the Aktionsart class for the verb *sampai*. If the preposition ‘*di*’ is static and may occur with verbs that do not involve any changes in state, then this paper will also describe the emergence of the preposition ‘*ke*’ that is dynamic together with the verb *sampai*’.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The discussion on the prepositions by renowned Malay grammarians has established a similarity which focuses on the form of usage of the Malay Language prepositions. Prepositions are word forms that cannot stand on their own and the meaning can only come together when they receive other words which are nouns. The definition of ‘preposition’ given by Malay grammarians (which include Za’ba (2000), Nik Safiah et al. (2008), Asmah (2009), Arbak (1981), Liaw & Abdullah (1994)) has clearly shown that prepositions have a close relationship with the accompanying nouns. In English, Bennet (1975) has performed a meaning analysis for the preposition of space and time and had been regarded as “...the single most comprehensive semantic analysis of English prepositions currently available in the literature.” (Hawkins, 1995 cited in Jolly, 1991). Bennet has used the verb classification by Vendler (1957) to show the relationship between the verb and the type of preposition that appears with it. Bennet demonstrates how the

type of locative sentence can be related to Vendler's verb classes which are classified into activity, accomplishment, achievement and state; for instance, locative sentence and extent in (1) involving stative predication.

- (1a) *Gwyneth is at the supermarket.*
 (1b) *The mall extends from Buckingham Palace to Trafalgar Square.*

The directional sentence in (2) shows the relationship with the predicates of accomplishment and achievement.

- (2a) *We walked along the Mall to Trafalgar Square.*
 (2b) *(Then) the bridegroom arrived at the church.*

The verb meaning approach not only offers an explanation on the relationship between the verb and locative preposition but Bennet admits that the temporal adverbial is intimately related to the verb in a sentence. Bennet states "...a sentence may be ungrammatical because of an incompatibility between the verb and temporal adverbial" (1975, p.100). The classification of meaning of the lexical verb not only is applicable to explain the relationship between the type of verb and locative preposition but according to Bennet, it is important to understand the temporal adverb, for instance, the predicates of activity and state normally receiving the temporal adverb *for a few hours or for several years* as exemplified in sentence (3).

- (3a). *....dig the garden (activity) for a few hours.*
 (3b) *....own a house (state) for several years.*

The discussion on the role of the preposition by way of looking into its relationship with the verb semantic class and the method adopted are consistent with Jolly's approach (1991) in his analysis on the role of the preposition. However, Jolly (1991) uses the Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) Theory, namely the verb classification based on the logical structure that motivates the selection of the preposition and analysis. The RRG is a theory that is based on the *predicate decomposition*. When the predicate decomposition is performed, then the verb being in the same semantic class will have the same decomposition sub-structure. Based on the system of decomposition, verbs are classed into four types, namely statives, achievements, activities and accomplishments. The process of grouping the verbs into these classes is based on certain aspects such as time adverbials, aspectual frames and logical entailments (Jolly, 1991, p. 70).

As an example, Jolly describes the role and presence of the preposition in the semantic structure for the prepositional words *to* and *from*, as can be seen in the following sentences:

- (4a) *John gave the book to Bill.*
 (4b) *John took the book from Bill.*

The analysis for the semantic structure for the verbs *give* and *take* demonstrates a logical structure as in (4c).

- (4c) [[DO(w,[do'(w)]]CAUSE [BECOME NOT **have'**(x,y)] & [BECOME **have'**(z,y)]]

In the logical structure proposed, y=theme, z=goal and x= source. The determination of agent (w) as x or z shows a semantic structure that opposes *give* and *take*: which is *give*, w=x, *take*, w=z. In relation to this, the logical structure for (4a) and (4b) is as follows;

- (4ai) [[DO (John, [do'(John)])] CAUSE [BECOME NOT **have'** (John, book)] & [BECOME **have'** (Bill, book)]]
 (4bi) [[DO (John, [do'(John)])] CAUSE [BECOME NOT **have'** (Bill, book)] & [BECOME **have'** (John, book)]]

As such, *to* and *from* make up the function for the logical structure for the transfer accomplishment verbs such as *give* and *take*. The structures BECOME **have'** and BECOME NOT **have'** fit with the respective verb structure namely *give* and *take*. In relation to this, according to Jolly, when stative verbs are present with the locative argument (with the verbs of perception, cognition, possession and location) and the predicate is attached under BECOME and not the subject and thus, it is marked by the preposition *to*. The analyses by Bennet (1975) and Jolly (1991) have shown that the meaning of a verb has a relationship with the preposition that co-occurs in a sentence. In

this vein, Van Valin and LaPolla (1997, p. 53) as well as Van Valin (2005) state that “a preposition functioning as either predicative or non-predicative depends on the verb that comes with it in a sentence”. Thus, this article is an effort to explain the pattern of existence of prepositions in clauses. The existence of prepositions is seen as having a relationship with the verb class that appear with it in a clause.

METHODOLOGY

The distinction between a static and dynamic situation is usually reflected in the choice of lexical items which in turn is usually reflected in the verb. Thus, we may say that there is a relationship between the verb and the different types of situations. In particular verbs, there are verbs that explain the different types of situations inherently. Some verbs describe a state and there are verbs that describe the dynamic situation. Accordingly, this paper will describe the elements of a meaning of the verb that is associated with the distinctions in the types of situations. Hence, by utilising the *Aktionsart* class principles as a basis, this paper will apply the theory of verb classes as advocated by the Role and Reference Grammar (RRG) to show the behaviour of Malay verbs that are encoded through the situation of the said verb. To achieve these objectives, examples of sentences that contain the verb '*sampai*' has been extracted from the database of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka corpus; the corpus of two novels titled, '*Noni*' (Abdullah, 1997) and '*Buih*' (Azizi, 1995).

A corpus is a collection of parts of language (or full text) that are selected and arranged according to explicit linguistic criteria to be used as a sample of a particular language (Sinclair, 1991). Data from both novels were electronically recorded and inputted into the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP) Malay corpus data base. The two novels that were electronically recorded generated approximately 24,399 words for the novel *Noni* and 31,729 words for *Buih*.

Concordance

Concordance is a software/program that enables the listing of specific frequently used words in a text in the same line. A concordance shows the context of the words which are before and after the word choice. Biber et al. (1998) refer to this as a list concordance.

Examples of the concordance word list for the preposition 'ke' in the novel *Noni* is as given below:

KEYWORD: "ke"

Concordance:

LINES:

1 batu sejam. Debu berterbangan ***ke***
udara. Syarifah Aini terasa ku B00286
2 tekanan minyak dan berpaling ***ke***
kiri. Anaknya tertidur dengan B00286
3 aan kasih yang seni menyelinap ***ke***
dalam sanubarinya demi dia me B00286

To clarify, this paper will not use data in a concordance line as an example. This is because a concordance line does not show a complete sentence, as shown by the example of concordance lines of two and three above. The analysis of this novel will cite the sentence in the corpus to show the presence of the preposition in a complete and perfect sentence as shown in the example below. Nonetheless, in exceptional circumstances when a phenomenon is observed but is not contained in the corpus data, the author will give an example based on the author's intuition as a native speaker of the Malay language. Both of these methods are regarded as complementary to one another. In this paper, not all the sentences in the corpus are selected as sample sentences for analysis; it will be done randomly whereby a few examples will be given to explain the analysis based on a particular preposition.

CLASSIFYING VERB

Dowty (1979) discussed and developed a verb classification (Vendler, 1967) that is recognised as a class of *Aktionsart* into four different classes according to their logical entailment, interaction with temporal modifier and interaction with tense (Rothstein, 2004). The four classifications refer to the states, activities, achievements and accomplishments. These classes can be characterised in terms of four properties, [\pm static], [\pm dynamic], [\pm telic] and [\pm punctual] (Van Valin, 2005). From these criteria, activities, achievements, and accomplishments are [- static] while

state verbs are [+ static]. State and action verbs lack inherent terminal points and are therefore non-telic (atelic), while achievement and accomplishment verbs have terminal points. Therefore, states and activities are unbounded (atelic) while achievements and accomplishments are bounded (telic). Since state and action verbs are atelic, thus by definition it will involve a temporal duration, therefore, they are always [-punctual]. Thus, the achievements are punctual events but accomplishments are not.

According to Rothstein (2004), the four classifications of Vendler's intuition is an expression that has two properties which are crucial in categorising eventualities or event types. These two properties are either events that have a natural stopping point (whether it is telic), or an event that can be analysed as progressing or developing (whether it is dynamic, or has stages). The first property, [+ telic] groups states and actions together while achievements and accomplishments are in another [+ telic].

The second property, [\pm stages] determines whether the verbs can appear in the progressive. A sentence with a verb in the progressive asserts that an eventuality of a particular kind is "in progress" or ongoing. States and the achievements generally do not appear in the progressive while activities and accomplishments do. Thus, states and achievements will share the property of [- stages] while activities and accomplishments share the property of having stages [+stages]. Achievements

do not (should not) appear progressively because the situation is too short and thus, each stage (if any) cannot be distinguished. By using cumulative and homogeneous characteristics, Rothstein (2004), considers that achievements are not (downward) homogenous since a part of a dying event is not in itself an event of dying. In other words, they have no internal structure and are also not cumulative with respect to contiguous events. Two contiguous events of '*John recognising a friend*' cannot together form a single event in the denotation '*recognise a friend*'. Thus, achievement and accomplishment verbs behave analogously in that they are both temporally bounded. On the other hand, they differ in that achievement verbs lack temporal duration as [+punctual] indicated. The change of the state denoted by achievement verbs therefore must occur instantaneously while accomplishments allow temporal duration for the change to take place. The differences in properties for achievement and accomplishment verbs can be described as follows:

- a. Achievements: [-static], [-dynamic], [+ telic], [+ punctual]
- b. Accomplishments: [-static], [-dynamic], [+ telic], [-punctual]

Achievement verb and accomplishment verb have similarities in terms of properties [+ telic], [-static] and [-dynamic] but differ in terms of features [punctual]. In order to distinguish the four classes, RRG makes

use of some diagnostic tests developed in Dowty (1979). A list of possible tests for verb classes as adopted in the RRG are given below:

- i. Occurs with progressive
- ii. Occurs with adverbs like vigorously, actively, etc.
- iii. Occurs with adverbs like quickly, slowly, etc.

- iv. Occurs with X for an hour, spend an hour
- v. Occurs with X in an hour

In determining the classification of the verb based on the Aktionsart tests, Maslida (2008, 2009) had demonstrated that both verbs produce the following findings as seen in Table 1.

Table 1

Tests for Aktionsart classes on Achievements and Accomplishments verbs

Criteria	Achievements	Accomplishments
<i>Occurs with progressive 'sedang'</i>	No	Yes
<i>Occurs with an adverb 'dengan penuh semangat'</i>	No	No
<i>Occurs with an adverb 'dengan perlahan'</i>	No	Yes
<i>Occurs with the phrase 'selama sejam'</i>	No	Irrelevant
<i>Occurs with the phrase 'dalam masa sejam'</i>	No	Yes

As an example, we have chosen the verb *mati* 'die' as an achievement verb and *cair* 'melt' as an accomplishment verb to demonstrate the application of the proposed syntactic test in Table 1 above.

SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC TESTS FOR MALAY VERB CLASSES

Occurs with Progressive

Van Valin and LaPolla (1997) used a progressive test as an evidence for the [-static, -punctual]. According to *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics* (1997, p. 297), progressive is a feature of verbal forms used to refer to actions in progress without necessitating a time limit. From this definition, a progressive functions in

a situation that is not a state but to actions or processes. In Malay, markers that refer to the ongoing actions and have not been completed are the auxiliary verbs such as '*sedang*' (is), '*tengah*', (colloquial language for being) and '*masih*' (still) (Asmah, 2009). Asmah distinguishes '*sedang*' as referring to an on-going action and has not been completed; for example, '*Jangan bising. Ayah sedang tidur.*' (Don't be noisy. Father is sleeping) while '*masih*' refers to the transition time between two actions or circumstances; for example, '*Kawan-kawannya sudah pulang. Dia masih bermain di padang.*' (His friends have returned home. He is still playing at the field). Although the auxiliary verbs '*sedang*' and '*masih*' are

still referring to the ongoing actions, but the authors suggest the auxiliary verb ‘*sedang*’ as a progressive marker while ‘*masih*’ is a marker of continuity.

In that regard, this paper will use the test of the progressive ‘*sedang*’ to determine the class of the verb ‘*sampai*’. Based on the above facts, the test of Malay verb classes is based on whether the verb is able to be applied with the auxiliary verb ‘*sedang*’.

Test 1: Selection of the progressive form.

- * a. ‘*Haiwan itu sedang mati*’.
Animal DET² PROG³ die
‘The animal is dying’.
- b. ‘*Salji itu sedang cair*’.
Snow DET PROG melt
‘The snow is melting’.

* Indicates the sentence is ungrammatical

As achievement verbs denote the type of events that are almost immediate, namely events that would end as soon as it began, then it should not be parallel to the incident indicating progressive or events that are ‘in progress’ that is characterised by process and progress of accomplishments.

Occurs with an adverb such as *dengan Penuh Semangat (vigorously)*

This second test determines whether a verb can occur with an adverb ‘*dengan penuh semangat/penuh kesungguhan*’ that involves

² DET - Determiner

³ PROG- Progressive

the ability to co-occur with adverbs that is code dynamic in action as outlined in Van Valin (2005).

- *a. ‘*Haiwan itu mati dengan penuh semangat*’.
Animal DET die vigorously
‘The animal is dying vigorously’.
- *b. ‘*Salji itu cair dengan penuh semangat*’.
Snow DET melt *vigorously*
‘The snow is melting vigorously’.

The adverbs ‘*dengan penuh semangat*’ modifies actions. Test 2 shows that achievement and accomplishment verbs with the adverb ‘*dengan penuh semangat*’ are odd since this adverb modifies actions. In order to modify action, the verbs should have subjects which refer to an agent-participants in the action. Subjects in achievement and accomplishment verbs (Haiwan ‘animal’ and salji ‘snow’) are undergoers, therefore, the action of mati ‘dying’ and cair ‘melting’ cannot be modified. However, activity verbs such as menari ‘dancing’, berlari ‘running’ and menyanyi ‘singing’ which code dynamic action compatible with adverb ‘*dengan penuh semangat*’ due to the agentive aspect belonged to these verbs.

Occurs with pace verbs like ‘*dengan Cepat (quickly), dengan Pantas (rapidly), and dengan Perlahan (slowly)*

This test is associated with the [-static] verb and differentiates the [-punctual event]

verb with the [+ punctual event] verb. This test serves to identify non-static verbs with temporal duration. Adverbs such as '*dengan cepat*' (quickly) or '*dengan perlahan-lahan*' (slowly) occur also with the verbs with [-static, -punctual].

- *a. 'Haiwan itu mati *dengan perlahan-lahan*'.
Animal DET die slowly
'The animal is dying slowly.'
- b. 'Salji itu cair dengan *perlahan-lahan*'.
Snow DET melt slowly
'The snow is melting slowly.'

An achievement verb indicates the type of events that are immediate. Therefore, the emergence of the verb '*mati*' with a pace adverb that refers to a duration will make its sentence structure and meaning unacceptable. So, '*mati*' can be determined as not occurring with pace verbs, which is a characteristic of the achievement predicate. While the verb '*cair*' is an accomplishment verb that refers to the process, the emergence of these verbs and adverbs is grammatical.

**Occurs with a preposition phrase
'selama sejam' (for an hour)**

Tests four and five distinguish telic from non-telic verbs. The prepositional phrase '*selama sejam*' (for an hour) indicates duration while the preposition phrase '*dalam masa sejam*' (in an hour) indicates completion. Thus, test four isolates the property of having a duration in time and

therefore, the phrase '*selama sejam*' may be used by the state, accomplishment and activity verbs because all of these verbs have a duration that is characterised by [-punctual event] while achievement verbs are characterised by [+ punctual event].

- *a. '*Haiwan itu mati selama sejam*'.
Animal DET die for an hour
'The animal died for an hour.'
- b. '*Salji itu cair selama sejam*'.
Snow DET melt for an hour
'The snow melted for an hour.'

The presence of the phrase '*selama sejam*' may be used to distinguish achievements with other class of verbs in Malay. Since achievements should not be 'forced' to change to non-telic interpretation, therefore, the achievement verbs in Malay are [+ punctual].

**Occurs with a prepositional phrase
'dalam masa sejam (in an hour)
(Focusing on the terminal point)**

Test 5 focuses on terminal points (Van Valin & LaPolla, 1997). If something is performed '*dalam masa 10 minit*' (*in 10 minutes*), therefore the explicit reference is to the terminal point for the action/event. In other words, the event began at one point in time and ended 10 minutes later. However, if something is performed for about 10 minutes, the same event could still be ongoing at a later time. Thus, in '*Ahmad membaca buku itu dalam masa sejam*' (*Ahmad reads the book in an hour*),

the beginning and completed events took place within the one hour as the subject had finished reading the book; while in ‘*Ahmad membaca buku itu selama sejam*’ (*Ahmad reads the book for an hour*), there is no marker when the event began or has ended as the same event may still be ongoing at other times. Typically, state and activity verbs easily conform to ‘*selama sejam*’ (for an hour) because this verb class does not have a terminal point (i.e. the same action can be repeated) while achievement and accomplishment verb concurs with ‘*dalam masa sejam*’ (in an hour) because these verbs are characterised as [+ telic]. Thus, in ‘*dalam masa sejam*’ marks the duration of ‘*masa satu jam*’ by showing that the event began and is completed within an hour. This adverb may naturally appear to be characterised by telic verbs such as accomplishments and achievements because these events have terminal points to the actions.

However, as achievement verbs are punctual, they are only compatible with the phrase *dalam masa* (*in-phrases*) referring to a very short period of time as in ‘*dalam sekejap mata*’ (in the blink of an eye) or

‘*dalam sesaat*’ (in a second), thus the verb is incompatible with the phrase ‘*dalam*’ (*in-phrases*) that refers to a longer temporal period, e.g. ‘*dalam 10 saat*’ (in 10 seconds), ‘*dalam beberapa minit*’ (in a few minutes) and ‘*dalam sejam*’ (in an hour), unless they are iterative (repetition of a verbal action), as shown in the example ‘*...sehingga kita tidak sedar bahawa di dalam tubuh kita beribu-ribu sel sedang mati.*’ (...until we are unaware that thousands of cells are dying in our bodies.)

- *a. ‘*Haiwan itu mati dalam masa sejam*’.
Animal DET die in an hour
‘The animal died in an hour.’
- b. ‘*Salji itu cair dalam masa sejam*’.
Snow DET melt in an hour
‘The snow melted in an hour.’

As shown in Table 2, both achievements and accomplishments express changes of state which are inherently temporally bounded (telic). Achievements are instantaneous while accomplishments are not.

Table 2
Tests for Aktionsart classes on Achievements and Accomplishments verbs

	Occurs with the progressive ‘ <i>sedang</i> ’	Occurs with the adverb ‘ <i>dengan penuh semangat</i> ’	Occurs with the adverb ‘ <i>dengan perlahan-lahan</i> ’	Occurs with the phrase ‘ <i>selama sejam</i> ’	Occurs with the phrase ‘ <i>dalam masa sejam</i> ’
Achievements	No	No	No	No	No
Accomplishments	Yes	No	Yes	Irrelevant/ Yes	Yes

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the discussion above, we can now integrate the tests by Van Valin (2005) to identify the Aktionsart class of the verb 'sampai' and further explain the occurrences of this verb with the preposition 'di' and the preposition 'ke'.

Test of the verb 'sampai'

With the same test, this paper examines the verb 'sampai' to determine the class of verbs.

Occurs with the adverb 'dengan penuh semangat'

* *'Keretapi itu sampai dengan penuh semangat/dengan aktif'.*

Train DET arrive vigorously/actively
'The train arrived vigorously/actively.'

Occurs with adverb 'dengan perlahan'

* *'Keretapi itu sampai dengan perlahannya'.*

Train DET arrives slowly
'The train arrived slowly.'

Occurs with the phrase 'selama sejam'* 'Johan sampai selama sejam'.

Johan arrives for an hour
'Johan arrived for an hour.'

Achievements should not be 'forced' to change to non-telic readings/interpretation. Achievements may occur with the phrase 'selama a masa' if there is a plural argument that justifies the interpretation, as in the

example, *'Tetamu sampai/tiba selama dua jam (The guests arrived for two hours).*

Occurs with the phrase 'dalam masa sejam'

In the fourth test, occurrence with the in-phrase, 'dalam masa sejam', in one hour serves to identify verbs with terminal points. The asterisk for the verb 'sampai' indicate that achievements do occur with in-phrases, e.g. *'Ahmad akan sampai dalam masa sejam'* (Ahmad will arrive in an hour). This phrase refers to the time until the onset of the action or event, not to the temporal duration of the event itself and is therefore, irrelevant to these tests.

* *'Ahmad sampai dalam masa sejam'.*
Ahmad arrives in an hour
'Ahmad arrived in an hour.'

The verb 'sampai' consists of only a telic point, which is equivalent to asserting the achievement event that had happened at the end of the relevant time period. The time period itself begins, or is counted on from some contextually specified point.

The summary of these tests for the verb 'sampai' is shown in Table 3 below.

Based on the above test, we may conclude that the verb 'sampai' has the property as the achievement class which does not occur with the progressive, not to be present with the adverb 'dengan penuh semangat', does not occur with pace adverbs, does not show temporal duration and also does not occur with the adverb 'dalam masa sejam'.

Table 3
Summary of the Aktionsart test for the verb 'sampai'

Verb	Occurs with the progressive 'sedang'	Occurs with the adverb 'dengan penuh semangat'	Occurs with the adverb 'dengan perlahan'	Occurs with the phrase 'selama sejam'	Occurs with the phrase 'dalam masa sejam'
Sampai	No	No	No	No	No

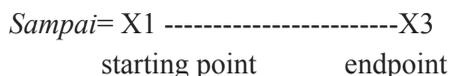
'Sampai di' Vs 'sampai ke'

The verb 'sampai' is a verb that is inherently directional, as with the verb 'pergi' (go), 'datang' (come) and 'masuk' (enter), (Maslida 2010). However, the verb 'sampai' is an achievement verb while the verbs 'pergi' (go), 'datang' (come) and 'masuk' (enter) are accomplishment verbs. A test for distinguishing achievement predicates between accomplishment predicates is through a progressive test of 'sedang'. As indicated in the sentences below, the accomplishment verbs should accept the progressive word 'sedang', while the achievement verbs should not be present with the progressive word 'sedang'.

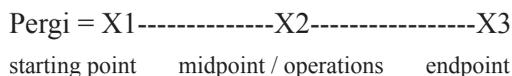
- a. Ahmad sedang pergi ke kedai.
'Ahmad is going to the shop.'
- b. Ali sedang masuk ke dalam rumah.
'Ali is entering into the house.'
- c. * Ahmad sedang sampai ke rumah.
* Ahmad is arriving to the house.

Sentence (c) is not grammatically correct as applying the progressive word 'sedang' causes it to fail with the progressive test

of 'sedang'. The achievement verb such as 'sampai' focuses on the end of the journey. The achievement verbs show the achievement of the goal without referring to the previous activity (Bennett 1975: 101).



The accomplishment verbs of motion also describe the completed journey. However, it does not only demonstrate an achievement of a goal but also refers to a previous activity.



The test of the verb 'sampai'.

Occurs with the progressive 'sedang'

- * 'Ahmad sedang sampai di Kuala Lumpur/ ke Kuala Lumpur'.

Ahmad PROG arrives at Kuala Lumpur/ to Kuala Lumpur

'Ahmad is arriving at Kuala Lumpur/ to Kuala Lumpur.'

Occurs with the adverb 'dengan penuh semangat'

- * 'Ahmad sampai di kuala Lumpur/ke Kuala Lumpur dengan penuh semangat'.
Ahmad arrives at Kuala Lumpur/ to Kuala Lumpur vigorously
'Ahmad arrived at Kuala Lumpur/ to Kuala Lumpur vigorously.'

Occurs with the adverb 'dengan perlahan-lahan'

- * 'Ahmad sampai di kuala Lumpur/ ke Kuala Lumpur dengan perlahan-lahan'.
Ahmad arrives at Kuala Lumpur/ to Kuala Lumpur slowly.
'Ahmad arrived at Kuala Lumpur/ to Kuala Lumpur slowly.'

Occurs with the phrase 'selama sejam'

- * 'Ahmad sampai di kuala Lumpur/ke Kuala Lumpur selama sejam'.
Ahmad arrives at Kuala Lumpur/to Kuala Lumpur for an hour.
'Ahmad arrived at Kuala Lumpur/to Kuala Lumpur for an hour.'

Occurs with the phrase 'dalam masa sejam'

- * 'Ahmad sampai di Kuala Lumpur/ke Kuala Lumpur dalam masa sejam'.
Ahmad arrives at Kuala Lumpur/to Kuala Lumpur in an hour.
'Ahmad arrived at Kuala Lumpur/to Kuala Lumpur in an hour.'

Based on the test, the verb 'sampai' that occurs with the prepositional phrases 'di' and 'ke' displays the same results as shown in Table 4. This is to prove that the verb 'sampai' is an achievement verb. Thus, a verb that has inherently directed motion characteristics such as 'sampai' is a verb that focuses on an end of a journey/ action that encodes, namely the immediate changes which involve changes in state or previous activity. The characteristic of the achievement verbs, focusing on the end instead of change, describes that this verb commensurates with the locative preposition 'di' which indicates position. It is more appropriate for 'sampai' to accept the preposition 'di' as the preposition 'di' has no characteristic change in location. This

Table 4
Aktionsart Test for the phrase 'sampai di' and 'sampai ke'

	Occurs with the progressive 'sedang'	Occurs with the adverb 'dengan penuh semangat'	Occurs with the adverb 'dengan perlahan'	Occurs with the phrase 'selama sejam'	Occurs with the phrase 'dalam masa sejam'
Sampai di/sampai ke	No	No	No	No	No

paper suggests that ‘*sampai+di*’ focuses on the place (namely encoding the state of an immediate and the punctuality of an event) namely one that has been completed. For example, in the sentence: ‘*Sampai sahaja ***di*** rumah petang itu, ibunya sedang memungut buah kelapa yang entah bila orang memanjatnya*’. (*Upon arrival ***at*** the house that evening, his mother is collecting coconut where it is unknown when someone had climbed the tree then.*) In this sentence, the focus is on the arrival location of the doer/ subject and does not provide any information on the arrival to the destination stated. This is to clarify why the verb ‘*sampai*’ should not appear with the progressive word ‘*sedang*’ as in the Malay language sentence: * ‘*Ahmad sedang sampai di rumah*’ (*Ahmad is arriving at home*).

This logic is also based on the preposition properties ‘*di*’ are [+ static, - punctual] and usually occurs with the [+ static] verb that shows no change in state and no change in activity such as the verbs of location namely ‘*menetap*’ (*stay*), ‘*tinggal*’ (*live*) and ‘*berada*’ (*at*), for example;

- i. ‘*Ali tinggal di Kuala Lumpur*’.
‘Ali stayed at kuala Lumpur.’
- ii. ‘*Ali menetap di Kuala Lumpur*’.
‘Ali stayed at Kuala Lumpur.’

On the condition that the verb ‘*sampai*’ occurs with the prepositional phrase ‘*ke*’, then this will result in the conflict of the characteristics of achievement verbs which are [-static], [-dynamic], [+ telic], [+ punctual] with the characteristics of the preposition ‘*ke*’ which has properties of [-static, - punctual]. The preposition ‘*ke*’ may occur along with accomplishment verbs but accomplishment verbs should not be present with the preposition ‘*di*’, for example, the accomplishment verb ‘*pergi*’, as in the following sentence:

Ahmad pergi ke sekolah.

‘Ahmad goes to school.’

* ‘*Ahmad pergi di sekolah*’.

‘Ahmad goes at school.’

This example shows that accomplishment verbs are suitable or parallel with the preposition ‘*ke*’ that also has the meaning / property of an accomplishment. Thus, this paper suggests that ‘*sampai*’ that has no process property should be present with the locative preposition ‘*di*’ and not a locative preposition ‘*ke*’. Accordingly, this paper suggests that the verb ‘*sampai*’ should be applied with the preposition ‘*di*’ and not the preposition ‘*ke*’. The acceptance of this pattern can be confirmed again by the test that includes auxiliary verbs indicating completion such as ‘*sudah*’ and ‘*pernah*’. The test results find that the word ‘*di*’

may be present in auxiliary words '*sudah/ pernah*' but it would be odd if it occurs with the preposition '*ke*', as shown below:

- a. '*Ahmad sudah/pernah sampai di Kuala Lumpur*'.

Ahmad AUX⁴ arrive at Kuala Lumpur

'Ahmad has arrived at Kuala Lumpur.'

- b. * '*Ahmad sudah/pernah sampai ke Kuala Lumpur*'.

Ahmad AUX arrives to Kuala Lumpur

'Ahmad has arrived to Kuala Lumpur.'

This suggests that the verb '*sampai*' focuses on the terminal point, namely a final destination and does not emphasise on the travelling process to the intended destination. Additionally, this paper finds that a word that is synonymous with '*sampai*', namely '*tiba*' never occurs with the preposition '*ke*', as in the sentence * '*Ahmad tiba ke Kuala Lumpur*'. (Ahmad arrived to Kuala Lumpur) but what is found in the corpus instead is '*Ahmad tiba di Kuala Lumpur*' (Ahmad arrived at Kuala Lumpur).

CONCLUSION

This paper discusses the verb '*sampai*'. The issue of the verb '*sampai*' is indicated through two types of locative prepositions, namely the preposition '*di*' and '*ke*' which may be present along with the verb '*sampai*'. Thus, this paper suggests that '*sampai*' should occur with a locative preposition

'*di*', and not with the preposition '*ke*' based on the semantics properties of the word '*sampai*' which is an achievement class that gives support to [-static, + punctual, + telic] ending and not on the process of how a particular event is achieved, as indicated by the accomplishment verb.

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⁴ AUX- Auxiliary

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