

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The purpose of this study is to find out the most frequently used verb in the news articles. To achieve the research goal, this research used corpus as the only data to be analysed, thus the study was conducted by using corpus based study. Corpus-based study itself, according to Kaewphanngam et.al. (2002), is the way to analyse the collection of naturally occurring language in the form of both recorded utterances and written texts. Corpus is commonly referred to samples of language that stored electronically in a computer. In this study, the researcher carried out some analyses such as generate frequency to find the most frequent words used in the news articles, and also part of speech tagging to know each part of speech of the frequent words. A frequency list displays the words occurring in a corpus along with the number of times each word appears (Bennett: 2010). Hence, by using this list the researcher enabled to find the most frequent word, especially verbs, of the corpus. While, part of speech tagging was used to make the researcher enable to find the verb easier and accurately.

In this study, the researcher used a software with multiplatform tool and tagger that commonly used in corpus based research to make the process of analysing the verbs in the news articles becomes easier. By using corpus based software, it is possible to analyse the frequency counts of word in a great quantities which are too difficult if run by using manual calculation. It can't be disregarded too that this is admitted by the researcher as the prime reason why this study used corpus based study. Regarding to the objective of this study which is finding the most frequent verbs used in news article, the primary method to find the answer is by knowing the frequency number of each words. Before computer and corpora has been developed, this was so hard to count a huge number of words accurately, and also it will take long time to do. But, currently we can use corpus-based sophisticated tools to do quickly and accurately count of the particular frequency of words in huge databases and collections of text in a few mouse click.

This study started by choosing and collecting the news article texts. Then, errors and unfamiliar languages were edited or deleted and followed by constructing the corpus. The last, the corpus was tagged then analysed by using computer software named TagAnt 1.2.0 and AntConc 3.5.2 developed by Laurence Anthony from Waseda University. The corpus data in this study were obtained from news report articles from a broadcasting site.

B. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data is all information that used to answer the research question or problem. Because of this study was using corpus based study, hence corpus was the only one data to be used. In this study, the researcher compiled many news article texts to find the most frequent verbs of the news articles and raised the research goal. The whole data to be analysed was gathered from news articles that report any facts or information about the world. The articles gathered by the researcher in this study contained of 317 news titles, with a total number of word tokens was 104.776.

2. Data Source

Data source is source that used by the researcher for collecting the data. The corpus data used in this study were collected from the 317 titles of news articles. The news articles was taken from American basic broadcasting website, FOXNEWS (<http://www.foxnews.com/world.html>) which published between May 25th, and May 31st, 2018. Fox News itself is officially known as the Fox News Channel or FNC which owned by Fox Entertainment Group, New York. This website has a lot of news articles which certainly authentic and could be analysed to find the most frequent words of the articles.

C. Technique of Data Collection

One or more kinds of technique is needed in collecting the data of a research. In this study, to accomplish the purpose of the study, the researcher used one technique of collecting the data, which was documentation. Documentation can be in the form of texts, pictures, records, or somebody's works. As Bogdan and Biklen (2007:133) agreed that documentation refers to the collecting data or materials such as autobiographies, newsletters, diaries, newspapers, books, articles, and so on. In this study, the researcher compiled the document in the form of texts, specifically the document are in the form of news articles. The articles was taken from a website. To find the authentic data for the study, the researcher was carefully choosing the appropriate website. Afterwards, the texts that could be used for the analysis can be collected. The texts contains of 317 titles of article which was freely taken from the internet. They are saved in the form of Microsoft Word document to make the researcher checked the error or useless language in the text easily. Then, the selected articles were compiled become a corpus.

D. Technique of Data Verification

Related to this study was aimed to find the most frequent used verbs, in verifying the truthworthiness of data of verbs words, the researcher used TagAnt 1.2.0, a simple freeware tagging tool developed by Laurence Anthony. It is used to verify that all the verbs compiled by the researcher are truely verbs.

Tagging tool is used to tag the part of speech in each words of the text before the corpus analysed by using AntConc. Tagging tools will tag each words according to whether they are noun, pronoun, adverb, adjective, verb and so on. After tagged by using the tagging tools, then the researcher can sort and analyse all the words from the corpus of news article that tagged as verb. Therefore, the data verbs that used in this study was truthfully verbs and didn't include the researcher's presupposition.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an essential process where the researcher faces massive amounts of field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted. According to Anderson and Arsenault (1998:138), analysing data is a systematic process that organizes the data into manageable units, combines and synthesizes ideas, develops constructs, themes, patterns or theories and illuminates the important discoveries of your research. In this study the process of analysing data included: compiling the data become a corpus, converting the data into TXT files to make the corpus readable in software tool, analysing the data by using selected tools, categorizing the data into more specific classification to make more convenient analysis, and the last drawing on the interpretation.

At first, the data that used to make the corpus was collected. News articles texts from a broadcasting website, Fox News, were chosen according to the purpose of the study. The texts were chosen according to same genre that is news articles which are reporting about world. It were saved and collected in the Microsoft Word format. The researcher used this office tool to make the process of handling the whole texts becomes easier and comfortable. The texts were collected and arranged in the order in which they published.

The next steps, before analysed the corpus by using certain software, the corpus file was converted into TXT file format to make the data readable, because the corpus analysis software is able to read this file format only. The corpus file was converted by using Notepad++ v7.5.6, a free software program developed by the Free Software Foundation and can be accessed in <https://notepad-plus-plus.org>. After the text was converted, the whole content of the corpus in txt file format was checked whether there are some errors or unfamiliar languages that need to be edited. After the errors oand mistakes was checked, the corpus was tagged by using TagAnt to tag the part of speech of all of the words and make the analysis of the verbs could be carried out quickly and accurately.

After the file was surely well constructed in TXT file format without any unnecessary parts or errors and tagged, the researcher could start the analysis of corpus by using AntConc 3.5.2. AntConc 3.5.2 is a free software, a multiplatform tool specifically created for corpus analysis which is developed

by Laurence Anthony from the Center for English Language Education in Science and Engineering of Waseda University of Japan. By using this software, the researcher can generate the frequency lists of the whole words of the news article corpus. The corpus that had been tagged of its part of speech was analysed by using Cluster/N-grams tool in AntConc to generate the frequency list of the words that been tagged as verbs. From the process in using Cluster/N-grams tool, the result will be appeared in the form of table which contains the list of words used in the corpus and its number of ranking and frequency, and they are can be sorted from the most frequent used to the least frequent one. As stated by Grigaliuniene (2013:43) that frequency lists can be ordered alphabetically or by frequency and can help to identify the most and the least common items used in a corpus. Thus, it can be used to help researchers in choosing the most frequent or the most unusual lexical items for corpus study.

From the result of the word frequency list in the AntConc, the researcher could see the verb words that often used in the news article. Then, the researcher chose the top 150 verbs list to be analysed. The verbs list were copied in Microsoft Office Excel and sorted by their frequency, later all the frequency percentage of the verbs was counted. After generating the verbs list and its frequency, the researcher organized the categorization of each verbs according to Beth Levin's (1993) English verb classes. Levin (1993) divided English verbs into at least forty three verb classes according to its semantically meaning.

From the categorization, the researcher could find which verb category that is used most frequent than the others. Finally, the researcher can find the result of the analysis to answer the research question and make its interpretation and drawing the conclusion of the study.