

## The used of Verb and Adjectives Found in Academic Journal in Using Corpus Linguistics

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### ABSTRACT

Journal is a record the of descriptions or thoughts, written each day or frequently over a long period a diary. Education is any condition, matter, incident, event, or process of changing the attitude and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature them through learning and training system. JEFL Journal is the journal that made in Indonesia and provide the education about learn and teaching English for the learners. Therefore, this research titled “Analysis of Verbs and Adjectives in JEFL Journal (2021 – 2023) by Using Corpus Linguistics” purpose to find out the most of verbs and adjective that appear in JEFL Journal in 2021 – 2023 and to know the role of verbs and adjective by categorized. This research using quantitative method to gains the data by the table. The source data is ten title journal in JEFL Journal each year. To collection data use application AntConc to know most frequently each year and TagAnt to gain the part of speech. The result shows the most frequently 2021-2023 is verbs than adjective and the role of verbs is learn verbs, then the role of adjective is descriptive adjective. The result from this research that most frequently is learn verbs used to do are particularly useful in describing actions. Also, for future research, can use a corpus application to research how many words are used in journals, books or films and can use health or sports objects to research.

*Keywords:* Verbs, Adjective, Corpus Linguistics

### ABSTRAK

Jurnal adalah catatan berupa deskripsi atau pemikiran yang ditulis setiap hari atau secara berkala dalam jangka waktu yang panjang, seperti buku harian. Pendidikan adalah segala kondisi, masalah, insiden, peristiwa, atau proses yang mengubah sikap dan perilaku seseorang atau sekelompok orang dalam upaya untuk mendewasakan mereka melalui sistem pembelajaran dan pelatihan. JEFL Journal adalah jurnal yang dibuat di Indonesia dan menyediakan pendidikan tentang belajar dan mengajar bahasa Inggris bagi para pelajar. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini yang berjudul “Analisis Verba dan Adjektiva dalam JEFL Journal (2021–2023) dengan Menggunakan Linguistik Korpus” bertujuan untuk menemukan verba dan adjektiva yang paling sering muncul dalam JEFL Journal tahun 2021–2023 dan mengetahui peran dari verba dan adjektiva dengan mengkategorikannya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif untuk memperoleh data melalui tabel. Sumber data berasal dari sepuluh judul jurnal di JEFL Journal setiap tahunnya. Untuk mengumpulkan data, digunakan aplikasi AntConc untuk mengetahui frekuensi paling sering setiap tahun dan

TagAnt untuk mendapatkan bagian dari jenis kata. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kata kerja (verba) lebih sering muncul daripada kata sifat (adjektiva) selama periode 2021–2023, dan peran dari kata kerja adalah kata kerja belajar, sedangkan peran dari kata sifat adalah kata sifat deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kata kerja belajar yang paling sering digunakan sangat berguna untuk menggambarkan tindakan. Selain itu, untuk penelitian di masa depan, aplikasi korpus dapat digunakan untuk meneliti jumlah kata yang digunakan dalam jurnal, buku, atau film, dan juga dapat diterapkan untuk objek kesehatan atau olahraga dalam penelitian.

**Kata kunci:** Verbs, Adjective, Corpus Linguistics

## INTRODUCTION

According to the Cambridge Dictionary (2024), a journal is a record of descriptions or thoughts written each day or frequently over a long period, similar to a diary. Journals are usually used by academics, researchers, or practitioners in various scientific disciplines such as social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, or technology. The main aim of the journal is to disseminate knowledge and research results to the wider community. (SFU University, 2018) A journal is a collection of articles, similar to a magazine, that is published regularly throughout the year. These articles showcase the latest research findings and are written by experts for an expert audience. The primary functions of a research journal include registration, accreditation, dissemination, and archiving.

Journals are often published periodically, such as monthly, quarterly, or annually. Some journals are open and freely accessible to anyone, while others may require a subscription or access fee. The benefits of journals in academic, scientific journals allow researchers and academics to share the results of their research with the scientific community and wider society. According to Marusic & Marusic (2009) said “journal as a publication containing research findings substantiated by robust

data, serving as evidence to validate the research outcomes.” Journals can be used as learning tools in schools and universities, for example to record experimental results or create research reports.

Journals are considered primary sources of information or in the world of science and technology scientific journals contain collections of published articles periodically based on Saint Mary’s University Canada, (2024). Writings or articles published in scientific journals have undergone a strict peer-review and selection process from experts in their respective fields. This peer-review process is carried out to ensure that scientific quality and validity are maintained. Judging from the presentation of this educational journal, it can be in printed or non-printed form, the journal is the result of scientific research that is up to date and that every group needs information. For students, scientific journals are the main thing in writing scientific papers or thesis.

In other side, the researcher researched verbs and adjectives because there are still many students at school who cannot clearly distinguish between verbs and adjectives, many people still do not understand how to use words in sentences and the class of words they use in sentences. And the lack of information about verbs and adjectives is one of the strong reasons for

researchers to research more deeply about verbs and adjectives so that the public and students can better and clearly understand the parts of speech being analyzed. The researcher will use verbs and adjectives in this thesis using educational journals, there are lots of verbs and adjectives that can be studied and researched for the highest frequency of verbs and adjectives contained in educational journals whose function is to make students more familiar with the differences between verbs and adjectives.

Corpus linguistics studies language use through corpora (singular: corpus), which are large, systematically compiled collections of naturally occurring language examples stored electronically. According to Bennett (2010) in *Introduction to Corpus Linguistics*, a corpus serves as a vital resource for analysing language patterns and usage. Presently, Corpus enables us to access word frequencies in magazines, books, and various text sources. While W. Nelson Francis and Henry Kucera, originators of the Brown Corpus, are now celebrated as trailblazers in the corpus linguistics field, their endeavors to establish a machine-readable corpus faced challenges in the 1960s (Charles F. Meyer, 2004). Corpus linguistics studies have garnered global attention due to its utility in extracting word frequencies from articles and books. A corpus is a collection of texts assembled for linguistic analysis, intended to reflect a particular language or variety. Typically, it is presumed that the language within a corpus is naturally produced, collected following defined design principles, for a particular purpose, and with the claim that it represents larger language segments chosen based on a specific typology (Elena Tognini Bonelli, 2001). In contemporary times, corpus studies have progressed significantly, owing to the

numerous advantages they offer in accessing the frequency of word found in articles or books. Moreover, in the field of linguistics, corpora provide insight into the language used in contextual writing, including articles, magazines, books, and more. A growing number of researchers have used corpus-based methodologies to investigate various aspects of linguistics, including the evolution of language teaching techniques. Corpus linguistics has become almost standard in creating dictionaries and, more recently, in developing reference grammars. A corpus is an organized collection of diverse texts, either written or spoken, that represent real-world language use, allowing for the exploration of specific language elements. According to Linquist (2009:01), corpora are valuable for identifying non-native features in the language acquisition process of foreign language learners, such as the overuse of certain phrases or linguistic traits. This has prompted a reassessment of various traditional language study approaches as pedagogical methods. Furthermore, corpus linguistics has demonstrated its effectiveness in examining collocation patterns and word frequency in research.

Here, one relevant previous study will be discussed, which aligns with the thesis title. The study is titled "The Corpus Analysis of the Most Frequently Used Verbs in News Articles." This thesis explores the significance of using appropriate vocabulary, particularly verbs, to convey ideas effectively in English. Understanding verbs is crucial for enhancing students' communication skills. The data analysis in this study was conducted using specialized corpus software, AntConc and TagAnt, to generate word lists and frequencies. The verbs were

then categorized according to Levin's (1993) English verb classes. The previous study and this thesis share similarities in that both focus on the topic of verbs and utilize the branch of corpus linguistics. They both employ specialized corpus software, such as AntConc and TagAnt, to generate word lists and frequency data. However, the difference lies in the theoretical framework used; the previous study references Levin (1993) as the expert, whereas this thesis may rely on a different theoretical perspective while this thesis uses the theory of O'Keeffe, McCarthy (2007) and in this thesis it is added to research adjectives, not only researching verbs but there is also the addition of researching adjectives in order to see how many adjective frequencies find in the journals in this thesis.

Also many to discuss corpus linguistics studies which specifically while there has been discussion on textbook development and vocabulary content from a pedagogical perspective, there are only a few corpus linguistic studies that have specifically addressed these areas. Additionally, research using corpus-based methodologies in educational materials is limited, with some studies conducted by Jamalzadeh and Chalak, as well as Pathan et al, has primarily centred on academic written materials. Studies addressing the requirements of young learners have been largely overlooked.

Given the pivotal role of textbooks in foreign language education, particularly for younger students, there is a pressing need for more comprehensive Corpus linguistic research not only examines the vocabulary used in textbooks but also explores other aspects of these educational resources. Additionally, the study aims to identify the most commonly used vocabulary, encompassing nouns, verbs, and

determiners. This present investigation aims to delve into the realm of English journals, particularly focusing on the JEFL Journal (2021-2023). Intrigued by its content, the author is keen on examining the prevalent usage of verbs and adjectives within the journal. The title of this thesis, discussing further about verbs and adjectives. Verbs and Adjectives these two parts of speech are often confused because of the similarities that can be seen at a glance. To be able to differentiate and understand further, below is a discussion of verbs and adjectives in general. Reporting from the *Cambridge Dictionary*, A verb is a word that indicates an action, state, or experience. In Indonesian, verbs are referred to as 'kata kerja' because they denote the activity performed by the subject in a sentence, according to the Cambridge Dictionary are adjectives that function to explain or limit pronouns as well as nouns that are still general and can be people, places, animals, objects or abstract concepts.

The problem find is that verbs have different forms from one another. Besides that, kala has a different verb form. Singular subjects take singular verbs, while plural subjects take plural verbs. In English, the position of the predicate is always filled by the verb. This is different from Indonesian, namely, if the predicate element is not filled with a verb, then the predicate element does not need to be filled with a verb but the word category itself is used as the predicate filler. The differences between English and Indonesian verbs include (1) verb forms based on time, (2) verb forms in the subject, and (3) the presence of verbs in the predicate.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

### **Finding in JEFL Journal**

**W**ord frequency in *JEFL Journal*

This research shows the most frequently used verbs in the JEFL Journal, aiming to assess their frequency of usage and identify the most common words. Utilizing the AntConc application, researchers collected data from JEFL Journal over various time periods. The following data illustrates the occurrence of words found in the magazines. These results demonstrate the significance of these words in crafting informative content. The data highlights the role of these words in conveying information to the readers.

Through this corpus, the author obtains precise and authentic results directly from the primary source, the JEFL Journal. Additionally, it facilitates the rapid retrieval of desired words. Here it is written and shows how many frequencies there are in the JEFL Journal studied. The following data presents the top 10 words observed from 2021 to 2023.

2021		2022		2023	
Type	Freq	Type	Freq	Type	Freq
the	3793	the	3085	the	4227
of	2040	in	1749	and	2162
and	1959	and	1716	of	2118
in	1731	of	1682	in	1761
to	1661	to	1506	to	1598
a	1120	a	1127	a	1378
students	721	English	865	language	922
English	718	students	840	on	702
learning	661	as	646	as	681
as	637	learning	610	English	672

**Table 1 The Word Frequency in JEFL Journal 2021-2023**

The table 1 shows the most frequency words in *JEFL Journal*, 2021- 2023. From the data above, look at the type, rank and frequency that are the point to explain the result gain from AntConc. Type aims to show the most of words appear in the *JEFL Journal*. Then, the rank is the part of point to describe the

order of the words that appear in types. Next, the frequency that examine how many words appear in journal. For example, the first place most frequencies word is *the* in the 2021, the frequent is 3,793, then in 2022 is 3,085 the last in 2023 that have 4,227 appears in the journal. The researcher collects word frequency data using the word list feature in AntConc, and this study investigates the frequency of verbs and adjectives. To distinguish between verbs and adjectives, the researcher employs part-of-speech (PoS) tagging.

### The Word Frequency of Verbs

The results of the most words in the *JEFL Journal* that can be taken are showing annual results, because the author inputs annually so that it is clear in providing the data. The data in 2021 by corpus have 67.074 types of words appear in the journal, and the words shows 2022 is 61.835 types of words, the last in 2023 the types of words that appear is 73.162 words. For types of words that appear, the researcher has been identified by types of verbs using Tagant to seek the part speech of each word that input in the AntConc. The below is the 10 top words of verbs in *JEFL Journal 2021-2023*.

**Table 2 Top 10 Word Frequency List of Verbs in JEFL Journal 2021**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
learning	584	was	234
is	538	were	211
teaching	402	are	191
study	330	practice	170
ask	263	be	165

The words found in 2021 with the highest frequency were the words *learning has a word frequency of 584, is 538, teaching 402, study 330, ask 263* and continued with *was 234, were 211, are 191, practice 170 and be 165*. Through the AntConc corpus application, researchers analyze the collocations of words that appear most frequently and match the words to be analyzed, as below:

1. Learning: *Learning* collocation with *online*.
2. Is : *is* collocation with *this*
3. Teaching : *Teaching* collocation with *media*
4. Study : *Study* collocation with *findings*
5. Ask : *ask* collocation with *direction*
6. Was : *was* collocation with *the*
7. Were : *were* collocation with *interviews*
8. Are : *are* collocation with *that*
9. Practice : *practice* collocation with *principles*
10. Be : *be* collocation with *should*

**Table 3 Top 10 Word Frequency List of Verbs in JEFL Journal 2022**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
learning	584	was	234
is	538	were	211
teaching	402	are	191
study	330	practice	170
ask	263	be	165

The words found in 2022 with the highest frequency were the words *learning has a word frequency of learning 610, is 415, was 343, study 330, were 302* and continued with *be 261, are 193, using 186, teaching 173 and used 155*. Through the AntConc corpus application, researchers analyze the collocations of words that appear most

frequently and match the words to be analyzed, as below:

1. Learning : *Learning* collocation with *process*.
2. Is : *is* collocation with *that*
3. Was : *was* collocation with *carried*
4. Study : *study* collocation with *case*
5. Were : *were* collocation with *asks*
6. Be : *be* collocation with *should*
7. Are : *are* collocation with *these*
8. Using : *using* collocation with *digital*
9. Teaching : *teaching* collocation with *experiences*.
10. Used : *used* collocation with *metacognitive*

**Table 4. Top 10 Word Frequency List of Verbs in JEFL Journal 2023**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
learning	610	be	261
is	415	are	193
was	343	using	186
study	330	teaching	173
were	302	used	155

The words found in 2023 with the highest frequency were the words *learning has a word frequency of 584, is 538, teaching 402, study 330, ask 263* and continued with *was 234, were 211, are 191, practice 170 and be 165*. Through the AntConc corpus application, researchers analyze the collocations of words that appear most frequently and match the words to be analyzed, as below:

1. Learning : *Learning* collocation with *independent*.
2. Is : *is* collocation with *it*.
3. Teaching : *Teaching* collocation with *critical*

4. Study : *study* collocation with *program*
5. Ask : *ask* collocation with *questions*.
6. Was : *was* collocation with *the*
7. Were : *were* collocations with *participants*.
8. Are : *Are* collocation with *there*
9. Practice : *Practice* collocation with *policy*
10. Be : *be* collocation with *can*

**Table 4 Table of total frequency of Verbs Words from 2021-2023**

Type	Freq	Rank	Type	Freq
learning	1778	6	were	724
is	1491	7	be	591
teaching	402	8	are	575
study	330	9	ask	526
was	263	10	practice	340

The above is the result of most frequently verbs in *JEFL Journal 2021-2023*. Therefore, the Verb data have been inputted in English language the frequency of *learning* word is 1778, *is* 1491, *teaching* 977, *study* 990, *was* 811, *were* 724, *be* 591, *are*, 575, *ask* 526, *practice* 340. The grouping of verbs above has been included in VBD, VBZ, VB, VBD has been grouped and analyzed using the TagAnt corpus application, the verbs are adjusted to their respective classes, an example is learning entered into VBG based on the TagAnt corpus application after examining that the word learning included in the VBG group, as well as continued with other words. From these data it can be seen that from the three years on average have the same verb. Also, the table included the frequent and the rank words most appear in the journal.

#### a. The Word Frequency of Adjective

The most of adjective in *JEFL Journal* from corpus linguistic revealed in 2021 there are 604 adjectives, in 2022 there are 652 adjectives and in 2023 there are 711 adjectives. This table above give the Part of Speech tagged that based on the table has adjective (JJ), adjective comparative (JJR) and adjective superlative (JJS). In 2021 the adjective is 579 words; while adjective comparative is 16 words then adjective superlative is 8 words. In 2022, the adjective is 661 words, whilst adjective comparative is 23 words and then adjective superlative 8 words. Last in 2023, the adjective is 684 words, while adjective comparative is 22 words and adjective superlative is 5 words. This table below is the result and from total adjective appear in this magazine the researcher takes 50 top words adjective most appear in *JEFL Journal* in 2021 – 2023.

**Table 5 Top 10 Word Frequency List of Adjective in JEFL Journal 2021**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
English	672	vocabulary	217
foreign	289	wrong	187
other	275	environmental	183
new	234	big	142
good	219	semiotic	130

The adjective words found in 2021 with the highest frequency were the words learning has a word frequency of *English* 672, *foreign* 289, *other* 275, *new* 234, *good* 219 and continued with *vocabulary* 217, *wrong* 187, *environmental* 183, *big* 142 and

*semiotic 130*. Through the AntConc corpus application, researchers analyze the collocations of words that appear most frequently and match the words to be analyzed, as below:

1. English : English collocation with *language*
2. Foreign : Foreign collocation with *journal*.
3. Other : Other collocation with *people*
4. New : New collocation with *information*.
5. Good : Good collocation with *scores*
6. Vocabulary: Vocabulary collocation with *spelling*
7. Wrong: Wrong collocation with *expected*
8. Environmental: Environmental collocation with *friendly*
9. Big : Big collocation with *picture*
10. Semiotic : Semiotic collocation with *study*

**Table 6 Top 10 Word Frequency List of Adjective in JEFL Journal 2022**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
English	865	wrong	254
good	376	big	236
primary	298	high	230
new	296	foreign	229
good	293	more	185

The adjective words found in 2021 with the highest frequency were the words learning has a word frequency of *English 865, good 376, primary 298, new 296, and semiotic 293* and continued with *wrong 254, big 236, high 230, foreign 229, more 185*. Through the AntConc corpus application, researchers analyze the collocations of words that appear most frequently and match the words to be analyzed, as below:

1. English : English collocation with *teacher*

2. Good : Good collocation with *people*.
3. Primary : primary collocation with *school*
4. New : New collocation with *collection*
5. Semiotic : semiotic collocation with *teacher*
6. Wrong : wrong collocation with *words*
7. Big : big collocation with *wrong*
8. High : high collocation with *proficiency*
9. Foreign : foreign collocation with *language*
10. More : more collocation with *than*

**Table 7 Top 10 Word Frequency List of Adjective in JEFL Journal 2023**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
English	672	wrong	187
foreign	289	environmental	183
learn	275	main	170
new	234	positive	166
vocabulary	217	big	142

The adjective words found in 2021 with the highest frequency were the words learning has a word frequency of *English 672, foreign 289, learn 275, new 234, vocabulary 217* and continued with *wrong 187, environmental 183, main 170, positive 166, big 142*. Through the AntConc corpus application, researchers analyze the collocations of words that appear most frequently and match the words to be analyzed, as below:

1. English : English collocation with *journal*
2. Foreign : foreign collocation with *language*
3. Learn : learn collocation with *English*
4. New : new collocation with *progression*

5. Vocabulary : vocabulary collocation with *learners*
6. Wrong : wrong collocation with *proved*
7. Environmental : environmental collocation with *health*
8. Main : main collocation with *focus*
9. Positive : positive collocation with *vibes*
10. Big : big collocation with *control*

**Table 8 Table of total frequency of Adjective Words from 2021-2023**

Type	Freq	Type	Freq
English	672	wrong	187
foreign	289	environmental	183
learn	275	main	170
new	234	positive	166
vocabulary	217	big	142

The above is the result of most frequently verbs in *JEFL Journal 2021-2023*. Therefore, the data have been inputted in English language the frequency of *English* word is 672, *foreign* 289, *learn* 275, *new* 234, *vocabulary* 217, *wrong* 187, *environmental* 183, *main* 170, *positive* 166, *big* 142. The grouping of verbs above has been included in JJ (Adjective) has been grouped and analyzed using the TagAnt corpus application, the verbs are adjusted to their respective classes, an example is *English* entered into JJ based on the TagAnt corpus application after examining that the word learning included in the JJ group, as well as continued with other words. From these data it can be seen that from the three years on average have the same Adjective. Also, the table included the frequent and the rank words most appear in the journal

**b. Discussion of Analysis**

Based on the result that show in 2021 – 2023 in *JEFL Journal* the role of verbs and adjective the most is verbs of communication and learn verbs, in the adjective is the descriptive adjective. The verbs classes by used Beth Levin’s (1993), that is classified verbs according to their semantic classifications into forty nine categories. Regards the table of verbs classes in 2021 – 2023 show the same classes that are categorized verbs of communication 10%, also followed with learn verbs 9%, the third rank is image creation has 7%. This classes show the learn and communication and image creation verbs this is describe situations in which an agent creates an object through action. Meanwhile, *JEFL Journal* as a media to conducts information about learning education in which can enable pupils or students to continue reading journals and understand English education and learn more about English. The most word that appears is teach, learning, studying, etc. For instance “The teacher’s interview response, as shown above, is further supported by a lesson plan designed to *teach* a historical recount text.” This sentence shows how The teacher's interview response, as demonstrated above, is further reinforced by a lesson plan created to teach a historical recount text. Thus, learn verbs able to explain that something about education, how can someone learn about education which has benefits for young people today, because there are so few students who are interested in education, this thesis was created to encourage young people to be more curious about the importance of education.

The most frequently appearing adjective types in the *JEFL Journal* are descriptive adjectives. In this context, descriptive adjectives specifically refer to those that

describe a noun, excluding adjectives related to personality or emotion, size, quantity, and similar categories (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:23). Based on the result the descriptive adjective is the most appear in 2021 is 82%, in 2022 is 84% and 2023 is 87%. Descriptive analysis assesses quality and characterizes subjects. In health, visualization aids authors in explaining concepts clearly, making it easier for readers to understand the context. The most word appears is English, foreign, new, vocabulary. For instance “Researchers and educators are actively engaged in promoting self-determined learning. The study sought to uncover current research trends and address future research needs in the field of self-determined learning (SDL) within the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) context. Meta-synthesis was employed to analyze 13 selected articles from a single database spanning the years 2017 to 2021.” This example demonstrates that researchers and educators have been working hard to integrate self-determined learning practices. The study aimed to identify trends in research and address future research gaps in self-determined learning (SDL) within the English as a Foreign Language (EFL) context. Using meta-synthesis, the researcher analysed 13 selected articles from a single database published between 2017 and 2021.

During the study, the researcher faced challenges, primarily stemming from the relatively new field of corpus linguistics and the specific difficulties associated with tools like AntConc and TagAnt. Learning to use these programs effectively required additional effort, including seeking assistance from YouTube and social media platforms. Moreover, TagAnt's limitation in supporting only a few languages, including

English, Spanish, and Mandarin, but not Indonesian, posed a significant hurdle. Despite these challenges, the applications provided significant advantages, allowing for the rapid and accurate analysis of language data. This demonstrates that corpus studies can be a simple, effective, and efficient method for language learners to acquire new languages. These issues are common in corpus analysis, as researchers need to deal with data formatting, choosing relevant statistical measures, and interpreting language features such as collocations and keywords (University of Birmingham). Furthermore, using tools like AntConc helps in extracting and analysing corpus data, which is essential for both teaching and research (Michigan State University). For more details on using AntConc and the challenges of corpus linguistics, you can refer to resources from the University of Birmingham and Michigan State University.

## CONCLUSION

This chapter will succinctly summarize the data analysis and findings presented in the preceding chapter. The study aimed to identify the verbs and adjectives most commonly used in the JEFL Journal between 2021 and 2023, examining their respective classes and types as they are employed within the magazine. Consequently, the journal should reflect its vocabulary's alignment with educational purposes and illustrate how frequently verbs and adjectives are used in an educational context.

Based on the data collected using the AntConc application, the most frequently occurring words in JEFL Journal in 2021-

2023 were identified. This corpus analysis demonstrates the relevance and appropriateness of the words used for educating and engaging citizens. The results indicate that verbs are the most commonly used word class in this journal, highlighting their importance in conveying actions and processes, especially in an educational context. Verbs play a crucial role in communication, instructing readers or listeners on actions to be taken. The JEFL Journal, as an educational medium, relies on verbs to inform readers on topics such as learning and teaching English, particularly for young learners. Verbs are essential for prompting actions and expressing instructions in educational content. The frequency accumulated over 3 years of journals is the Verb data have been inputted in English language the frequency of *learning* (1778), *is* (1491), *teaching* (977), *study* (990), *was* (811), *were* (724), *be* (591), *are*, (575), *ask* (526), *practice* (340) and for the Adjective data have been inputted in English language the frequency of *English* (672), *foreign* (289), *learn* (275), *new* (234), *vocabulary* (217), *wrong*( 187) *environmental* (183), *main* (170), *positive* (166), *big* (142). For the collocation words Verb such as *learning collocation with online, is with this, teaching with media, study with findings, ask with direction, was with the*, Anne O’Keeffe, M. (2010). Retrieved from <https://sfleducation.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40862-019-0077-3>

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*were with interviews, are with that, practice with principles, be with should* and there have 10 collocation words in Adjective such as *English with language, foreign with journal, other with people, new with information, good with scores, vocabulary with spelling, wrong with expected, environmental with friendly, big with picture, semiotic with study*. Based the result that found in total verbs and adjective appear in JEFL Journal, this research only analysis and focused the list on top 10 words that most appear. After that the researcher divided the verbs into class verbs that according to Beth Levin and types of adjectives according to Khamying and Thomson & Martinet. The first is the role of verbs that appear in *JEFL Journal 2021-2023* by analysis and the highest percentage that examine verbs of transformation and creation in the first rank in 2020 – 2022. Learn verbs is become appears in this journal because this class used to do something or make it to get the change when people do it. Then, the role of adjectives in the JEFL Journal is primarily descriptive. Most adjectives used in various contexts within the magazine serve to describe characteristics and detail the appearance of subjects, providing readers with a clearer understanding of what is being described.

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