

AN ANALYSIS OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR VERB IN
RECOUNT TEXT

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A B S T R A C T

Determining what counts as regular and irregular in recount text was the goal of this research. Verbs, both regular and irregular, were the focus of this research. As far as we are aware, regular verbs are those that take the basic form of the verb and add a conventional ending, usually -ed, to make the past tense and past participle. This pattern is consistent, making regular verbs easier to conjugate compared to irregular verbs, which have unique forms for their past tenses and past participles. While, irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow the standard pattern of adding -ed to form their past tense and past participle. Instead, they change form in unpredictable ways. Because there is no single rule that applies to all irregular verbs, they must be memorized. The writers' collecting data by analyze two recount text with title "The Playground" and "A Visit To A Zoo". Based on the analysis, regular and irregular verb was found in recount text.

INTRODUCTION

People all throughout the globe rely on English as their primary means of communication. Lie (2007) pronounces English as the world's most important and consequential language. In fact, English has been designated as the primary or official language of a number of nations. Crystal claims that English is a language spoken all across the world (2000, 1). That different countries utilize English as a means of communication with one another is reflected in this remark. However, as Richards & Rodger (1986) point out, English is often the language of choice for key international level events attended by individuals from all over the world. Being fluent in English is crucial since it is the language used by the vast majority of the world's information providers across all fields. Naturally, English is among the most extensively spoken languages on the planet due to its worldwide character. This is why a lot of individuals study English, particularly grammar, so they can become fluent speakers.

According to Dykes (2007: 5), grammar is a language that is used to discuss languages. This indicates that the study of proper sentence form is what grammar is all about. The principles by which a language's sentences are structured in specific word forms and joined into sentences are known as its grammar, according to Hornby (2006, p.5). What this implies is that the way words are combined or organized to form proper sentences is one possible definition of grammar or structure. Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences are the four basic building blocks of English grammar (Eastwood, 2002: 2). Also, verb tenses and other grammatical structures.

The use of verbs allows us to put acts, events, and states in context with respect to time. They let us know whether things have been finished or are still in progress. In addition to their many other uses, they indicate whether a condition is resultative or current. Essential to every phrase, verbs describe an action, an event, or a state of being. They are dynamic and adaptable parts of language because they take on new shapes to convey various elements, voices, tenses, and moods. One of the many verb forms is the irregular and regular verb.

The past tense and past participle forms of a verb determine whether it is regular or irregular. The past tense and past participle of ordinary verbs change on a regular basis. As an example, the -ed suffix is appended to the end of the based form of regular verbs. Unregular verbs do not follow a regular pattern of change and do not have a fixed form. Remember that the alterations are not permanent, hence the irregular verbs. Because irregular verbs may take several forms, they are more difficult and convoluted to work with than regular verbs.

METHOD

1. Data collection

The creators of this piece drew their information from recount texts that were accessible online. The Internet is a worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that facilitates the sharing, retrieval, and analysis of information with the purpose of furthering human understanding. The authors used two recount texts, "The Playground" and "A Visit To A Zoo," taken straight from the website, to determine which verbs were regular and which were irregular.

2. Data Collection Technique

Data analysis may be used to get results. The authors of this research relied on online resources to compile their data. A visit to the zoo and "The Playground" are two examples of recount texts that the authors perused online. While gathering information, the authors kept in mind that the study's overarching goal was to distinguish between regular and irregular verb tenses.

3. Data Analysis

In analyzing data, many procedures are taken. As follow :

- a. The authors choose two recount texts, "The Playground" and "A Visit To A Zoo," after recognizing the review.
- b. All sentences using regular and irregular verbs are highlighted by the writer.
- c. Regular and irregular occurrences are recognized by the authors in the text.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Chapter III's approach is used to analyze two recount texts, "The Playground" and "A Visit To A Zoo," and determine which verbs are regular and which are irregular. Information is retrieved via internet access to websites.

TEXT I : THE PLAYGROUND

Yesterday I went to the neighbourhood playground with my younger sister. I wanted to let her sit on the swing and play on the slide. When we got there, the playground was crowded. There were children playing on the slides, swings and monkey bars. Unfortunately, the younger children were not supervised.

I saw some older children pushing the younger ones out of their way as they rushed to climb up the slides. One small girl dropped to her knees and cried but no one paid any attention to her. There were some children who were standing on the swings as they swung to and fro. I thought this was dangerous.

It is my firm belief that parents should ensure that an older kid is there whenever their younger children visit the playground. It is important for parents to have conversations with their children on playground safety.

The playground belongs to the community. Everyone has a share in it. If everyone is responsible, it will be fun to go and spend some time there.

Analysis regular and irregular verb in Recount text "The Playground"

1. Went

(.. "I went to the neighbourhood....")

in this sentence "Went" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

2. Wanted

("I wanted to let her sit on the swing and play on the slides.")

In this sentence, "Wanted" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

3. Got

("When we got there, the playground....")

In this sentence "Got" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

4. Crowded

("When we got there, the playground was crowded.")

In this sentence, "Crowded" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

5. Supervised

("The younger children were not supervised.")

In this sentence, "Supervised" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

6. Saw

("I saw some older children pushing the younger....")

In this sentence "Saw" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

7. Rushed

("...their way as they rushed to climb up the slides.")

In this sentence, "Rushed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

8. Dropped

("One small girl dropped to her knees....")

In this sentence, "Dropped" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

9. Cried

("...and cried but no one paid any attention to her.")

In this sentence, "Cried" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

10. Paid

(“...and cried but no one paid any attention to her.”)

In this sentence "Paid" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

11. Swung

(“There were some children who were standing on the swings as they swung to and fro.”)

In this sentence "Swung" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

12. Thought

(“I thought this was dangerous.”)

In this sentence "Thought" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

13. Accompanied

(“...go to the playground unless they are accompanied by an older child.”)

In this sentence, "Accompanied" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

14. Allowed

(“The younger Children should be allowed to play on the slides....”)

In this sentence, "Allowed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

15. Pushed

(“...swings and see-saws without being pushed around.”)

In this sentence, "Pushed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

TEXT II : A VISIT TO A ZOO

Last week I, with the students to all Classes, made a programme to visit the Zoo. We took permission from our parents and Head Master/Principal, who very gladly allowed. The Sports in charge of the school/college was the leader of the party. He engaged a bus and instructed us to be present till 08.00 A.M. The whole night was passed in arranging foods and other items. Before 08.00 A.M. I reached the school/college. The Sport In charge arrived with a bus and we got into it. After a while, the bus started. The bus was smoothly running on the road and we were enjoying to see them At about 09.00 A. M. we reached the main gate of the Zoo. We if got down from the bus and the Sports In charge purchased tickets.

I After that we entered in the Zoo. There was great rush of children and women. However, we collected our Lunch Boxes, Tape Recorders and other things and kept aside. A peon was left to guard them. We walked in the Zoo and became too much delighted to see different types of birds, pea cocks and swans. When we went before the cages of tigers, one of our friends became nervous to see the tigers. We rode on the elephant. At about 13.00 o'clock, we took our lunch and rested for some time. After that, we enjoyed with the crocodiles. The visit was too much enjoying Such entertainment makes a student fresh and delighted and we should visit different interesting! Place at least twice a year. This gives more knowledge and awareness of such things which are not known. We returned home at evening.

Analysis regular and irregular verb in Recount text “ A Visit to Zoo”

1. Made

(“...with the students to all classes, made a programme to visit the Zoo.”)

In this sentence "Made" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

2. Took

(“We took permission from our parents....”)

In this sentence "Took" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

3. Allowed

(...who very gladly allowed.”)

In this sentence, "Allowed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

4. Engaged

(“He engaged a bus and....”)

In this sentence, "Engaged" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

5. Instructed

(“He engaged a bus and instructed us to be present till 08.00 A.M.”)

In this sentence, "Instructed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

6. Passed

(“The whole night was passed in arranging foods and other items.”)

In this sentence, "Passed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

7. Reached

(“I reached the school/college.”)

In this sentence, "Reached" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

8. Arrived

(“The Sport In charge arrived with a bus....”)

In this sentence, "Arrived" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

9. Got

(“The Sport In charge arrived with a bus and we got into it.”)

In this sentence "Got" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

10. Started

(“After a while, the bus started.”)

In this sentence, "Started" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

11. Purchased

(“We if got down from the bus and the Sports In charge purchased tickets.”)

In this sentence, "Purchased" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

12. Entered

(“I After that we entered in the Zoo.”)

In this sentence, "Entered" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

13. Collected

(“However, we collected our Lunch Boxes,....”)

In this sentence, "Collected" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

14. Kept

(...and other things and kept aside.”)

In this sentence "Kept" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

15. Left

(“A peon was left to guard them.”)

In this sentence "Left" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

16. Walked

(“We walked in the Zoo....”)

In this sentence, "Walked" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

17. Became

(“...and became too much delighted to see different types of birds, pea cocks and swans.”)

In this sentence "Became" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

18. Delighted.

(“...and became too much delighted to see different types of birds, pea cocks and swans.”)

In this sentence, "Delighted" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

19. Rode

("We rode on the elephant.")

In this sentence "Rode" is a Irregular verb because in form of simple past.

20. Rested

("...we took our lunch and rested for some time.")

In this sentence, "Rested" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

21. Enjoyed

("After that, we enjoyed with the crocodiles.")

In this sentence, "Enjoyed" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

22. Known

("...and awareness of such things which are not known.")

In this sentence "Known" is a Irregular verb because in form of past participle.

23. Returned

("We returned home at evening.")

In this sentence, "Returned" is a regular verb because adding by the suffix "ed".

Discussion

Results from the analysis of the two recount texts, "The Playground" and "A Visit to A Zoo," revealed the identities of regular and irregular verbs. The purpose of this research was to determine which verbs in recount texts are regular and which are irregular. The authors zeroed down on the study's intended purpose. Examining recall texts for regular and irregular verb..

Table 1 Analysis regular and irregular verb in recount text

No	Recount Text	Regular	Irregular
1.	Text I	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Wanted• crowded• supervised• rushed• dropped• cried• accompanied• allowed• pushed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Went• got• saw• paid• swung• thought
2.	Text II	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made

Dampak Penggunaan Smartphone Terhadap Interaksi Sosial Siswa Kelas V C Sdk Ruteng
Kecamatan Langke Rembong

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engaged • instructed • passed • reached • arrived • started • purchased • entered • collected • walked • delighted • rested • enjoyed • returned 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Took • got • kept • left • became • rode • known
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Conclusion

The data indicated in the recount text had been worked out by the authors. Regular and irregular verbs are both present in recount texts, according to the results of the research. From what we understand, regular verbs are those that take their basic form and add a conventional ending, usually -ed, to create the past tense and past participle. Regular verbs follow this pattern consistently, making them simpler to conjugate than irregular verbs, which have different forms for the past tenses and past participles. However, irregular verbs are those that don't transform into the past tense or past participle in the usual way by adding -ed. Rather, their shape-shifting behavior is very unpredictable. Irregular verbs are best learned by heart as no universal rule applies to them. The goals of this research were to(1) identify instances of regular and irregular verbs in recount texts and(2) provide data on these topics.

Suggestion

The authors are aware of the fact that this research has several flaws and are working to address them in the future. We are hoping that other authors will be able to use this research as a reference to learn more about regular and irregular speech, as well as how to recognize them in recount texts.

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