

EMOTIONAL STATE VERBS IN PROGRESSIVE: A CORPUS LINGUISTIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Semantic is the study of meaning of words and phrases in particular context of the language. This research conducted to ascertain the forms and the meaning of emotional state verbs *like* and *hate* in progressive in Corpora (COCA and BNC). Method of the research was descriptive qualitative. The result of the study found that the emotional state verbs *like* and *hate* in progressive appeared in corpora. The verb *like* and *hate* appeared in *present, past, future progressive*. The verb *like* in *present progressive* also found in corpora but did not appear with the verb *hate*. The verb *like* and *hate* in progressive carried out mixed categories of meanings consist of 'process change (gradual change) and emotiveness', 'temporariness, enjoyment and emotiveness', 'temporariness and emotiveness', 'enjoyment', 'enjoyment and emotiveness' and 'temporariness, emotiveness and un enjoyment'. The emotional state verbs in progressive are likely to be acceptable in imaginary works. However, the form is likely to be unacceptable in academic writing.

Keywords: *Emotional State, Progressive, Stative*

ABSTRAK

Semantik adalah studi tentang makna kata dan frasa dalam konteks bahasa tertentu. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui bentuk dan makna kata kerja emotion *like* dan *hate* dalam bentuk progressive dalam corpora (COCA dan BNC). Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa kata kerja emotion *like* dan *hate* dalam progressive muncul dikorpora. Kata kerja *like* dan *hate* muncul dalam bentuk kalimat *present,*

past dan *future progressive*. Kata kerja *like* muncul dalam kalimat *present progressive* dalam korpora tetapi tidak muncul dengan kata kerja *hate*. Kata kerja *like* dan *hate* dalam *progressive* memiliki gabungan makna yang beragam terdiri dari '*process change (gradual change) and emotiveness*', '*temporariness, enjoyment and emotiveness*', '*temporariness and emotiveness*', '*enjoyment*', '*enjoyment and emotiveness*' and '*temporariness, emotiveness and un enjoyment*'. Kata kerja emotion dalam progresif cenderung dapat diterima dalam karya imajiner. Namun, bentuk ini cenderung tidak dapat diterima dalam penulisan akademis.

Keywords: *Kata Kerja Emotion, Progressive, Stative*

1. Introduction

A language is a systematic means of communication. By combining words in structured and conventional way to create meaning, a particular group of people in a particular country can communicate and express themselves well to others, either spoken or written. It is also a system for delivering ideas and feelings using sounds, gestures and signs or marks.

One of the most used languages in the world is English. David Crystal in Denison and Hogg (2006) estimates that about 400 million people have English as their first language, and that in total as many as 1500 million may be to a greater or lesser extent fluent speakers of English. The two largest countries (in terms of population) where English is the inherited national language are Britain and the USA. But it is also the majority language of Australia and New Zealand, and a national language in both Canada and South Africa. Furthermore, in other countries it is a second language, in others an official language or the language of business.

As global language, English has its own set of rules that explain how words are used or so called grammar. It defines as the entire system of a language, including its syntax, morphology, semantics, and phonology. According to Ur (1988: 4) Grammar is roughly defined as the way a language manipulates and combines words (or bits of words) in order to form longer units of meaning.

In this research, the writer presents the grammar change usage particularly in the use of the emotional state verbs in progressive aspect. According to the theories, the verbs and the form cannot be used to form a sentence because those verbs and the form are not compatible (Griffiths (2006), Leech (2004), Swan (2009), Graver (2001)). The progressive is unacceptable with emotional state verbs. It is because the meanings are inimical to the idea that some phenomena are 'in progress'. States are 'like-parted' in every segment of a state that has the same character as any other segment: no progress is made (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik, 1992: 198). Many of those verbs are used in progressive form especially emotional

verbs *like* and *hate*. This phenomenon is found in Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) and British National Corpus (BNC) as well. Therefore, the purpose of the research is to investigate the forms and meanings of emotional state verbs are used with progressive in corpus linguistics.

2. Literature Review (Theoretical Background)

Hanum (2018) conducted a research about forms and meanings of stative verbs in progressive tense. She studied about the use of the stative verbs especially mental state verbs; *understand* and *believe*. She found out that the stative verbs in progressive appeared in all types of progressive. The use of the stative verbs in progressive took place due to overgeneralization in the use of the native speakers of English. Besides, temporariness meaning almost appeared in all types of progressive. The different between the previous study and the present study is the study try to investigate forms and meanings of stative verbs, emotional state verbs in particular; *like* and *hate* in the progressive tense by using corpora as well.

Semantic is generally defined as the study of meaning of words and phrases in particular context of the language (Lyons, 1987: 1). According to Kreidler (1998: 3), Semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings (linguistic semantics).

Grammar is roughly defined as the way a language manipulates and combines words (or bits of words) in order to form longer units of meaning. Knowledge – implicit or explicit - of grammatical rules is essential for the mastery of a language; the words cannot be used unless we know how they should be put together (Ur, 1988: 4).

Tense is grammatical means to indicate the time when an action or event occurs, or when a state or process holds. According to Long (1969: 152) the tenses are the recognition that verbs give to the passage of time. Griffiths (2006: 93) also states that tense is about inflectional pointers to the position of events relative to the time of utterance. English grammar allows us to locate events in time (tense), in relation to the time of speaking or writing.

Aspect refers to the duration of an event within a particular tense. It describes how an event unfolds over time in tense. According to Griffiths (2006: 100) and Graver (2001: 51), aspect is a grammatical category that reflects the way in which the action of verb is viewed with respect to time. It is about grammatical resources for encoding the time profiles of states and events within an interval of time. Graver (2001: 51) adds that there are two aspects in English, the perfect and the progressive, which may combine in a complex verb phrase, and are marked for present or past tense.

The progressive forms represent actions or events, or series of actions or events, viewed at some point between their beginning and end. They imply that an action or series of actions has already begun but is not yet completed (Graver, 2001: 53). At the same time, they indicate that the duration of the action or series of actions is limited. According to Quick, et al (1987: 198), the

meaning of the progressive can be separated into three components consist of: the happening has duration, the happening has limited duration, and the happening is not necessarily complete

Situation type (otherwise known as Aktionsart or lexical aspect (Kreidler, 1998:198) and inherent aspectual meaning (Comrie, 1998: 41)) describes the inherent internal temporal structure of a situation which arises from its meaning (McIntyre, 2015). According to Kibort (2008), Situations unfold in time in different ways. Verbs tend to have inherent aspectual meaning because the situations described by them tend to have inherent temporal properties. Speakers can choose a particular aspect, but cannot choose a situation type because the verb and its arguments determine it.

Dynamic verbs or sometimes refer to 'action verbs', usually describe actions we can take, or things that happen. Dynamic verbs in most contexts relate to action, activity and to temporary or changeable conditions (Greenbaum and Quirk, 2003: 17).

Stative verbs usually refer to a state or condition which is not changing (unchanging) or likely to change. Typically, stative verbs is unacceptable with progressive aspect. The verbs cannot normally be used in the continuous (be + ing) forms of progressive. The reason is that stative verbs usually denote a state and a state is non-progressive in nature. Therefore, stative verbs are generally resistant to progressive aspect. Greenbaum and Quirk (2003: 53) also stated that verbs with stative do not occur in the progressive, since there is no conception of progression in states of affairs. One of categories of stative verbs is emotional states: *like* and *hate*.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research Design

This research employed qualitative research design with descriptive qualitative method. It was used in examining the data of corpora (COCA and BNC) to discover the forms and the meanings of emotional state verbs in progressive.

3.2. Source of Data

The data took from different kinds of books, journals and other references in order to find information about emotional state verbs and progressive. The research of the data were collected from corpus. It is a large, principled collection of naturally occurring examples of language stored electronically (Bennet, 2010). There were two corpora used in this study, consist of Corpus of contemporary American English (COCA) and British National Corpus (BNC).

3.3. Procedure of Collecting Data

The procedure of collecting data consist of three steps. First, the researcher opened the website address <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca/> for COCA and <http://corpus.byu.edu/bnc/> for BNC and put the words that want to be searched. Second, the researcher selected and collected data that relevant with the research in corpora. Third, analyzed the data.

3.4. Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher used some techniques in data analyzing consist of: first, the researcher analyzed the data in the syntactic and semantic level. Then, the researcher concluded the data and presented it as result of the study.

4. Findings and

Discussion 4.1. Findings

Finding is divided into two parts; forms and meanings of emotional state words *like* and *hate* in progressive tense, as follows:

4.1.1. Forms and Meanings of Emotional State Verbs *Like* in Progressive.

The verb *like* found in COCA and BNC. The verb *like* in *present progressive* is used to express *process of change (gradual change) and emotiveness (1,2), temporariness, enjoyment and emotiveness (3)*. These meanings appear in *Present Progressive* as in data below:

- 1) *But the truth is that I 'm liking the way I live less and less these days.* (COCA)
- 2) ... (S1) *Probably share the same actually. (S2) (laugh) Ooh I co--, ooh I 'm liking the idea of this more and more! Yes! (S1) Oh no! Ooh! (S2) Oh definitely! Mm! So (S1) (BNC)*
- 3) *These are -- these are tiny little shrimp, but they look pretty nice, actually. I'm -- I'm -- I 'm liking these. They're nice and white. (COCA)*

The verb *like* appears in *Present Perfect Progressive*. It only found in COCA with *temporariness and emotiveness* meaning as in data below:

- 4) ... *Some people start liking a band when they get popular after I've **been liking** it for years. It makes me mad. (COCA)*

The verb *like* in *past Progressive* found in COCA and BNC. It used to express *enjoyment, temporariness and emotiveness* as in data below:

- 5) ...*"A few weeks later I asked her how she **was liking** her new guitar. She told me it was like having a new relationship. (COCA)*
- 6) ...*She was the prettiest girl I had ever seen, but she was black, and I had picked on her for years behind her back. And to think, I **was liking** her now...(COCA)*
- 7) *Isn't that what they're all after?' Cowley **was liking** the sound of this; ideas and facts were beginning to fit together.' (BNC 25)*

The verb *like* appears in *Future Progressive* used to express *enjoyment and emotiveness* as in data below:

- 8) ... *I think **you'll be liking** this story, Yana said. It'll give you something to tell them folks when we return. (COCA)*
- 9) ...*He gave her the gleaming smile she detested. " Are you dismissing me, Miss Adeane? " " They **won't be liking** it if you're late. (BNC)*

4.1.2. Forms and Meanings of Emotional State Verbs *Hate* in Progressive Tense

The verb *hate* in *Present progressive* appears in corpora. It used to show *temporariness, emotiveness and temporariness, emotiveness and un enjoyment* as in data below:

- 10) ...Now the people **are hating** American companies like PADCO because many times they brought millions of dollars, but didn't do anything...(COCA)
- 11) ... He stims it again and again. I **am hating** him, but I writhe in a betraying ecstasy, an agony of pleasure. Hating him still, I burn with utter delight.(BNC)
- 12) ... Rachel looked into those powerful dark eyes.' I '**m hating** every minute of it!' she said in a shaking voice, and then the plane veered sharply to the right and Damian moved away from her. (BNC)

The verb *hate* also appears in *Past Progressive* with mixed categories of meanings: *temporariness and emotiveness, temporariness, emotiveness and un enjoyment* as in data below:

- 13) " I used to be prejudiced, " he said. " I had no idea who gays were, and everybody else **was hating them**, so I did, too. " # But now he views gays as he does others...(COCA)
- 14) He turned over onto his side.' What is it?' Betty said.' I **was hating** the analyst." When you haven't met him? ... (BNC)
- 15) ..." Alex hasn't woken up for six nights in a row, so Liz is hating the rule right now. " But Charlie **was hating** it a few months ago when Alex was up all night teething, " she says. (COCA)
- 16) ...He turned to face Neil, and their eyes met. Ewen's were wide, injured, unbelieving; Neil's stony, but I could see the effort that kept them level. **He was hating this.** (BNC)

The verb *hate* in *Future Progressive* only found in COCA with *temporariness and emotiveness* meaning as in data below:

- 17) ...I tell her about how I got guard duty and how I'**m going to be hating** that and totally tired... (COCA)

4.2. Discussion

The finding of the research showed that the emotional state verbs *like* and *hate* found in COCA and BNC. Both of the verbs used with different types of progressive. The verb *like* found in *present progressive, present perfect progressive, past progressive, and future progressive*. When the verb *like* appears in these kinds of progressive, it carried out different kinds of meaning too. Most of the meaning is mixed categories of meaning consist of '*process change (gradual change) and emotiveness*', '*temporariness, enjoyment and emotiveness*', '*temporariness and emotiveness*', '*enjoyment*', '*enjoyment and emotiveness*'.

The verb *hate* appears in *present progressive, past progressive, and future progressive*. The verb *hate* in *progressive* also carried out mixed categories of meanings namely: '*temporariness and emotiveness*' and '*temporariness, emotiveness and un enjoyment*'.

Based on the frequency of the emotional state verbs appeared in types of *progressive* in corpora, the researcher assumes that the form is likely to appear in all types of progressive with different kind of data (Hanum, 2018).

The corpora show that data of the verbs *like* and *hate* in *progressive tense* are used both in written and spoken form. The genres of the data consist of fiction, prose, poetry, magazines, news, and academic articles. The form appeared in all those genres. The data of the verbs in

progressive tense in fiction, prose, poetry, and magazines are likely to be acceptable because those genres are imaginary works. These genres usually use casual and informal even nonstandard language. However, news and academic journal are likely to be unacceptable because their purposes are to inform and educate people therefore, those genres should be used in conventional and a proper language. Therefore, there is a different usage in genres of the data.

By doing this study, the research infers that the meanings are implied by the emotional state verbs in progressive tense depends on people's interpretation that using the verb and the form. It depends on what emotional state verbs are used in progressive types. Therefore, in interpreting the meanings of verbs in progressive tense mostly rely on the context of sentence. However, the result of the study shows that the meaning, which mostly implied in the emotional state verbs in progressive tense, is temporariness.

The use of emotional state verb *like* and *hate* by native speakers found in the data did not indicate activity but those verbs implied stative sense. The Leech (2004) theory is extended by the native speakers of English in using the emotional state verbs in progressive tense with stative sense. Therefore, the data of emotional state verbs in progressive tense in corpora are used by the native speakers are different with the theorists (Huddleston and Pullum (2002), Leech (2004) and Swan (2009)) stated.

According to Hanum (2018), such phenomenon took place due to the overgeneralization of the native speaker of English in using the form. Overgeneralization defines as the process of extending the application of a rule to items that are excluded from it in the language norm.

5. Conclusion

The emotional state verbs *like* and *hate* found in COCA and BNC. Both of the verbs used with different types of progressive. The verb *like* found in *present progressive*, *present perfect progressive*, *past progressive*, and *future progressive*. When the verb *like* appears in these kinds of progressive. The verb *hate* appears in *present progressive*, *past progressive*, and *future progressive*. The verb *like* and *hate* in progressive carried out mixed categories of meaning consist of 'process change (gradual change) and emotiveness', 'temporariness, enjoyment and emotiveness', 'temporariness and emotiveness', 'enjoyment', 'enjoyment and emotiveness' and 'temporariness, emotiveness and un enjoyment'. The data of the verbs in progressive tense in fiction, prose, poetry, and magazines are likely to be acceptable because those genres are imaginary works. These genres usually use casual and informal even nonstandard language. However, news and academic journal are likely to be unacceptable because their purposes are to inform and educate people therefore, those genres should be used in conventional and a proper language. Therefore, there is a different usage in genres of the data.

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