FINDING THE STRUCTURAL FORMS IN COVID 19 ARTICLES

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Abstrak

The Covid 19 pandemic that has occurred around April 2020 to present, has caused a lot of losses and various business sectors have also been destroyed. The aim of this study is to focuses on the use of lexical bundles (LBs) analyze with Antcon Software ver. 3.5.8, structural forms in covid 19 from 204 articles. This research corpus is sourced from articles on the theme covid 19. The results show the distribution of the structural forms, this study found that the noun-based form and the prepositional-based form are the most frequent structural forms (noun based 34% and prepositional-based 50%, making a total of 84% for both structural forms). The verb- based bundles only account for 16% of the total number of LBs. Within the verb-based bundles, the passive form can be found in 4 out of 8 LB types, which highlight that the sentences in covid 19 articles tend to focuses on describing of what is happening and mentioning the situation to prevent covid 19.

Keywords: structural forms, lexical bundle, antcon, covid 19.

Abstrak

Pandemi Covid 19 yang terjadi sekitar bulan April 2020 hingga saat ini, telah menimbulkan banyak kerugian dan berbagai sektor usaha pun ikut hancur. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk fokus pada penggunaan analisis lexical bundles (LBs) dengan Antcon Software ver. 3.5.8, bentuk struktur pada covid 19 dari 204 pasal. Korpus penelitian ini bersumber dari artikel bertemakan covid 19. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebaran bentuk struktural, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa bentuk berbasis nomina dan bentuk berbasis preposisi merupakan bentuk struktural yang paling sering (berbasis nomina 34% dan berbasis preposisional 50%, membuat total 84% untuk kedua bentuk struktural). Bundel berbasis kata kerja hanya mencapai 16% dari total jumlah LB. Dalam bundel berbasis kata kerja, bentuk pasif dapat ditemukan pada 4 dari 8 jenis LB, yang menonjolkan bahwa kalimat dalam artikel covid 19 cenderung berfokus pada deskripsi tentang apa yang terjadi dan menyebutkan situasi untuk mencegah covid 19.

Kata kunci: bentuk struktural, bundel leksikal, antcon, covid 19.

INTRODUCTION

The Covid 19 pandemic that has occurred around April 2020 to present, has caused a lot of losses and various business sectors have also been destroyed. Meanwhile, in the health sector, all work to maintain human life around the world. Scientists research and develop vaccines for humans soon, but that hope is still very far from what we currently organize. Humans flock to earn money, survive to live in the midst of situations that are very unclear and difficult to live with. We can see the news about Covid 19 everywhere, through television, radio, social media, research in the form of articles and so on. The government always tells you to keep your distance, measure your hands until several areas have to implement Large- Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) and now it called PPKM Darurat (Social Distancing Method) to decrease covid 19 cases in Indoneisa.

Researchers in this case saw that there was interest in researching the language contained in articles containing news or information about Covid 19. Researchers in particular would examine the lexical bundle in the article. Biber (2006) simply defines lexical bundle as the most frequent sequence of words in a particular register. Several studies have shown that this lexical pool of knowledge marks a higher level of ability given knowledge of individual words. Vidacovic and Barker (2010) found that learners with lower proficiency relied more on individual words of conventional multi-word sequences or lexical bundles. Likewise, Chen and Baker (2010) also found that the frequency of lexical bundles increases with language skills. This study aims to determine the distribution of the structural form of the lexical collections in articles on the theme of Covid 19.

The term lexical bundle was first used by Biber et al. (1999) in Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English. They compared its usage in conversation and academic prose registers. Biber et al. (1999, p. 990) define lexical bundles as recurring sequences of three or more words, regardless of their idiomaticity, and regardless of their structural status. Lexical bundles are simply sequences of word forms that commonly go together in natural discourse. The bundles are identified by a frequency-driven approach. It means that there are a frequency and range threshold in the text. The frequency threshold indicates that the lexical bundles do not occur accidentally, while the range threshold indicates that the lexical bundles are not an idiosyncratic use of the individual speaker or writer

Lexical bundles have been categorized in terms of their structures (Biber & Barbieri, 2007; Conrad & Biber, 2004; Hyland, 2008) as well as their functions (Biber & Barbieri, 2007; Conrad & Biber, 2004; Cortes, 2004; Hyland, 2008). Relating to their structure, only 15 percent of lexical bundles in conversation can be regarded as complete phrases or clauses, while less than 5 percent of the lexical bundles in academic prose represent complete structural units (Conrad & Biber, 2004; Cortes, 2004).

The term 'lexical bundles' was used for the first time in the Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English (Biber et al. 1999), where it was defined as referring to "recurrent expressions, regardless of their idiomaticity, and regardless of their structural status" (990), and later further specified as the most frequent recurrent sequences of three and more words in a register or genre (Biber and Barbieri 2007: 264).

According to Biber and Barbieri (2007: 269) lexical bundles have several fea¬tures which distinguish them from other kinds of formulaic expressions: they are extremely common; they are not idiomatic in meaning and lack perceptual sali¬ence; and finally, in most cases they do not represent complete structural units, but often bridge structural units, e.g. they begin at a clause/phrase boundary, but the last words of the bundle are the beginning elements of a second structural unit. Wachidah et al. (2020) used non-corpus approach to investigate word combinations that occurred in the Findings and Discussion Section of ten randomized graduate theses. Manually, the data were taken from 10 graduate students" theses. The result showed that other prepositional phrase was the most frequent type in the Findings and Discussion section of students" theses. In addition, text-oriented function of lexical bundles was identified as the biggest portion which focused on the information (meaning) in a text.

Concept of this research is to find the structural form in covid 19 articles. To find the data and result researcher use the antcon program and use the collocation tools to filtering words and collecting datas. Then to analyze, determine data as group and find structural form which words are used in this research. Literature review of this research is from Donata Berūkštienė. Donata conducting structural types of lexical bundles in court judgments in English and their translation into Lithuanian. Donata's research is to gain insights into the frequency and structure of lexical bundles, the present study uses the methodological guidelines of corpus linguistics. The classification of lexical bundles into structural types is based on the framework suggested by Biber et al. (1999, 2004). For the purpose of this study, a parallel corpus of court judgments was compiled comprising approximately 1 million words of original court judgments in the English language and about 8 hundred thousand words of court judgments translated into Lithuanian. Lexical bundles in this research were identified using the corpus analysis toolkit AntConc 3.4.4 (Anthony 2015).

Comparing result of this research and literature review are same study of corpus linguistic and similar topic, in this research is to find the structural form in covid 19 article but Donata's research had structural types of lexical bundles in court judgment. Object are different because of Donata's

area research in court judgment and this is research in covid 19 cases article. The aim of this study is to focuses on the use of lexical bundles (LBs) analyze with Antcon Software ver. 3.5.8, structural forms in covid 19 from 204 articles.

METHOD

This research corpus is sourced from articles on the theme covid 19. These articles are 204 articles that can be via the internet and submitted to researchers by lecturers from campus. The number of words contained in the 204 articles that were searched and their lexical bundles were found using 4 words. Following Biber (2006), the lexical bundle file selected is one that consists of four words. In addition, according to Hyland (2008, p. 8) a four-word sequence is much more common in a five-word string and offers a clearer range of structure and function than a 3-word bundles. When determining groups, the researcher also takes into account which words are used or not. Then a collection of structural distribution of these articles is searched.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The use of lexical bundles from covid 19 articles

Based on the method mentioned in the previous section for extracting the lexical bundles from the corpus, found 50 lexical bundles that fulfil the criteria from the researcher. Table 1 presents the 50 lexical bundles and table 2 presents the 50 lexical bundles in the structural forms.

Table 1. 50 Lexical Bundles in Covid 19 Articles

No	Lexical Bundles	No	Lexical Bundles
1	the sars - cov	26	at the end of
2	the treatment of	27	at the media briefing
3	the use of	28	at time of delivery
4	the number of	29	of patients with covid
5	the risk of	30	of severe acute respiratory
6	the spread of	31	of the total environment
7	the time of	32	of a cover page
8	the role of	33	in humans with covid
9	the world health	34	in addition to the
10	the effect of	35	in the number of
11	and safety of	36	in order to reduce
12	and clinical treament	37	in view of the
13	and risk factors	38	in the early stages
14	and all legal	39	in the form of
15	and outcomes of	40	in inhibiting sars-cov
16	it is important to	41	in the majority of
17	it is published in	42	for disease control and
18	it has been reported	43	for mortality of adult
19	it was found that	44	for the development of
20	it is necessary to	45	virus origins and receptor
21	it is recommended that	46	virus entry into host

22	it was not possible	47	vaccine target for the
23	it come to the	48	vaccine for the prevention
24	it can survive in	49	vaccine and the related
25	at the time of	50	vaccine in healthy adults

The list of 50 most frequent lexical bundles in the corpus suggests that most of the bundles belong to shared. The other group of lexical bundles in the list include lexical bundles related to criteria of the research purpose. Besides, this short list reveals the prevalent structural type of lexical bundles in covid 19 article. It is structural forms lexical bundles that constitute the major part of all the bundles in the list. Lexical bundles that used in the covid 19 article are vaccine, virus, healthy, sars and etc.

After the refinement of the extracted initial list of lexical bundles, all 50 bundles were categorized structurally. They have certain structural associations, which serve as a basis of the classification. As shown in table 2 there are only 3 and 4 words in lexical bundles row.

Table 2. The Structural Forms of Lexical Bundles in Articles

Structural Forms		Type	% of types	Lexical Bundles	
Noun Base	Noun Phrase with of – Fragment	1	16%	1	The treatment of
				2	The use of
				3	The risk of
				4	The spread of
				5	The role of
				6	The effect of
				7	And safety of
				8	And outcomes of
	Noun Phrase	2	18%	9	Virus origins and receptor
				10	Virus entry into host
				11	Vaccine target for
				12	The Vaccine for the prevention
				13	Vaccine and the related
				14	Vaccine in healthy adults
				15	The world health And clinical treatment
The function of noun structural form in noun base is to complete a sentence. It used to interpret the prior or forthcoming text in covid 19 articles.					
Total		**17**			
Prepostional Based	Prepostional Based with embedded – of phrase fragment	3	32%	18.	The number of
				19.	The time of
				20.	At the time of
				21.	At the end of

				22.	For the mortality of
				23.	For mortality of adult
				24.	At time of delivery
				25.	Of patients with covid
				26.	In humans with covid
				27.	In the number of
				28.	In order to reduce
				29.	In view of the
				30.	In the early stages
				31.	In the form of
				32.	In the majority of
				33.	For the development of
	Other prepositional phrase segment	4	18%	34.	At the media briefing
				35.	For disease control
				36.	In inhiting sars-cov
				37.	And risk factors
				38.	And all legal
				39.	Of servere acute respiratory
				40.	Of the total environment
				41.	Of a cover page
				42.	In addition to the
Prepostional based structural form are used to show the relationship between the object and other parts of the sentence in the covid 19 articles					
Total	**25**				
Verb Based	Passive verb	5	8%	43	It has been reported

				44	It come to the
				45	It can survive in
				46	It is published in
				47	It is reccommended that
	Verb/Adjective+that	6	4%	48	It was found that
	Verb/Adjective+to	7	4%	49	It is important to
				50	It is necessary to
In this covid 19 article, Verb based structural form are used to indicates an activity, process or condition. It is a very important structural form because of it must be in a sentence.					
Total			**8**		

The structural forms used in this study are based on Biber et al. (1999), who divided the forms into three main categories: noun-based, preposition-based, and verb- based bundles. The tabulation of the structural forms is presented in Table 2. It is apparent from Table 2 that, in total, eight different subtypes of lexical bundles have been identified. The table above shows that lexical bundles that incorporate noun phrase fragments have been found to contain the following structural subtypes: noun phrase fragment + of, noun phrase fragment, and other prepostional + of. Verb based in lexical bundles found to contain the following passive verb, verb/adjective+that and verb/adjective+to. Many of these bundles are used to interpret the prior or forthcoming text, to indicate relations in the text (e.g. The treatment of, the effect of), or abstract relations (in order to, in view of the, in the form of).
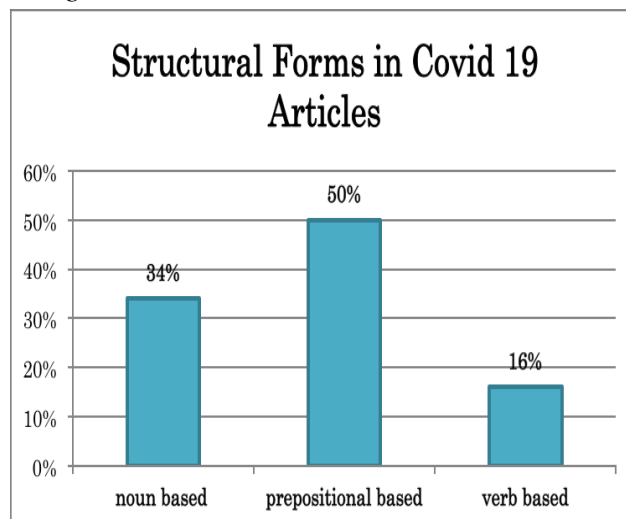
Figure 1. Structural Forms in

Figure 1. Structural Forms in Covid 19 Articles

The data in Table 2 indicate that in terms of structural forms, lexical bundles in the covid 19 articles are mostly noun based 34% and prepositional-based 50%, making a total of 84% for both

structural forms. The lowest number of structural forms is the verb- based, which is only 16%. In this current study, which includes journal articles from covid 19 news in article, the noun-based and the prepositional- based are the most frequent ones.

CONCLUSION

This study has shown the distribution of the structural forms in the use of the 50 LBs in 204 articles theme with pandemic covid 19 . This research had found eight different subtypes of lexical bundles have been identified. It shows that lexical bundles that incorporate noun phrase fragments have been found to contain the following structural subtypes: noun phrase fragment + of, noun phrase fragment, and other prepostional + of. Verb based in lexical bundles found to contain the following passive verb, verb/adjective+that and verb/adjective+to. Many of these bundles are used to interpret the prior or forthcoming text, to indicate relations in the text (e.g. The treatment of, the effect of), or abstract relations (in order to, in view of the, in the form of).

For the distribution of the structural forms, this study found that the noun-based form and the prepositional-based form are the most frequent structural forms (noun based 34% and prepositional-based 50%, making a total of 84% for both structural forms). The verb-based bundles only account for 16% of the total number of LBs. Within the verb- based bundles, the passive form can be found in 4 out of 8 LB types, which highlight that the sentences in covid 19 articles tend to focuses on describing of what is happening and mentioning the situation to prevent covid 19.

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