FREQUENCY OF VERBS IN LIFESTYLE COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST AND THE RELATION TO TEXT CHARACTERISTICS: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS

Ikmi Nur Oktavianti & Zanuar Anggun Pramesti

ikmi.oktavianti@pbi.uad.ac.id

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia

Received: 16 September 2019; Accepted: 27 November 2019

Abstract

This study examines the use of verbs in Lifestyle column in The Jakarta Post to identify the frequency of verbs used in the column and to find out the relation between frequency of verbs and the characteristics of Lifestyle column as the staple product of soft news. This study collected the data, sentences containing lexical verbs, from Lifestyle articles labeled as Lifestyle Corpus comprising 29,195 words. The Lifestyle Corpus was loaded into Lancsbox corpus tool to get the assistance in identifying the use of the verbs. The data were analyzed both qualitatively (classifying the types of the verbs based on Scheibmann’s compilation and interpreting the relation between frequency and text characteristics) and quantitatively (counting the percentage of verb usage and list the verbs from the most frequent to the least frequent one). The results of the study show that the verb types most frequently used in Lifestyle of The Jakarta Post are material, verbal, and relational and the least frequent ones are possessive/relational, cognition, and perception/relational. The highest use of material verbs is plausible since the members of material verbs can also be used as phrasal verbs and used metaphorically. Following material, verbal verbs occupies the second most frequent verb of which it is in accordance with the nature of news text, that is to report something. Meanwhile, perception/relational verb indicates that the expression of subjective perception is less prominent in writing Lifestyle articles as it is also avoided in news writing in general. This strongly indicates that frequency of linguistic units is (1) affected by the nature of the linguistic units themselves or (2) affected by the characteristics of the text.

Keywords: verbs; corpus; soft news; The Jakarta Post
Introduction

As one of lexical categories and its prominent role in clause structure, verb is a salient word class in almost all languages. (Chafe, 1970) states that verbs are nucleus of clause constructions because they determine the number and types of arguments in the clauses. Morphosyntactically, verbs in Indo-European languages—including English—are the linguistic unit to be attached by tense and aspect inflections (Comrie, 1976, 2000). Meanwhile, some languages depend on the existence of tense inflection to make the sentence grammatical and their absence cause the production of ungrammatical constructions. With regard to semantic aspect, verbs are naturally more dynamic than nouns and adjectives since they state events, action (Clackson, 2007). Although, nouns are primary to some extent, e.g., in language acquisition (O’Grady, 2005), but verbs are grammatically salient.

In terms of language use, however, the choice of a particular linguistic unit (i.e., verb) is influenced by the context of use or the nature of the text. More specifically, different communication mode (spoken or written) might also influence the use of linguistic units due to different characteristics (Biber & Conrad, 2009; Halliday, 1990). Spoken language use tends to be more spontaneous, thus allowing for the use lexical hedges (Biber & Conrad, 2009), and the use of pronoun in spoken context differs from that in written one with first person singular I is the most frequent one in spoken English (Conrad & Biber, 2009). In relation to verb use, it is also influenced by distinct text categories, mode, dialect (Bybee & Hopper, 2001; Oktavianti, 2016, 2019).

One of the examples of language use is in the newspaper. The language used in newspaper should be as close to daily life language as possible (Bell, 1991; Conboy, 2010). It is different from language used in literary works (e.g., fictions) since the language is manipulatively used to build up the stories (Leech & Short, 2007) and academic texts demand the use of standardized forms (Biber & Gray, 2016). It is then interesting to relate the salience of verbs and the nature of newspaper language as the representation of daily language use to depict actual language use. Regarding news texts, they basically can be divided into two more specific texts, namely hard news and soft news (Bell, 1991). As both texts differ form each other, it is eventually appealing to analyze language use in each of them. To delimit the focus, this study concerns on soft news represented by Lifestyle column in The Jakarta Post. As the most well-established and the oldest English newspaper in Indonesia, it enables the easy access and rich compilation of data to achieve comprehensive results on the description of verbs use.

This study employs a corpus-based analysis to describe verb use, hence it focuses on the frequency of use. Corpus-based analysis is used because it can be used to analyze big data resulting in more comprehensive analysis and more...
Ikmi Nur Oktavianti & Zanuar Anggun Pramesti

*Frequency of Verbs in Lifestyle Column in The Jakarta Post and The Relation to Text Characteristics: A Corpus-Based Analysis*

reliable findings. Besides, studying frequency is prominent in linguistics because it might indicate the key concept in a certain language (or, a certain text type). As Baker (2010) stated that frequency indicates what is important. In corpus-based analysis, frequency is one of key analyses (Szudarski, 2017) and by identifying the frequency, it apparently supports the purpose of the study to figure out the relation between the use of verbs and text characteristics.

Previous corpus-based studies on newspaper texts reveal that verbs in news texts tend to be in the form of present tense and active voice is used more frequently over passive voice to achieve some purposes (Bednarek & Caple, 2012; Biber & Conrad, 2009; Biber & Quirk, 2012). However, those studies examined the morphosyntactic aspects and did not specifically about the verb types. Some other studies on language in newspaper has been carried out to relate with pedagogical implication (Deng & Li, 2017), and primarily to assist critical discourse analysis of the texts (Moon, 2016; Wang, 2015). With regard to verbs, there are some previous corpus-based studies on how verbs are acquired (Nordlund, 2008), how verbs are used in legal context (Denyer, 2003), how verbs are used by native and non-native speakers of English (Yilmaz & Ertürk, 2017), and how phrasal verbs are used (Zarifi & Mukundan, 2013). So far, the discussions on verbs in newspaper are limited to their morphosyntactic properties (e.g., tenses, voice, transitivity) (Bednarek & Caple, 2012; Biber & Quirk, 2012; Conrad & Biber, 2001). Recently, a study on how frequency of verbs in news section is influenced by the characteristics of the news text has been done (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019), resulting in verbal verb types (e.g., say) as the most frequent verb type in the text, in which is obviously in accordance with the nature of the text as a report of an event and others. The use of verbs in soft news section, however, has not been widely discussed. Therefore this study is expected to describe verb frequency and how it is related to text characteristics.

**Methods**

This study uses corpus-based approach, compiling language data from articles published in *Lifestyle* column in *The Jakarta Post* from October to November 2018 with the total size of 29,195 words and labeled as *Lifestyle Corpus*. The corpus was then analyzed by identifying the verbs in the corpus as well as the absolute frequencies of the verbs. The investigation was done using corpus tool *Lancsbox* (Brezina, Timperley, & McEnery, 2018). By using the *Word* feature in *Lancsbox*, the frequency of verbs can be counted validly; the search was then continued to sort the type into *lemma* and filter the result box by inserting the code *_*v to limit the results (verbs only). The corpus tool automatically filters the results from the most frequent verbs into the least frequent ones.
As for the verb types, this study follows the compilation of verbs by Scheibmann (in Bybee & Hopper, 2001) in which she combined verb taxonomy of Halliday (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) and verb types of Dixon (Dixon, 2005). The complete list of the verb types is mentioned in table 1 below.

Table 1. Verb types compiled by Scheibmann (in Bybee and Hopper, 2001)

| Verb Type              | Description                                                                 |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Cognition              | cognitive activity                                                           |
| Corporeal              | bodily gesture, bodily interaction                                           |
| Existential            | exist, happen                                                                 |
| Feeling                | emotion, wanting                                                             |
| Material               | concrete and abstract doings and happenings                                   |
| Perception             | perception, attention                                                        |
| Perception/Relational  | perception (subject not senser)                                               |
| Possessive/Relational  | possession                                                                    |
| Relational             | process of being                                                             |
| Verbal                 | saying, symbolic exchange of meaning                                          |

This study adopts the classification compiled by Scheibmann because it is the most suited one for textual analysis. Some other classifications are too simple (Chafe, 1970), too concrete (Levin, 1993), or too abstract (Pavey, 2010). This sort of classification, however, triggers the tendency of ambiguity for some words, e.g. look that might be categorized into either perception or perception/relational or in identifying which have belongs to lexical verb. The concordance lines below shows some examples of have as auxiliary and as an initial unit of quasi-modal have to. These sorts of problems can be overcome by looking at the context of use and the structure of the whole clause. Hence, this study used KWIC feature in Lancsbox as it provided concordance lines for each search result, enabling the investigation of which look belong to which type or which have that can be taken as data. Below is the example of concordance lines of have.
Figure 1. Concordance lines of have

The examples of have displayed in figure 1 were then excluded from the data.

To depict the relation between frequency of verbs and text characteristics (i.e. lifestyle articles), this study employed the concept of thick description proposed by Geertz (Stake, 2010) to interpret the connection between frequency of use in a particular text and the characteristic of text. The interpretation using this concept was done by profoundly relates the available findings (i.e., frequency of verbs) with the relevant theory on news text characteristics.

Results

This section displays the results of the quantitative analysis toward the verb types in the Lifestyle Corpus, using absolute (raw) frequencies. Table 1 shows the complete frequency of verb types.

| Verb Types                 | Frequency (%) |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| Material                   | 40.84%        |
| Verbal                     | 18.81%        |
| Relational                 | 8.12%         |
| Corporeal                  | 6.93%         |
| Perception                 | 6.27%         |
| Feeling                    | 5.49%         |
| Existential                | 4.78%         |
| Possessive/relational      | 4.48%         |
| Cognition                  | 2.33%         |
| Perception/relational      | 1.97%         |

As is shown in table 2, material type is the most frequent verb type found in Lifestyle column. This verb type dominates by occurring 40.84% of all verbs in the corpus. Following material, there are verbal type occupying 18.81% and
material verb type occupying 8.12%. Based on the percentage of occurrence, it is actually evident that the gap between material and the other two (verbal and relational) is pretty significant. As with the less frequent verb types, there are corporeal (6.93%), perception (6.27%), feeling (5.49%), existential (4.78%), and possessive/relational (4.48%). Meanwhile, the least frequent verb types in the corpus are cognition (2.33%), and perception/relational (1.97%). Both of the least frequent types have low-percentage result that is under 2.5% of the all verbs in the corpus. Table 3 describes the example of each verb type along with the token frequency of the example.

Table 3. Frequency of verb types and examples

| Rank | Verb type         | Frequency | Example Verb | Token Frequency |
|------|-------------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|
| 1    | Material          | 684       | make         | 70             |
| 2    | Verbal            | 315       | say          | 221            |
| 3    | Relational        | 136       | include      | 51             |
| 4    | Corporeal         | 116       | hold         | 24             |
| 5    | Perception        | 105       | see          | 39             |
| 6    | Feeling           | 92        | want         | 35             |
| 7    | Existential       | 80        | remain       | 17             |
| 8    | Possessive/Relational | 75   | have         | 24             |
| 9    | Cognition         | 39        | know         | 21             |
| 10   | Perception/Relational | 33  | look         | 21             |

Table 3 shows that in material verb type, verb make is the most frequent in the type by occurring 70 times (including the alternative inflected forms makes, made, making). Interestingly, based on token frequency of individual verb, verb say (and its inflected forms) is the highest of all (221 occurences), but in terms of verb type, material verb as a whole type is more dominant. It is because material has more verb members (e.g., make, work, show, create, perform, etc.), meanwhile verbal type only has smaller members (e.g., say, tell, announce, etc.). As for relational verb type in the third most frequent verb type, there is include being used for 51 times in the corpus. Other examples of verbs with the highest frequency are hold (corporeal), see (perception), want (feeling), remain (existential), have (possessive/relational), cognition (know), and look (perception/relational).
Discussion

This section discusses the results of the analysis and relates it with the text characteristics. As one of text categories, news texts differ from others due to different aims of the texts. News text itself can still be dichotomized into notorious classification, i.e. hard news and soft news (Bell, 1991; Lehman-Wilzig & Seletzky, 2010; Reinemann, Stanyer, Scherr, & Legnante, 2012). News texts classified to hard news are more bound to time and contain immediacy, reporting events, crimes, conflicts, accidents, natural disasters, and so on (Bell, 1991; Lehman-Wilzig & Seletzky, 2010). On the other hand, soft news does not contain immediacy and might have more freedom in style, related to human interests (Lehman-Wilzig & Seletzky, 2010) e.g., lifestyle articles, gossips, etc. The dichotomy, however, remains problematic; some say that the parameter of hard and soft lies on the topic and the coverage: is it political or societal coverage? Due to the longer space need for the in-depth discussion for this, the debates thus will not be further discussed in this study. At the very least, this sort of classification (hard and soft news) enables the description of distinct linguistic characteristics of both types of news (and news texts).

News texts generally use present tense more frequently; past tense is used for some purpose, e.g., providing temporal information of the events (Bednarek & Caple, 2012). According to Biber & Conrad (2009), news rarely use modal verbs compared to fiction or academic texts. But Bednarek & Caple (2012) found out that will—one of English core modals—is a key verb in British newspaper. This result is also supported by Oktavianti (2019) stating that modal verbs are more frequently used in newspaper than in fiction and academic texts, contrasted with Biber & Conrad (2009). As with the purpose of news texts, hard news aims to report daily events, while soft news serve as entertainment, and editorials seek to persuade (Biber & Conrad, 2009: 112). This distinct purpose might yield different tendency of linguistic features typical to the text. Because soft news focuses more on the entertainment side and might not attempt to frame something intensely, then the language use slightly differs from hard news.

According to the data analysis, the most frequent verb type in Lifestyle Corpus is material verb type. Regarding the nature of material verbs that state concrete action (Bybee & Hopper, 2001), this is not unacceptable to see these verbs use a lot in the news texts. In delivering the message of the news, lifestyle articles need to use verbs expressing concrete actions. In hard news, material verbs occupy the second most frequent verb type, right after the verbal verbs (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019). Because lifestyle articles contain information or stories on human interests, the explanation of the interests should be clearly written; and one of them can be done by concretely described the information or stories. This need presumably triggers the high use of concrete action verbs in
the corpus. This assumption has to be proven by empirically observe the use of the verbs in the corpus.

Taken as an example, verb *take* is observed and the concordance lines are displayed in figure 2 below.

Figure 3. Concordance lines of *take*

Interestingly, some of the uses show verb *take* being used as the initial unit of phrasal verb (e.g., *take over*, *take on*, *take off* [McCarthy & O’Dell, 2017]). The use of phrasal verbs are very common among English native speakers and are normally used in newspaper, especially for newspaper headlines (McCarthy & O’Dell, 2017: 6). Hence, it is not unusual to find the use of phrasal verbs (using *take*) in news articles. Another point to highlight is the metaphorical use of the verb *take*, as in *take responsibility*. The metaphorical use is plausible since it is used to concretely state something abstract (e.g., *responsibility*) and is commonly happened (Heine & Kuteva, 2007: 40). Another usage of *take* as in *take place* is idiomatic as the meaning cannot be predicted by each component of the phrasal combination. Other material verbs, such as *make*, *set*, are also notorious units of phrasal verbs in English and thus is found or used frequently. It is then clear that the firm reason of high frequency of *material* verbs is in accordance with the nature of the verbs themselves. They can serve as phrasal verbs, be used metaphorically and idiomatically.

The second most frequent verb type is *verbal* verbs. Based on the nature of the texts to deliver the information about human interests (Biber & Conrad, 2009; Lehman-Wilzig & Seletzky, 2010), thus it is important for the text to collect perspectives—by interviewing—from many people. Thus, the use of *verbal* verbs to report the result of the interview is definitely inevitable. The following figure (figure 4) presents the concordance lines of *say* in the corpus.

Figure 4. Concordance lines of *say*
As seen from figure 4, the use of the verb *say* predominantly refers to the indirect speech used to report the interview of the source person. It is a common feature in news text, reporting the statement from someone to describe the event or to complete the information.

As for the third frequent verb type, there is *relational* verbs, marking inclusivity or exclusivity, as conveyed by *include*. The verb *include* shows inclusivity and it is necessary in explaining things to add up the information needed by the readers. Figure 5 displays the concordance lines of *include* in the corpus.

**Figure 5. Concordance lines of *include***

```
1. said, "A lot of what I do is trying
2. a note left by a man in his 70
3. about her composition. \textsc{x3} said about the challenge of offering t
4. the world has changed,"
5. the screening. "Television i
6. forms like WeChat or Instagram; \textsc{x3} said Ahn Jeong-hyun a beauty cons
7. so with interesting details, \textsc{x3} Kara
8. are starting to see what we have,"
9. and the animals for up to four months,
10. sitting (process) was so fun, \textsc{x3} she
11. prison. \textsc{x3} shounrunner Jenji Kohan
12. at a recent public event in central
13. say at this stage just how big these c
14. A crew member, who is not named,\textsc{x3} she
15. because of its pungent smell ar
```

Figure 5 shows that the verb *include* marks inclusivity and it is used literally, not metaphorically. Its frequent use is due to the necessity of the article writers to completely write the news.

Along with *material*, *verbal*, and *relational* verbs as the most frequent verb types in the corpus, there are also some other verbs belong to the less frequent categories, such as *corporeal*, *perception*, *feeling*, and *existential*. These verbs are to some extent needed according to the context, but they are not significant and infrequent. Some verb types, namely *perception* and *feeling* are not in accordance with the nature of news texts, so they are infrequently used. News texts report factual events and share factual information so they attempt to
avoid bias as much as possible (Biber & Conrad, 2009: 110). Verb types belong to perception (senses) and feeling (emotional state) might contain subjectivity. With regard to the other less frequent verbs, there are corporeal verbs (e.g., hold). This verbs show activity related to bodily gestures (Scheibmann in Bybee & Hopper, 2001) and this activity presumably is less significant in writing news. This verb type also occupies low position in hard news (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019) proving that news texts do not really need this expression. In hard news, existential verbs are commonly used (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019), to add information on the event: where and when it takes place. This information (time and place) is part of basic facts of reporting and plays salient role in news writing. As stated by (Leitner, 1986), features of news involve the report of the actors and the place and time of the event. Therefore, the use of existential verb is significant. Unlike hard news, the use of existential verbs in Lifestyle Corpus is not significant. It is found occupying only 4.78% of the total verbs in the corpus. Meanwhile, according to Oktavianti & Ardianti (2019), existential verbs occupy 16% and hold the third most frequent verb type in hard news in The Jakarta Post. This finding emphasizes the difference between hard news and soft news.

The last two verb types are the least frequent ones; they are cognition and perception/relation verbs. Cognition verbs refer to activities involving thinking and can be more comprehensively defined as ‘the mental action or process of acquiring knowledge and understanding through thought, experience, and the senses’ (Oxford Dictionary of English, n.d.). This definition implies the involvement of personal thought or personal assumption as represented by the expressions I know or I think conveying subjectivity. In this verb type, there are only two verbs found, know and think. As for perception/relation, it is the least frequent verb type by occupying 1.97% of the verbs in the corpus. The rarity of this type is, however, not unusual since it also contains subjectivity. News texts are expected not to express personal opinion, but to report something as fair as possible (Biber & Conrad, 2009: 110).

To sum up the discussion, there is an illustration portraying the relation between verb frequency and the characteristics of soft news texts shown in figure 6.
Figure 6 emphasizes the strong relation between text characteristics and the frequency of linguistic units, in this case is verb. Linguistic units that meet the characteristics of the text, support the text to achieve its purpose, are frequently used and those who are not in accordance with the nature of the texts are infrequently used. There is, however, a certain case for linguistic units that are basically flexible and have multi-usage of which they will naturally occur frequently in any kind of texts.

**Conclusion**

This study found that there are certain verb types predominantly used in Lifestyle column of The Jakarta Post. These verbs include material, verbal, and relational verbs in the first, second, and third position respectively. There is, however, an interesting case with material verbs as the most frequent verbs in the corpus. Based on observation, it is known that material verb take, for example, is used as phrasal verb and/or used metaphorically. It is then typical to find this type in the highest position of the classification. Regarding text characteristics, basically verbal verbs are more relevant and individual example of verbal type, say, dominates by being used 221 times. Some other verbs are less frequent because they are not that significant to the text and some others, cognition and perception/relational are least frequent because they are in contrast with the nature of the text. On top of everything, this study figures out that particular linguistic units are frequently used in a certain type of text because of two possible reasons: (1) they meet and in accordance with the nature of the text or (2) those linguistic units are basically ubiquitous due to its flexible functions and distributions in linguistic constructions (as in take as part
Ikmi Nur Oktavianti & Zanuar Anggun Pramesti

*Frequency of Verbs in Lifestyle Column in The Jakarta Post and The Relation to Text Characteristics: A Corpus-Based Analysis*

of phrasal verbs and the possibility to be used metaphorically).

**References**

Baker, P. (2010). *Sociolinguistics and Corpus Linguistics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.

Bednarek, M., & Caple, H. (2012). *News Discourse*. London: Continuum.

Bell, A. (1991). *Language of News Media*. Oxford: Blackwell.

Biber, D., & Conrad, S. (2009). *Register, Genre, and Style*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Biber, D., & Gray, B. (2016). *Grammatical complexity in academic English: Linguistic change in writing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Biber, D., & Quirk, R. (Eds.). (2012). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English* (10. impression). Harlow: Longman.

Brezina, V., Timperley, M., & McEnery, T. (2018). *Lancsbox (Version 4.x).* Retrieved from [http://corpora.lancs.ac.uk/lancsbox](http://corpora.lancs.ac.uk/lancsbox).

Bybee, J. L., & Hopper, P. J. (Eds.). (2001). *Frequency and the emergence of linguistic structure*. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Chafe, W. L. (1970). *Meaning and the Structure of Language*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Clackson, J. (2007). *Indo-European Linguistics: An Introduction*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Comrie, B. (1976). *Aspect: An introduction to the study of verbal aspect and related problems*. Cambridge ; New York: Cambridge University Press.

Comrie, B. (2000). *Tense*. Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York: Cambridge University Press.

Conboy, M. (2010). *The language of newspapers: Socio-historical perspectives*. London: Continuum.

Conrad, S., & Biber, D. (Eds.). (2001). *Variation in English: Multi-dimensional studies*. Harlow, England ; New York: Longman.

Conrad, S., & Biber, D. (2009). *Real Grammar*. London: Pearson Education.

Deng, F., & Li, X. (2017). A Computer Corpus-based Study of FOREIGN in English Newspapers and its Pedagogical Implications. *Eurasia Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education, 13*(10), 6799–6806. [https://doi.org/10.12973/ejmste/78278](https://doi.org/10.12973/ejmste/78278)

Denyer, L. F. (2003). *CORPUS STUDY CARRIED OUT ON THREE “LEGAL” VERBS TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT USAGE FOR THE PURPOSES OF LEGAL TRANSLATORS AND LAWYER-LINGUISTS*. 20.

Dixon, R. M. W. (2005). *A Semantic Approach to English Grammar*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Halliday, M. A. K. (1990). *Spoken and Written Language*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Ikmi Nur Oktavianti & Zanuar Anggun Pramesti  
*Frequency of Verbs in Lifestyle Column in The Jakart Post and The Relation to Text Characteristics: A Corpus-Based Analysis*

Halliday, M. A. K., & Matthiessen, C. M. I. M. (2004). *An introduction to functional grammar* (3rd ed). London : New York: Arnold ; Distributed in the United States of America by Oxford University Press.

Heine, B., & Kuteva, T. (2007). *The genesis of grammar: A reconstruction.* Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press.

Leech, G. N., & Short, M. (2007). *Style in fiction: A linguistic introduction to English fictional prose* (2nd ed). New York: Pearson Longman.

Lehman-Wilzig, S. N., & Seletzky, M. (2010). Hard news, soft news, 'general' news: The necessity and utility of an intermediate classification. *Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism, 11*(1), 37–56. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884909350642

Leitner, G. (1986). Reporting the “events of the day”: Uses and functions of reported speech. *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia, 8*, 189–204.

Levin, B. (1993). *English Verb Classes and Alternations: A Pleminary Investigation.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

McCarthy, M., & O’Dell, F. (2017). *English phrasal verbs in use: Advanced : 60 units of vocabulary reference and practice : self-study and classroom use.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Moon, R. (2016). *A Corpus-Linguistic Analysis of News Coverage in Kenya’s Daily Nation and The Times of London.* 21.

Nordlund, M. (2008). *From Physical to Mental Acquisition: A Corpus-Based Study of Verbs.* Sweden: Lulea University of Technology.

O’Grady, W. (2005). *How Children Learn Language.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Oktavianti, I. N. (2016). Quasi-modals in British and American English. *Lingua Scientia, 8*(2), 257–272.

Oktavianti, I. N. (2019). *Verba Bantu Modal Bahasa Inggris: Karakteristik, Pemakaian, dan Perubahan.* Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta.

Oktavianti, I. N., & Ardianti, N. R. (2019). *A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF VERBS IN NEWS SECTION OF THE JAKARTA POST: HOW FREQUENCY IS RELATED TO TEXT CHARACTERISTICS.* *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature), 4*(2), 203–214. https://doi.org/10.33369/joall.v4i2.7623

Oxford Dictionary of English [Computer Program]. (2014). Retrieved from https://apps.apple.com/us/app/oxford-dictionary-of-english/id978674211

Pavey, E. L. (2010). *The structure of language: An introduction to grammatical analysis.* Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511777929

Reinemann, C., Stanyer, J., Scherr, S., & Legnante, G. (2012). Hard and soft news: A review of concepts, operationalizations and key findings. *Journalism: Theory, Practice & Criticism, 13*(2), 221–239. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884911427803

Stake, R. E. (2010). *Qualitative research: Studying how things work.* New York: Guilford Press.
Ikmi Nur Oktavianti & Zanuar Anggun Pramesti

Frequency of Verbs in Lifestyle Column in The Jakarta Post and The Relation to Text Characteristics: A Corpus-Based Analysis

Szudarski, P. (2017). Corpus Linguistics for Vocabulary: A Guide for Research (1st ed.). https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315107769

Wang, H. (2015). A Corpus-based Contrastive Study of Online News Reports on Economic Crisis — A Critical Discourse Analysis Perspective. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 6(3), 627. https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0603.20

Yilmaz, M., & Ertürk, Z. Ö. (2017). A Contrastive Corpus-based Analysis of the Use of Reporting Verbs by Native and Non-native ELT Researchers. Novitas-ROYAL (Research on Youth and Language), 11(2), 112–127.

Zarifi, V., & Mukundan, J. (2013). Phrasal Verb Combinations in Corpus-Based Studies: A Critical Review. International Journal of Applied Linguistics & English Literature, 2(4), 212–217. https://doi.org/10.7575/aiac.ijalel.v.2n.4p.212