A CORPUS-DRIVEN ANALYSIS ON GRAMMATICAL PATTERNS OF VERBS IN MASTER CHEF'S TRANSCRIPTS

A FINAL PROJECT

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I state truthfully that this project is compiled by me without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2 degree and in Diploma. In addition, I ascertain that I do not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the references mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, 23rd August 2017

Oktaviani Harista Putri

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

My motto is

"If you open yourself, so the world will open for you, cause what you might think about this world sometimes is not like that".

" You don't need magic to disappear, what you need is only destination, just travel as far as you can, it is the better way to see the world" (Anonymous).

This project is dedicated to my beloved mother.

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I realize that this project is still far from perfection. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this project better.

Finally, I expect that this project will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about linguistics in contact and its effects for the society.

Semarang, 23rd August 2017

Oktaviani Harista Putri

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ABSTRAK

Di dalam Bahasa Inggris, grammar merupakan hal yang sangat penting dalam sebuah text baik lisan maupun tulisan. Dalam Grammar bahasa Inggris fungsi kata kerja dalam Bahasa Inggris sangatlah penting. Dari segi makna kata kerja yang berada dalam satu domain bisa menjadi penciri dalam suatu domain tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengenali lebih dalam mengenai bentuk-bentuk grammar (verb) yang terdapat di domain masak-memasak. Objek yang digunakan yaitu berasal dari transkrip " Master Chef".Metode yang digunkaan yaitu metode deskriptif kualitatif dan metode agih. Hasil dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa di dalam transkrip " Master Chef" terdapat variasi grammatika yang beragam dan berpotensi untuk dibandingankan dengan domain yang lain. Dalam penelitian lanjutan, penulis juga merekomendasikan bahwa text dalam domain apapun dapat dilihat dari segi grammar dan contextnya..

Keywords: Verbs, Grammar Patterns, Transitive Verb, Verb Forms, Domain.

1. INTRODUCTION

Unlike Indonesian, verb is very important in English. Each sentence in English have a verb although it is just an auxiliary verb. The relation of verb and the other parts of speech in the text is a central point. In different tenses, verb forms in English may change, like from the base form (to infinitive) into past tense forms (-ed).

Some domains may be characterized by the words in the text. For example in Computer domain words like *download, upload, sign in, sign up, log in, log out,* are common. In Politic domain, words like d*emocracy, capitalism, liberalism,* are common. I believe some words are also more common in cooking domain such as; *boil, roast, grill, toast, poach, etc.*

In this research, the verbs are obtained from "Master Chef" transcripts. Master Chef program is a television reality show, showing an American cooking competition open for amateur and home chefs. Here, we could find various unique verbs from cooking domain, such as; *poach, fillet, grill, pan-seared, etc*. We could hardly find this kind of various verbs in other domains. The use of verbs in "Master Chef" give information of the conceptual in cooking domain.

In writing this research, I focused on three research problems. The three research problems. The first is what food processing verbs used in Master Chef's transcripts ?. The second is how many kinds of food processing verbs used in Master Chef's transcripts, and the last is how to identify and categorize the food processing verbs in Master Chef's transcripts?.

Based on the research problems, The objectives of writing this research are : to identify food processing verbs used in Master Chef's transcripts, and to categorize food processing verbs used in Master Chef's transcripts. This research

aims to describe the kind of grammatical variations commonly used in food processing verbs in Master Chef. I will identify and describe in more details about the grammatical structures related to the verbs used in cooking terms.

The result of the analysis will help readers to know more about grammatical variations that may occur in food processing verbs in Master Chef's transcripts. I hope there will be other research in grammatical patterns and domain, because there are many domains that can be used as the object of other research.

I found there are three similar research discuss grammatical patterns. First, Cacoullos & Walker (2009), The present of English Future : Grammatical Variation and Collocations in Discourse. The result of this research shows the construction of domain (will vs going to) somehow have different in collocation. Second, Bauer (2012), Some Grammatical Features of New Zealand English. The result of this research shows that there are many patterns used in NZE speaker. Last, Wiese (2016), Language Contact and Grammatical Variation : The example of V2 Violations. The result of this research shows the structural preferences for V2 in mono-multilingual speaker of Germanic. The difference of my research with the previous studies is the object of my research and the focus of the research. I used cooking domain as the object of my research and I will process the data using corpus linguistic method.

In order to complete this research, I used three different theories, there are ; verbs, compound adjective and domains. The theories used to categorize and describe the data will be discussed below :

According to Benson, Benson, and Ilson (1986), Grammatical Patterns is analyzing sentence that have structure and understanding the form as the essential part

of the sentence function. Grammatical patterns usually co-related with part of speech, such as verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjungtion, interjection and determiner. Benson, Benson, and Ilson, a few categorization of the grammatical patterns showed in below :

1. S + be + adverb

2. S + be + noun

3. S+ be + adjective

4. S + verb transitive + O (direct / indirect)

5. S + verb transitive + O + present participle

6. S+ verb transitive + O + past participle

Verb is the part of the speech, which is grammatically central in relation to the subject, object and complement (Frank, 1972:51). Verb have finite and non-finite form. According to Huddleston & Pullum (2005), Finite is the verb have a function as main verb that indicated the grammatical tense, person or number. Non-finite is the verb that do not have tense it is usually as (to infinitive, gerund or participle).

Verb have different type, Transitive verb is one of the type that are followed by an object. Transitive verb may take more than one object; direct and indirect object. There are two kind of transitive verb : monotrasnitive (transitive verb that are required one object), and distransitive (transitive verb that are have two object). Intransitive verbs cannot be used in passive voice (Frank,1972:48-49).

Transitive verb, may take the form of phrasal verb which is formed by the combination a verb + particle (Walker&Elsworth, 2000:79). It is used for written and spoken English, like ; *put on, make up, cut on*. In transitive phrasal verb, it is possible

to move the particle. Particle is like preposition but the function is different, it is kind of word term used for invariable item refers to the grammatical purpose which does not easily fit into the part of speech (Crystal,2008:352).

There are two kinds of voices; active and passive voice. Active voice is used to state that the subject of the action is the "doer", and the one who receive the action is the object. Passive voice is when the "receiver" of the action as the subject, and someone who doing the action as the object with adding preposition "by" (Frank, 1972:55).

According to Frank (1972:61) there are three principal part of verbs; simple form, simple past, and participle. The simple form of verb is usually called base form or to infinitive form. In Azar (1989:150) an infinite is verb "to + simple form of a verb. Azar,& Hagen (2011:81-108) also discussed several verb tenses. Simple past tense verb is formed by inflecting suffix -ed. It expresses an activity that happen in a specific time in the past. According to Phillips (2001; 205-207), There are two kinds of participle. Present participle takes suffix (-ing) and the resulting forms may function as a verb or adjective. Past participle takes suffix (-ed), and also function as adjective or part of verb. There are exception for irregular verbs.

Lee (2001: 37-72), discussed the differences among the following terms: Genres, Registers, Text Types, Domains, and Styles. He showed how these terms apply to different categories in computer corpora. In this research, I will focus on the term domain, because it fits the nature of my data.

The theory of Domain in this research was developed by Biber (1989) in Lee (2001). Domain is the basic level categorization of Genre. In written text, domain is the subject fields (Burnard, 1995). Domain is usually co-related with " context"

categorization such as; leisure, education, and institutional or public context. Examples of domain such as; *art, science, religion, politic, cooking.*

In computational linguistic, the language processing always build a pattern of the language use. In English, language might be used different genre of text, or used in different domain. The relation between domain and grammatical patterns in corpus linguistic is because the language itself always related to the grammatical pattern and domain of the text, and the construction of the text usually associated with domain (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

This research is *Descriptive Qualitative* in method, because it describes a fact accurately and systematically based on the data. The data are not only a scale of number but it is also descriptive phenomenon such as ; word, sentence, and utterance.

Data are a factual information that discovered by the researcher to support the research study in science or academic works (Mukhtar, 2013:99). The data in this research is primary data collected from the Master Chef's transcripts. The population of the data are a random episodes picked up from season 1-10 in Master Chef.

Sample of the data is a part of population that describes all of population of the data (Mukhtar, 2013:93). The sample of this research was picked up by using purposive sampling technique from the sentences of Master Chef's transcripts that contain "food processing" terms. The transcripts data were processed by using corpus linguistic software which is more easily to separate the data that belong to the categorization of food processing verbs. The method that I used to collect the data is purposive sampling technique, which is use the following steps :

(1) Download the transcripts data of " Master Chef" from the internet

http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/episode_scripts.php?tv-show=masterchef

-2010

(2) Identify the data by using corpus linguistic method, using an application called

(Unitex Gramlab). Corpus linguistic is a method that carrying out the language

pattern or systematic collocation of the text (structure and content). Unitex

Gramlab is a software used in corpus linguistic to find the words in a whole text

(3) Group the data into sub-categories of grammatical variations.

(4) Categorize the data that have been grouped in the sub-categories.

In this project, I used *Agih* method to describe and analyze the data. *Agih*
method is a method of data analysis using the language itself as the object of the
research (Sudaryanto, 1993).The instruments used in *Agih* method are the the
language units such as : word (preposition, adverb), clause, syntactic functions
(subject, object, predicate), word syllabus and punctuation mark (Sudaryanto,
1993:15-16).

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, I will discuss the findings in this research. The discussion in this
chapter covers grammatical patterns of food processing verbs used in the selected
Master Chef's transcripts in relation to the nouns that they modify.

4.1 Grammatical Patterns

Based on the data, there are 400 data found by using corpus linguistic method.
The data were processed using Unitex Gramlab method to show the grammatical

patterns. From the 400 data that were found in Master Chef's transcripts, I found the verb commonly use in food processing is transitive verb. The transitive verb function as active voice, and there are two kinds of difference form of the transitive verb in active voice, it will be showed below :

Transitive Verbs	Monotransitive	Finite	1. Present tense	33
			2. Past tense	57
		Non-finite	1. To infinitive	32
			2. Present participle	55
			3. Past participle	50
			4. Gerund	35
	Distransitive	Finite	1. Present tense	20
			2. Past tense	22
		Non-finite	1. To infinitive	18
			2. Present participle	26
			3. Past participle	42
			4. Gerund	10
			Total	400

Table 1.1

The table above show that the transitive verb that are used in Master Chef's transcripts have two different form, *finite* and *non-finite*. The transitive verb can be classified into *monotranstive* (Subject+Verb+Object) and *distransitive* (Subject+Verb+Object + Object). The table above show the mostly transitive verb that are used in monotransitive and the form is non-finite (to infinitive, participle and gerund). The following sub-section will be showed the grammatical patterns in more detail :

4.1.1 Transitive Verb Patterns

There are two kind of transitive verb : Verb forms (finite and non-finite) and Phrasal verb. The transitive verb usually characterized by two non-prepositional argument (subject and direct object). Transitive verb can move an action through the verb, it used for voices (active or passive). Here is the examples from the data :

(1) i am making tiramisu　　　(Active voice)

(2) you nicely cooked the fish　(Active voice)

Example (1) is an active voice, where " I " is the agent, and " making" is the transitive verb followed by the object " tiramisu". Example (2) is active voice, the agent is "you" as the subject followed by past participle verb "cooked" and "fish" as the object. Agent is the semantic role of the one who doing the action (Larson,1984:199). In transitive verb, there are many kinds of grammatical patterns used in Master Chef's transcripts :

A. Finite form as monotransitive verb

4.1.1.1 Present tense

Example :

(3) i bake the sweet potato

(4) i fry the cod.

Example (3) and (4) is finite form used in present tense. It is monotransitive verb where the subject is (I) and the main verb is (bake and fry) modify the object (sweet potato and cod). The subject in here indicated the grammar tense, person or the number.

4.1.1.2 Past tense

Example :

(5) i poached the lobster

(6) i cooked the sweetbread.

Example (5) and (6) is finite form used in past tense. It is monotransitive verb where the subject (I) and the main verb (poached and cooked) modify the object (lobster and sweetbread). In here the main verb used to describe an action happen in the past.

B. Non-finite as monotransitive verb

4.1.1.3 Verb + to infinitive

Example :

(7) you have to toast the rice.

(8) I try to sear the scallop.

Examples (7) and (8) are the non-finite form used (to infinitive). It is monotransitive because only use a single object. The verb to infinitive are (to toast and to sear) describe about the object (rice and scallops). It is non-finite because the verb does not have tenses.

4.1.1.4. Present participle as part of continous form of verb

Example :

(9) i am making a lamb chops.

(10) she was literally heating up tortilas.

The structure of examples (9) and (10) are present participle verb (making, heating) as the present participle from the verb tense (present continous and past continous). Example (9) and (10) are different, the structure of example (9) is (verb+ing (making) + object (lamb chops), but in example (10) the structure is (verb+ing (heating) Particle is like preposition but its function is different; usually it is associated with phrasal verb.

4.1.1.5 Present participle after verbs of perception (V + O + Present participle)

Example :

(11) i need some eggs boiling.

(12) i have this polento cooking.

Examples (11) and (12) are present participle verbs (boiling, cooking) with have a structure as (V + O + Present participle). The present participle (boiling and cooking) are is modify the object (eggs and polento).

4.1.1.6 Past participle as adjective

Example :

(13) he does not know if it is a baked crab.

(14) the fish is nicely cooked.

Examples (13) and (14) are past participle (baked and cook) that are function as adjective. The past participle (baked and cooked) in here explain the object (fish and crab).

4.1.1.7 Past participle as part of verb tense

Example :

(15) i have made vegan soup.

(16) i will have roasted duck breast.

Example (15) and (16) are past participle in the verb tense, Example (15) as the present perfect (S (I) + have + past participle (made) + O (vegan soup)). Example (16) as the future perfect tense where the structure is (S (I) + will have + past participle (roasted) + O (duck breast)). it is past participle that have tense but the function as adjective or verb.

C. Finite form as distransitive verb

4.1.1.8 Present tense

Example :

(16) i make a vegetable salad with olive oil.

(17) i toast the bread on the pan.

Example (17) and (18) are distransitive verb in finite form and it functioned as present tense. There is two object, direct and indirect object. The direct object are (vegetable salad and bread), the indirect object are (olive oil and pan) as the object of preposition.

4.1.1.9 Past tense

Example ;

(19) i made a chocolate peanut and butter donut.

(20) i toasted pineapple and habarero hot sauce.

Example (19) and (20) are distransitive verb in finite form and it functioned as past tense. The main verb (made and toasted) have two object. The first object are (chocolate peanut and pineapple) and the second object are (harbarero hot sauce).

D. Non-finite as distransitive verb

4.1.1.20 To infinitive (Verb + Object+ to infinitive).

Example :

(21) you want me to fry the potatoes?

(22) i need lemon to make lemon juice.

Example (21) and (22) are to infinitive that have two object. The verb to infinitive (to fry and to make), have the direct object (me and lemon) and the indirect object (potatoes and lemon juice).

4.1.1.21 Present participle as continous form of verb

Example :

(23) you are making hollandaise on the egg.

(24) i was melting the butter for the lobster.

Example (23) and (24) are present participle as verb continous tense. Example (23) is present continous tense that have two objects, the structure is (S (you) + to be (are) + present participle (making) and direct object (hollandaise) and indirect object (egg)). Example (24) is past continous tense that have two objects, the structure is (S (I) + was + present participle (melting) and the direct object (butter) and indirect object (lobster)).

4.1.1.22 Past participle as verb tense

Example :

(25) i have oven-roasted chicken thigh with panacetta.

(26) i have tossed the blue crab in tandoori sauce.

Example (25) and (26) are past participle as present perfect tense. The structure is the same, (S (I) + have + past participle (oven-roasted and tossed) and direct object (chicken thigh and blue crab) + indirect object (panacetta and tandoori sauce) as the object of preposition.

In transitive verb, there is also phrasal verbs. Phrasal verb is formed of a verb and a particle, where the verb and the particle are most likely to build on a new meaning (Walker&Elsworth,2000:79).

4.1.1.23 Verb + particle + object

Example :

(27) tell him to cut down on the cheese.

(28) so you cut up the lobster, knowing it was raw.

4.1.1.24 Verb + object + particle

Example :

(29) i started with putting the burgers down.

(30) burn the alcohol out.

Examples (27),(28),(29) and (30) are phrasal verbs. Examples (27) and (28), show phrasal verbs where the construction is (verb + particle + noun); "cut down" and "cut up" are phrasal verb which modify "cheese and lobster" as the object.

The second one is a different type of phrasal verb. Unlike examples (27) and (28), in examples (29) and (30) the particles are interrupted by the object. The construction of examples (29) and (30) is (verb + object + particle). In most constructions of phrasal verb, it is possible to have the object before the particle, or after the particle as it is shown in examples below :

(31) Tell him to cut the cheese down.

(32) Tell him to cut down the cheese.

(33) We have to toast on the mango coulee.

(34) We have to toast the mango coulee on.

Example (31) and (32) are another examples of (verb + object + particle) that I found from the data which show that it is possible to have the particle before or after the object, it is still acceptable without changing the meaning. Example (33) and (34) is using verb + preposition "on", it is show where we can not move the preposition after the object.

5. CONCLUSION

The results of analysis, show that the verb that is mostly used in food processing is transitive verb. The transitive verb have two different form (finite and non-finite), but the verb form that commonly used in non-finite verb. The transitive verb have two different kinds (monotransitive and distransitive), from the result (monotransitive) is the verb that commonly used in Master Chef's transcripts. There are 24 grammatical patterns that I discovered in Master Chef's transcripts.

In monotransitive finite form there are two different tense (present and past), and the mostly used is past tense, while in non-finite, there are (to infinitive, participle and gerund) but the mostly used is present participle. In distransitive finite form there are two different tense (present and past), the same as monotransitive in distransitive the verb that were used mostly is past tense. Non-finite form in distransitive have (to infinitive, participle and gerund) but unlike monostranitive, in distransitive the verb mostly used is past participle.

Analyzing grammatical patterns is an interesting research project. After having this research done, I recommend a similar or a more detailed research about grammatical patterns in corpus linguistic. Results of this kind of research can be presented in a kind of tree structure for convenience sake.

The function of using corpus data is to know the grammatical pattern that usually occurs in Master Chef's transcripts. The grammatical patterns that are found on the data are associated with typical pattern. The result of this research show that in corpus linguistic domain are co-related with grammatical pattern based on the structure and content of the language

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