

Analyzing Verbs in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring*” Story Book by Lauren Cecil

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Abstrak - English is interesting. In learning English, we start from learning the basic things. A part of Speech is the basic aspect in English. Verbs is parts of speech. By knowing verbs, a person can make simple sentence. It can be used to master vocabulary and to motivate someone to be fluently in English. The title of this research is an analyzing verb in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring*” story book by Lauren Cecil. The aim of this research is to find out verbs in a story book, in order to be mastered in vocabulary and making simple sentence from it. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative method. The data gained in three types of verbs: action verb, linking verb, and helping verb, the most frequent verb used are action verbs (80%), linking verbs (11.8%), and helping verbs (8.2%), the author from the story book used the verbs mostly action verbs whether it is transitive or intransitive and linking verbs.

Kata Kunci: parts of speech, verb, story book

Abstract - Bahasa Inggris itu menarik. Dalam belajar bahasa Inggris, kita mulai dari mempelajari hal-hal dasar. Part of Speech adalah aspek dasar dalam bahasa Inggris. Kata kerja adalah bagian dari part of speech. Dengan mengetahui verba (kata kerja), seseorang dapat membuat kalimat sederhana. Ini dapat digunakan untuk menguasai kosakata dan memotivasi seseorang untuk fasih berbahasa Inggris. Judul penelitian ini adalah Analisis verba (kata kerja) dalam buku cerita “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring*” karya Lauren Cecil. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui verba dalam sebuah buku cerita, dengan mengetahui kata kerja dapat menguasai kosakata dan membuat kalimat sederhana. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh dalam tiga jenis verba: verba aksi, verba penghubung, dan verba bantu, verba yang paling sering digunakan adalah verba aksi (80%), verba penghubung (11,8%), dan verba bantu (8,2%), penulis dari buku cerita menggunakan kata kerja sebagian besar kata kerja tindakan apakah itu transitif atau intransitif dan kata kerja penghubung.

Key words: part of speech, verba, buku cerita

INTRODUCTION

Story book is one of learning medias and easy to be found. A story book consists of interesting pictures, interesting story interesting message. For those who need to motivate himself in reading. Reading a story book can be used as an alternative way to improve his skill in reading. By reading a story book indirectly someone can learn many vocabularies, many expressions, and messages from the story. Reading will become more interesting and fun with story book.

Analyzing means we try to identify something. By analyzing, someone can sharpen his knowledge about special thing. In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing verbs in a story book published by Erlangga for kids. The book is interesting. It is supported by colorful pictures and interesting story in it. The language is also easy to be understood by the readers.

A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book is chosen as the material of this research. It is interesting and gives good messages about making friends. The message in the story book is very good to be learned by everyone. From the message we know that friends are our close persons who know us well in happy and sad condition. This story book gives us the real meaning of making good friends. The book also supports this research that is focused on analyzing verbs.

Verbs is related to parts of speech. For those who are learning a language need to know these well. From pronouns and verbs mean we can make simple sentences. Verbs can be used as the predicate of a sentence.

The researcher chooses the story book because it contains a lot of verbs. The researcher wants to know the percentage of verbs used in *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil. Based on the background of the research, the problem can be identified as follows:

1. How is the language of “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book used?
2. What are the dominant verbs used in the story book *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* by Lauren Cecil?
3. How is the percentage of verbs used in the story book?

The researcher limits the study only about verbs. The verbs will be explained in more detail. There are many interesting subjects in English that can be discussed in this regard. The researcher just restricts the study on verbs found in *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil. The aims of the research are:

1. To find out the verbs used in the *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil.
2. To find out the verbs frequently appeared in the *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil.
3. To determine the percentage of verbs used in the *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil.

In this part the researcher explore about the theories related to the research, such as: The studies of Parts of Speech, Verbs, the types and the use of Verbs. The researcher also describes the meaning of novel analysis and some of previous related researches.

1. Parts of Speech

A part of speech is the basic parts in English sentence. It consists of eight parts. They are; 1) noun, 2) pronoun, 3) verb, 4) adjective, 5) adverb, 6) preposition, 7) conjunction, and 8) interjection.(Nordquist, 2020)

2. Verb

A verb has function to show the action of the subject, to show an event or condition. **Verbs** are words that express action or state of being. (Nordquist, 2020)

3. Types of Verb

There are three types of verbs: **action verbs**, **linking verbs**, and **helping verbs**. **Action Verbs** Action verbs are words that express action (*give, eat, walk, etc.*) or possession (*have, own, etc.*). Action verbs can be either **transitive** or **intransitive**. **Transitive Verbs.** A transitive verb always has a noun that receives the action of the verb, called the **direct object**. Example is Laurissa **raises** her hand. The verb is *raises*. *Her hand* is the object receiving

the verb’s action. Therefore, *raises* is a transitive verb.

Transitive verbs sometimes have **indirect objects**, which name the object to whom or for whom the action was done. Example is Abdus **gave** Becky the pencil. The verb is *gave*. The direct object is *the pencil*. (What did he give? *The pencil*.) The indirect object is *Becky*. (To whom did he give it? To *Becky*.)

4. Intransitive Verbs

An intransitive verb never has a direct or indirect object. Although an intransitive verb may be followed by an adverb or adverbial phrase, there is no object to receive its action. Example is Laurissa **rises** slowly from her seat. The verb is *rises*. The phrase, *slowly from her seat*, modifies the verb, but no object receives the action.

Transitive or Intransitive?

To determine whether a verb is transitive or intransitive, follow these two steps:

1. Find the verb in the sentence.

EXAMPLE 1: Dustin will lay down his book. → What is the action? → will lay

EXAMPLE 2: His book will lie there all day. → What is the action? → will lie

2. Ask yourself, “What is receiving the action of the verb?” If there is a noun receiving the action of the verb, then the verb is transitive. If there is no direct object to receive the action, and if the verb does not make sense with a direct object, then it is intransitive.

EXAMPLE 1: Dustin will lay down his book. → Dustin will lay down what? → his book → Since the verb can take a direct object, it is transitive.

EXAMPLE 2: His book will lie there all day. → His book will lie what? → nothing. → It does not make sense to “lie something.” Since the verb has no direct object, it is intransitive.

Figure.1 Transitive and Intransitive

Linking Verbs. A **linking verb** connects the subject of a sentence to a **noun** or **adjective** that renames or describes the subject. This noun or adjective is called the **subject complement**. Example is Jason became **a business major**. The verb, *became*, links the subject, *Jason*, to its complement, *a business major*. Lisa is **in love with Jason**. The verb, *is*, links the subject, *Lisa*, to the subject complement, *in love with Jason* (describing *Lisa*). The most common linking verb is the verb *to be* in all of its forms (*am, are, is, was, were*, etc.). This verb may also be used as a helping verb (see next section). *To become* and *to seem* are always linking verbs.

Other verbs may be linking verbs in some cases and action verbs in others:

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| to appear | to feel | to look | to remain | to stay | to taste |
| to continue | to grow | to prove | to sound | to smell | to turn |

LINKING: Libby **appeared** happy. (Appeared links Libby to the subject complement, happy.)

ACTION: Dean suddenly **appeared**. (Here, *appeared* is an intransitive action verb.)

Figure.2 Action Verbs

Helping Verbs Helping verbs are used before action or linking verbs to convey additional information regarding aspects of possibility (*can*, *could*, etc.) or time (*was*, *did*, *has*, etc.). The main verb with its accompanying helping verb is called a **verb phrase**. Example is *Teju is* (helping verb) *going* (main verb) to Florida. The trip **might** (helping verb) **be** (main verb) dangerous.

The following words, called **modals**, always function as helping verbs:

| | | | | |
|-------|-------|----------|--------|-------|
| can | may | must | shall | will |
| could | might | ought to | should | would |

EXAMPLES: Tanya **could learn** to fly helicopters. (*Could* helps the main verb, *learn*.)
 Janine **will drive** to Idaho tomorrow. (*Will* helps the main verb, *drive*.)

In addition, the following forms of the verbs to *be*, to *do*, and to *have* sometimes serve as helping verbs.
 (Note: In other cases, they may serve as action or linking verbs.)

| | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-------|------|-----|------|------|
| am | be | being | do | had | have | was |
| are | been | did | does | has | is | were |

HELPING: Jana **is moving** to a new house.
 LINKING: Jana **is** ready to go.
 HELPING: Dustin **did eat** his vegetables!
 ACTION: Dustin **did** his homework last night.

Figure.3 Modals

A research conducted by Dina Rosdiana from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta entitled “A Subtitling Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Divergent Movie by Erick Jiwono”. The study aims at analyzing the subtitling analysis of verbs and verb phrase of Divergent movie and explain the translation equivalence of subtitled.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research, according to Gay and Airasian (2000: 275) is a study to determine and describe the way things are. The data are collected from “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book*” by Lauren Cecil. Literature review and relevant research have been observed to obtain the description of the data. In this case, every single page of story book will be employed. It aims is not to differentiate among stories, but to find out the verbs found in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book*” by Lauren Cecil.

1. Source of Data

a. Primary Data

Primary data is a main data of the research. Based on the object of the research, the researchers use pronouns and verbs of “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book*” by Lauren Cecil as the data primer. The researchers analysed all pages in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book*” by Lauren Cecil to find identified verbs.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the support data of the research. In this research the secondary data are grammar books and internets that helped the researcher to analyse the verbs.

2. Methods of the Data Collection

This research will be conducted qualitative method descriptively. The researchers do some steps in collecting data. The researchers find the verbs in “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book*” by Lauren Cecil. Then, the writers analyze all verbs, the process of analysis are as follow:

- Reading the story book.
- Analyzing every page by determining parts of speech that is only focused on verbs.
- Calculating the frequency and percentage of pronouns and verbs found.

Percentage of verbs: $\frac{\text{Total of verbs} \times 100\%}{\text{Total parts of speech found}}$

Table 2.1. Table of Data Analysis

| No | Finding | Page | Types of Parts of Speech | |
|----|---------|------|--------------------------|------|
| | | | - | Verb |
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |

Source: Data are taken from The “*A Fresh N Fruity Spring story book*” by Lauren Cecil.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Results

Table 3.1 Table of Data Analysis of Verbs

| No. | Findings | Explanation |
|-----|---|---|
| 1 | It was a perfect day for a walk in Berry Bitty City. | Was is the irregular verb form |
| 2 | The sun was <u>shining</u> . | Was shining is the irregular verb form |
| 3 | Birds <u>were singing</u> . | Were singing is the irregular verb form |
| 4 | And flowers were <u>blooming</u> everywhere. "What a berry nice day!" | Were blooming is the irregular verb form |
| 5 | Strawberry Shortcake <u>said</u> to Orange Blossom. | Said is the regular verb form |
| 6 | "Isn't this weather beautiful?" | Is is the irregular verb form |
| 7 | Blueberry muffin <u>called</u> to her friends as they <u>passed</u> her bookshop. | Called and passed are the regular verbs form |
| 8 | "And do you <u>think</u> is the best thing about spring?" Orange Blossom <u>asked</u> her friends. | Know is the irregular verb form, means and asked are the regular verbs form |
| 9 | "SPRING!" they all <u>cheered</u> at once. | Cheered is the regular verb form |
| 10 | "What do you <u>think</u> is the best thing about spring?" Orange Blossom <u>asked</u> her friends. | Think is the irregular verb form and asked is the regular verb form |
| 11 | "The flowers!" <u>said</u> Strawberry Shortcake. | Said is the irregular verb form |
| 12 | "The delicious fruit!" <u>said</u> Blueberry Muffin. | Said is the irregular verb form |
| 13 | "I've <u>got</u> a great idea!" Orange Blossom suddenly <u>cried</u> . | Have got is the irregular verb form |
| 14 | "What <u>is</u> it?" Strawberry Shortcake <u>asked</u> . | Is is the irregular verb form and asked is the regular verb form |
| 15 | "I can't <u>explain</u> now!" <u>said</u> Orange Blossom as she <u>headed</u> for home. | Explain and headed are the regular verb form, said is the irregular verb form |
| 16 | "See you later!" Strawberry Shortcake and Blueberry Muffin <u>were</u> very confused. | Were is the irregular verb form |
| 17 | What could Orange Blossom's idea <u>be</u> ? | Be is the irregular verb form |
| 18 | The next day, Strawberry Shortcake and Blueberry Muffin <u>went</u> to Orange Blossom's store. | Went is the irregular verb form |
| 19 | They <u>saw</u> a new sign hanging in the window. | Saw is the irregular verb form |
| 20 | "Special Spring Gifts Inside," Strawberry Shortcake <u>read</u> aloud. | Read is the irregular verb form |
| 21 | "Hmm..." <u>said</u> Blueberry Muffins. | Said is the irregular verb form |
| 22 | "Let's <u>go</u> see what she's <u>up to</u> !" | Go is the irregular verb form |
| 23 | "Is this your great idea?" <u>asked</u> Blueberry Muffin. | Asked is the regular verb form |
| 24 | "Yes! I'm <u>making</u> bunches of flowers and yummy fruit baskets to <u>celebrate</u> spring." Orange Blossom <u>explained</u> . | Am making is the irregular verb form |
| 25 | "What a berry good idea!" <u>said</u> Strawberry Shortcake. | Said is the irregular verb form |
| 26 | "I'd like <u>to order</u> flowers for my café." | Order is the regular verb form |
| 27 | "And I'd like a fruit basket for my bookstore," <u>said</u> Blueberry Muffin. | Said is the irregular verb form |
| 28 | "Great!" <u>replied</u> Orange Blossom. | Replied is the regular verb form |
| 29 | "I'll <u>deliver</u> them tomorrow morning." | Deliver is the regular verb form |
| 30 | The next day, Orange Blossom <u>stopped</u> by Strawberry Shortcake's café. | Stopped is the regular verb form |

Discussions

From the data gained as described above, it can be seen that the author from the story book used the verbs mostly action verbs whether it is transitive or intransitive and linking verbs.

Here is the summary tables:

Table 3.2 Table of Verbs

| No | Verbs | Sentence(s) | Percentage (%) |
|----|---|--|----------------|
| 1 | Action Verbs; transitive and intransitive - Shine - Sing - Bloom - Say - Call - Pass - Know - Mean - Ask - Cheer - Think - Get - Explain - Have - Set - Left - Spread - Need - Do - Open - Fill - Return - Gasp - Seem - Handle - Ride - headed - went - saw - read - make - celebrate - order - reply - deliver - stop - put - visit - greet - look - drop - rang - know - offer - zoom - found - cry - add - mix - keep - met - cry | 2 - 110 | 80% |
| 2 | Linking verbs: Is, am, are, was, were | 1-4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 17, 22-24, 45, 56, 67, 68, 70, 74, 77-79, 86, 87, 89-91, 94, 98, 101, 102-106, 109 | 11.8% |
| 3 | Helping verbs: can, could, have, will, etc | 13, 15, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 42, 45, 47, 57, 76, 82, | 8.2% |

From the data gained as described from the table above, it can be seen that from the three types of verbs: action verb, linking verb, and helping verb, the most frequent verb used are action verbs (80%), linking verbs (11.8%), and helping verbs (8.2%).

CONCLUSION

From the data gained as described in the previous chapter, it can be seen that from the three types of verbs: action verb, linking verb, and helping verb, the most frequent verb used are action verbs (80%), linking verbs (11.8%), and helping verbs (8.2%). Based on the conclusion, it can be put forward some suggestion: As the research, has mentioned in chapter one that the objective of this research is to find out the verbs frequently appeared in the *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil. Therefore, this research limited only to analyze verbs. For researcher, this could be a basic research which can be followed up to the upcoming one, in which the areas to be researched will be more details in literature field, As the analysis shows that finding out the pronouns and verbs frequently appeared in the *A Fresh N Fruity Spring* story book by Lauren Cecil can give important information about going to emphasize the point of the story

therefore it avoids misinterpretation from the readers.

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