THE ENGLISH PRIMARILY AUXILIARY VERBS: A CORPUS-BASED LIST IN 204 ACADEMIC JOURNALS REGARDING TO CORONAVIRUS

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Abstract

Coronavirus, any virus belonging to the family Coronaviridae. Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus. The study aim to focused on the analysis a corpus-based list of primarily auxiliary verbs which taken from 204 academic journal articles regarding coronavirus that has 953290- word list and containing 26232 words type. This study found 953290- word list containing 26232-word type and 28.490 words which refer primarily auxiliary verbs. The method used AntConc software to analyse this research. The result shows that the researcher found primarily auxiliary verbs. In Table 1 they are: is, are, was, were, be, being and been. Table 2 are do, does, doing and did. In the Table 3 there are have, has, having and had. Based on the three tables, it can be seen that the verb 'is' is the highest rank and frequency of occurrence in 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus which is ranked 16th and 6213 frequency. While the lowest rank and frequency of occurrence in 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus is the web 'am' with 0 frequency of occurrence and ranked.

Keywords: *primarily auxiliary verbs, articles regarding corona virus*

Abstrak

Coronavirus, semua virus milik keluarga Coronaviridae. Penyakit coronavirus (COVID-19) adalah penyakit menular yang disebabkan oleh coronavirus yang baru ditemukan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis daftar kata kerja bantu primer berbasis korpus yang diambil dari 204 artikel jurnal akademik mengenai virus corona yang memiliki daftar 953290 kata dan mengandung 26232 jenis kata. Studi ini menemukan 953290 daftar kata yang mengandung 26232 jenis kata dan 28.490 kata yang merujuk terutama kata kerja bantu. Metode yang digunakan software AntConc untuk menganalisa penelitian ini. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menemukan kata kerja bantu terutama. Pada Tabel 1 mereka adalah: is, are, was, were, be, being dan been. Tabel 2 adalah lakukan, lakukan, lakukan dan lakukan. Pada Tabel 3 terdapat have, has, having dan had. Berdasarkan ketiga tabel tersebut, terlihat bahwa verba is merupakan peringkat dan frekuensi kemunculan tertinggi pada 204 artikel jurnal akademik terkait virus corona yang menempati peringkat ke-16 dan frekuensi 6213. Sedangkan peringkat dan frekuensi kemunculan terendah pada 204 artikel jurnal akademik terkait virus corona adalah web 'am' dengan frekuensi kemunculan dan peringkat.

Kata kunci: kata kerja bantu utama, artikel tentang virus corona.

I. INTRODUCTION

English is a language we already know how to read, write, speak, and listen in. The development of these skills is used to instil a greater desire to study English among students and to improve their strategic competence with the language. In addition to the aforementioned abilities, a student of English must also become proficient in the grammatical, phonetic, and lexical aspects of the language. Thornbury (1999:7) explains that grammar is one of the most important aspects of English because it describes the rules that govern the production of sentences in a language. Due to its intricate structure, English grammar is among the most difficult aspects of the language to master. All of our written and verbal English should follow the rules of the language's grammar (Thomson & Martinet, 1986). The rules of grammar must be followed if one is to write an essay in Written English that is of high quality.

Many students make frequent grammatical errors because learning English grammar is challenging (Sembiring, et al., 2021). Making grammatical and spelling errors in one's writing is a normal part of learning English. As their name implies, auxiliary verbs in English serve as supporting or assisting verbs (Hornby, 2005). The communication roles they play justify the name. They help form the verb group in sentences by providing additional support for the main verbs, which can be either transitive or intransitive. As such, the intent is for these phrases to have a full meaning when used in a sentence. While there are two types of auxiliary verbs in English—primary and modal— lexical verbs, which primary auxiliary verbs are, are the focus of this investigation. That is to say, they don't always serve as helping verbs but can stand on their own. As lexical verbs, the modal auxiliary verbs don't work. They have no other use than as auxiliary verbs. English primary auxiliary verbs are just as important to our language as lexical verbs because of the additional role they play. As a result, our message will be skewed if we overuse or fail to use these auxiliary verbs in context. Using the right form of English's most important auxiliary verbs ensures that our communication is error-free and that we provide our audience with the most important information possible.

According to Palmer (1965:12), the verb is a particularly delicate facet of language because of its role in interpersonal communication. Learning to speak or write correctly and meaningfully, in his view, is similar to mastering the vocal forms of the relevant language. This implies that we wouldn't misuse verbal forms if we realised that they encompassed the words conveying the meaning in our sentences. In light of this, we can say that the spoken forms of any language are the driving force behind any message that is meant to be conveyed. As a result, the meaning is considered to be slightly distorted if the verbal forms, especially the English primary auxiliary verbs, are used incorrectly. Accordingly, the primary auxiliary verbs in English are the focus of this work because they are closed systems of verbal forms that must be correctly applied to fulfil their roles as lexical verbs in particular phrases.

In this context, "coronavirus" refers to any member of the family Coronaviridae. Recent research has identified a new coronavirus, which causes a disease known as COVID-19. Most people who contract the COVID-19 virus will experience some degree of respiratory illness that may be mild to severe, but they will ultimately recover without any additional medical intervention. Older people and those with preexisting conditions like diabetes, heart disease, lung disease, or cancer have a higher risk of developing a life-threatening illness. The coronavirus family is large and includes viruses that infect not only humans but also camels, cattle, cats, and bats.
Problems have arisen for people all over the world, but especially in Indonesia, as a result of the COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic. This is due to the various sectors being negatively impacted by Covid-19. Scientists have determined that the novel coronavirus spreads through the air via droplets released by infected people when they cough or sneeze. In most cases, the droplets don't travel further than a few feet before they hit the ground (or a surface), making physical separation an effective method of preventing their spread (hopkinmedicine.org, 2021).

According to the World Health Organization, the best way to prevent and slow transmission of the COVID-19 virus is to have knowledge of the virus itself, the illness it causes, and how it spreads (WHO). Avoid spreading germs by touching your face as little as possible and washing your hands

frequently or using an alcohol rub. Since the COVID-19 virus is spread primarily through droplets of saliva or nasal discharge, it is crucial that you practise proper respiratory etiquette (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow). All four skills (i.e., reading, writing, speaking, and listening) are equally important. To improve students' strategic language competence and their desire to learn English, these skills are employed. There are not only the "big 4" of reading, writing, listening, and speaking that a person learning English should have down pat, but also the "little 5" of grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary. Thornbury (1999:7) argues that grammar is one of the most crucial aspects of the English language because it describes the rules that govern the formation of sentences. It's no secret that English grammar is one of the language's more challenging aspects due to the intricate pattern it follows. It's important to remember the English language's grammatical rules whenever we use the language in speech or writing (Thomson & Martinet, 1986). To write effectively in English, it's important to keep in mind the language's grammatical conventions.

The difficulty of English grammar is a common source of mistakes among English language learners (Sembiring, et al., 2021). Making typos while writing is a natural part of learning English. Auxiliary verbs in English are often referred to as "helping verbs" or "supporting verbs" (Hornby, 2005). The names derive from the roles they play in establishing and maintaining contact. They are an integral part of the verbal group in sentences, serving as backup for the transitive or intransitive main verbs. The intention is for their use in sentences to convey the full meaning intended. Although there are two types of auxiliary verbs in English—primary and modal—the focus of this paper is on English primary auxiliary verbs, which differ from modal auxiliary verbs in that they are lexical verbs. It means that, in addition to their role as aiding verbs, they can also stand on their own. Modal auxiliary verbs can't be used as regular verbs in sentences. All they do is act as auxiliary verbs. Because of this supplementary role, primary auxiliary verbs in English are just as crucial to our language as lexical verbs. As a result, our intended message to our audiences is distorted whenever we use the wrong auxiliary verb or fail to use it at all. Use of the primary auxiliary verbs in English allows us to communicate without error and in a way that is understood by others.

Palmer (1965:12) notes that the verb is a particularly sensitive part of language because it is used to convey emotions and feelings between speakers. According to him, mastering the grammatical and semantic structures of a language through speech or writing is like trying to operate its verbal forms. This means that we won't misuse verbal forms if we keep in mind that they contain the message-carrying words of our sentences. Because of this, we can conclude that the verbal forms of any given language serve as the very backbone of any message that is intended to be conveyed. Therefore, the message, which contains any of them, is considered somewhat distorted if the verbal forms are used incorrectly, especially the English primary auxiliary verbs. Because of their importance in replacing lexical verbs, this paper places special emphasis on the proper use of these closed systems of verbal forms (the English primary auxiliary verbs).

Any member of the family Coronaviridae is referred to as a "coronavirus." This newly identified coronavirus (COVID-19) causes a disease called coronavirus disease. In most cases, those infected with the COVID-19 virus will suffer only mild to moderate respiratory symptoms and make a full recovery without any additional medical intervention. The elderly and those with preexisting conditions like diabetes, heart disease, lung disease, or cancer are at a higher risk for developing life-threatening illnesses. Humans and many other animals, such as camels, cattle, cats, and bats, are susceptible to the coronavirus family of viruses.

Challenges unique to Indonesia have arisen as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, also known as COVID-19. This occurs as a result of Covid-19's effects on a variety of spheres, including health, economy, education, and others. Scientists have determined that the new coronavirus is spread through inhalation of infected droplets released during a cough or sneeze. Physical separation is useful in halting the spread of a disease because the droplets don't travel more than a few feet and fall to the ground (or onto surfaces) in a matter of seconds (hopkinmedicine.org, 2021).

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that knowledge of the COVID-19 virus, the disease it causes, and how it spreads is the most effective means of preventing and slowing its spread. In order to prevent spreading germs, it is recommended that you regularly use antibacterial hand soap or an alcohol-based hand rub, and that you refrain from touching your face. You should also practise respiratory etiquette to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus, which is spread through droplets of

saliva or discharge from the nose when an infected person coughs or sneezes (for example, by coughing into a flexed elbow).

Coronavirus is increasingly spreading, there are also many articles and journals that discuss about it. In this article is using 204 articles that discuss about coronavirus or COVID-19 as the data. The article or journal discuss the impact caused by the virus, the role of the government in dealing with the spike in cases caused, as well as the cooperation of the Indonesian people to tackle the spread of the virus. In Indonesia, the society are asked to keep their distance or referred by Physical Distancing/Social Distancing and wear the masks wherever they go to prevent contracting of Covid-19.

Without the based-corpus list of predominantly auxiliary verbs in 204 articles about the coronavirus (COVID-19), the sentence structure would not be obvious. Auxiliaryverbs are used in conjunction with a main verb to indicate the verb's tense or to create a negative or question. As their name implies, auxiliary verbs in English are sometimes known as assisting or supporting verbs (Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of current English: 1995). They are referred to as such because of the roles they play in communication. They contribute to the formation of the verbal group in sentences, supporting transitive or intransitive main verbs. This is intended to convey complete meaning in statements including these words.

The corpus program known as AntConc may be used to examine the majority of auxiliary verbs in publications concerning coronavirus (Covis-19), in particular. In addition to having bad effects, technical advancements also have good effects, such as making it simpler to study something. AntConc is a tool for analyzing electronic texts (corpus linguistics) to identify and reveal language patterns. It was designed by Waseda University's Laurence Anthony. Because of this, 204 Corona Virus (Covid-19)-related papers will be evaluated with the AntConc software to determine hits, collocation, and concordance.

II.METHOD

The study focused on the analysis a corpus-based list of primarily auxiliary verbs which taken from 204 academic journal articles regarding coronavirus that has 953290- word list and containing 26232 words type. 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus was arranged in the order of frequency data from the corpus. They put the most frequent words found in the AntConc software in the high-frequency list, while the least in the low-frequency list. Following this framework, this study arranged the primarily auxiliary verbs based on their occurrence in 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus.

Technically, 204 articles are entered in AntConc 3.5.8 software. After that, the types of primarily auxiliary verbs such as to be (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been), do (do, does, doing, did, done), and have (have, has, having, had) are typed in the box "search terms" to find or identify its hits. Then in this research, the collocations were identified and show their concordance lines. So, the primarily auxiliary verbs that used in 204 articles about Corona Virus (Covid-19) can be seen. For example, the word 'is' was found in 301 words in 204 academic journals regarding to coronavirus and making it as the highest frequency of occurrence of the primarily auxiliary verbs. However, 'had' was found as the lowest frequency the primarily auxiliary verbs occurrence.

III. RESULT AND DOSCUSSION

This research shows the types of primarily auxiliary verbs such as to be (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been), do (do, does, doing, did, done), and have (have, has, having, had) in 204 articles about coronavirus.

Primarily auxiliary verbs in 204 academic journals regarding to coronavirus
According to Sledd (1959), the three most fundamental non-modal auxiliary verbs in English are "Be," "Have," and "Do." A verb phrase, in his opinion, can't be formed without them. He noted that the English primary auxiliaries, which are not modal, come in a variety of forms that can be categorised as either present, past, or past participle. For instance, the frequency of occurrence of the word "was" is 113, placing it at position 23. When used as a verb, "was" indicates either the first- or

third-person past tense. This list of mostly auxiliary verbs is organised according to how often each one appears.

Table 1. The primarily auxiliary verbs 'be' in 204 Academic Journal Regarding to corona virus

Primarily Auxiliary Verbs	Frequency	Rank
am	0	0
is	6213	16
are	3846	29
was	3252	36
were	2981	42
be	4032	25
being	339	2317
been	1783	67
	22.446	

Table 1 shows data from the corpus that indicates the most common auxiliary verb is "be," while the most common noun is "am," both of which have zero frequency rankings. This verb expresses the present tense of the first person singular. For (2), the word "is" has 6213 occurrences, making it the 16th most common word in the sentence. That's the third person present simple form in use here. The word "are" appears 3,846 times in the third person singular present tense of the verb, ranking it 29th. This verb expresses the present tense in the first-person plural, the second-person singular and the plural, and the third-person plural. The frequency with which the verb 'was' appears (3,252) places it 36th when ranked by occurrence in clause 4. It is used to indicate the past tense of the first person singular and the third person singular. Five is the word "were," which is 42nd in frequency of occurrence with 2981 occurrences. It's the past tense of the first-person plural, second- person plural, and third-person plural. The verb "be" occurs 4032 times in the sentence, making it the 25th most common verb in the sentence. The root form of the verb is "to be." Seven is the word "being," which appears 339 times, making it the 2417th most common word in the English language. It's a reference to the verb "to be" in the present tense. Eighth form of the verb is "been," which occurs 1,783 times, making it the 67th most common form of the verb overall. The tense of the verb implied here is past.

Table 2. The primarily auxiliary verbs 'do' in 204 Academic Journal Regarding to Corona Virus.

Primarily Auxiliary Verbs	Frequency	Rank
do	201	6625
does	145	6680
doing	14	6687
did	198	6281
done	82	6733
	640	

Table 2 shows that the primarily auxiliary verb 'do'. The word (1) is 'do' has 201 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 6625th. This verb conveys the base form. For the word (2) is 'does' has 145 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 6680th. It refers to the third-person singular present tense. In the verb (3) is 'doing' has 14 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 6687th. This verb coveys the present participle. In the verb (4) is 'did' has 198 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 6281th. It refers to past tense. For the word (5) is 'done' has 82 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 6733rd. It refers to the past participle.

Table 3. The primarily auxiliary verbs 'have' in 204 Academic Journal Regarding to Corona Virus

Primarily Auxiliary Verbs	Frequency	Rank
have	2391	49
has	1965	61
having	102	10251
had	946	124
	5.404	

As shown in Table 3, it can be seen that the primarily auxiliary verb 'have' (1) is the word 'have' has 2391 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 49th. This verb conveys the base form. For the word (2) is 'has' has 1965 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 61st. It refers to the third-person singular present tense. In the verb (3) is 'having' has 102 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 10251st. This verb coveys the present participle. In the verb (4) is 'had' has 946 frequency of occurrence which are ranked 124th. It refers to the past tense/principle.

To sum up, in grouping the primarily auxiliary verbs is not based on the higher frequency of occurrence instead based on the types, it helps the learner to understand easily about it in in 204 academic journal articles regarding coronavirus. The highest and the lowest rank and frequency will be explained in the conclusion.

IV. CONCLUSION

This paper has reported result of study focusing on describing the list of the primarily auxiliary verbs that frequently occurs in 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus. In this study were found 28.490 primarily auxiliary verbs i 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus. They are grouping on three tables, 8 verbs in Table 1, 5 verbs in Table 2 and 4 verbs in Table 3. In the Table 1, the researcher found primarily auxiliary verbs, they are: is, are, was, were, be, being and been. Table 2 are do, does, doing and did. In the Table 3 there are have, has, having and had. Based on the three tables, it can be seen that the verb 'is' is the highest rank and frequency of occurrence in 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus which is ranked 16th and 6213 frequency. While the lowest rank and frequency of occurrence in 204 academic journal articles regarding to coronavirus is the web 'am' with 0 frequency of occurrence and ranked 0.

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