

The Word 'LOOK' in Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze and describe the word classes of the word *look* and their meaning. The method used in this research qualitative method. The data used were taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). This is a research about morphology, syntax and semantics studies. The theoretical basis used in identifying word classes are Burkette (2018), O'Grady (1997) and Downing (1994) theory to identifying the meaning types. The result of this study show that there are four word classes, they are verb, noun, exclamation and phrasal verb. The results showed that out of 30 data that have been analyzed, the word classes were obtained namely 3 verb data (10 %), 5 noun data (16,6 %), 2 exclamation data (6,6 %) and 20 phrasal verb data (66,7 %). It can be concluded that the word *look* as a phrasal verb is the most word classes that occur with 66,7 %. The most word classes that occur is phrasal verb. Semantically there are three types of meaning, they are literal meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning and idiomatic meaning. Meanwhile, the types of meaning are literal meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning and idiomatic meaning. The types of meanings found are 11 data of literal meaning (36,6%), 7 data of semi- idiomatic meaning (23,3 %) and 12 data of idiomatic meaning (40 %). It can also be concluded that the most meaning types of word *look* is idiomatic meaning with 40 %.

Keywords: *look, word class, meaning, phrasal verb*

Introduction

Communication is important to delivering information and messages. Communication is a process that the self conceives as proceeding backwards and forwards between its own inner world and the inner worlds of the other(s). This proceeds essentially through processes of betokening, in which either an object is given up in place of another object by the self to the other and is accepted as such by the other, or the other gives up an object in place of another object to the self and is accepted as such by the self. (Abbot, 2002). Communication includes spoken, written, signed mode of communication. Majority researcher refer on spoken language but there is increasing number of written discourse and those who communicate through signed language (Wardhaugh, 1986). To do communication word use take important role. According to Matthews (1991) each word is a whole but may subsume a range of distinguishable meanings in Latin or Greek. To study about word, there is a branch of linguistic domain called morphology, a study called syntax about arranging elements and semantics about meaning.

Morphology is a study about word forms. According to Matthews (1991) morphology came from Greek- based parallel to German 'Formenlehre' that means study of forms. In other hand syntax came from Greek word mean putting together or arranging of elements. In syntax learn about constructions of phrases and sentence and features of meaning that associated with it. In other study there is a study named semantics. Semantics is a linguistics study about meaning. According to Downing (1994) meaning divided into three types namely literal meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning and idiomatic meaning.

The source of this research is the word 'look' in the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). COCA is the only large and "representative" corpus of American English and probably the most widely-used corpus of English, and it is related to many other corpora of English that have created.

In this research, the writer interested to examines the speech category and the meaning of the word *look* in COCA. The following questions must be answered in this research:

1. What kind of word classes of the word *look* in that Corpus of Contemporary American English?
2. What are the meaning types of the word *look* in that Corpus of Contemporary American English?

The term morphology refers to the word formation study of a language. According to Katamba (1993), morphology studies how words are formed and how internal structure of words are created. This was supported by Fromkin (2011) that said that morphology concerns about how words are formed through certain rules. Katamba (1993) stated that morphology is the study of word structure and have structure might as a surprise because speaker think of words as indivisible unit of meaning. In morphology there is something that called morpheme. Morpheme is used to refer the smallest, indivisible unit of semantic content or grammatical function words are made up of.

In other hand syntax that a word from Greek "*sýntaxis*" means arrangement or setting out together. According to Tallerman (2014) syntax is sentence construction, that means syntax learn how words group together to make phrases and sentences. Syntax sometime called grammar, but linguists said that syntax is only a part of grammar. Syntax deals with how sentences are constructed and variety of possible arrangement of the elements in sentences (Van Valin, 2001).

In grammar there is some categories called part of speech or word classes. According to Van Valin (2001) in contemporary linguistics there is termed lexical categories that called 'part of speech' or 'word classes', that traditionally refer to nouns, verbs and preposition. The most important lexical categories are noun, verb, adjective, adverb and adposition, which subsumes prepositions and postpositions. Lexical categories are given notional definitions in traditional grammar, i.e. they are characterized in terms of their semantic content. Van Valin stated that "noun is defined as 'the name of a person, place or thing', verb is defined as an 'action word', and adjective is defined as 'a word expressing a property or attribute'. In modern linguistics, however, they are defined morphosyntactically in terms of their grammatical properties.

There is eight word classes or part of speech. Downing (1994) stated that words are classified grammatically according to traditional terminology, includes noun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, pronoun, article, and conjunction. Downing also stated that word

classes divided into two main classes, open classes that freely admit new members into the vocabulary like noun, verb, adjective and adverb. The other one is closed classes that do not easily admit new members like preposition, pronoun and article. According to Burkette (2018) there is eight parts of traditional parts of speech or some time called word classes as follow:

1. Noun (n)

Noun or n is word classes about a person, place, thing, or idea. O'Grady (1997) stated that nouns typically name entities such as individual, object. For examples Thomas, London, bus, tiger, hope.

2. Adjective (adj)

Adjective or adj talked about modifies or gives more information about a noun or pronoun. For examples warm, happy, young, fun

3. Verb (v)

Verb is an action or state. O'Grady (1997) stated that verb characteristically designed action, sensations and states. For examples walk, speak, eat, live, is.

4. Adverb (adv)

Adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb also tells how often, where, or when. For examples quickly, very, always, too, well

5. Pronoun (pron)

Pronoun used in place of a noun or noun phrase. For examples I, you, we, her, them, those

6. Preposition (prep)

Preposition indicates the relationship between a noun/pronoun and another word like on, in, beside, through, about.

7. Conjunction (conj)

Conjunction is join two words, ideas, phrases and indicates how they are connected like and, but, or, because, while.

8. Interjection

Interjection is a word or phrase that expresses strong emotion; a short exclamation like Ouch! Blimey! What?! Wow! Oh dear! WTF!

Other than traditional word classes there is some category called phrasal verbs that combine verb and particle. According to Thim (2012) phrasal verbs are made of two components which a verb and a particle. Phrasal verbs typically homonymous with an adverb and preposition. A phrasal verb is a combination of a lexical verb and adverb- like particle and can be intransitive if combine without object and transitive if combine with direct object (Downing, 1994).

Combination between a particle and other particle to make a word called collocation. According to Barnbrook (2013) collocation is the way words group together in their normal use in texts. Robin (2014, p.67) stated "collocation is meant the habitual association of a

word in a language with other particular words in sentences.” Collocation can change word classes into another word classes or keep their original word classes.

In syntax there is syntactic categories. Syntactic categories are words that grouped together into relatively small number of classes. This classification reflects variety of factors including type of meaning, type of affixes and type of structures. There are some lexical categories in syntactic categories are noun, verb, adjective, adverb and preposition. In syntactic categories there is also non-lexical categories that consist of determiner, degree word, qualifier, auxiliary, and conjunction.

In syntax there is some function called NP, VP, AP and PP. This function commonly found in tree diagram. This function has some rules to complete. According to O’Grady (1997) here are the rules:

1. NP

NP or noun phrases can consist of a determiner, an N(noun) head, and a PP complement. The rules for sort is $NP \rightarrow (Det) N (PP)$.

2. VP

VP or verb phrases composes a qualifier, V, and NP complement. In sort the rules is $VP \rightarrow (Qual) V (NP)$.

3. AP

AP can stand for adj phrases or adv phrases. The rules is $AP \rightarrow (Deg) A (PP)$. AP consist of degree (Deg), adj or adv (A) and PP complement.

4. PP

PP stand for prepositional phrases. PP consist of degree, a preposition, and NP complement. The rules is $PP \rightarrow (Deg) P (NP)$.

Every word has meaning in sentence even just a symbol has meaning. According to Saeed (1997: 3) “Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language.” Lyons (1995) also stated that semantics is traditionally defined as the study of meaning and this definition that initially adopt. Based on the semantics meaning, meaning can divide into some views. According to Downing (1994) meaning can divided into three types namely:

1. Literal meaning or non-idiomatic

Literal meaning is an original or lexical meaning that keep their own meaning. The meaning of literal meaning is a dictionary meaning.

2. Semi-idiomatic meaning

Semi-idiomatic meaning consists at least one literal meaning and one figurative meaning. It is generally speaking and keeps its metaphoric meaning.

3. Idiomatic meaning or fully idiomatic

Idiomatic meaning is a meaning that non-literal meaning. The meaning of whole is not easily deduced from the parts but deduced from the context.

Method

This research used a qualitative method to analyse the research question of this research. Mack (2005) stated that qualitative research consist of seeks answers to a question, systematically some procedures to answer the question, collect evidence, produce findings that were not determined in advance or applicable beyond immediate boundaries of the study. This research collected data with the following steps: (1) determining the word to be source, (2) looking the word in COCA, (3) identifying the data, (4) classifying the data, (5) analysing the word kind of word classes, (6) looking for the word meaning, (7) draw conclusions. In this research the objective are: (1) word classes of the word 'look' in that COCA, (2) meaning of the word 'look' in that COCA.

Results and Discussion

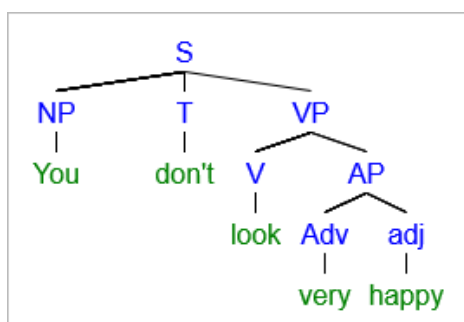
The word *look* in COCA has some word classes namely verb, noun, exclamation and phrasal verb. This word also has some meaning namely literal meaning, semi-idiomatic meaning, and idiomatic meaning.

Verb

Data 1

catching sight of the man. " You don't **look** very happy. "
(Source: COCA, Bk:FarmedDangerous: 2016)

In this data according to Oxford dictionary the word *look* is part of verb. The word *look* as a verb is a basic one that common in daily use. *Look* as a verb in this data can be saw from it structure *you* as a pronoun, *don't* as a tenses, *look* as a verb, *very* as an adverb, and *happy* as an adjective. As seen from the structure the word *look* in this data is a verb because the word *look* come after the word *don't* that a present negative tense. Before the tenses there is a pronoun *you* that a NP or subject. After the word *look* there is a AP that consist of adverb and adjective, because of this adverb can be seen clearly that the word before the adverb is a verb. From the structure the word *look* is a verb or a word class for action.



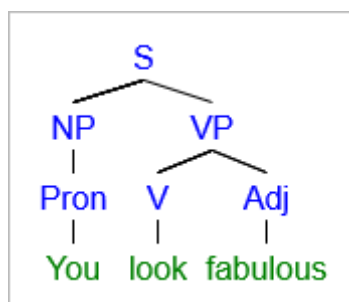
The word meaning for a verb that describe some actions. The word *look* as a verb in this data this word meaning is how people show their emotion or feeling or how people seem to them. According to the meaning the word *look* in this data is a literal meaning. Literal meaning of the word *look* in is a literal meaning because the meaning of the word is an

actual meaning that can be found in dictionary. In this data the word *look* as a verb has a meaning how people seem and a literal meaning.

Data 2

OMG! What are you wearing? You **look** fabulous! Hey, Shasta! Hey, how are you?
(Source: COCA, Stay Cool: 2009)

In this data the word *look* is part of a verb based on Oxford dictionary. *Look* as a verb is common word category. *Look* as a verb in this data can be saw from its structure. *You* as a pronoun, *look* as a verb and *fabulous* as an adjective. As seen from the structure the word *look* in this data is a verb because the word *you* that a pronoun and a subject or as a NP. After a subject that must be a verb, in this sentence the word *look* is a verb that a present tenses and the word *fabulous* as an adjective that give more information about the verb and the sentence. From the structure the word *look* in this data consider as a verb because it's an action.



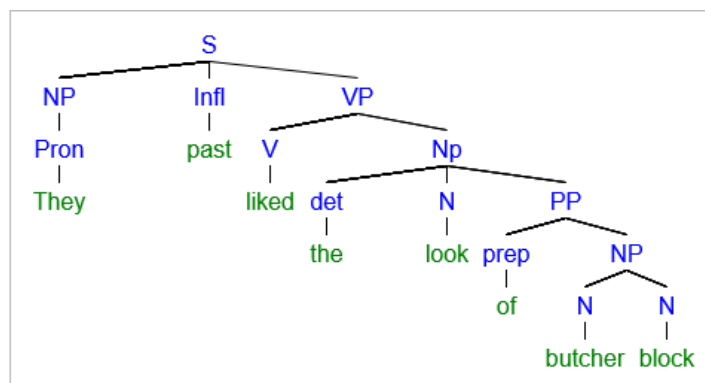
The word meaning as a verb is to describe some action. In this data the meaning of word *look* is to have a particular appearance. This word in the data sentence have meaning to compliment someone appearance that speaker said fabulous. According the meaning of the word *look* in the data the word *look* has literal meaning. Literal meaning is a meaning that true or can be said as a dictionary meaning. In this data the word *look* has meaning to have particular appearance and a literal meaning.

Noun

Data 3

They liked the **look** of butcher block but didn't want to pay the price, so Scott glued
(Source: COCA, SouthernLiv: 2005)

In this data based on Oxford dictionary the word *look* is part of a noun. This word as a noun one of the basic one that pretty common. The word *look* as a noun in this data can be saw from its structure *they* as a pronoun, *liked* as a verb this word is past participle, *the* as a determiner, *look* as a noun, *of* as preposition, *butcher* as a noun, and *block* as noun. From the data structure the word *look* is a noun because *they* that a pronoun as a subject or NP, after a subject there must a verb in this sentence a word *liked* that a past form of a word *look*. After a subject and a verb there is a determiner *the* and a word *look*, the word *look* is a noun because before this word there is a determiner and after that there is a PP that consist a preposition *of* that indicates the relationship between a noun and another word in this sentence between the word *look* as a noun and NP that consist another noun. From the structure this word is a noun or word classes about a person, place, thing, or idea.

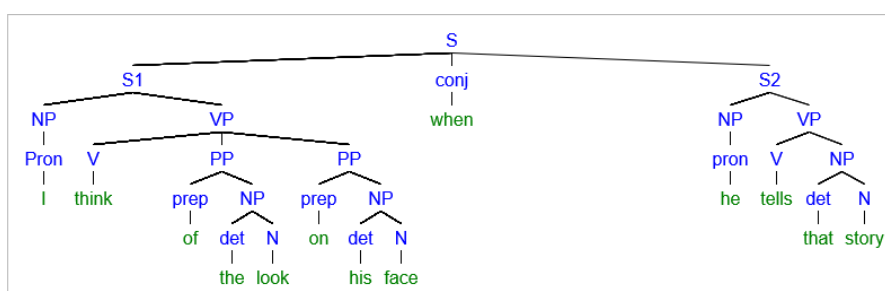


The meaning of this word as a noun in this data the word *look* has meaning as the way something looks or the appearance. The meaning of the data with this word is they like how the butcher block appearance. According to the meaning, the word *look* as a noun in this data has literal meaning. Literal meaning in this data can be seen from the sentence that has dictionary meaning and don't have any idiom meaning or clear meaning. In this data the word *look* as a noun has meaning the appearance of something and a literal meaning.

Data 4

Every time I see a possum, I think of the **look** on his face when he tells that story
(Source: COCA, dailykos.com: 2012)

In this data the word *look* is part of a noun that based on Oxford dictionary. This data has structure *I* as a pronoun, *think* as a verb, *of* as a preposition, *the* as a determiner, *look* as a noun, *on* as a preposition, *his* as a determiner, *face* as a noun, *when* as a conjunction, *he* as a pronoun, *tells* as a verb, *that* as a determiner, and *story* as a noun. From the structure the word *look* in this data is a noun because the word *look* appear after determiner *the* and after the subject or NP that a pronoun *I*, a verb *think* that a present tenses, and end with PP that consist of a preposition *on* and NP to give information about the noun that in this data the word *look* and the object. From the structure the word *look* in this data is part of noun that a word about person, place, idea or something.



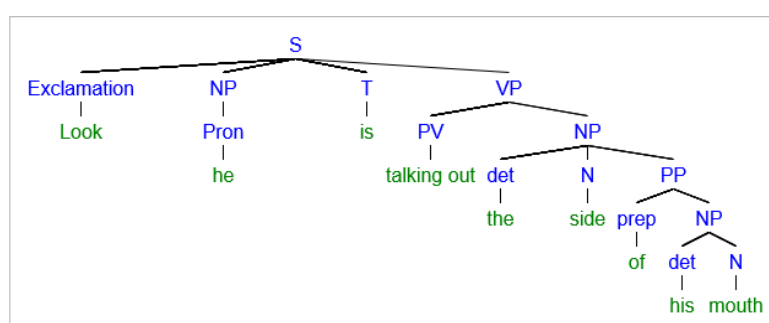
The meaning of the word *look* in this data has meaning to an expression in its eyes or face. The word *look* in this data has meaning that the speaker thinks about the expression on someone face. According to the meaning the word *look* in this data has literal meaning. Literal meaning in this data is a clear meaning or dictionary meaning. In this data the word *look* has meaning to an expression and a literal meaning.

Exclamation

Data 5

That Star Wars ranch, right? I didn't get to go. - **Look**, he's talking out the side of his mouth.
(Source: COCA, Family Guy: 2007)

In this data that according to Oxford dictionary the word *look* is part of exclamation. This data has structure *look* as an exclamation, *he* as pronoun, *is* as a modal or tense, *talking out* from the word *talk out* as a phrasal verb, *the* as a determiner, *side* as a noun, *of* as preposition, *his* as a determiner, and *mouth* as noun. From this data structure the word *look* is an exclamation because the word *look* in the front of the sentence and followed with the subject or NP, tenses and VP. Other than that the word *look* divided with the main sentence with a comma. From the structure the word *look* in this data is part of exclamation.

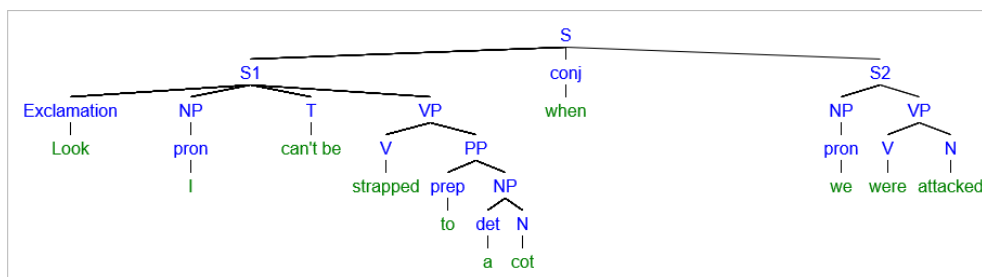


The meaning of this word as an exclamation. The word *look* as an exclamation used to make somebody pay attention to what you are going to say, often when annoyed. In this data the speaker wants to make the hearer to pay attention to a guy that talk out the side of his mouth, the speaker draws attention the hearer with the word *look* before tell the hearer what the speaker wants to talk about. According to the meaning, the word *look* in this data has idiomatic meaning. Idiomatic meaning is a meaning that far from the actual meaning or hidden meaning. The word *look* I this data has idiomatic meaning because the word *look* is not real meaning that want people to see but try to draw a attention from the hearer. The word *look* in this data as an exclamation has meaning to make somebody pay attention and has idiomatic meaning.

Data 6

You're a good guy, Jake. **Look**, I can't be strapped to a cot when we're attacked.
(Source: COCA, Fear the Walking Dead: 2017)

In this data the word *look* is part of exclamation based on Oxford dictionary. This data has structure *look* as an exclamation, *I* as a pronoun, *can't be* as a modal verb or tenses, *strapped* as a verb, *to* as a preposition, *a* as a determiner, *cot* as a noun, *when* as a conjunction, *we're* from the word *we* as a pronoun, *were* as a verb, and *attacked* as a noun. As be seen from the structure the word *look* in this data is an exclamation because this word divided by comma and in the beginning of the sentence. This word *look* also has its own meaning and the sentence after this word has different meaning that not relate each other. From the structure the word *look* is an exclamation.



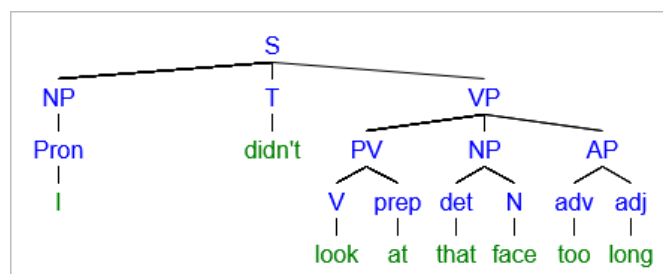
The meaning of the word *look* as an exclamation. The word *look* as an exclamation used to make somebody pay attention to what speaker are going to say, often when annoyed. In this data the speaker wants to make the hearer pay attention about what the speaker wants to, in this data the speaker begs the hearer to don't strapped the speaker to a cot. From the meaning, the word *look* has idiomatic meaning. The word *look* has idiomatic because the speaker feels annoyed about an action that hearer did and wants to make the hearer listen to the speaker and not the real meaning to see. The word *look* as an exclamation has meaning to make somebody pay attention and has idiomatic meaning.

Phrasal Verb

Data 7

I didn't **look at** that face too long, because I didn't like what I saw
(Source: COCA, Ploughshares:2018)

In this data the word *look* especially *look at* is a phrasal verb according to Oxford dictionary. The structure of the sentence is *I* as a pronoun, *didn't* as a tenses, *look at* as a phrasal verb that consist of *look* as a verb and *at* as a preposition, *that* as a determiner, *face* as a noun, *too* as an adverb, and *long* as an adjective. As seen from the structure the word *look* in this data is a phrasal verb because the word *look* come after the word *I* as a pronoun that a NP and the subject, *didn't* as a tenses that a past negative, the subject should be follow by a verb and in this data the verb is *look* but the word *look* in this data followed with *at* that a preposition makes this word is a phrasal verb. The word *look* in phrasal verb *look at* is a verb because before this word there is a subject and after the word *look at* there is a NP that an object and AP that an information. From the structure it can be seen that the word *look* or in this data *look at* is part of phrasal verb.



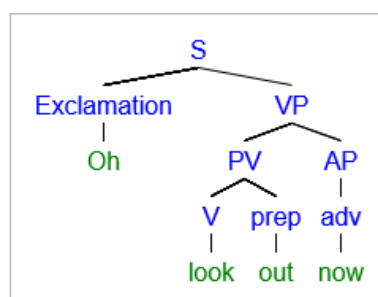
The meaning of the word *look at* in this data has meaning to see someone or something or examine something closely. The meaning of the sentence is the speaker tells the hearer that the speaker doesn't pay fully attention to someone face for a long time because the speaker doesn't like what he/she saw and just ignore it. From the data, the word *look at* has

literal meaning. Literal meaning in this data can be seen from the sentence that have dictionary meaning. The word *look at* in this data has meaning to see someone or something and a literal meaning.

Data 8

Alright buddy, look sharp. I got it. Oh **look out** now. Bullshit elite is on the case. Ef the fuck off
(Source: COCA, Danger One: 2018)

In this data based on Oxford dictionary the word *look* especially *look out* is phrasal verb. The structure of the sentence is *oh* as exclamation, *look out* is phrasal verb from the word *look* as a verb and *out* as a preposition, and *now* as adverb. In this data there is no subject, the word *look* in this data especially *look out* is a verb and preposition or phrasal verb and the subject is hidden. After the word *look out* there is an adverb that gives information about the verb. From the structure the word *look out* is part of phrasal verb.

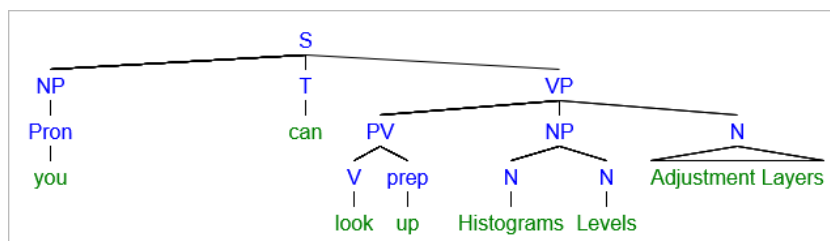


The meaning of the word *look out* as phrasal verb. The meaning of *look out* is used to warn somebody to be careful, especially when there is danger. In this sentence the speaker is warn the hearer that the bullshit elite is on the case. In this data the word *look out* meaning is idiomatic meaning. This meaning has different meaning that the original word or has hidden meaning that has meaning that really far. The word *look out* in this data has meaning to warn somebody and idiomatic meaning.

Data 9

If you are inclined, you can **look up** Histograms, Levels, Curves, Adjustment Layers, etc. in your software
(Source: COCA, PSAJournal: 2003)

In this data the word *look* is part of phrasal verb based on Oxford dictionary. The word *look* in this data especially *look up* is a phrasal verb because the structure. *Look* in this data can be saw from its structure *you* as a pronoun, *can* as a modal verb or tenses, *look up* as phrasal verb that consist of *look* as a verb and *up* as an adverb, *Histograms* as a noun, *Levels* as a noun, *Curves* as a noun, and *Adjustment Layers* as a noun. As seen from the structure the word *look* especially *look up* is a phrasal verb because the word *look up* appear after *you* as a pronoun, NP and subject and *can* as a tenses. After a subject must be follow by a verb in this data the verb is *look* and adverb *up* that make this word a phrasal verb. After subject, tenses and verb or in this data phrasal verb, the object of the sentence appear that NP. From the structure the word *look up* is a phrasal verb.



The word *look up* meaning as a phrasal verb. This word meaning in this data is to look for information in a computer. According to the meaning of the word *look* especially *look up* in this data is a semi- idiomatic meaning. Semi- idiomatic of the word *look up* because the meaning is a combination of the literal and idiomatic meaning. The word *look* has literal meaning that the real meaning and *up* has idiomatic meaning that the real meaning is hidden. The combination between literal and idiomatic meaning become semi- idiomatic meaning that the meaning is half literal and half hidden. In this data the word *look* as a phrasal verb has meaning to look for information and has semi- idiomatic meaning.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it is found that there are three four types of word classes of the word *look*. Those word classes are verb, noun, exclamation and phrasal verb. The results showed that out of 30 data that have been analyzed, the word classes were obtained namely 3 verb data (10 %), 5 noun data (16,6 %), 2 exclamation data (6,6 %) and 20 phrasal verb data (66,7 %). It can be concluded that the word *look* as a phrasal verb is the most word classes that occur with 66,7 %. This word classes occur because there is a combination between the word *look* as a verb and preposition or adverb.

Meanwhile, the types of meaning are literal meaning, semi- idiomatic meaning and idiomatic meaning. The types of meanings found are 11 data of literal meaning (36,6%), 7 data of semi- idiomatic meaning (23,3 %) and 12 data of idiomatic meaning (40 %). It can also be concluded that the most meaning types of word *look* is idiomatic meaning with 40 %. This meaning types occur because most of the meaning of the word *look* has hidden meaning that fully different with the meaning of the word.

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