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Linguistika, Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, merupakan jurnal ilmiah yang menyajikan artikel orisional tentang Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Jurnal ini merupakan sarana publikasi dan ajang berbagi riset dan pengembangannya di bidang Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Pemuatan artikel di jurnal ini dialamatkan ke kantor editor. Informasi lengkap untuk pemuatan artikel dan petunjuk penulisan artikel tersedia di dalam setiap terbitan. Artikel yang masuk akan masuk proses seleksi editor. Jurnal ini terbit secara berkala sebanyak dua kali dalam setahun (Oktober,April). Pemuatan naskah tidak dipungut biaya.

Linguistika, English Education Journal, is a scientific journal publishing original articles on English Education. The journal provides a broad-based forum for the publication and sharing of ongoing research and development in English Education. The paper to be presented in this journal is addressed to the editorial office. The complete information regarding the procedures to send an article is available in each volume. All articles will be subjected to review process by the editors. Starting from 2010, the journal has been periodically twice a year (October, April).

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A CORPUS BASED ANALYSIS OF BE GOING TO AND BE ABOUT TO BY USING BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY-BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS (BYU-BNC)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the difference between *be going to* and *be about to* using data from BYU-BNC corpus. In future tense, there are several kinds of modals. Among them are *will*, *be going to* and *be about to*. In general, most people use *will* and *be gpoing to*. However, they do not yet know that there is one kind of modal in the future tense that is *be about to*. In fact, the use of *be going to* and *be about to* is different. In this research, I use online dictionaries and corpus data. In this study, I used qualitative description and corpus data. An online dictionary is selected because the results in can be the recent results. Meanwhile, the selection of corpus as data collection because the corpus can provide an example of the data we seek in accordance with everyday life. From the first 100 lines in the corpus in each phrase will be selected with the same verb. Then, the data is translated to get the meaning of each sentence and determine the function of both phrases. The results of this study indicate that the use of *be going to* and *be about to* can be used to express about what will happen in the future. However, there are some functional differences between the two phrases. *Be going to* can be used to declare someone's intention to do something. It can also be used to declare or expect what will happen in the future. Meanwhile, *be about to* is used to express about what is closed to happen. In the form of a negative sentence, *not to be about to* can be used to declare that we have no intention or unwillingness to do anything.

Keywords: Corpus-based analysis

1. INTRODUCTION

Language deals with words. Words are connected into form of sentences. Every word has their own meaning, but sometimes it can have different meaning when it puts in the sentence. Semantic is a study for the meaning by using the knowledge to encode the vocabulary and the pattern of the sentence to elaborate the meaning. It is an attempt to describe and understand the nature of the knowledge about meaning in their language that people have from knowing the language. Every language has their own grammar. In grammar there is modality. Modality is a term of label that is given in the sentence. The function of modality is used for expressing possibilty, necessity, obligation and permission (Griffiths, 2006:111).

Modality is used in future tense. It is for expressing possibilty by using modal *will*, *be going to,* and *be about to*. For example: 1) I will go to Jayapura next year. ; 2) I am going to talk about linguistic. ; 3) The bell is ringing, all students are about to enter the class. Those three modals have same meaning. They represent future time and possibility, but they have different function. Looking at the variety of future time expression, the use of *will* and *be going to* is very common in our daily life, but the term of *be about to* is rarely used. Sometimes, people are confused about the function of that word because *be about to* has the same meaning with *will* and *be going to*, but it has different function. In this research, there will be explore part of modality in the term of *be going to* and *be about to*. The researcher intends to make comparison and classfication based on the theories that that discuss about them and the way to use them. To compare and classify those words, the researcher use corpus.

Hunston (2006:234) stated that corpus is an electronic collection of samples of natural language. Corpora have at least 1 million texts that are selected to a type of communication or variation in language.

Corpus is very useful for studying variation in language. Corpus linguistic is a method that can be used for finfing the answer of kinds of language variation. Corpus linguistics investigates the language on the basis of electronically stored samples of naturally occuring texts (written or spoken). The focus on natural data emphasises the social dimension of language. The texts in a corpus are used by people in real communicative situations. So corpus linguistics can give contribution to the investigation of what people do with language and how they view the world. In this research, the researcher uses Brigham Young University – British National Corpus (BYU-BNC).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1) The concept of English semantic

(Varga. 2010:68) Semantics is the study of the meaning of meaningful units. It is very difficult to define what is the meaning, because meaning is not homogeneous. Central kind of meaning can be called cognitive meaning. In the case of declarative sentences, this is a state of affairs described by the sentence, which can be true or false. The cognitive meaning of a sentence is called propositional meaning. In the case of words, cognitive meaning is the contribution that the word systematically makes to the cognitive meaning of sentences.

2.2) The concept of be going to

From *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *be going to* can be used to express for an intention to do. It can be used to express for being something. *Be going to* can be used to express about what is certain to happen. The other function of *be going to* is to express about an expectation what will happen in the future.

2.3) The concept of be about to

From *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *be about to* can be used to refer to something that will happen very soon in the future.

3) The concept of corpus

(Nesselhauf, 2005:2-3) stated that corpus is systematic collection of naturally occuring texts. "Systematic" means that the contents and structure of the corpus follows certain principles of extralinguistic. For example, a corpus is often restricted to certain text types and one or several varieties of English. If several subcategories are represented in a corpus, these are often represented by the same amount of text. "Systematic" also means that information on the exact composition of the corpus is available to the researcher. Although corpus can refer to any systematic text collection, it is commonly used in a narrower sense today, and is often used to refer to systematic collections that have been computerized.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research was done by using library research. I used English online dictionary and many other sources as references related to the subject that would be analyzed. Those dictionaries was used to find about the description and example of *be going to* and *be about to*. This research was going to use qualitative research. I used corpus linguistic method to make the explanation truthfully, precisely, and well-organized. I described what is the difference of *be going to* and *be about to* by using corpus linguistic method. There were three ways in conducting this research. First, I was going to comprehend the theories, and then collect data that I need to be analyzed by using corpus. Finally, all of the data would be analyzed and described based on the problems of the research.

The Brigham Young University-British National Corpus (BYU-BNC) and English online dictionary was chosen is because it deals with modern british English of the late twentieh century. So, it was very useful to find the examples from the corpus. Two hundred example of *be going to* and *be about to* were the data that would

be analyzed to find the differences of both two phrases.

The aim of this research was to find the differences between two phrases in form of *be going to* and *be about to*. The use of English online dictionary was to retrieve definition. Then, I opened the website of BYU-BNC to find the examples of the two phrases in form of sentences. The results were shown in a hundred sentences for each phrase which would be investigated and analysed the differences.

After retrieving data from BYU-BNC, a hundred sentences for each phrase were observed. I classified the data of *be going to* and *be about to* based on the same verb. Then, after the classification have done. The data were analyzed to find the meaning of each example. I used the example from the website as my result.

4. DISCUSSION

The first a hundred lines data were manually analyze to see the function of *be going to* and *be about to*. From the data, I found ten data with the same verb. Then, there is a data in form of negative. The first result of *be going to* and *be about to* with the verb *get*. (1)'They were going to get married.' The function of *be going to* in this line is used to express about having an intention to do something. (2)'I am about to get on the phone as well.' The function of *be about to* in this line explain about what will happen very soon. From those two lines, the difference is from the time. Based on the function of the phrase, the second line will happen very soon than the first line.

The second result with the verb *say*, (1)'What exactly is she going to say to her daughter when she starts asking questions about her father?' The function of *be going to* in this line can be used to express about what will happen in the future. (2)'I was about to say seventy percent of women and forty six percent of men are overweight.' The function of *be about to* in this line is used to express about something is closed to happen. Based on the function of those two phrases, the second line is closer to happen rather than the first line.

The third result with the verb *have*, (1)'She just knew she was going to have a mad, passionate affair with him.' The function of *be going to* in this line can be used to express about what will happen in the future. (2)'..., gonna be another general election shortly after the one we're about to have, that'll just er, create a bit more uncertainty for a ...' The function of *be about to* in this line can be used to express about what will happen very soon. The difference between the two lines is the estimated time before the event happened. We do not know when it will happen, because we can not expect when it happen.

The fourth result with the verb *write*, (1)'So it's hardly likely they're going to write off their star when the ink is barely dry on his $50 million.' The function *be going to* in this line is the for expecting about something will happen. (2)'We are about to write to every club that's registered with us, tough on those that ...' The function of *be about to* in this line is used to express what will happen very soon. From those two lines, we cannot expect that when it will happen.

The fifth result with the verb *come*, (1)'...my own for at least a decade but I didn't know the Twiglet was going to come on the scene.' The function of *be going to* in this line is an expression about what will happen very soon. (2)'I thought that they were about to come to fruition.' The function of *be about to* in this line is an expression of what will happen very soon.

The sixth result with the verb *happen*, (1)'You always think it's not going to happen to me, ...' The function of *be going to* in this line is to express about what is certain to happen. (2)'..., you know bookings that have already happened or are about to happen for free, ...' The function of *be about to* in this line is an expression about something is closed to happen.

The seventh result with the verb *do*, (1)'I said to Kurt, 'What are we going to do?'' The function of *be going to* in this line is used to express about what the speaker intends to do. (2)'I am about to do it and I am hungry for victory.' The function of *be about to* in this line is used to express about what will happen very soon.

The eighth result with the verb *die*, (1)'One day you are going to die.' The function of *be going to* in this line is used to express about what is certain to happen. (2)'The photo taken by Robin on the ice ledge when he believed he was about to die.' The function of *be about to* in this line is used to express about what is closed to happen.

The nineth result with the verb *give*, (1)'Any damages are not going to give her a holiday in the Caribbean.' The function of *be going to* in this line is used to express about what is certain or expected to happen. (2)'But when a leper discloses that his blind wife is about to give birth, Max comes to the rescue.' The function of *be about to* in this line is used to express about something is closed to happen.

The tenth result with the verb *start*, (1)'When is he going to start delving?' The function of *be going to* in this line is used to express about what the speaker intends to do. (2) 'The volunteers are about to start recycling in an unsual way.' The function of *be about to* in this line is used to express about what will happen very soon.

The eleventh result of *not be about to*, 'Everyone knows there were a lot of girls before Shakira and I'm not about to go back over all that.' The function of this line is used to tells about having no intention or determination to do. *Not be about to* can be used to express about having no intention or determination. *Not going to* can be used to express about having no intention. So, *be about to* is the same with *be going to* in the negative form.

5. CONCLUSION

This study examines the differences between two phrases *be going to* and *be about to*. From the function, *be going to* can be used to express about what intends to do, to be certain or expected to happen, and what will happen very soon in the future. While, *be about to* is used to express about if someone will doing something or something will happen, it will do or happen very soon in the future. It can be used to express something which is closed to happen

From the pattern, *be going to* has similar pattern with *be about to*. There is *to infinitive* which comes after the phrase. In form of positive sentence, they still stands on their own meaning. The difference between the two phrases is in the form of negative sentence. *Not be about to* can used to express that not be willing and not intend to do something. It can be used as informal speech or written to emphasize that you have no intention of doing something.

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