

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains the introduction which concerned with a background of the study, statement of the research problem, research objective, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of the research and definitions of the key terms. All of them were explained as follows.

### **A. Background of the Research**

When it comes to constructing a sentence, the verb is widely regarded as one of the most indispensable elements. In the syntactic structure of English, verbs are prominent, because there is no grammatical structure without verbs. This corresponds to the need for tense changes in English clauses. There must be a verb in the phrase in order to modify the tense (Baker, 2004). In addition, verbs play an important role in determining which clause structure components are permissible. Verbs are important because they establish the clause's internal and external characteristics, according to van Gelderen (2017). In terms of their function, verbs are more dynamic than other lexical categories (ie nouns, adjectives, and adverbs) (Clackson, 2007).

Because the language used in newspapers is closer to ordinary language, the expressions of verbs in language may be noticed in newspapers (Bednarek & Caple, 2012; Biber & Conrad, 2009). As a result, linguistic study finds newspapers to be extremely appealing. Their use of language is extremely manipulative when compared to literary works, but it is artistic in order to build the story's fictional universe (Leech & Short, 2007). The language employed in

academic texts is standard form and academic style (Biber & Conrad, 2009; Biber & Gray, 2016). As a result, as compared to other common text kinds, examining the verbs in news writings is a lot of fun, and it's useful for explaining general language usage.

This study use corpus-based analysis in order to fully describe verbs. This indicates that the study will concentrate on analyzing enormous amounts of data. Several corpus studies on verbs in newspapers have been conducted in order to determine their instructional value (Deng & Li, 2017), as well as corpus studies to aid in critical discourse analysis of news items. (Moon, 2016; Wang, 2015), and described Aspects of verbs in morpho-syntactic news text (Bednarek & Caple, 2012). Investigate phrasal verbs and focus on reporting verbs used by native and non-native English speakers to look for alternative verbs (Yilmaz & Ertürk, 2017). (Zarifi & Mukundan, 2013).

In terms of frequency of use, it has been discovered that present tense verbs are used more frequently in news reports, and active use is more common than passive use for a variety of reasons (Bednarek & Caple, 2012). In text analysis, Biber (2012) pointed out that each text has a particular word choice as a characteristic of the text (such as news text analysis). Particular lexical or linguistic units are more likely to be used in texts. Using the Longman spoken and written corpora, (Biber, 2012) found that passive verbs are more common in academic writings than dialogues, and that specific verbs (such as make, find) are more common in academic texts than dialogues. Moinnvaziri (2012) utilized a computer software called Vocabprofile to analyze the vocabulary used in

standard English textbooks (VP). This textbook was chosen by the author since it is the only general English course textbook in the country that has been taught for more than 10 years. The findings of this study reveal that while the majority of the vocabulary given in the textbook's reading paragraphs is appropriate for elementary and middle-low levels, the textbook's level is not appropriate for college students. In terms of the frequency of words appearing in textbooks, it appears that there are insufficient examples of new projects, as well as possibilities to practice these projects. The words in the first 1000 common words, which are not suited for the students' level and are hard, are the only vocabulary items that may be practiced.

A corpus is an organized collection of varied texts, written or spoken, formed in real-world use of a language, and it can be used to explore certain elements of that language. Linquist (2009:01) states that if we are interested in the workings of a specific language and wish to study it, such as English, it is a good idea to study the language in its context. Thus, the fact that corpus is build based on the authentic data of language workings, it can be used to study about many facts about language, for example the language description, grammatical features, and many others. Corpus can give us many information how language is used naturally. By using corpus based study linguist can observe how language is used. In addition, the academic researchers also can use corpus study to examine how corpus could be used in teaching and learning particular language. By using corpus, it is possible to be shown to the students how language is used naturally. Hence, it would make the teaching of language

become more effective to reach the students' needs in learning particular language. In conclusion, the existence of corpora has many contributions in language research by the linguists or used in language teaching and learning.

Moon (2016) of the University of Washington did a corpus study on a corpus of news reports. The researcher compared and contrasted the London Times with the Kenya National Daily. In 2013, the researchers used the news sections of The New York Times and The National Daily, with Factiva providing all content. Recipes, music reviews, opinion articles, and news reporting are excluded from the study, which focuses on equivalent comparisons between branches. A total of 53,638 news articles were collected for this investigation, with 1,992 from the National Daily (750,720 words) and 51,646 from the Times (19,285,619 words). Moon analyzed the two vocabularies by part of speech, focusing on pronouns, adjectives, nouns, and verbs in the first 500 words, before examining the characteristics of these two corpora, which represent various political and social news systems' news styles. Moon determined that the two news publications, the Daily Nation and The Times, have several key variances that reflect stylistic and thematic differences based on the studies. The Daily Nation devoted more words to politics and geography, and it tended to explore topics relating to internal news and institutional power, whereas the Times gave more room to foreign and global news and citizens.

We can observe from the research of Moinnvaziri (2012), Ling (2016), Chen (2013), and Moon (2016) that the study of corpora has progressed quicker

with the advancement of computer technology. It allows corpora to be utilized in a broad variety of linguistics research and language disciplines. Corpora nowadays built in different language uses with different sizes based on different purposes of its studies. Such as what McCarthy (2004:02) argued that corpora now appear for many languages and compiled for different purposes. Corpus might be possible to use in organising dictionaries, grammar reference materials, and vocabulary learning materials, even to make a language course book. It can be seen that the study of corpus has given many contributions on the language fields, even in language teaching. The advantage of using corpora is materials which are developed by using corpora can be more authentic and represent the real use of language.

In addition, in a previous study, the use of collocations by non-native speaker students was investigated. Wu (2016) compared the use of adverb-verb and verb-adverb collocations in Native Speaker and Chinese Learner English. The purpose of this research is to explore how Chinese students use adverb-verb and verb-adverb collocations in English. The current study, on the other hand, focuses on commonly occurring verbs. Wu also used the British Academic Written English (BAWE) corpus and the Michigan Corpus of Upper-level Student Papers, as well as a Chinese Learner Corpus and two native-speaker English corpora (MICUSP). The result of the study showed that the use of amplifier collocation was highly frequent in Chinese Learners' English with the frequency 103. The research also found that the students favored speech-like collocation such as just necessity and express them. Further, comparable to the

position of adverbs, it showed clearly that the adv.-V-O sequence often appeared in the students. However, this research focused on wide range such collocation, so it needs more specific research to investigate deeper.

Studies of pronouns and verbs in adult speech are another form of corpus research. Laakso and Smith (2007) looked at pronouns and verbs in adult-to-child communication as part of a corpus study. This study presents a case study of the relationship between broad verb classes and pronounce usage in Child Direct Speech (CDS). A corpus study revealed statistical consistency in the incidence of pronouns and verbs, which could indicate physical and psychological verbs. Surface orderliness is useful in this scenario because it encourages a broad semantic categorisation. The researcher in this research hoped that children might be helped to learn about verb. While, the current research also investigates about verb but it verb that occur in fairy tales frequently. Thus, the current research in line with previous research that is helping students in learning verb.

In addition, according to several previous studies that have investigated by Moinnvaziri (2012), Ling (2016), Chen (2013), and Moon (2016), there is no researchers who tried to study the verbs that used in news report articles. Thus, there were not much investigations that can be used to find any source about verbs that used in news reports. As a result, the researcher wished to look at the verbs that were utilized in news report articles in this study. Verb knowledge can be utilized to help children expand their vocabulary. Knowing the meaning, usage, formation, and morphology of a word or vocabulary means

knowing its meaning, usage, formation, and morphology (Harmer: 1991). Students should be able to grasp diverse verbs and employ English vocabulary as an important aspect of foreign language learning based on the findings of this study. Language components, also known as mastery, play a vital part in the development of language skills (such as speaking, listening, writing, and reading). Vocabulary is a crucial component of language competence, according to Richard and Renandya (2002: 265), and it gives a lot of foundation for learners to talk, listen, read, and write successfully. As a result, having a diverse vocabulary has a significant impact on learning English.

There are other frequency studies that have been well acknowledged in linguistics by using the corpus study. For example, researchers have looked at the relationship between frequency and linguistic typology (Bentz, Alikaniotis, Samardi, & Buttery, 2017), the importance of word frequency in textbook design (Criado & Sánchez, 2012), and the relationship between frequency and language change (Bentz, Alikaniotis, Samardi, & Buttery, 2017). (Feltgen, Fagard and Nadal, 2017). Because each text may have its own vocabulary selection, frequency is significant in text analysis (Biber, 2012). In this case, Hardjanto (2016) looked into the relationship between text type and modality usage. Despite the fact that they are both news media, Bonyadi (2011) observed that they employ news text in different ways. Hardjanto (2016), for example, examines the use of modals in academic literature from five distinct fields (e.g., economics, linguistics, medicine, engineering, and science) and finds that modal choices differ slightly. There may be some noteworthy variations in the

usage of linguistic units within the same medium of communication (i.e., written mode), as demonstrated by Staples, Biber, and Reppen (2018), who compare the linguistic components of the TOEFL IBT work with the discipline writing task.

In these trials, however, the news text is mainly regarded as a single register. Subtypes of news text that must be reviewed include hard news, soft news, or features, as well as opinions or editorials (Bell, 1991). Various corpus studies of verbs in hard news that focus on the frequency of verbs in more specific news pieces (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019) as well as corpus studies in subject or lifestyle articles exist (Oktavianti & Pramesti, 2019). In addition, Biber and Conrad (2009) distinguish between news verbs (hard and soft news) and editorial verbs. However, the debate is still confined to transitive verbs (intransitive, transitive, and bitransitive verbs) and phonetics (active and passive verbs). The link between the use of verb types and the characteristics of the opinion text is poorly understood.

To find out the importance and benefits of this research, especially the verbs in news articles. It can improve students' vocabulary mastery: at certain stages of learning, the advantages of this approach are obvious. It is rarely beneficial to introduce every meaning of a word from the beginning. The main reason why the researcher chose news articles in investigating is reading the newspaper on a daily basis is critical, especially for learners. This gives them a broad understanding of the world. The habit of reading newspapers helps pupils develop critical thinking skills. Newspapers provide readers every detail, no



matter how minor. These types of news English tools, especially while studying English, play an important role in vocabulary mastery. However, as students become more confident in the use of vocabulary through writing and dialogue, they will naturally apply these words in various contexts and understand that they can be universally replaced. Knowing a word or vocabulary means knowing its meaning, word usage, word composition and word grammar. Therefore, this research aims to find the verbs used in news articles. According to Klavans and Kan (1998), verbs in news article are important in providing an event profile. By getting the idea and analyze the classes of the verbs that used in news articles, it can be used to help the students in understanding an event description properly. The researcher is interested in conducting a research entitles **“The Corpus Analysis of The Verbs in News Articles”**.

### **B. Statement of the Research Problem**

Based on the background of the study above, the questions that formulated by the researcher is “What are the types and classes of the used verbs in the news report articles?”

### **C. Research Objective**

Based on the statement of the research problem above, this research aimed to understand the classes and patterns of the used verbs are in the news report articles.

### **D. Significance of The Research**

The researcher expects that there are some significances of this research, as follow:

### 1. The Students

The researcher expects that the students will be able to acknowledge the verbs used in news articles, and self-analysis. Thus, it would help the students in understanding explanation or description of events.

### 2. English Teachers

Teachers can give realistic reading material, especially narrative recounts based on the new articles' verbs. As a consequence, teachers will be able to show students how to use the appropriate verbs to describe events.

### 3. The Other Researchers

Other researchers who wish to do similar study or seek more in-depth and thorough results, as well as investigate and fix previous research errors, might utilize the findings as a guide.

## **E. Scope and Limitation of The Research**

To avoid deviating from the research purpose, this research only analyzes the verbs used in news articles on the Thai broadcasting website <https://edition.cnn.com/specials/asia/thailand-topics>. Today, this is a mature and wild English website newspaper. It also allows free and easy access to compile data, thereby making research results comprehensive and reliable. The weakness of broadcasting is that the news or phenomenon described in the article occurred in Thailand, which has a different culture and customs from Indonesia and other countries.

## **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

1. A corpus is a digitally preserved collection of spoken and written content. As a result, a corpus is a collection of texts, either written or spoken, that reflect language in real-life situations and are often maintained in a computer database (McCarthy, 2004: 1).
2. News article is article that used to extend some facts or information or news about an event or something that published by broadcasting company. In this study the news article was published online in a website. News articles are articles that tell the events that have occurred on particular sources. Such as Thai Cable News Network, Fox News, and so on.
3. Verb is a word or phrase that used to indicate an action, an event, or a state (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995: 1323). Verbs that appear in the articles either direct or indirect sentences