CORPUS ANALYSIS OF NOUN CLAUSE FOUND IN 15 CORONA VIRUS ARTICLES

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Abstract

Language is a central aspect in society life. A sentence has one or more main clause. Clauses are groups of words that have a subject and a predicate. A noun clause is a clause that can be used in roughly the same way as a noun could be used. The research aims is to know how corpus of noun clause found in 15 corona virus articles. The method that used in this research was descriptive method and quantitative method. The data that used in this research used 15 article which talked about Corona virus. The articles came from different topic from the topic of health, economic analysis, school, until how corona pandemic in Indonesia. The result shows that From 4 types of noun clause stated by Frank (1972) in this research, the research found 3 types of noun clause. From the first types of noun clause which noun clause from statement was found 27 data. From the second types of noun clause divided into two first noun clause from auxiliary verb question was found 4 data and second noun clause from question beginning with interrogative words was found 2 data. From the third types of noun clause, in this research found 2 data that categorized as noun clause from request.

Keywords: Corpus, Clause, Noun Clause

Abstrak

Bahasa merupakan aspek sentral dalam kehidupan masyarakat. Sebuah kalimat memiliki satu atau lebih klausa utama. Klausa adalah kelompok kata yang memiliki subjek dan predikat. Klausa kata benda adalah klausa yang dapat digunakan kira-kira dengan cara yang sama seperti kata benda dapat digunakan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korpus klausa nomina yang ditemukan dalam 15 artikel virus corona. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif dan metode kuantitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan 15 artikel yang membahas tentang virus Corona. Artikel-artikel tersebut berasal dari berbagai topik mulai dari topik kesehatan, analisis ekonomi, sekolah, hingga bagaimana pandemi corona di Indonesia. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Dari 4 jenis noun clause yang dikemukakan oleh Frank (1972) dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan 3 jenis noun clause. Dari jenis klausa nomina yang pertama dari klausa nomina dari pernyataan ditemukan 27 data. Dari jenis klausa nomina kedua yang dibagi menjadi dua klausa nomina pertama dari kata kerja bantu pertanyaan ditemukan 4 data dan klausa nomina kedua dari pertanyaan yang diawali dengan kata tanya ditemukan 2 data. Dari ketiga jenis noun clause tersebut, dalam penelitian ini ditemukan 2 data yang dikategorikan sebagai noun clause dari request.

Kata Kunci: Korpus, Klausa, Klausa Nomina

I. INTRODUCTION

One may argue that language-based communication is essential for daily life. Facilitating communication between individuals and between people and their surroundings is one of language's roles. People are able to express their intended meaning via language. Every component of language, from the smallest single word to whole sentences, has its own history and growth.

A sentence may have many clauses. Triana quotes Eastwood (1994: 317), who provides an example of a sentence with several main clauses and sub clauses. Clauses are linguistic units that include a subject and a predicate. Main clauses, also known as independent clauses, are the building blocks of sentences. They not only include a subject and a predicate but also have the ability to stand alone and be understood. In the second instance, the dependent or subordinate phrase is insufficient on its own to express the whole idea (Nugraha et al., 2020). The most frequent kind of sentence fragment is the independent subordinate clause. A noun clause was one kind of sentence.

A clause is considered a noun clause if it may function in the same manner as a noun. Consequently, it may serve as a statement's complement, indirect object, subject, or object. Simply stated, noun clauses only include the terms "noun" and "clause" (Boyer, 1989). The etymological forerunner of our English noun is the Latin word "nomen," which means "name." The function of a noun is to identify a particular being, whether it be a person or an object. A noun clause is a specific kind of dependent clause that behaves like a noun. Although noun clauses and relative clauses may have some similarities, relative clauses rely on the noun whereas noun clauses are employed to replace the noun in the sentence. An essential component of the English language is the noun clause, a dependent phrase that is used in the place of a noun.

Without the aid of technical developments, our civilization just cannot operate. The need for new technology increased along with the population. Society demands are what propel new technology (Leite, 2022). Modern technology has made everything simpler. Numerous methods exist for technology to improve people's lives. Societies cannot ignore technological advancement since it is essential to their own growth (Rachel Linden, 2016). Technology has a place in linguistics as well. Today, a broad range of technical methods are in use. Utilizing corpora and statistical analysis is one of them.

A corpus is a large body of text, whether written or spoken, that is kept in a repository, usually a computer (Yusuf, 2009). Excessively large collections of data are called corpora or mega corpora. The written texts included in the corpora were digitised from sources such as books, newspapers, and magazines (Schryver & Prinsloo, 2000). Works of literature or an author's complete works may be found in other types of written corpora. The corpus can also be used to examine information obtained through auditory means (voice, recordings, etc.). Corpora provide a window into societal language use, its historical development, and its contemporary manifestations (Debras, 2020). In order to compare textual objects on a large scale and with a great deal of data, corpus analysis is a type of text analysis. It expands our visual horizons beyond what the human eye can perceive. The ability to transcribe verbal information into text for further study is also useful.

Large collections of text from the actual world are systematically and empirically examined as part of the branch of research known as corpus linguistics to analyze language. Corpus analysis is the study of language with the use of technology and corpus analysis techniques. In recent years, there have been indications of collaboration and cross-pollination (Gries, 2010), in part because corpus linguistics methods have become more widely available. Every internet user is basically performing corpus linguistics by looking up the presence of a given term or phrase across a vast collection of websites. Corpus linguists require theorists' ideas, just as theorists do, since corpus searches are most fruitful when they focus on precise predictions based on theory. We may discover how often individuals use certain words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and syntactic structures by analyzing the corpus. The basis for all other word-frequency analysis is this (Brysbaert & New, 2009; Monsell, Doyle, & Haggard, 1989). Additionally, it has served as the foundation for studies investigating whether or not individuals typically employ the most common method of analyzing syntactic ambiguity (Reali & Christiansen, 2007).

All of the components of the corpus analysis tool are Antconct, Praat, Flex, and Elan. The area of corpus linguistics presently requires attention and research. Analysis may be sped up with corpus linguistics' assistance because of the wealth of data that is accessible and the accessibility of the tools it offers. The advantage of corpus analysis is that it allows for the investigation of specific words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Applications of corpus analysis in education include curriculum creation. By analyzing textual, written, and spoken data, corpus analysis enhances the findings of other digital methodologies (Vaughan & O'Keeffe, 2020). Nowadays, developing corpus-based technology is simple. AntConc is one tool that may be used to launch a corpus. AntConc can be a helpful tool for finding concordance, concordance plot, file view, clusters (frequency patterns of word

sequences) or n-grams (sequences of n words within your corpus or document), collocate, word list keyword list, for instance, once you've established high-frequency words for a search strategy but need to increase the precision of your search by searching for phrases that contain those words or by establishing good collocates.

AntConc, a corpus analysis toolset, was developed by Laurence Anthony for use in the classroom. A few of the capabilities offered by Antconc are concordance, concordance plot, file view, clusters (frequency patterns of word sequences) or n-grams (sequences of n words inside your corpus or text), collocate, word list keyword list, and n-grams. A concordancer, word and keyword frequency generators, cluster and lexical bundle analysis, and a word distribution map are just a few of its potent capabilities. AntConc is a wonderful choice for colleges and institutions with low resources for Windows or Linux/Unix PCs since it is shareware and cross-platform (Anthony, 2013). In addition, a standalone executable file is offered, which the user may download and run straight from their hard drive. AntConc is a free, stand-alone software program for linguistic analysis of texts that runs on Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. It was built and is rigorously maintained by its author, Laurence Anthony. Although there are other concordance programs available, this one is cost-free, compatible with all main systems, and updated often. Check out the sources if you want further details. Antconc software may be used to analyze and dissect words like noun clause. By inserting the word "that" in the search phrase columns, the Antconc program will enable the researcher to distinguish between the data and provide just the results that include "that"-related information. As a consequence, compared to when it was done manually, the analysis is now lot simpler to do. Because Antconc software could analyze more than 100 data points in a single study, it was better and perfect for research tasks requiring huge datasets. The researcher may describe the scale they want to look at using words, phrases, clauses, or whole sentences. The number of noun clauses in a sample of 15 articles regarding the Corona virus will be counted in this study.

II. METHOD

Both qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed in this study. As stated by (Best & Kahn, 1995), the descriptive technique was chosen because it aims to provide an explanation for symptoms connected to the present environment. With this approach, the researcher doesn't try to sway or alter the relevant factors in order to draw a preconceived conclusion regarding the patient's present symptoms. Using a descriptive methodology, data were described and analyzed. The systematic collection and analysis of numerical data is a need for quantitative research. It is possible to identify trends and averages, make forecasts, look into causal linkages, and generalize findings to broader groups. This study set out to measure how typical certain outcomes were. For this research, data from fifteen papers on the Corona virus were utilized. The data must be converted into text before using the AntConc program for analysis.. A total of 15 articles had these titles:
1. Novel coronaviruses remain a threat to global health, as evidenced by the most recent 2019 outbreak in Wuhan, China.
2. Second, a data-driven analysis of the early stages of the outbreak provides a preliminary estimate of the basic reproduction number of Novel Coronavirus (2019-Ncov) in China, from 2019 to 2020.
3. How Long Will the Covivirus D19 Outbreak Last in Indonesia?
4. Fourth, a Pathogenesis and Transmission Aspect Molecular Review of Covid19
5. Covid19 Pandemic 5. Management and International Reaction
6. Covid-19: A Narrative Review of the Current State of Coronavirus Diseases and Its Prognosis, 6th Edition
7. Covid-19 Pandemic: Evaluating Home-Based Teacher Praise During the Sickness
8. EFL Students' Opinions on the Benefits of Distance Education for Learning English During the H1N1 Pandemic
9. 9. An Overview of the Covid-19 Epidemic
10. Ten. The Difficulties in Implementing a Stay-At-Home Policy in Indonesia During the Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pandemic
11. 11 Indonesia's Recovery and Development Acceleration After One Year of Covid-19COVID-19 infection: Origin, transmission, and characteristics of human Coronaviruses
12. Deaths From COVID-19

13. Pathophysiology, Transmission, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Epidemiology, Clinical Features, Diagnosis, and Management of Coronavirus Infections in 2019 (COVID-19)
14. 14. High-frequency monitoring of COVID-19's effect on economic inequality
15. Tracking the impact of COVID-19 on economic inequality at high frequency

The articles came from different topic from the topic of health, analysis, economic, death school, until how corona pandemic in Indonesia. The different topic helped this research to enrich the data and made this research to the fullest.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The finding of this research focused on finding the types of the noun clause found in 15 articles which talked about corona virus. From 4 types of noun clause stated by Frank in this research, the research found 3 types of noun clause. The finding can be seen as follow:

Noun Clause from Statement

From the first types of noun clause, in this research found 15 data that categorized as noun clause from statement. The list can be seen below:

Data	Noun Clause from Statement
1.	Despite this, it is clear from the data that crowds of people continue to grow in size.
2.	An outbreak caused by a coronavirus has happened before.
3.	Covid-19 mutated and spread, resulting in a pandemic that impacted individuals all over the globe.
4.	S1 protein exclusively binds ACE-2 receptors on respiratory cells, alveolar epithelial cells, and vascular endothelial cells.
5.	Coughing produces 3,000 droplets, which is a significant amount.
6.	Corpses *that* are SARS-CoV-2 positive might also infect and transmit the virus
7.	That is one possible reason *that* can be related to taste dysfunction and anosmia
8.	The COVID-19 virus causes respiratory infections, but there are currently no distinguishing clinical features that can be used to reliably identify this virus.
9.	It also showed that e-learning was adaptable, offered fresh data, and a wealth of resources.
10.	Research also shows that female educators are more likely to use praise in the classroom.
11.	Remdesivir is a novel nucleotide analogue *that* has activity against SARS-CoV-2 in vitro and related coronaviruses
12.	Infectious droplet nuclei is the droplet *that* has size below 5 microns and it can float in the air
13.	It is very likely *that* person-to-person transmissions occur via droplets and contact
14.	This is based on the fact *that* SARS-CoV-2 is a member of the Corona virus family
15.	It seems *that* the government must be more serious in fighting against pandemic
16.	Covid-19 case continues to grow along with policies *that* are out of sync between overcoming Covid-19
17.	Children with COVID-19 have milder symptoms *that* are predominantly limited to the upper respiratory tract, and rarely require hospitalization
18.	Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Epidemiologic data suggest *that* droplets expelled during face-toface exposure during talking, coughing, or sneezing
19.	The first coronavirus *that* caused severe disease was severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)
20.	Industries that can still provide raw materials and substitution support materials *that* come from within the country or from other import sources are still facing obstacles
21.	Therefore, the researchers of the team *that* did not belong to Caixabank Research could not access the microdata

22.	For economic recovery in 2021 will continue to be carried out by reactivating the engines *that* drive the economy, namely industry, tourism, and investment, through improvements in various aspect
23.	The good news is *that* Government policies related to social restrictions open up opportunities for the creative economy
24.	SARS-CoV-2 is the third coronavirus *that* has caused severe disease in humans to spread globally in the past 2 decades
25.	The Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association stated *that* 1,642 hotels and 353 restaurants had closed due to the pandemic and caused layoffs (PHK)
26.	Something to be very grateful for, considering *that* in 1998, Indonesia's economy fell by minus 13.3 percent
27.	A report from Wuhan, China, indicated *that* 71% of 183 individuals who died of COVID-19 met criteria for diffuse intravascular coagulation

In data 1 "Unfortunately, the facts show that a considerable number of people continue to gather in crowd", the data one categorized as noun clause from statement because state number or people still gather in crowd by the fact. It also help to describe the fact better by using noun clause which number of people and crowd. The elements of the noun clause in the data 1 can be explain like below

Subordinator   = That
Subject   = A considerable number of people
Complement   = continue to gather in crowd

We can see that from the data 1 the element of noun clause was Sub, S and C.

Noun Clause from Question

From the second types of noun clause divided into two first noun clause from auxiliary verb question and second noun clause from question beginning with interrogative words. In this research found 4 data that categorized as noun clause from auxiliary verb question. The list can be seen below:

Data	Noun Clause from Auxiliary Verb Question
1.	Leukocytosis may occur *if* complicated with secondary bacterial infection
2.	*If* initial testing is negative but the suspicion for COVID-19 remains, the WHO recommends resampling.
3.	Reinforcement will be more effective *if* it is given directly after students show positive behavior than waiting a few days
4.	It will be difference *if* we conduct FGD directly, researcher can get data deeper from participants

In the second types of noun clause which noun clause from auxiliary verb question in the data 28 *"Leukocytosis may occur if complicated with secondary bacterial infection",* the data categorized as question from auxiliary verb question because the subject can be happen when the subject complement happen, with the help of if as subordinator and the question auxiliary its bring the noun function to describe the subject. The elements of the noun clause in the data 28 can be explain like below

Subject   = Leukocytosis
Verb   = may occur
Subordinator   = if
Complement   = complicated with secondary bacterial infection

From the data 28 in the second types we can concluded that the element of the clause was S, V, Sub, C. From the second types of noun phrase from question which noun clause from question beginning with interrogative words. This research found 2 data that categorized as noun clause from question beginning with interrogative words. The list can be seen below:

Data	Noun Clause from question beginning with interrogative words
1.	This is evidenced by the number of medical personnel *who* are exposed to the virus

2.	Consequently, leaders *who* can make a quick and firm decision with regards to tackling the COVID-19 pandemic.

In the second types of noun clause which noun clause from question with interrogative words in the data 32 *"This is evidenced by the number of medical personnel who are exposed to the virus"* categorized as noun clause from questioning with interrogative words because we can see the subject was medical personnel then the help of who here help to be subjective complement between the subject and the complement. The virus here add the meaning to the subject. The element of noun clause can be seen as follow

Subject   = Medical personnel
Who   = Subordinator
Complement   = exposed to the virus

From the data 32 in the second types we can concluded that the element of the clause was S, W,O.

Noun Clause from Request

From the third types of noun clause, in this research found 2 data that categorized as noun clause from request. The list can be seen below:

Data	Noun Clause from Request
28.	According to research conducted in Pakistan recommend *that* form of prevention should through the management of isolation and quarantine.
29.	It is highly recommended *that* adhere to the protocols of health and the advice of the government.

In the third types of noun clause from the data 34 *"According to research conducted in Pakistan recommend that form of prevention should through the management of isolation and quarantine."* Categorized as noun clause from request because emphasize by the word recommend and also noun and the complement tried to describe the subject. The elements of the noun clause in the data 34 can be explain like below

Subject   = According to research conducted
Preposition   = in Pakistan
Verb   = recommend
Subordinator   = that
Noun   = the form of prevention
Modal   = should through
Complement   = the management of isolation and quarantine

From the data 34 in the third types of noun clause we can concluded that the element of the clause was S,Prep,V,Sub,N,M,C.

IV. CONCLUSION

As we came to the end of our study, it was evident that the clause was also included in the article. In order to conduct the noun clause from 15 articles successfully, the researcher employed Antconc software, a corpus analysis tool. This study's findings centered on identifying the different sorts of noun clauses that appeared in 15 publications about the corona virus. The papers covered a range of subjects, including health, analysis, the economy, school deaths, and the corona epidemic in Indonesia. The researcher discovered 3 varieties of noun clause out of the 4 types Frank indicated in this study. There were 27 data from the first sorts of noun clauses where the noun clause came from the sentence. First noun phrase from auxiliary verb question yielded four data from the second kinds of noun clauses, and second noun clause from question including interrogative terms yielded two data. This study discovered two pieces of information from the third categories of noun clauses that were classified as noun clauses from requests.

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